

# SINGLE FINDS OF ANGLO-SAXON AND NORMAN COINS – 3

M. A. S. BLACKBURN AND M. J. BONSER

THIS third article in the series is divided into two parts. The first discusses the finds from an exceptionally prolific site near Royston, while the second reports finds from a variety of British sites that have been notified to us during 1986. The autumn and winter of 1985 proved to be particularly fruitful seasons for the users of metal detectors. It is thought that the dry weather conditions resulted in the ploughs and cultivators lifting soil from a greater depth than usual, whole clods being pulled to the surface rather than broken in the ground. The finds this season, following the 1986 harvest, have not been nearly as plentiful, yet the number of coins that we have been able to record has remained similar to last year due to our widening circle of contacts. While this is gratifying, it is also evident that a significant proportion of single finds is still going unrecorded. More needs to be done by way of co-ordinating coin finds of all periods reported to museums and county archaeological services, and in making contacts with local metal-detecting clubs.

The finds are numbered in sequence, and those in the second part of this article are arranged by site alphabetically. The issues or issuers represented are as follows:

Sceattas	3–47, 87, 93–100, 103–4, 125–26, 130, 134, 136	Edmund	62
Eadbert of Northumbria	67–68, 117	Eric Bloodaxe	138
Archbishop Egbert of York	69–70	Edgar	63
Beonna of East Anglia	48	Edward the Martyr	80, 133
Offa of Mercia	88	Æthelred II	64, 84, 86, 105, 121
Archbishop Æthelheard	49	Cnut	89, 112, 128
Coenwulf of Mercia	50–52, 55–56, 85, 110	Harold I	90
Cuthred of Kent	53–54	Edward the Confessor	79, 108, 114, 119, 129, 131
Æthelstan of East Anglia	57	William I	116, 132
Archbishop Ceolnoth	58	William II	81
Eanred of Northumbria	71, 118	Henry I	83, 92, 109, 115, 120, 135
Æthelred II of Northumbria	72–75	Stephen	65, 78, 91, 106– 7, 111, 123
Irregular stycas	76–77?	Henry II	66, 102, 139
St Edmund Memorial	59–60	Merovingian	1–2
St Peter	113	Carolingian	122
Edward the Elder	61	German empire	82, 127
Athelstan	101	Arabic gold dinar	124
		Arabic silver dirhem	137

*Acknowledgements.* We are again indebted to the many finders who have reported their coins to us and to others who have assisted in various ways with this project, including G. Bailey, J. Ball, M. Bartley, K. Bennet, J. Bispham, C. E. Blunt, J. Booth, D. Broomhall, Mrs H. Brown, S. Brown, S. Campbell (sen. and jun.), D. S. Chick, D. Cobb, D. Critoph, P. Crookes, Rev. R. Dyer, B. Fisher, G. C. Fowler, R. Green, T. Gregory, L. Griffin, J. Hancocks, Dr

E. J. Harris, R. Hayes, G. Holmes, Dr P. Ilisch, D. Jeffries, F. Kingman, B. Leeman, R. McDonnell, S. Mitchell, T. Morgan, W. Op den Velde, A. Pol, P. J. Preston-Morley, S. Raymond, B. A. Read, M. Rogers, G. Simmonds, D. Sorenson, T. Thurston, A. Usher, B. Wilson, B. Woodrow, and especially C. J. Marshall. Dr D. M. Metcalf has helped in many ways and has kindly read and commented on a draft of this article. Roger Osbourn drew fig. 1 and Derek Chick fig. 3.

The coins illustrated on the accompanying plates are indicated by an asterisk before the number. These have been obtained from a number of sources, and unfortunately the quality is not always as good as we would wish. A pellet beneath a letter in an inscription indicates that it is somewhat uncertain. Unless otherwise indicated, the coins remain with the finders or have been disposed of through the trade.<sup>1</sup>

## PART I

### FINDS FROM A MIDDLE ANGLIAN SITE NEAR ROYSTON, HERTS.

The following sixty-five coins have been found over a period of some seven years, c. 1979-86, on a single field in southern Cambridgeshire within a few miles of Royston. It is the third largest group of single finds of Anglo-Saxon coins to have been discovered, after Hamwic and 'Sancton', and the site is the only one in the region of Mercia known as Middle Anglia to have produced coins of the eighth and early ninth centuries on a substantial scale. We understand that the field is not a known archaeological site and that it is regularly ploughed. The finders have permission to use metal detectors there, and the coins have been reported to the coroner.

