THE ATTENBOROUGH, NOTTS., 1966 HOARD

MARION M. ARCHIBALD

The hoard was discovered by Mr. H. G. Roberts while preparing a bean trench in his garden at 51 St. Mary's Close, Attenborough, Notts. (Nat. Grid Ref. SK 5185 3454), on 3 May 1966 and was declared treasure trove at an inquest held at Beeston, Notts., on 26 May 1967. The hoard of 1,102 identifiable silver coins and a few small fragments of some five or six other pence was contained in an earthenware pot along with a piece of cloth and a bronze bell. Although all the silver denominations except farthings were present, 87½ per cent of the total were pence. The earliest coin was a type Ic penny of Edward I and the hoard closed with pence of Henry V type F. A number of Irish, Scottish, and continental coins were also included.

CONDITION

The coins had been protected from corrosion by their container and required only light cleaning but as half of them had been in circulation for at least sixty years and just under a quarter for almost a century many were in extremely worn condition. Not only were the earlier coins very worn but many had also been clipped. The pence of Edward I for example had lost on average a third of their original issue weight. The groats and to a lesser extent the half-groats were generally in better superficial condition than the pence of contemporaneous issues but many had been severely clipped and a few had been almost completely shorn of their outer legends. The method of clipping most frequently used, however, was not to remove an equal width of metal from the entire circumference but to slice off a broader arc from one side of the coin. Sufficient of the bold detail on the pence of Edward I and II had usually remained to enable classification into subtypes to be made. In general the appearance of the Edward III pence was worse than that of the majority of the earlier coins as their weaker detail and less accurate striking had not stood up so well to hard wear. In the case of the Richard II pence up to forty years of wear had compounded the usual difficulties caused by bad technique and worn dies. The pence of Henry V had seen little circulation but they too had been carelessly struck sometimes from very worn dies.

CONTENT

Asterisked coins are illustrated on Pls. II and III.

Edward I and II

The hoard contained 242 pence and four halfpence of Edward I and II and these represent 22-3 per cent of the total. Among the scarcer coins were a Durham penny of

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1 The excavation which was conducted at the site after the discovery of the hoard and the container, cloth, and bell are discussed in the Appendix by Mr. A. G. MacCormick, Assistant Curator (Archaeology) in the Castle Museum, Nottingham.
Bishop Bek with the cross moline in the civi quarter (No. 82), a Durham penny of type Xc–f second bust with the aberrant edwarr reading of the previous subtype (No. 95), a Id/II mule of London (No. 113), and a type II halfpenny of Lincoln (No. 243). Several pence had misspelt legends and these are given in the list of contents of the hoard at the end of this paper. One base and light penny of London with blundered legends in engraved letters of unofficial style is surely a forgery (No. 242*). The London halfpenny of type X–XI is in such exceptionally unworn condition when compared with other coins of the same date in the hoard that it must only recently have returned to use after a long period out of circulation.

**Edward III**

The issues of Edward III accounted for almost half the hoard (49.5 per cent). The total of 544 coins comprised 10 groats, 55 half-groats, 456 pence, and 23 halfpence. The presence of coins of Pre-Treaty series E with the broken letters c and e (e.g. half-groats Nos. 287–8) and also v (e.g. groat No. 254*) made me consider whether these ought properly to be regarded as privy marks. In his study of the silver coinages of Edward III Mr. Potter considers that they are privy marks. In discussing the c and e his comment that ‘the breaks consist of the removal of the bottom right sections of each letter’ suggests that he views the letters c and e as having been struck on to the die by different punches. If the punches were in fact distinct then the appearance of a similar break on both would greatly increase the possibility of its being deliberate. In my opinion, however, one punch was used for both letters. An e was formed by striking a c on to the die and then adding a horizontal bar. This is proved by the fact that the bar is not always in the same position on all dies, e.g. it sometimes projects beyond the closure at the right of the letter. Hence the e for c noted in this class and others of the period was the result of the die-maker failing to add the bar. This omission could of course have been deliberate but I think that it was much more likely to have been an accidental oversight caused by pressure of work when a large number of dies were required during a period of heavy output. Some dies made when the c punch was still intact show a weak point where the curved back of the letter meets the closure, and the ‘broken letter’ is a natural development from this flaw. The break has been admitted to be rough and I should prefer to explain it not as a deliberate and ill-executed mutilation intended to serve as a privy mark but just as an accidental breakage. It is the same punch which is used in all denominations of this class where the broken letter occurs. The nicked v on the other hand appears only on the groats as they alone employed the large fount to which it belonged. The prominent flaw which this letter developed is certainly of chronological significance and provides the modern classifier of the Pre-Treaty coinage with a useful clue to the place of particular dies in the sequence of issues but I do not think that it originally had any more significance at the mint than had other broken letters whose more obviously accidental nature has never caused them to be proposed as privy marks.

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2 Loc. cit., p. 150.
3 e.g. the C/D York half-groat No. 275*.
4 Potter, loc. cit., p. 150.
5 e.g. the type F groats where the t in London is considered to be accidental and the c, d, e, and m in the same type are all said to be privy marks (Potter, loc. cit., p. 155). I do not deny that punches may occasionally have had their rough edges neatened before being re-used but I think that this was done without privy marking in mind.
I am, in general terms, unhappy with the idea of a system of privy marking which involved the deliberate mutilation of the letter fount and also with the practice of selecting some flawed letters among others for this purpose often on no stronger grounds than the size and apparent relative cleanness of the break. I should prefer to look for more overt marks. In this connection I draw attention to the C/D half-groat (No. 276*) with an annulet before the reverse initial cross. It is difficult to accept that this could just be 'space filling'. Another similar instance is the pellet in the same position on the type C half-groat (No. 263*). Less certain is the case of the type E groat with an annulet between the R and D of EDWAR°D (No. 254*). Had this extra stop been found on one die only it would have been reasonable to suggest that it was accidental but a second obverse die of the same type has an annulet in the same position. The same mistake can be made twice and further confirmation of its intentional nature is required before it can confidently be said to be a control mark.

Returning to the content of the hoard two half-groats with type E obverses have the cusps irregularly fleured and also errors in the legends although they are otherwise normal (Nos. 286* and 291*). The hoard included one of the scarce Calais half-groats of the Treaty coinage (No. 306) and a London half-groat of the same type (No. 308*) in abnormally fine condition for coins of the period in the hoard. Two rare issues of Durham were represented among the pence: the Treaty Transitional penny showing the remnants of the reading DORELMIE (No. 543*) and the Treaty penny with the similarly shattered DVNEILMS (No. 557). There were three mules between the Treaty and Post-Treaty series among the pence, one of Durham (No. 635*) and two of London (Nos. 636* and 637*). There were none of the rare Post-Treaty pence of London, the hoard illustrating very clearly the dominant position of the provincial mints in the output of pence. Four pence were of irregular appearance and although I had little hesitation in classing No. 469 as a forgery the exact status of Nos. 616* and 617* is more doubtful. I have listed them as being from 'local dies' although their condition makes it difficult to be certain that they were not in fact struck from very worn and possibly refurbished London dies. The style of No. 757*, however, is certainly irregular and although it bears some resemblance to the local issues of Richard II its weight of 5.2 grains is so low—even allowing for the chipping—that it too must be a forgery.

Richard II

It is not perhaps surprising that none of the rare groats and half-groats were present in a hoard which contained so few examples of those denominations. The study of the numerous pence and halfpence (171 and 25 respectively) has to a large extent confirmed the pioneer work on the detail of this series by Mr. Purvey. The hoard has, however, brought to light a number of varieties unknown at the time of his publication.

All the pence were of the York mint except for one of the rare London coins (no. 791*) and one of the even rarer Durham issue (No. 792*). Among the York pence from London dies the hoard contained coins with hitherto unrecorded forms of the obverse and reverse legends in type IB (Nos. 857* and 858*). Six coins were struck from reverses of

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1 Illustrated in Potter, loc. cit., Pl. XI, 16.
type III with the enigmatic mark after TAS but unfortunately it was seldom distinct. By far the clearest was on No. 894*. Mr. Purvey suggested that this mark might be a trefoil or preferably a sun which was adopted as a personal badge by Richard II and which we might therefore expect to find on any type III pence of the London mint if these should ever be discovered. Such a mark would be so abnormal on a London penny that I should prefer to regard the mark as being one peculiar to York and analogous to the archbishops’ personal marks which appear on the pence of this mint at later periods. I do not think that what is visible on the hoard coin will bear either of Mr. Purvey’s interpretations. I should prefer to return to Walters’s earlier suggestion that it is a scallop shell. The scallop mark found on the gold coins presents the flutes of the shell in a way which often makes them appear as radiating lines in much the same manner as the constituent parts of the present mark. The mark on the York pence appears to show the oreilles of the scallop more prominently than the mark on the gold coins. However, until a really well-preserved penny showing the mark turns up its interpretation must remain uncertain.