Progressively the finders became aware that their site was an unusually rich one, and they were presented with a dilemma often faced by metal-detector users who have discovered a relatively prolific site that they are investigating lawfully with all the relevant permissions. While on the one hand they wished to share the knowledge of their finds and to see them recorded for posterity, they did not want other detector users or archaeologists to deprive them of their site and the chance of making further finds. In 1985 they decided to offer us their coins to study and record, providing us with as much information as we wished, including a sketch plan showing where in the field each coin had been found, but without revealing the specific location of the site. To this we readily agreed, for we took the view that although it was regrettable that an immediate archaeological investigation of the site might not be possible (funds might in any event not have been available), it was highly desirable that the finds that had already been made should be fully recorded. We were told that they had only been taken from the plough soil, so any archaeological stratigraphy that might exist was not being further disturbed except by deeper ploughing. Moreover the proposed arrangement would protect the site from vandalism and provide an opportunity to record any further finds made by the same people. We hope that in the fullness of time the location will be made known to us. Needless to say, if we had had reason to think that the site was a scheduled one or that the finds derived from a hoard that was subject to the law of treasure trove our attitude would have been quite different.

The field has produced a range of coinage spanning two thousand years from the first century AD to modern times. All but a few of the Anglo-Saxon coins had been retained by

<sup>1</sup> The following abbreviations have been used in this article: Belfort = A. de Belfort, *Description générale des monnaies mérovingiennes*, 5 vols. (Paris, 1892-95); BLS = C. E. Blunt, C. S. S. Lyon, and B. H. I. H. Stewart, 'The coinage of southern England, 796-840', *BNJ* 32 (1963), 1-74; Blunt = C. E. Blunt, 'The coinage of Offa', in *Anglo-Saxon Coins*, edited by R. H. M. Dolley (London, 1961), pp. 39-62; Booth = J. Booth, 'Sceattas in Northumbria', in *Sceattas in England and on the Continent*, edited by D. Hill and D. M. Metcalf (BAR British ser. 128, 1984), pp. 71-111; Dannenberg = H. Dannenberg, *Die deutschen Münzen*, 4 vols. (Berlin, 1876-1905); Hävernick = W. Hävernick, *Die Münzen von Köln I* (Cologne, 1935); Hild. = B. E. Hil-

debrand, *Anglosachsiska Mynt*, second edition (Stockholm, 1881); Mack = R. P. Mack, 'Stephen and the anarchy 1135-1154', *BNJ* 35 (1966), 38-112; Metcalf (in classification of 'porcupine' sceattas) = D. M. Metcalf, 'A stylistic analysis of the "porcupine" sceattas', *NC* 1966, 179-205; Mossop = H. R. Mossop, *The Lincoln Mint c. 896-1279* (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1970); North = J. J. North, *English Hammered Coinage*, second edition, 2 vols. (London, 1980 and 1975); Prou = M. Prou, *Les monnaies mérovingiennes* (Paris, 1892); Rigold = S. E. Rigold, 'The two primary series of sceattas', *BNJ* 30 (1960), 6-53. The two previous articles in this series are cited as 'Single finds - 1' (*BNJ* 54 (1984), 63-73) and 'Single finds - 2' (*BNJ* 55 (1985), 55-78).

the finders, but most of the Roman, later medieval and post medieval coins had been disposed of. Based on their meticulous notes and on the coins that we saw, we are able to give the following summary of the finds:

<i>Ancient British</i>	4		
2 identified (photos in Oxford Celtic find Index):			
Tasciovanus	1	AE (Mack 167)	
Cunobeline	1	AR (Mack 240)	
<i>Roman</i>	c.100		
39 identified (rest small AE):			
Nerva	1	AE (dupondius, very worn)	
Commodus	1	AR	
Septemius Severus	1	AR	
Geta	1	AR	
Caracalla	1	AR	
Victorinus	2	AE	
Tetricus II	2	AE	
Claudius II Gothicus	1	AE	
Probus	1	AE	
Carausius	4	AE	
Maximinianus	2	AE	
Constantine I	12	AE	
Crispus	3	AE	
Constantine II	1	AE	
Constans	1	AE	
Constantius II	1	AE	
Magentius	1	AE	
Julian II	1	AE	
Valens	1	AE	
Gratian	1	AE	
Arcadius	1	AR (siliqua)	
<i>Anglo-Saxon</i>	64		
8th century	49		
9th century	9		
10th century	6		
11th century	–		
		Stephen	1
		Short Cross	1
		Long Cross	1
		Alphonse X of Castille (1252–84)	1
		Edward I–II	5
		Herstal sterling, John of Louvain (1285–1309)	1 (Mayhew 82)
		Edward III	3
		Richard II	1
		Edward IV	2
		Henry VI	3
		Henry VII	1
		Henry VIII	2
		Elizabeth I	6
		Charles I (AR)	2
		James I/Charles I (AE 1/4d)	17
		Charles II	5 (inc. 4 AE)
		William III	3
		William and Mary	2
		George I	2
		George II	10
		George III	26 (inc. 2 Irish AE)
		Modern coins	not recorded
		<i>Tokens and jettons</i>	43
		Medieval jettons	3
		Nuremburg jettons	27
		17th-century tokens	10
		18th-century tokens	3
		<b>TOTAL</b>	c.300

In addition there were a number of metal artifacts, including Anglo-Saxon pins, strap-ends and other decorative pieces that we hope may be published elsewhere.

The Anglo-Saxon coins were found distributed over a wide area c.400 x 400 metres, equivalent to about twelve football pitches. Two coins (nos 20 and 21) were found actually adhering to one another, and significantly they were both of the same scarce type. Otherwise the finds were distributed fairly evenly over the entire area without any significant groupings of coins of similar date. The Roman and later medieval coins were found over broadly the same if a slightly larger area, and some medieval pieces were discovered in an adjoining field. It is clear that we are dealing with individual losses from a settlement or market site, even in the case of the forty-seven sceattas, given their chronological spread, their varying condition, and the wide area over which they occurred. It is impossible, for example, that the Intermediate sceattas of fine silver and good weight could have circulated alongside the light base Secondary sceattas that were also present. The general range of coins is typical of stray finds from a number of sites, and the relatively high proportion of sceattas compared with late eighth-/early ninth-century coins and the still smaller number of later pennies have parallels in the finds from Richborough, Southampton, Barham, Burrow Hill, Caistor St Edmunds, and Alford. The exceptional features of the Royston site are the scale of the finds and the remarkable continuity in earlier and later periods.

Two Roman coins among those retained by the finders had been pierced (p.97 below,

pl. 1, A and B), probably for use as ornaments by the early Anglo-Saxon settlers. The large bronze of the first or second century was extremely worn and the smaller one probably of the fourth century less so, but both have suffered from heavy corrosion. Roman coins that have been pierced or cut in some other way are often found in graves of the later fifth and sixth centuries, but they have also been found on settlement sites, e.g. West Stow, Suffolk, and Middle Harling, Norfolk.<sup>2</sup> It is possible that some of the smaller Roman coins without piercings are eighth-century losses, as at Southampton,<sup>3</sup> but in the absence of a clear stratigraphy this cannot possibly be demonstrated for the Royston site.

There was virtually no coinage circulating as currency in Britain during the later fifth and sixth centuries, and the absence from the site of seventh-century coins – gold tremisses and Primary sceattas – may be explained by the slow development of the monetary economy in regions outside the south east and East Anglia. The earliest coins from the site are two Merovingian deniers (nos 1–2) and eleven Intermediate sceattas (nos 3–13), eight of which are Continental. They belong to the first decade of the eighth century and reflect an influx of coinage from the Lower Rhineland entering Britain probably via the Thames Estuary and the east coast. These coins provided the impetus for an expansion of coin circulation and in due course an extension of minting outside Kent and the Thames Valley. There are about seventeen sceattas of early or mid Secondary date, c. 710–20, (nos 14–21, 33–35, 41–45, 47?), and the remaining seventeen belong to the latter part of the Secondary phase, c. 720–50.

It is instructive to consider the varieties of sceattas represented in the finds (Table 1). Among the Intermediate coins the ratio of 1:1 for series D:E is more representative of single finds generally than the 3:1 ratio in the Aston Rowant hoard. The number of Secondary 'porcupines' (series E) is at first sight surprising, but it is becoming increasingly apparent that these are not as scarce among English single finds as was once thought, so that the importation of coins from Frisia and the Rhine mouths seems to have continued on a substantial scale well into the Secondary phase, until at least c. 720 and perhaps later. The number of Merovingian deniers is broadly in line with those from the major Kentish sites (three out of an aggregate seventy-eight finds from Canterbury, Richborough, and Reculver) and somewhat higher than at Southampton (two out of 127 finds).

TABLE 1

*Summary of the sceattas from the Royston site*

Merovingian	2	Series N	3
Series B (derivative)	1	Series S	5
Series C	1	Series T	1
Series D	4	Series X	2
Series E: Intermediate	4	Series Z/K (derivative)	1
Secondary	6	Series –	3
Series F	1		—
Series J	2		47
Series K	5		—
Series L	6		

In the Secondary phase, series with London or Kentish connections (series J, K, L, and N) predominate as one would expect. The large number of coins of series S happily supports Metcalf's attribution of them to Essex, while the coin of series T is consistent with

<sup>2</sup> P. Curnow, 'The Roman coins', in S. West, *West Stow. The Anglo-Saxon Village I* (East Anglian Archaeology Reports 24, 1985), pp. 76–81; M. M. Archibald, 'The coinage

of Beonna in the light of the Middle Harling hoard', *BNJ* 55 (1985), 10–54, at p. 17.

<sup>3</sup> See the forthcoming report by D. M. Metcalf.

his suggestion of an East Midlands origin. One can begin to recognize the locality of find groups from the types represented, thus series K, L, and S also dominated the group of sceattas from neighbouring north Essex published by Metcalf above.