Mr. Purvey classified the York coins from local dies according to their obverse legends but a number of coins in the hoard do not fit easily into this system. There are two coins with readings not previously noted. One, ANGIILER (No. 945*), I have placed with the group E coins on account of the appearance of the French title and the other, ANGIIE (No. 920*), I have placed with group B since it is in fact from the same dies as P. 44. The latter coin was read by Mr. Purvey as ANGLE but in another clearer coin from the same obverse die, P. 43, the L has neither a horizontal limb nor a marked serif in its place and the letter is of the same form as the I in RICARD. Coin No. 899* was struck from the same dies as P. 42 which I think is from the same obverse as P. 39 which is listed as being different.

There is a further group of coins from the hoard which ought to be classified as group A since they read ANGLIE (nos. 925-8 and 926*) but which are of a much inferior style more analogous to the coins of group C with which they are listed here. This evidence seems to support Mr. Purvey’s own suggestion that although the classification by obverse legends is convenient a grouping by style may be more significant. The most important of the mules between local and London dies was No. 954* which is the first recorded link between the local dies and type IB. It is also interesting that the hoard contained no fewer than six coins from local group F obverses with London reverses but none with local reverses, thus confirming the rarity of the Lockett specimen which had local dies on both sides.

Mr. Purvey suggested that the local dies should be placed between his types II and III. As the local dies had pellets by the shoulders it seems likely that the first of them were prepared when this feature was—as far as the die-maker at York was aware—part of the design of the current official dies. It is difficult to accept that the local dies would have been made to a design which was known to be out of date. Further, even if the local dies were merely copying ‘coins in circulation’ it would have been much more likely that they would have had no pellets by the shoulders as the much commoner types IA and II were both without this feature. My own view is that the first of the local dies were prepared during or at the end of type IB before the introduction of type II.

1 NC 1904, p. 341.  2 Purvey, loc. cit., p. 94.
Mr. Purvey suggested that his late type IA and IB were struck within the period 1387–91 and could be ascribed to Archbishop Neville who was translated to St. Andrews in April 1388.¹ My interpretation of the local dies would therefore place them at the end of Neville’s tenure when he was in trouble with the Lords Appellant for his support of the king’s party and just before he went to Scotland.² It was in just such circumstances that the archbishop might have found himself in urgent need of coined money and without sufficient dies to produce it. Mules with later official dies can be explained as re-use of the local dies when the former were again running short.

Among the halfpence of Richard II were two previously unrecorded variants of the obverse legend, \textit{ÅNGlIE} (No. 983*) and \textit{ÅNG*} (No. 971*). No. 962* is one of the rare Intermediate type IA2 with Roman \textit{NS} on the reverse³ and No. 984* is the first recorded example of a IV/III mule. Most of the halfpence were predictably those of the common intermediate types which have the broken letters \textit{A}, \textit{R}, and \textit{V} which I would again regard as accidental flaws, not privy marks. On the obverse of No. 971* for example the nick is very clear on the first \textit{R} but appears as a scarcely perceptible roughness on the second \textit{R}. This shows that the flaw did not penetrate very deeply or evenly into the punch as one might have expected of a cut made by a chisel. When the letter was impressed with somewhat more than usual force on to the die the ‘mark’ was no longer obvious. The same problem arises in relation to the \textit{I}, found on type IV silver and also on the contemporary gold coins, which has the right-hand bottom foot of the letter detached. While again not denying its obvious chronological utility I do not think that it was intentionally severed to provide a privy mark. The same letter \textit{I} appears on the reverse of No. 894* and here it can be seen that the lower edge of the letter has a small flaw just inside the right foot. (This state of the punch can also be seen on the gold.) A blow which put a particular strain on that part of the punch would cause it to fracture right across the foot to result in the familiar broken letter.

\textit{Richard II–Henry IV Mules}

The hoard has added two coins to the small number of mules recorded between the dies of Richard II and Henry IV.⁴ The first is a halfpenny of London (No. 987*) which is the only mule of this denomination so far recorded. It was struck from a very rusty obverse die of Richard II’s common Intermediate type and a reverse die prepared from punches of rather large size for a halfpenny die and first used on nobles late in Henry IV’s heavy coinage.⁵ The fount could therefore have been used for halfpenny dies of the heavy coinage although it has not so far been traced on halfpence before the light coinage.⁶ I am influenced to attribute the hoard coin provisionally to the heavy coinage because neither die has any of the symbols, in my opinion rightly, associated with the introduction of the light issue. It may seem curious at first sight that no attempt was made to adapt the obverse by obliterating Richard’s name or in some other way to indicate the change in the issuing authority. The rusty state of the die may well have

¹ Loc. cit., p. 107.
³ The obverse die of this coin is also found paired with a reverse die of the normal type with Lombardic \textit{NS} (Purvey, loc. cit., Pl. XI, 4).
⁴ References to the publication of other mules are given in Purvey, loc. cit., p. 105.
⁵ e.g. B.M. coin No. 1915/5/577, ex Morgan Evans, weight 118-8 grains.
⁶ The same letter punches were used on the different die for B.M. halfpenny No. 1914/5/17/27, ex Walters lot 260.
caused its true nature to be overlooked when dies were urgently required but it may also have been that by 1410–11 the Lancastrian regime was secure enough for the presence of the late king’s name—on the halfpence at least—to have ceased to matter.

The second mule is the very rare London penny of the heavy coinage (No. 988*) with an obverse die of Henry IV and a reverse die of Richard II. The obverse is Potter die No. 11 which has the slightly larger Henry IV fount with the prominent pointed-based G. The reverse die has the flawed I discussed above which is found consistently on late coins of Richard II but which is not found on dies prepared in the name of Henry IV.2

Henry IV

The hoard contained seventeen pence and seven halfpence of Henry IV (inclusive of the mules discussed above). Thirteen pence were of the heavy coinage and with the exception of the mule were all of the York mint. The York pence in the hoard were struck from two obverse and two reverse dies paired in the four possible combinations; all were already represented in the British Museum collection. The fount with the rounded-based G used to prepare these dies was an earlier one than that used on the dies


2 I have not found this reverse paired with an obverse of Richard II. The obverse of the hoard coin, however, from the same die as the Henry IV/Richard II mule formerly in the Raymond Carlyon-Britton collection illustrated in Potter, loc. cit., Pl. X, 11.

3 Unfortunately No. 1000* is very rubbed at this point and so a photograph of a clearer hoard coin from the same obverse die, No. 995, is illustrated in Fig. 1. (The British Museum collection already contained four coins struck from this die.)
poor style. The hair and crown are admittedly worn but they appear to be of irregular form and the letters are curiously shaped with long disconnected serifs engraved directly on to the die. Other details are ill executed such as the annulet on the breast and the saltire stops. In all, this die does not look like an official London one and is probably a local die similar in status to those of Richard II and Henry V. Both reverses used with it appear to be London dies although No. 1004 is so double struck that it is difficult to be certain. When used with reverse No. 1003 the obverse die was relatively fresh but by the time that No. 1004 was struck it had become rusty. As both reverses are fresh it can be suggested that the form of stopping on No. 1003 was the earlier.

I have attributed all the halfpence to the heavy coinage and in doing so I have not followed the arrangement recently proposed by Mr. Purvey and Dr. Harris.1 The first two halfpence in the hoard (Nos. 1005* and 1006) belong to their group A and I agree in placing these coins in the heavy coinage. Their Fig. 3 is said to have N2 and their Fig. 8 to have N3 but in fact the two coins illustrated were struck from the same pair of dies. (The reverse for example has a well-marked flaw joining the i to v in CIVI.) In general, I suspect that the number of ‘different’ letters found in particular coinages has sometimes been exaggerated by the inclusion of distorted forms which have resulted from the way the same state of a punch has been impressed upon the dies and from variations in the appearance of a letter due to the accident of striking.