It can be equally instructive to consider which series are not represented among the finds. The absence of series H (Southampton) and Y (York) occasions no surprise, for their circulations were essentially local. More significant is the lack of series M, O, U, and V which are well represented among the finds from Kent; many of their types are likely to be Kentish in origin, though they would have circulated fairly widely and could well occur among future finds from the site. There is doubt whether series Q comes from East Anglia or the East Midlands, and its absence here perhaps favours the former.

The most notable type lacking from the finds is the East Anglian series R, which clearly brands the site as Mercian rather than East Anglian in character. There is a marked contrast with the finds from a major site near Cambridge (probably Wilbraham),<sup>4</sup> where one third of the identified coins (three out of nine) belong to series R, and the proportion may well be higher overall. The sites are only some fifteen miles apart, but their topography is very different. In the eighth century Cambridge lay in a geographical corridor bounded on the north by the Fens and on the south by dense forest (fig. 1). It

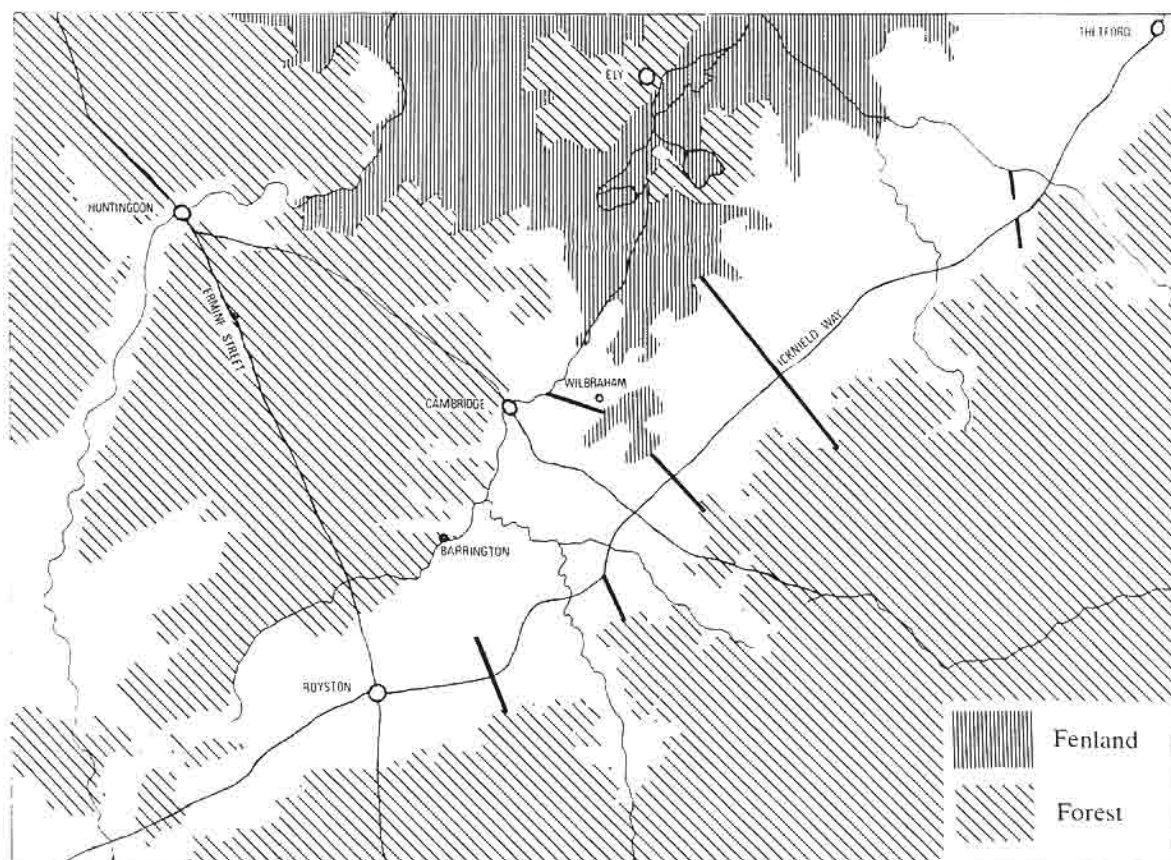


FIG. 1 Map of southern Cambridgeshire showing earthworks protecting route into East Anglia.

<sup>4</sup> M. A. S. Blackburn and D. Sorenson, 'Sceattas from an unidentified site near Cambridge', in *Sceattas in England*, pp. 223-27. We still lack direct information about this site, but the finder is known to have shown and discussed his finds with other metal-detector users. They give estimates of the

number of sceattas varying from 50 to 200, although the latter figure is probably an exaggeration. We have reason to believe that the site is in the neighbourhood of Great and Little Wilbraham, some five miles east of Cambridge.

provided the main routeway to East Anglia and also the location of its most vulnerable boundary. A series of earthworks and ditches defend the corridor against attack from the west, and at least some of these were built by the Anglo-Saxons to protect the kingdom of East Anglia. Where exactly the border lay in the first half of the eighth century is uncertain, but the coin finds offer some useful pointers. The circulation of East Anglian runic sceattas (series R) was very largely confined to that kingdom,<sup>5</sup> and it may be no coincidence that their distribution is similar to that of Ipswich ware pottery.<sup>6</sup> The political boundary between East Anglia and Mercia was also a strong cultural and economic one. The contrast in the finds from the 'Cambridge' and 'Royston' sites suggests that it lay somewhere between them, though we really need to know their exact locations and should like to have details of a larger proportion of the 'Cambridge' finds than we have at present. After the Mercian conquest of East Anglia in the third quarter of the eighth century this boundary was progressively eroded, and so we find East Anglian coins occurring at 'Royston' of Beonna of c. 760 (no. 48) and of Athelstan (c. 825-45) (no. 57), while by the tenth century they are the norm (nos 59, 60, 62, and 63).

Metcalf has spoken of a collapse of the currency in the mid eighth century followed by a slow restoration during the second half of the century.<sup>7</sup> Conditions must have varied from place to place, but at this site the decline was particularly dramatic, with only one coin (no. 48) from the period c. 750-90 to compare with forty-seven from c. 700-50. The paucity of coins of Offa (757-96) is surprising - only one from the end of his reign is recorded (no. 49), for although another is rumoured to have been found there we have no details of it. By the start of the ninth century the currency had expanded considerably, and this is reflected by seven finds of the period c. 796-810 (nos 50-56). Despite their close dating, the condition of these coins and their wide distribution over the field (up to 300 metres apart) show that like the sceattas they were isolated losses and not part of a scattered hoard. Thereafter the site seems to have gone into a gradual decline with two coins from the 820s and 830s, then none until the end of the century. Two St Edmund Memorial pieces mark the period that it belonged to the Danelaw, and there are four finds from the remainder of the century. The use of the site may have changed or even ceased during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, picking up again towards the end of the thirteenth. However, commercial activity there was probably never so great as it has been during the Middle Saxon period.

There follows a list of the finds made down to 7 January 1987:

*Roman coins pierced probably for use in the early Anglo-Saxon period*

\*A Æ as or dupondius of the first or second century AD?

Weight: 5.33g, pierced. Diameter: 27mm. The designs have been completely obliterated though wear and corrosion, which has been cleaned back to the metal.

\*B Æ of the fourth century AD?

Weight: 1.19g, pierced. Diameter: 15mm. Also worn, corroded and cleaned, but a right facing diademed or laureate bust is visible on the obverse

There may have been other coins of this nature from the site that have not been retained by the finders.

<sup>5</sup> 'Single finds - 2', pp. 61-62.

<sup>6</sup> S. Dunmore and others, 'The origin and development of Ipswich: an interim report', *East Anglian Archaeology* 1 (1975), 57-67, at p. 60. The pottery spans a longer period (seventh - ninth century) and the distribution may include imitations of Ipswich ware produced elsewhere (a comment

that applies equally to the distribution of sceattas).

<sup>7</sup> D. M. Metcalf, 'Monetary expansion and recession: interpreting the distribution patterns of seventh- and eighth-century coins', in *Coins and the Archaeologist* edited by J. Casey and R. Reece (BAR British series 4, 1974), pp. 206-23.



*Merovingian deniers*

- \*1. Limoges region?, ecclesiastical coinage (Prou-; Belfort-). Late seventh/early eighth century.

*Obv.* ER, with a cross below and five pellets visible in the field.

*Rev.* Cross ancrée, with two pellets in upper quarters and E | D in lower quarters; contained within an inner circle, and an inscription in the outer border, of which only a retrograde N is visible on the right. Weight: 0.98g (15.12gr.). Die-axis: 270°. Wedge shaped nick in edge.

This coin belongs to a group of deniers with ER (for *Ecclesiae ratio*) which are generally attributed to the church of Limoges struck at mints in the city or the neighbouring region.<sup>8</sup> Several deniers of this type have on the reverse a cross ancrée with pellets in the lower quarters (Saint-Pierre-les-Etieux hoard<sup>9</sup> 54; Bais hoard<sup>10</sup> 139; Cimiez hoard<sup>11</sup> 97; Prou 822-3; Belfort 3563-4), and there is a gold tremissis with EC in the lower quarters (Belfort 1314). This coin, however, seems to be the first denier recorded with letters in the lower quarters, although their meaning is obscure. One might guess that they were the initials of a bishop, but we have found none with a suitable name at Limoges or elsewhere. While the ED is fairly clear, it could be an error for *Episcopus*, although this is usually abbreviated as EPS in coin designs. Nothing useful can be made of the reverse legend, which may be the name of a moneyer or mint.