The remaining four halfpence in the hoard have the wide, rather childish-looking face which corresponds to P. and H., Fig. 7. Mr. Purvey and Dr. Harris placed all the coins with this effigy in the light coinage. The coins in the hoard weighed 9-8, 9-5, 8-5, and 8-1 grains and therefore all were above the light coinage standard of 7-5 grains and two were above even the heavy standard of 9 grains. It seems unlikely that these coins were struck during the light coinage on the grounds of weight alone, quite apart from their lack of any of the overt distinguishing marks associated with the later issue. Mr. Purvey and Dr. Harris point out that Henry IV halfpence are sometimes overweight but they are unlikely to have been so frequently and so far above the standard.

The reduction in the standard weights which took place in the reign of Henry IV has meant that more attention has been given to the individual weights of the small denominations than has been the case in other reigns and therefore there has been a tendency to overlook the range of weights in other later medieval coinages, especially the number of pieces which are over standard weight, and to overemphasize the occurrence of overweight halfpence for Henry IV. Among the eight Treaty halfpence of Edward III in the British Museum four were over the standard weight of 9 grains, one weighing 11-8 grains and therefore quite comparable to the Henry IV halfpenny mentioned above. The figures for Richard II are fifteen above our of forty-six; for Henry IV, the heavy coinage, two above out of five and the light coinage, two above out of four.2 The group of halfpence with annulets by the bust which Mr. Purvey and Dr. Harris attribute to the heavy coinage were not represented in the Wyre Piddle hoard but a few words may be said about them in the context of this question of weight. The heaviest of the coins which they quote is the one illustrated in Fig. 4 which is in the British Museum.

2 The element of selection in a museum collection means that coins in better condition are over-represented, but the figures given here are being used just to point out the fact that considerable numbers of coins over standard weight are found; no conclusions on proportions are being drawn.
Although it weighs 9.7 grains I think that its type may still be allowed to place it in the light coinage since although it is 29.3 per cent overweight we have noted the Henry IV heavy halfpenny at 11.5 grains which was 27.7 per cent overweight and the Edward III at 11.8 grains which was 33.3 per cent overweight.

To return to the halfpence in the hoard it would be more in keeping with the evidence to suggest that they had been struck during the heavy coinage, had been in circulation for some ten to fifteen years, and had survived the reduction in the standard when their heavier fellows had disappeared. Finally, the fact that the hoard contained six halfpence of Henry IV suggests that they were originally perhaps less scarce than the number in present day collections would indicate.

Henry V

The hoard contained five groats, one half-groat, and fifty-one pence of Henry V. The type C groat without mullet (No. 1011) was scarcely worn but had been clipped round the entire circumference and weighed only 46.3 grains. The solitary London penny (No. 1017*) is a most interesting one and it is therefore especially unfortunate that it is so double-struck. It has a rather sketchy mullet to the right of the crown and under a strong glass what might be a pellet appears at the top left of the mark. However, as there are other excrescences visible around the mark too much should not be made of this. The symbol to the left of the crown has been almost obliterated by the double striking. A further problem in relation to this coin is its very low weight of 7.5 grains, i.e. exactly half of what it ought to weigh. It may be partly but not perhaps sufficiently explained by the fact that this coin required some additional cleaning to remove patches of ferrous oxide which could have affected its weight. The double striking makes it difficult to be certain about the forms of the letters but the fount appears to be irregular. All these factors make me think that this coin is probably a contemporary forgery.

The Durham pence Nos. 1019 and 1020 share their obverse die with the coin in the British Museum illustrated by Brooke as his example of Durham type V (a). The hoard coins show very clearly a pellet almost on top of the hair below the mullet which was not noted by Brooke.

The 47 pence from the York mint present many problems to which I hope to return at a later time. Some of the coins had been struck from such very worn obverse dies that all that remained of the type was a shadowy effigy and faint traces of a letter among the evidence of flaws and rust on the dies. The reverses were in general struck from dies in better condition but as the coins were badly struck on ill-shaped blanks the difficulties which they present are hardly any the less. The obverse dies in the worst condition were most frequently London ones. Coins from worn local dies could usually be recognized at once by the outsize annulet, traces of which rarely disappeared completely. Generally London and local dies were paired together, although in some cases it was difficult to be certain of the status of the reverse die as so little of the lettering was visible. One certain mule is No. 1063* from a rusty London obverse die and a fresh local reverse. Although I have given its reverse the benefit of the doubt in the list, the trefoil-over-mullet penny (No. 1064*) is perhaps another London/local mule.

1 No. 1020 is illustrated Fig. 1.
It is curious that there were none of the fairly plentiful halfpence of Henry V in a hoard which was buried towards the end of his reign and which contained seven of the scarce coins of his father. The shortage of small change may have resulted in new issues of halfpence being concentrated in the main commercial centres and being slower to reach all parts of the country.

Ireland
The two Irish pence (Nos. 1082–3) belonged to the common 2nd issue of Edward I and, although both were worn, they were somewhat above the average weight of the English pence of the same date in the hoard.

Scotland
The hoard contained nine Scottish pence and seven halfpence. Among the most interesting were the rare Robert III pence and halfpence whose obverse varieties are given in the list. One halfpenny (No. 1080*) was of the first issue of the heavy coinage and among the five coins of the second issue was one of the very rare halfpence of the Perth mint (No. 1081). Although several English hoards have contained Scottish groats of Robert II and III and one, Skipton, contained pence of Robert III, Attenborough is the first to include halfpence of either ruler.

The difficulty in obtaining halfpence which was often a matter of complaint in the various petitions to Parliament in the late fourteenth century probably accounts for the presence of this comparatively large number of Scottish halfpence. Although it was laid down in 1390 that Scottish coins were to pass current in England at only half their face value, the absence of any English farthings from this hoard supports the impression given by the petitions that, despite the officially accepted rate, Scottish halfpence were used in day-to-day transactions at face value.

Continental
The seventeen continental sterlings were types already familiar from Edwardian hoards except for the sterling of Arnold d'Oréy of Rummen (No. 1098) which I have not been able to trace in any previous English find. No. 1087* is one of the Ligny pieces imitating the Irish sterling type which are now thought to have been struck by Valeran I not Valeran II.

DATE OF DEPOSITION
The latest coins in the hoard are type VIII pence of Henry V. The last type of the reign, with the characteristic hollow-necked effigy, was not present and therefore the hoard may be dated to c. 1420. There seems to be no reason why a small bronze bell was buried with the coins and I wonder if the owner put it on top of his hoard in some kind of superstitious belief that it would warn him if anyone tried to disturb it.

1 The seven Scottish halfpence represent 10.6 per cent of the total of the halfpence in the hoard. The Commons in 1402 specifically mention 'Maill d'Escoce' among the foreign coins which people were forced to use in default of English halfpence. (P. Spufford, BNJ xxxii (1963), p. 133.)

2 On p. 80 of SNC 1962 Mr. Dolley has suggested that at least one sterling given by Chautard to Valeran II could as well be of Valeran I. In advance of his study of Continental imitations of the Anglo-Irish series generally he agrees with the suggestion that the same could be true of the coin in the Attenborough find.
DISPOSITION

Coins marked by an asterisk in the list have been acquired by the British Museum and those with a dagger by the Castle Museum, Nottingham. The finder was rewarded in full for these coins and the remainder of the coins were returned to him in lieu of reward. A complete photographic record of the hoard was made at an early stage of the sort and is available for consultation in the British Museum.

CURRENCY ASPECTS

Numerical proportions

The 1,102 identifiable coins in the hoard comprised 15 groats, 56 half-groats, 965 pence, and 66 halfpence. The proportion of pence is unusually high in so large and comparatively valuable a hoard. Such a content would usually, and in this case I think rightly, be taken as an indication that the hoard was a 'currency' one but, as so few hoards of this period have been recovered and published in any detail, estimates of the extent to which savings or selection played a part in the composition of a particular hoard are largely subjective. The relative importance of factors such as geographical position, the status of the owner, and the particular circumstances of the hoard's acquisition and concealment—all of which could have had a decisive influence on its composition—are at the moment impossible to assess. In the case of the present hoard the proportional representation of the different issues and their weights, which are discussed below, makes it very probable that the coins were abstracted from currency towards the end of the reign of Henry V. The individual circumstances or trade of its owner could have been such that he had immediate access to fewer large denominations than were generally available in local currency.