The small cut in the edge of the coin is also found on several from the Plassac hoard and on more than eighty per cent of the coins in the Bais hoard, but it has only been noted on one other English find, a 'porcupine' sceat from near Telscombe, Sussex.<sup>12</sup> This was presumably a Frankish practice for testing against plated forgeries. The hoard provenances cited above suggest that this design was used over a fairly long period during the late seventh and early eighth centuries and possibly later.

- \*2. Uncertain mint (?Sens) (cf. Prou -; Belfort 5714). Late seventh/early eighth century.

*Obv.* |A|LTVS (last letter s retrograde or an o?), horse left, with two lines springing from its back, the upper one terminating in a branch?, and three pellets under the horse by its genitals.

*Rev.* |X T O | |A|, stylized device derived from a chalice below a large cover with curled up ends and surmounted by a cross; in an inner circle of pellets.

Weight: 1.03g (15.9gr.). Die-axis: 320°.

The obverse inscription is clearer on the coin than in the photograph, but the reverse inscription is uncertain on both. Coins of similar type occurred in the Saint-Pierre-les-Etieux hoard<sup>13</sup> and the Bais hoard.<sup>14</sup> Prou tentatively attributed the Bais coins to Sens (départ. Yonne) based on the similarity of the reverse design to that of a chalice and cover depicted on a denier inscribed with the name of the church of Sens (Prou 557; Belfort 4059). Although the attribution is followed by Lafaurie in his introduction to the reprint of the Bais report, it must be regarded as somewhat uncertain as this element of the design may have been copied by other mints, not necessarily in the Sens region.

The Royston specimen seems to stand stylistically between Bais 64 and Saint-Pierre-les-Etieux 89 (Bais 65 is not illustrated). On Bais 64 the horse is facing left and the reverse is nearer to the chalice and cover design, but the workmanship is similar to the Royston coin and elements of the obverse legend appear to be related although they defy interpretation. The Saint-Pierre-les-Etieux coin is in a freer style and the reverse device has developed into something nearer to a monogram. A date of c. 700 or a little earlier is suggested by the hoard provenances.

*Intermediate sceattas (c. 700-10)*

- \*3. Series B ('bird on cross' type), imitation (derivative of Rigold BII). Origin uncertain, c. 700-20?

*Obv.* uncertain design, a twisted bar surrounded by dots (body of an animal?); in a pelleted circle with traces of an inscription in outer border.

*Rev.* bird left on a cross, with two annulets and a small cross in field; in a pelleted circle with traces of an inscription in outer border.

Weight: 0.85g (13.1 gr.). Struck off-centre.

This is a crude light-weight imitation for which we have found no close parallels. The reverse is a copy of Rigold's variety BII laterally reversed (cf. *BNJ* 30 (1960-61), pl. III, BII. 4-11). The large design and inner

<sup>8</sup> M. Prou and S. Bougenot, 'Catalogue des deniers mérovingiens de la trouvaille de Bais', *RN* 4th ser. 11 (1907), 184-228, 362-96, 481-514, at nos 133-39 (the attributoin is endorsed by J. Lafaurie in his introduction to the 1981 reprint); J. Lafaurie, 'Monnaies d'argent mérovingiennes des VIIe et VIIIe siècles: les trésors de Saint-Pierre-les-Etieux (Cher), Plassac (Gironde) et Nohanent (Puy-de-Dôme)', *RN* 6th ser. 11 (1969), 98-219, at pp. 196-7; *MEC* 1, pp. 145 and 500.

<sup>9</sup> Lafaurie, p. 170.

<sup>10</sup> Prou and Bougenot, no. 139.

<sup>11</sup> A. Chabouillet, *Catalogue raisonné de la collection des deniers mérovingiens des VIIe et VIIIe siècles de la trouvaille de Cimiez* (Paris, 1890), no. 97, pl. 11, no. 228.

<sup>12</sup> Published by D. M. Metcalf, p. 9 above.

<sup>13</sup> Lafaurie, p. 178, no. 89 (as uncertain mint).

<sup>14</sup> Prou and Bougenot, nos 64-65.

circle almost filling the flan is typical of certain *BII* coins. The obverse is puzzling: one cannot discern the diademed head that should accompany this reverse. *BII*, a late phase of series B, was represented in the Aston Rowant hoard (dep. c. 710) and an imitation such as this is unlikely to be much later.