The proportional representation of the types, mints, and nationalities among the pence of the Edward I-II period are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mints</th>
<th>Bris</th>
<th>Bury</th>
<th>Cant</th>
<th>Ches</th>
<th>Derh</th>
<th>Exet</th>
<th>Hull</th>
<th>Linc</th>
<th>Lond</th>
<th>Newc</th>
<th>York</th>
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<td>4·1</td>
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<td>25·1</td>
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| Types | I    | II   | III  | IV   | V    | VI   | VII  | VIII | IX   | X    | XI   | XII   | XIII  | XIV   | XV    | ?    |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0·4   | 5·0  | 16·5 | 12·0 | 1·2  | ...  | 0·4  | 6·6  | 44·2 | 6·2  | ...  | 2·5  | 3·3   | 1·2   | 0·4  |      |

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<th>Nationalities to 1327</th>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
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The absence of the short-lived mints of Exeter and Hull is not perhaps surprising in this relatively small population. The proportions of the different mints and types are predictably similar to those found in hoards buried in the mid and late fourteenth century for, once established, the proportions would in normal circumstances remain constant.

1 Scottish and continental coins are taken at face value for these calculations.
2 The face value of the hoard was £4. 17s. 7d. which at even the lowest multiplying factor must represent in the region of £150-£200 in today's terms.
for as long as the coins remained in circulation. The numbers of Irish and Scottish coins struck before 1327 are within the normal range found in earlier hoards but the early continental element is rather larger than usual. This may again be purely fortuitous but some additional continental sterlings struck before 1327 may have come into England along with the coins of John the Blind and his contemporaries during the reign of Edward III. Fig. 2 shows, expressed as a percentage of the total number of English pence, the number of pence from each reign present in a selection of later medieval hoards.¹

### PROPORTIONS OF ENGLISH PENCE

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<tr>
<th>Hoard</th>
<th>Date of deposit</th>
<th>E I-II</th>
<th>No. %</th>
<th>E III</th>
<th>No. %</th>
<th>R II</th>
<th>No. %</th>
<th>H IV</th>
<th>No. %</th>
<th>H V</th>
<th>No. %</th>
<th>H VI</th>
<th>No. %</th>
<th>E IV</th>
<th>No. %</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Durham (1930)</td>
<td>1361</td>
<td>156</td>
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<td>248</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coventry (1967)</td>
<td>1363</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Skipton (1949)</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>56</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attenborough (1966)</td>
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<td>242</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>183</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bootham No. 1 (1896)</td>
<td>1489+</td>
<td>No pence before Henry V recorded</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 2.

If any element of selectivity was involved, the proportion of earlier coins is likely to be smaller not greater and therefore the survival ratios obtained from hoards may be regarded as minimum figures for the composition of day-to-day currency. (Figures for the later groups of coins in each hoard vary with individual circumstances but are included for completeness.) The extent to which the common coins of the first three Edwards dominated the pence in circulation until the middle of the fifteenth century is clearly demonstrated. The archaeological implications of this are most important. It means for example that a penny found on a floor level of 1420 could have a 25 per cent chance of having been struck before 1327 and a 70 per cent chance of having been struck before 1377.² In the case of levels of unknown date the corollary is not of course applicable but it is necessary that the coin evidence from later medieval sites is carefully evaluated or grave errors of dating could result. If such currency patterns could be refined they would be of value not only to archaeologists but to students of the coinage who wish to establish the possible hoard provenance of unpedigreed coins. In this connection it is important to determine how far weight is a reliable guide to the date at which coins were current.

**Weight**

As the coins in the hoard had required little cleaning the weights obtained after this had been done, and which are given in the list of the contents, are only very marginally lower than those at which the coins were withdrawn from circulation and may therefore

¹ Adequately recorded hoards with large numbers of pence are not easy to find for the later medieval period and therefore it is not claimed that those chosen are truly representative. As in the case of Bootham one all too often finds at the end of the list of contents, 'Illegible York pennies, 44'. These might well be of Henry V but one cannot be certain that some coins from the common issues of Edward III and Richard II were not also included.

² The factors affecting the composition of hoards will influence these figures.
be used with confidence as their current weights in 1420.\(^1\) At an early stage in sorting a quick check was made on the average weights of the major groups in the hoard by weighing in bulk round numbers of coins. In the list below the number of coins weighed is given in brackets after the reign.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reign</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Average Weight (grains)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward I and II</td>
<td>(200)</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward III</td>
<td>(400)</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard II</td>
<td>(140)</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry IV Heavy</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry IV Light</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry V</td>
<td>(50)</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The standard weight of the penny at the date of the hoard’s deposition was 15 grains, and, with the exception of the heavy coinage pence of Henry IV, all the issues were seen to average at just under the current issue weight regardless of the standard at which they had originally been struck. The figures suggested that this aspect of the hoard ought to be investigated in greater detail and so the individual weights of the pence in the major issues of the period covered by the hoard are set out as histograms in Fig. 3.\(^2\) They show that although the average weights of the various issues (except the Henry IV heavy coinage) are just under the current standard, the range is a wide one and 44.3 per cent of the coins are above it. Even among the recently issued coins of Henry V, 31 per cent were overweight. To test whether this was likely to be a normal figure for coins when issued in the later medieval period\(^3\) the weights of the latest coins—Pre-Treaty type G pence—from the Durham (1930) hoard in the British Museum were treated in the same way and the result is shown in Fig. 4. Although coins in the National Collection are in above average condition the selectivity factor is not of much importance when the latest coins from a find are being considered. The figure of 24 per cent overweight may therefore be taken as an acceptable minimum for the latest coins in the Durham find. The pattern for coins surviving from heavier issues was compared with the weights of pence of Edward I and II in the Coventry (1967) hoard\(^4\) which was buried c. 1363 during the 18-grain standard. The distribution was a similar one with the peak again just below the then current weight. The average weight of the heavy pence of Henry IV was higher than that of the other issues but the individual coins were tending to peak towards the new and not the old standard. As the heavy pence of Henry IV had not been in circulation very long before the reduction in weight, they had not had so much time to develop the ‘tail’ of worn coins which had brought down the averages of the previous issues. The halfpence are set out in the same way in Fig. 5. Although there are more heavy coins than among the pence the same tendency towards peaking on the current weight is evident with the exception, for the same reasons, of Henry IV. The conclusion which may be drawn from these figures is that old pence\(^5\) which remained in circulation

\(^1\) The coins were weighed in grammes which were then converted into grains, the lower figure being taken where there were alternatives.
\(^2\) The weight range of the coins from local dies was predictably the same as for those from London dies and so the histograms for Richard II and Henry V include both groups.
\(^3\) The Mayfield (Sussex) 1968 hoard which will be published in the Albert Baldwin memorial volume suggests that the weight of pence at issue in c. 1308–9 was much more accurately centred on the standard weight.
\(^4\) To be published in the next volume of this Journal.
\(^5\) I want to emphasize that these figures are for pence. It is possible that the larger denominations did not behave in quite the same way. The gold especially will require special consideration. See 'The Fishpool Hoard', NC 1967.
FIG. 3.
after a reduction in standard weight need not individually have been worn or clipped down to or below it. About 45 per cent of them were overweight in this hoard even after eight years.

The individual weight of a worn penny is unlikely to be a reliable guide to the date at which it was withdrawn from circulation but as the size of the sample increases the average weight is a fair indication of the standard weight at the time of its deposition. Unless this hoard was selective, the picture which it presents of the early fifteenth-century coinage is rather different from the conventional one. The king's money was certainly
in very worn and clipped condition, but unless payments were made in deliberately selected low-weight coin his subjects would appear to have received pretty nearly standard value in all but the smallest sums. There is also little evidence that the melting and clipping of overweight pence was as widespread as is sometimes suggested. Perhaps in addition to the deterring penalties, the large amounts which would need to have been handled before it would have been worth the risk involved and the difficulty which the ordinary man would have found in disposing of the bullion also worked against these malpractices. Any estimate of how far these patterns are typical will have to await future work on weight distributions.