- \*4. Series C, type 2 'runic' (Rigold R1y). Kent?, moneyer *Æpa*, c. 700-10.  
*Obv.* [ ]pa (in runes), radiate bust right, prominent diadem ties, ornamental annulet and A behind head, annulet and three pellets below bust.  
*Rev.* 'standard' with TT/O/I, border of +T+T+ etc.  
 Weight: 1.03g (15.9gr.). Die-axis: 270°.  
 This is a die-duplicate of the find from Sudbury published below (no. 130). They are very similar to a coin in the Dutch national collection illustrated by Rigold (*BNJ* 30 (1960), pl. 4). Rigold ascribed variety R1y to Series C which we now regard as Kentish, but the dividing line between series C and R is uncertain and it is just possible that this is an early East Anglian issue.
- \*5. Series D ('Continental runic' type), type 2c. On or south of the Lower Rhine, c. 700-10.  
*Obv.* degraded bust right with radiate crown, pseudo-runic inscription off flan in front and oA behind.  
*Rev.* cross and four pellets, with cross above, o below and VAV design to right and left.  
 Weight: 1.12g (17.3gr.).
- \*6. *As last.*  
 Weight: 0.88g (13.6gr.). Die-axis: 0°.  
 The degraded bust and light weight suggests that this coin belongs towards the end of the series, c. 710.
- \*7. *As last*, but with bust left and retrograde runic inscription 'pp'.  
 Weight: 0.98g (15.1gr.). Die-axis: 270°.
- \*8. Series D, type 8. On or south of Lower Rhine, c. 700-10.  
*Obv.* 'standard' decorated with To(T)/-- in border | · + · o v |.  
*Rev.* cross and two (?) pellets, VAV pattern in border.  
 Weight: 1.09g (16.8gr.). Chipped.
- \*9. Series E ('porcupine' type), VICO variety. Lower Rhineland, c. 700-10.  
*Obv.* 'porcupine' design, with four bars below curve, two of them joined by thin line, and triangle (partly off flan).  
*Rev.* 'standard' decorated with VICO and three pellets.  
 Weight: 1.24g (19.1gr.).
- \*10. *As last.*  
 Weight: 1.09g (16.8gr.).  
 The reverse design is a lateral reversal of that of the last.
- \*11. Series E, Metcalf class D. Lower Rhineland, c. 700-10.  
*Obv.* cross and three pellets below curve, two pellets in field right.  
*Rev.* annulet and four pellets in 'standard', ·v·v·v· in border.  
 Weight: 0.96g (14.8gr.).
- \*12. Series E, 'plumed bird' variety, Metcalf class J. Lower Rhineland, c. 700-10.  
*Obv.* three groups of three pellets below bird.  
*Rev.* two groups of three pellets, four bars, and annulet in 'standard'; square outer border?  
 Weight: 1.24g. (19.1gr.).
- \*13. Series F, type 24b. English, region uncertain, c. 700-10?  
*Obv.* JVIION/NJ (the O lozenge shaped and NS retrograde), helmeted bust right (partly off flan).  
*Rev.* +NHO (square)/(triangle) EOTR, cross on two steps, TT/OO/OO in field.  
 Weight: 1.10g (17.0gr.). Die-axis: 45°.  
 Same reverse die as *SCBI* Glasgow 60. Although the obverse appears to be of anomalous style, this is probably due to damage on the coin and its being struck off centre. An English attribution for this type, suggested by Metcalf in 1978,<sup>15</sup> has been strengthened by recent finds, but the locality remains uncertain

<sup>15</sup> D. M. Metcalf, 'Chemical analyses of English sceattas', *BNJ* 48 (1978), 12-19, at p. 17.



given the present distribution: Aston Rowant hoard and single finds from Wareham (Dorset), London, Thwing (N. Humberside), and near Royston.