**LIST OF CONTENTS**

**Edward I-II**

*Pence*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berwick</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>7-10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Xb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Xc-f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Xc-f</td>
</tr>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Xc-f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>XIa</td>
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C 7473 F
### THE ATTENBOROUGH, NOTTS., 1966 HOARD

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**Newcastle**
- IXb
- XVI

**York**
- IIb
- IIe
- IIIe

**Uncertain Mint**
- Xc-f

**FORGERY**
- London Class III
- Half-pence

### Edward III

#### Groats

**Pre-Treaty Coinage**

**London**
- C
  - All cusps fleured A with hooked right limb

**Lincoln**
- 0302c

**London**
- 0302a
- 0302b

**York**
- E/D

**Half-groats**

**Pre-Treaty Coinage**

**London**
- C
  - All cusps fleured

**Lincoln**
- 0302c

**London**
- 0302a

**York**
- E/D
THE ATTENBOROUGH, NOTTS., 1966 HOARD

259-60
+EDWARDVS*REX*AHGLI°*FRAHC
+POS VI°DEV ADIVT OR////////
27:4, 32:7  2

261
End of obv. legend illeg.
///VIDEV ADIVT OREM
32:8  1

262
End of obv. legend illeg. prob. FRAHCL
+POS VI°DEV*°ADIVT OREM
30:1(*)  1

263
+EDWAR///////[AHGLI°*FRAHCL
*+POS VI°DEV°°ADIVT OREM
22:5(*)  1

264
No fleurs on cusps over crown
+ED///////[VS*REX*AHGLI°]1/////////CI
///VIDEV ADIVT /////////
27:4  1

265
Same except FRAHCL
+POS VI°DEV°°ADIVT OREM
25:6  1

266
Same except FRANCl
+POS VI°DEV°°ADIVT OREM
31:9  1

267-9
Same except FRAHCl
Same rev. as previous
+P/////////ADIVT OREM
32:4, 31:8, 28:8  3

270
Same as previous
+P/////////ADIVT OREM
28:5  1

271-2
Same as previous
Details of rev. stops illeg.
32:2, 26:2  2

273
End of obv. legend illeg.
+POS VIDEV ADIVT OREM
30:2  1

274
Same except FRACI
Same as previous
33:3  1

275
C/D
+EDWARDVS*REX*AHGLI°*FRACI
+POS VIDCV ADIVT OREM
33:6(*)  1

276
+EDWARDVS REX AHGLI FRAHC
+POS VI°DEV ADIVT OREM
34:4(*)  1

277
End of obv. legend illeg.
+POS VIDEV ADIVT ORM
31:6  1

278
D/C
+I //////////////// LI°FRAHCI
+POS VIDEV ADIVT OREM
31:8  1

279
D
No fleurs on cusps over crown henceforth
+ED/////DVS*REX*////////FRACI
/////////VIDEV° ADIVT OREM////////
31:6  1

280
Same as previous
Same except VIDEV
20:8  1

281
+EDW/////////°AHGLI°°FRAI
+POS VIDEV ADIVT OREM
30:5  1

282-3
D/E
Two coins from same pair of dies
32:7, 25:7  2

284
Same except FRACI
25:4  1

285
Same except VI°DEV°
32:1  1

286
E/D
+EDWARDV ////// AHGLI°*FRAHCI Broken E
No fleurs on cusps by hair
+POS VI°DEV ADIVT OREM
30:5(*)  1

287
E
+EDWARDVS*REX*AHGLI°*FRACI
+POS VI°°DEV ADIVT OREM
31:8  1

288
Same except VI°DEV°
24:7  1

289-90
Same except reverse stops illeg.
26:2, 26:1  2

291
+EDWARDVS*R///[HGL///AIIC Broken E
+POS VIDEV ADIVT OREM
Only five cusps fleured
No fleur to right of hair or left of crown
35:3(*)  1
THE ATTENBOROUGH, NOTTS., 1966 HOARD

292  F  CROWN EDWARDVS*REX*ANGI*P*FRACI  
   " POS VPDEV* ADIVT O /////
   " EDWA/////REX*ANGI*P*FRACI
   " Same as previous  24·7 1

293  Ga  Almost all legend cut off (2) o below bust 
   ///// VIDEV° ADIVT OR ///// (2) o in civi quarter  24·7 1

294  Ga/f  /////EDWARDVS*REX*ANGI*P*FRACI (2) o below bust  
   + POS VPDEV° ADIVT OREM (2) T.A.S  25·7 1

295  Gb/f  + EDWARDVS*REX*ANGI*P*FRACI Nothing below bust  
   Same as previous  32·7 1

296  York
E/D  + EDWARDVS*REX*ANGI*P*FRACI + on breast  
   + POS VIDEV° ADIVT OREM  32·9 1

298-9  E  + EDWARDVS*REX*ANGI*P*FRACI Nothing on breast  
   + POS VIDEV ADIVT OREM  32·8, 26·1 2

300  Same as previous but ? + on breast  27·1 1

301-2  Same as previous but end of obv. legend illeg.  
   Same except VPDEV°  32·2(†), 26·7 2

303  Same except VPDEV°  27·0 1

304  E  FRACI obverse  
   Rev. stops illeg.  26·1 1

305  + EDWARDVS*REX*ANGI*P*FRACI  
   Rev. stops illeg.  29·8 1

Treaty Coinage

306  Calais  
   ////////////// RDVS*REX*ANGI*DNS ///// o on breast  
   + POSY 3 DEVM *ADIVTO R.E*MEV  
   VIL LA.C ALE SIE  
   Same dies as B.M. coin 1935/4/1/2844  26·2(†) 1

307-8  London  
   + EDWARDVS*REX*ANGI*DNS*HYB' No annulet before EDW  
   + POSY 3 DEVM *ADIVTO R.E*MEV  
   33·1, 32·4(*) 2

309  + EDWARDVS*REX*ANGI*DNS*HYB  
   31·9(†) 1

Post Treaty Coinage

310  London  
   + EDWARDVS*REX*ANGI*DNS*HYB' No pellets by crown  
   + POSVI DEVM X A DIVTOR EMX MEV LOI DOH  
   All cusps fleured Small face  34·5(*) 1

311  Same except FRANC: Pellets by fleur of crown  
   Same except MEV  
   .CIVI TAS .LOI DOH  
   No fleurs on cusps over crown Large head  
   Same obv. die as B.M. coin 1913/6/13/3  
   Rev. die different but same readings  35·5 1

Pence

Florin Coinage

Durham

312  A  EDW R ANGL DNS YB/CIVI TAS DYN LOI  
   14·8 1

313-16  London
   I/I  16·3, 16·2, 15·3, 13·7 4
   13·7, 13·2 2

317-18  I/II  16·3(*) 1

319  I/III  14·5, 13·9 2

320-1  II/  15·9, 14·5, 13·4 3

322-4  II/II  15·6 1

325  3/II  14·3, 14·2(†), 13·7, 12·2, 11·4  
   13·7 1
York

332-6

4

17-3(\dagger), 15-9, 13-7, 12-5, 11-7

5

Pre-Treaty Coinage

Obv. legend EDWARDVS REX ANGLI unless stated, the forms of the letters changing with class. In classes where N varies it is of normal form unless stated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>London</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>337-42</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>353-4</td>
<td>C/D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>355-6</td>
<td>D/C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>357</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>358</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>359</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>361-3</td>
<td>No annulets in reverse quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>364</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365-8</td>
<td>F/Ga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>369</td>
<td>F/Ga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>370</td>
<td>F/Gc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>371-3</td>
<td>Ga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>374</td>
<td>Ga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>375</td>
<td>? nothing below bust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>376</td>
<td>Gg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>377</td>
<td>Gg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Durham</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>378-402</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403-7</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406-7</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>408</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409-12</td>
<td>C or D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413-18</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>419-20</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>421-3</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>424</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>425-6</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>427-9</td>
<td>R with horizontal foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>430</td>
<td>C or E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>431-3</td>
<td>D or E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>434</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>435-41</td>
<td>Ga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>442</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443-5</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>446</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>447-9</td>
<td>Gb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450</td>
<td>Gc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>451</td>
<td>Gc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>452</td>
<td>Gd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>453-5</td>
<td>Gd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>456</td>
<td>Gx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>457-8</td>
<td>Gx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>459</td>
<td>Gf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>460-1</td>
<td>Gg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>462</td>
<td>A</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>463-7</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>468</td>
<td>Pre-Treaty type uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>469</td>
<td>FORGERY Pre-Treaty type Ga annulet on breast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

York

332-6

4

17-3(\dagger), 15-9, 13-7, 12-5, 11-7

5
### York

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>470-1</td>
<td>D Royal</td>
<td>15-4, 13-9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>472-4</td>
<td>Archiepiscopal</td>
<td>14-9, 14-1, 12-6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>475-6</td>
<td>E Royal</td>
<td>15-7, 15-4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>477</td>
<td></td>
<td>12-9(*)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>478</td>
<td></td>
<td>10-9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>479</td>
<td></td>
<td>10-9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All coins are Archiepiscopal henceforth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>480-2</td>
<td>Gd</td>
<td>15-7, 15-6, 11-5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>483-8</td>
<td>Gg</td>
<td>16-5, 15-7 (2), 13-9, 13-7, 11-5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>489</td>
<td>Obverse legend ending uncertain</td>
<td>14-6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>490-2</td>
<td>Gg</td>
<td>14-2, 13-7 (2)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>493-4</td>
<td>Gg</td>
<td>16-0 (2)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>495-7</td>
<td>Gg</td>
<td>15-4, 14-9 (2)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>498-505</td>
<td>Gg</td>
<td>16-5, 15-6, 15-3, 14-9 (2), 14-3, 14-1, 13-6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>506-9</td>
<td>Gd or f</td>
<td>16-7, 15-9, 15-5, 14-3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>510-12</td>
<td>Gf or g</td>
<td>15-1 (2), 12-9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>513-14</td>
<td>Gd-g</td>
<td>15-6, 14-6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Treaty Coinage—Transitional

#### Durham

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>543</td>
<td>hib’ DORE L</td>
<td>16-6(*)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>544</td>
<td>////////// WARD^2 ANGLIE^2 DNS^2 //</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>545-7</td>
<td>////////// hib</td>
<td>14-8, 13-2, 12-2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Treaty Coinage

#### Durham

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>548-54</td>
<td>N. 1272</td>
<td>17-6, 17-4, 16-9, 16-2, 15-9, 14-2, 12-6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>555</td>
<td>//////////^2 DVR</td>
<td>14-1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>556</td>
<td>////////// DVR</td>
<td>15-7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>557</td>
<td>////////// IGGLIE-DN DVR ////////// NE</td>
<td>14-8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>558</td>
<td>N. 1273 ////////// (DVHELM)IS</td>
<td>12-1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### London

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>559-60</td>
<td>N. 1264</td>
<td>16-0, 14-8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>561</td>
<td>DOR^2</td>
<td>17-1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>562-5</td>
<td>N. 1265</td>
<td>16-2, 14-9, 14-8, 14-3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>566</td>
<td>&quot;EDW DOR</td>
<td>15-4(1)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### York

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>567-8</td>
<td>N. 1268</td>
<td>16-3, 15-1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>569-91</td>
<td>N. 1268</td>
<td>17-4, 17-1, 16-5, 16-2 (2), 15-9, 15-4, 15-1 (3), 14-9 (4), 14-8, 14-5, 13-4, 12-9 (2), 11-4, 10-6, 10-5, 10-3</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>592-601</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Ending of obv. legend illeg. 16-6, 16-0, 15-9, 15-4, 14-3, 13-9, 13-7, 13-1, 12-6, 11-1, 10-6, 10-5, 10-3 |

#### Treaty Pence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>602-9</td>
<td>N. 1269</td>
<td>19-0(f), 15-6 (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610-11</td>
<td>N. 1270</td>
<td>15-1, 14-9, 14-8, 12-8, 9-1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>612</td>
<td>&quot;EDW ANGLI&quot;</td>
<td>16-2, 12-9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>613-14</td>
<td>&quot;EDW ANGLI&quot;</td>
<td>16-0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>615</td>
<td>Ending of obv. legend illeg.</td>
<td>14-9, 14-3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>616-17</td>
<td>Local dies N. 1269 One has &quot;TAS</td>
<td>14-2(<em>), 13-4(</em>)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>618-34</td>
<td>Treaty pence of York with details of stops uncertain</td>
<td>15-9, 15-6 (2), 15-4, 14-8 (3), 14-2 (3), 14-0, 13-9, 13-7, 13-1, 12-3, 10-9, 10-3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Post-Treaty Coinage

#### Durham

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>Reverse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1296</td>
<td>ANGLÆ+FR' No cross before civi</td>
<td>16-5, 14-2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1297</td>
<td>ANGLÆ+FR' +CIVI</td>
<td>16-3, 10-5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1298</td>
<td>ANGLÆ Ornament on breast illeg.</td>
<td>15-1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1299</td>
<td>ANGLÆ Ornament illeg.</td>
<td>14-1, 13-6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### York

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>Reverse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1293</td>
<td>+EDWARD:REX:ANG:FR:<em>D +CIVI TAS</em> EBOR ACI* + on breast</td>
<td>16-8, 13-6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Post-Treaty Mules

#### Durham

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>Reverse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>635</td>
<td>DVM OLM No rev. i.m.</td>
<td>15-4(*)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### London

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>Reverse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>636-7</td>
<td>EDWARD:ANGLÆ:DH:HYB:LOM:DOH</td>
<td>14-5(<em>), 14-3(</em>)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Post-Treaty Pence of Durham Type Uncertain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>Reverse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>670-1</td>
<td>Post-Treaty pence of Durham type uncertain</td>
<td>14-1, 13-6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE ATTENBOROUGH, NOTTS., 1966 HOARD

+ on breast all ANGLiE

728-32  
*CIVI *EBO RACI  
*CIVI EBOR ACI  
*CIVI Division of EBORACI illeg.  
Rev. illeg.  
16-8, 15-1, 13-7, 12-5, 12-3  
14-1  
14-2  
16-2, 14-6  

? on breast ANGLiE unless stated

737  
*CIVI *EBO RACI  
16-2 (2), 16-1, 12-0, 10-9, 10-3  
15-7  
14-9  
14-6  
12-6(*)  

738-43  
*CIVI *EBO RACI  
16-2(*)  

744-7  
*CIVI EBOR ACI*  
15-7*, 14-6, 14-1, 10-8  

748  
(ANGLiE) ////////// //////////://: *EBO RACI  
16-2(*)  

749  
Treaty X  
12-6(*)  

750  
*CIVI *EBO RACI  
15-7  

751-2  
Same but before CIVI illeg.  
17-1, 14-3  
14-9  
14-6  
14-2, 13-6  

753  
Before CIVI illeg. EBORACI illeg.  

754-  
*CIVI Division of EBORACI illeg.  

755-6  
Rev. details illeg.  
14-2, 13-6  

757  
Forgery York Post-Treaty  

758-67  
Edward III period uncertain York mint  
14-9, 14-3, 14-1, 13-1, 12-3, 12-1, 11-9, 10-8, 10-2  

Halfpence

2nd Coinage 1335-43

London

768-71  
H & W O18 (var.)  
+EDWARDVS REX ANG* (6 pts.)  
CIVI TAS LOH DON* (6 pts.)  
8-6, 7-8, 7-5 (2)  

772-3  
Same except no * after DON  
End of obv. legend illeg. on second  
7-8, 7-7  

774  
+EDWARDVS REX AN* (6 pts.)  
CIVI TAS LOH DON* (6 pts.)  
6-6  

775-6  
O18  
+EDWARDVS REX ANG* (8 pts.)  
CIVI TAS LOH DON* (8 pts.)  
7-4, 6-7  

777  
Stars illeg. both sides  
6-1  

Florin Coinage 1344-51

London

778-84  
O21  
EDWARDVS REX  
CIVI TAS LOH DON  
9-8(†), 8-8, 8-3, 7-8, 7-7, 7-4, 7-2  

785  
O21/b  
Same obv. type. Extra pellet in TAS quarter  
7-7(*)  

786  
O23  
Bust illeg.  
7-2  

787  
O25  
6-9  

788  
O21/O26  
Small letters on rev.  
7-8(*)  

789  
O28  
7-2  

Treaty Coinage

790  
(EDW) ARDVS°REX°AN  
CIVI TAS ////////// DON  
Same obv. die as B.M. coin 1936/4/1/6034  
6-0  

Richard II

Pence

London

791  
+RICHARDVS°REX°ANGLiE  
CIVI TAS LOH D //////////  
15-4(*)  

Durham

792  
IA 4  
+RICHARD///////////  
///////// D //////////  
17-1(*)  

Same dies as B.M. coin, BNJ xxxi (1962) Pl. IX, 30
The text contains a detailed analysis of a hoard from Attleborough, Notts., 1966, focusing on the coins with their respective values and features. The analysis includes a breakdown of different categories and types of coins, noting various details such as the presence of crosses on the breast, pellets by shoulders, and specific legends like 'CIVI EBO R'. Various table-like structures and lists are used to organize the data, with columns for different types of coins and their characteristics. The text also notes uncertain elements and mentions details like the wear condition and the presence of certain symbols or marks on the coins.
THE ATTENBOROUGH, NOTTS., 1966 HOARD

Local dies

Group A

899-906 ANGILE
*CIVI TAS . EBO RACI 17-3(*), 15-7, 15-6(+), 15-3, 14-5, 13-4, 12-6, 12-3
Same dies as P. 42

907 Same obv. die but rev. of P. 37 16-2(*)

908-912 Same obv. die, revs. uncertain 16-1, 14-6, 13-2, 12-9, 12-6

913 Different dies 15-4(*)

914 Same dies as P. 40

915-19 Group B ANGIE
CIVI TAS . EBO RACI 15-3 (2), 14-4(*), 11-2, 11-1

920 ANGIE
*CIVI TAS . EBO RACI 15-6(*)
Same dies as P. 44

921 Group C ANGIE
*CIVI TAS E(reversed) BO RACI
Same dies as P. 49

922 ANGILE
*CIVI 14-6
Same dies as P. 50

923-4 ANGILE
*CIVI 19-3(*), 14-3
Same dies as P. 51

925-6 ANGILE
*CIVI TAS E(reversed) BO RACI 14-6, 13-1(*)
Same obv. die as previous
Rev. die different. E off flan in one case illeg. in other 17-4, 13-6

927-8 ANGILE
CIVI TAS EBO RACI 13-7, 13-6(*)

931-5 ANGILE
TAS EBO RACI 15-6, (2), 13-9, 13-2

936-8 Group D ANGIE
*CIVI TAS EBO RACI 15-3, 14-8, 14-6
Same dies as P. 52

939-44 Group E ANG FRAN
*CIVI TAS EBO RACI 16-5, 15-9, 15-7(*), 15-7, 15-1, 13-9(*)

945 ANGIE
*CIVI TAS EBO RACI 10-8(*)

946-9 Uncertain Local including one fragment ANGIE
TAS EBO RACI 14-5, 12-1, 11-5, 5-5

Mules between London and Local dies

950-1 IA5/A ANGIE
CIVI TAS EB///RACI 16-9(*), 15-7

952 IA/Local ANGIE
CIVI TAS EB///RACI

953 C/II ANGIE
DIES UNCERTAIN

954 D/IB ANGIE
DIES UNCERTAIN
Spacing suggests long D legend 14-5(*)

955-9 F/II ANGIE
*DOS EB
Same dies as P. 34

960 ? A/IA ANGIE
DOS EB
Same dies as P. 65

961 F/III ANGIE
CIVI

Halfpence
REV.: CIVI TAS LOH DON unless stated

Intermediate types

962  +RICARDBREXxANGL1
   CIVI TAS LOH DON  6 9(*)  1
   Same obv. die as P. 4
963-5  +RICARDBREXxANGL1
   8 9, 7 5, 5 5  3
966  +RICARDBREXxANGL1
   7 1  1
967-9  +RICARDBREXxANGL1
   8 6 (2), 8 5  3
970  +RICARDBREXxANGL1
   9 1  1
971  +RICARDBREXxANGL1
   7 4(*)  1
972  /////////REXXANGL1
   7 4  1
973  Saltire stops, end of obv. legend illeg.
   7 1  1
974  +RICARDBREXxANGL1
   Same obv. die as B.M. coin 1935/4/1/6108
   9 8(t)  1
975  Same obv. die as previous, rev. die different from previous and B.M. coin
   8 3  1
976-7  +RICARDBREXxANGL1
   8 9, 7 8  2
978  +RICARDBREXxANGL1
   Stops illeg.  6 1  1

Late type III

980  +RICARDBREXxANGL3
   7 8  1
981  /////////REXXANGL3
   6 9  1
982  +RICARDBREXxANGL3
   10 1  1
983  +RIV///////LIE
   9 2(*)  1
985  +RICARDBREXxANGL3
   8 5(*)  1

Late type IV

984  +RIV///////REXXANGLIE Rev. of type III
   8 8(*)  1
979  +RIV///////REXXANGLIE
   7 2(*)  1
986  +RICARDBREXxANGLIE
   7 8(*)  1

RICHARD II/HENRY IV MULE

Halfpenny

987  +RICA////////REXXANGLIE Intermediate type Rusty die
   Rev. die of Henry IV Heavy (?) Coinage
   8 6(*)  1

HENRY IV/RICHARD II MULE

Penny

988  +HEX///////REXx//GLI Heavy coinage Star on Breast
   CIVI ///// LON DON
   Rev. die of Richard II type
   16 2(*)  1

HENRY IV

Pence

Heavy Coinage

York

989  +HENRICOBREXxANGL1: FRANCIE Long neck
   CIVI TMS EBO RACI
   Same dies as B.M. coin without provenance
   17 1  1
990-3  Same obv. die as previous
   CIVI TMS EBO RACI
   Same dies as B.M. coin 1950/6/7/1 ex L. A. Lawrence
   18 5(t), 16 8, 15 7, 12 9  4
THE ATTENBOROUGH, NOTTS., 1966 HOARD

994-9

+henrici+ rex\+anglie+f\+franc\+ ia flaw above left shoulder
CIVI T\+EBO R\+CICI

Same dies as B.M. coin 1950/3/1/18 16-9, 16-2, 15-9 (2), 14-6, 14-5

Same rev. die as previous

1000

Same reading as previous
CIVI/// T\+EBO R\+CICI///

Same dies as B.M. coin Shirley-Fox exchange 15-4(*)

Same obv. die as previous, same rev. die as 989

Light Coinage

York

1001-2  +henrici+ rex\+anglie Annulet on breast
°CIVI (T\+EBO R\+CICI)

Same obv. die as B.M. coin 1914/5/17/26 14-6(t), 14-6

1003  +henrici+ rex\+anglie Annulet on breast
°CIVI ///T\+EBO R\+CICI

Same obverse die as previous but very rusty
CIVI ///S\+EBO R\+CICI

1004

Heavy Coinage

London

1005  +h\+ric+ ///////GI\+GLIE Early style Square flan
Same obv. die as B.M. coin 1935/4/1/6122 9-5(*)

1006  Similar in very worn condition

1007-8  +///+/\+CREX\+ANGLI\+E Later style
Two coins from different dies 9-8(*), 8-1

1009-10  +he//////XRE///\+ANGLI\+E Later style
Both coins from same dies

HENRY V

Groats

London

1011  +henrici+ di gra\+rex\+anglie\+ f\+franc\+ No fleurs over crown
+posvi+ devm\+a divtor ///////evm (2) CIVI TAS\+ LON DON

1012-15  Mullet on shoulder
FRANCI
+posvi\+ devm\+a divtor E+MEVM CIVI TAS\+ LON DON 60-5, 59-4, 58-9(†), 58-5

Half-groats

London

1016  Broken annulet to left of crown, mullet in centre of breast.
+he rex\+anglie\+ f\+f
+posvi\+ devm\+a divto rem\+ex CIVI TAS\+ LON DON 29-8(†)

Pence

London

1017  Double struck
+henrici\+rex\+anglie\+ f\+f Trefoil to left, mullet to right of crown
civ/// ///LON DON 7-5(*)

Durham

1018  P. V  Mullet to left, filled annulet to right of crown
///\+R\+X\+REX///
civi ////// ///OLM

1019-20  P. VI  Mullet above pellet to left, broken annulet to right of crown
+henrici///\+anglie\+ f/// ///DV\+OL///

Both coins from the same obv. die 13-1, 12-9(†)
York

London obverse dies
Rev. stops noted when visible

P. VI
1021 Mullet to left, broken annulet to right of crown
\[ \text{ANGLIE}^* \text{ } F^* \]
12-9 1
1022-3 \[ \text{ANGLIE} \]
14-8, 14-5 2
1024 \[ \text{ANGLIE}^* \text{ } \text{FRN} \]
12-8 1
1025-7 \[ \text{ANGLIE}^* \text{ } F^* \]
15-9, 13-9, 13-4 3
1028-9 Illeg. but long obv. legend
14-3 (2) 2
1030-2 Illeg. but short obv. legend
14-6, 13-2 (2) 3
1033-8 End of legend uncertain
16-1 (2), 14-8(?), 14-2 (2), 13-6 6

P. VII Mullet to left, annulet to right of crown
1039 \[ \text{ANGLIE}^* \text{ } \text{FRANC} \]
15-1 1
1040-1 \[ \text{ANGLIE}^* \text{ } F^* \]
14-6, 13-9 2
1042 \[ \text{ANGLIE}^* \text{ } F^* \]
13-9 1
1043-6 End of legend uncertain
15-7, 14-9, 14-5, 13-1 4

P. VI or VII End of legend uncertain
14-2, 14-1, 13-9 3
1064 P. VIIIa Trefoil over mullet to left, annulet to right of crown
\[ \text{ANGLIE}^* \text{ } \text{FRANC} \]
12-6(*) 1
P. VIII Mullet to left, trefoil to right of crown
1065 \[ \text{ANGLIE}^* \text{ } F^* \text{ } \text{TAS}^* \]
15-6(*) 1
1050-1 End of legend uncertain
15-5, 13-9 2
1052 Type illeg.
14-1 1
1063 Mule London obv. local rev.
\[ \text{ANGLIE}^* \text{ } \text{FRANC} \text{ } \text{TAS}^* \]
10-3(*) 1
P. VII Local obv. dies
1053 P. VI \[ \text{ANGLIE} \]
15-4 1
1054 End of legend uncertain \[ \text{TAS}^* \]
15-3 1
1055-6 End of legend uncertain
13-6, 12-1 2
1057 P. VII \[ \text{ANGLIE} \text{ } /\text{ } /\text{ } /\text{ } /\text{ } \text{AN}^* \]
14-6 1
1058 \[ \text{OLI}(E) \]
13-2 1
1059 Illeg. but long obv. legend \[ \text{TAS}^* \]
14-1 1
1060-1 Illeg. but long obv. legend
15-1, 10-8 2
1062, 1062a, 1102 Illeg. but short obv. legend
15-5, 14-9, 13-2 3

SCOTLAND

ALEXANDER III 1249-86

Pence

1066 2nd Coinage Burns Group II Class II No. 37 4 mullets of 6 pts.
14-6 1
1067-8 No. 38 but larger head of 40
2 stars of 7 pts.
2 mullets of 6 pts.
12-8, 12-3 2

JOHN BALIOL 1292-96

Penny

1069 2nd Coinage Burns Class I St. Andrews No. 11 Reverse pts. illeg.
13-9 1

DAVID II 1329-71

Pence

1070 1st Coinage, Group II, after c. 1351 \[ \text{REX SCOTORVM} \text{ type} \]
14-2(?) 1
1071 2nd Coinage, 1357-67, Group C Edinburgh No. 10 but ornate A
10-8(*) 1
1072 3rd Coinage, 1367-71 Edinburgh 3rd Coinage No. 11a Star behind head
12-9(*) 1
Robert II 1371-90

Halfpenny

1073 Edinburgh No. 3/2 6.7(*)

Robert III 1390-1406

Pence

1074 Edinburgh Heavy Coinage, 1st Issue No. — + R/\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\n
IRELAND

Pence of Edward I

2nd Issue 1281-2 Dolley Class II

1082 Dublin Pellet before obv. legend but no stops. Letters: curved/straight

1083 Waterford Pellet stops on obv. Letters curved both sides

CONTINENTAL

Deniers

Brabant Jean I, 1268-94

Flanders Robert de Béthune, 1305-22

Ligny Valéran I, 1270-1316

Luxemburg Jean l'Aveugle, 1309-46

Porcien Gaucher de Châtillon, 1312-22

15-3(*)

15-3, 12-5

16-6

16-8(*)
APPENDIX
A. G. Maccormick

THE SITE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF DISCOVERY

Atttenborough lies in the Urban District of Beeston and Stapleford, some five miles south-west of Nottingham, in the Flood Plain of the River Trent at 92–5 feet O.D. The subsoil is gravel, overlain by 3–5 feet of yellow alluvial clay.

51 ST. MARY'S CLOSE, ATTENBOROUGH

The garden of No. 51 St. Mary's Close, Attenborough, Nottinghamshire, was part of a pasture field until 1963–4 when St. Mary's Close was built and lies about 200 yards north of St. Mary's Parish Church. No documentary evidence for the site can be found.
In May 1966 the owner of No. 51, Mr. H. G. Roberts, was double digging a bean trench at the east end of his garden. He had already noticed and removed a number of small stones when his spade broke the neck of a small jug containing the hoard and lying about 15 inches below the pre-1963 ground surface. The jug contained a piece of cloth and a small bronze bell in addition to the coins.

Other medieval potsherds had been found but were not considered of interest until the discovery of the hoard, and as the bean trench was continued to the north another 6 feet, more stones were removed.

Later in 1966 and in 1967–8 a small-scale excavation was undertaken on behalf of the Castle Museum, Nottingham, to discover any relationship between the hoard and the remains of buildings suspected from the number of potsherds and stones in the garden. Unfortunately no relationship could be proved because of destruction by the bean trench of the stones and clay level immediately underlying the hoard. However, the jug was said by Mr. Roberts to have nestled between three stones at a level approximately that of a near-by fifteenth–sixteenth-century structure. The excavation was on too restricted a site to give entirely satisfactory results, and much damage had been done to the shallow remains by ploughing and garden digging, but the following seems to be the main sequence of occupation as far as it could be examined:

Period I (c. 1250–1300)

A small gully (? part of a drainage trench) running east–west contained wood ash and a few sherds of Nottingham thirteenth-century cooking-pots.
Period II (c. 1300–1350)

Eighteen inches of yellow clay (natural to the site) covered the period I gully (presumably to construct a house-platform for the subsequent structures and possibly to raise the site above occasional flooding from the Trent).

About 1300 or soon after, rubbish was buried in a shallow pit in the top of the yellow clay layer and included sherds of Nottingham panchions and jugs.

No structures of this period were identified but numerous scattered potsherds, reused masonry, and a Dublin penny of Edward I indicated the presence of a building near by.

Period III (c. 1350–1400)

An irregular, partly stone-lined and rubble-filled trench, which might have served either as a soakaway or as the base for a cob (mud) wall, was dug north-south to a depth of about 15 inches. Among the filling was a broken stone mortar. More important, pottery included most of a large cooking-pot in 'Midland purple ware' associated with a glazed cordonned jug dated from Nottingham examples to about the mid-fourteenth century. Even if the jug was a survival, the cooking-pot and trench fill should have been deposited by 1400 and the pot is, therefore, one of the earliest known vessels in this fabric.

It is probable that period III also saw the initial construction of the rectangular house with reddened clay floors whose fragments form the main evidence for the nature of structures on the site. Unfortunately, it is not yet possible to date most 'Midland purple wares' of the Nottingham area to any precise period within the fifteenth-sixteenth century and apart from the trench fill mentioned above, neither floors nor wall remains produced any material other than 'midland purple wares'.

Period IV (c. 1500–1600)

This period is dated by the presence of brown or black glazed 'Cistercian ware' pottery.

The depression west of the building was filled with rubble to form a yard surface, clay and pebbles, and included worked building-stone, roof tiles, and fragments of quernstones. A layer of coal and domestic refuse lay over the yard.

The building seems to have been a house. A shallow depression in the clay floor in the north-west corner may have served as a hearth, and was certainly replaced by a stone-built fireplace. Its location in a corner of the building and dateable to the sixteenth century, makes it almost certain this was of the 'inglenook' type common in the East Midlands from the later sixteenth century.

Wall remains were scanty, defined by the absence of floor or stone yard surface rather than the presence of obvious walling material. On the north side, however, a shallow trench partly lined with cobble stones defined the edge of the floor, and quantities of patchy yellow clay above this may represent the remains of cob walling.

There was no evidence for timber construction of any kind except two probable post bases in stone, south and south-east of the fireplace.

The east end of the building lay under the boundary hedge and the southern side was dug away in 1966.

From the pottery evidence there was no occupation after c. 1650.

1 2nd Issue 1281–2. Dolley Class II. Curved letters both sides. In very worn condition. Wt. 15.6.
The Jug

The jug was damaged by Mr. Roberts’s spade, otherwise it was probably intact until discovery. It is small, squat and with a slightly everted rim. There is no trace of a pouring lip. The base is almost flat and the handle pulled with thumb marks at the top and bottom.

The fabric is a type of ‘Midland purple ware’, that is, the body is very hard (semi-vitrified) and contains large quantities of coarse quartz grit. The colour is dark grey with lighter grey-buff areas. The jug is unglazed except for a patch of purple brown lead glaze (1·7” high x 1·3” wide), with a small splash of yellow, on the front of the jug near the bottom.

Dimensions:  
Height 5·8”  148 mm  
Maximum diameter 4·8”  122 mm  
Base diameter 3·6”  90 mm  
Rim diameter 2·9”  73 mm

The Bell

Believed to have been inside the neck of the jug at the time of discovery. This is a small bronze bell of the ‘hawk bell’ type. It was slightly damaged at the time of discovery when about a quarter of the lower part was lost, revealing the much corroded remains of the iron ‘pea’ inside.
The Cloth

Two small fragments of woollen cloth were found in the neck of the jug with the bell and coins. The original form of this cloth is undeterminable but was probably not a bag as there are the remains of a seam. It is in plain (tabby) weave. It is hoped a more complete report on this cloth will be published as an appendix to the excavation report.