*Secondary sceattas (c. 710-50)*

- \*14. Series E ('porcupine' type), 'plumed bird' variety, Metcalf class L, Lower Rhineland/Frisia, c. 710-20.  
*Obv.* annulet below beak and two pellets in field.  
*Rev.* five pelletted annulets and four groups of three pellets in 'standard'; cross on each side in outer border.  
 Weight: 0.99g (15.3gr.).  
 This is a slightly later variety of 'plumed bird' than no. 12. It was represented in the Hallum and Cimiez hoards (dep. c. 720), but not in earlier ones.
- \*15. Series E, 'plumed bird' variety, Metcalf class L var. Lower Rhineland/Frisia, c. 710-20.  
*Obv.* annulet below beak and two groups of three pellets in field.  
*Rev.* five pelletted annulets, groups of three pellets above and below, and single pellets to left and right in 'standard'; border of inclined lines.  
 Weight: 0.99g (15.3gr.).
- \*16. Series E, derivative of Metcalf classes E and A, Frisia, c. 710-30?  
*Obv.* five pellets below curve; a pelletted line and a zig-zag to the right.  
*Rev.* TT/O/- in 'standard'; cross in outer border at centre of upper side.  
 Weight: 0.80g (12.3gr.). Die-axis: 290°.
- \*17. Series E, derivative of Metcalf classes F and A, Frisia, c. 710-30?  
*Obv.* curve surrounded by fine pelletted line, with XII below it.  
*Rev.* ROTH (the Is inclined) in 'standard'.  
 Weight: 0.98g (15.1gr.). Die-axis: 300°.  
 Cf. a coin in the Hallum hoard (Dirks, *RBN* 5th ser. 2 (1870), pl. C, no. 2).
- \*18. Series E, derivative of Metcalf classes F and C, Frisia, c. 710-30?  
*Obv.* curve surrounded by fine pelletted line, with IIX below it.  
*Rev.* T V X V in corners of 'standard'; II- symbol in outer border at one side.  
 Weight: 0.87g (13.4gr.).  
 Cf. a coin in the Hallum hoard (Dirks, *RBN* 5th ser. 2 (1870), pl. C, no. 4), and a Thanet find (Metcalf, *NC* (1966), 194, fig. 3c).
- \*19. Contemporary plated forgery, series E, Origin uncertain, c. 710-30?  
*Obv.* III within curve.  
*Rev.* 'standard' composed of a double square with an annulet at the centre; in outer border, crosses at sides and rays at corners.  
 Plated silver on base core. Weight: 1.16g (17.9gr.).  
 This appears to copy a group of coins with a double border to the 'standard' and usually a pellet in each corner (cf. Metcalf, *NC* (1966), pl. 16, nos. 34-36 and 38). The variety was present in the Cimiez hoard (Le Gentilhomme, *RN* 5th ser. 2 (1938), pl. 4, no. 51).
- \*20. Series J, type 27a; Rigold BIIIA. Origin uncertain, c. 705-20.  
*Obv.* diademed head right, with seriffed cross before face.  
*Rev.* stylized bird right on cross, with two annulets and three pellets in field.  
 Weight 1.09g (16.8gr.). Die-axis: 230°.
- \*21. Series J, type 27a var.; Rigold BIIIA. Origin uncertain, c. 705-20.  
*Obv.* diademed head left with plain cross and a pellet before face.  
*Rev.* stylized bird left on cross, with two annulets and four pellets in field.  
 Weight: 1.04g (16.0gr.). Die-axis: 220°.  
 When found nos 20 and 21 were attached to each other. Both coins are of similar style, although one is a lateral reversal of the other and there are differences in the obverse cross and the numbers of pellets in the field. They are close to *BMC* 125 and its die-duplicate *SCBI* Cambridge 253 (= *MEC* 1:694), which have the head left and bird right. Variety BIIIA shows considerable variation in style, and some specimens were apparently present in the Aston Rowant hoard.

- \*22. Series K, type 20, 'Hwiccan' style? Kent or Thames Valley?, c. 720-30.  
*Obv.* knot-bust right, with highly modelled neck and face, the drapery in loops formed of alternating plain and pearled lines, and holding a cup with a cross above it.  
*Rev.* figure standing with head turned right, on a curved surface (boat?), holding a cross and a falcon.  
 Weight: 0.88g (13.6gr.). Die-axis: 0°.  
 The treatment of the bust and of the figure on the reverse, without feet and its legs ending at the 'boat', is similar to that of the type 18 coin from Chedworth, Glos. (*BMC* 103; illus. *NC* (1976), pl. 12, no. 8), which Metcalf has tentatively associated with his so-called 'Hwiccan' group.<sup>16</sup> Both have affinities with a coin of type 33 (a wolf type) from the Thames hoard (*BMC* 160; illus. *BNJ* 36 (1967), pl. 7, no. 30), demonstrating the close connections that exist between series K and L.
- \*23. Series K, type 20. Kent or Thames Valley, c. 720-30.  
*Obv.* similar to last, but no cross above cup, neck and face less modelled, and drapery hanging lower over chest.  
*Rev.* as last, but double line to bottom of 'boat'.  
 Weight: 0.95g (14.7gr.). Die-axis: 310°.  
 The style of the bust and the reverse design relates this coin to *SCBI* Glasgow 89-90 and to *BMC* 106, with its probable die-duplicate from north Essex published by Metcalf above.
- \*24. Series K, type 20. Kent or Thames Valley, c. 720-30.  
 Weight and die-axis not recorded.  
 Further details unknown. The coin had been disposed of before 1985.
- \*25. Series K, type 32a. Kent or Thames Valley?, c. 720-30.  
*Obv.* knot-bust right holding cross.  
*Rev.* wolf headed serpent with thin beaded body.  
 Weight: 1.01g (15.6gr.). Die-axis: 110°.  
 This coin is of Metcalf and Walker's style CD,<sup>17</sup> which has been tentatively attributed to southern Mercia (Abingdon?).<sup>18</sup>
- \*26. Series K, type 42 var. Kent or Thames Valley, c. 720-30.  
*Obv.* knot-bust right holding lily.  
*Rev.* canine looking backwards, standing in front of a tree.  
 Weight: 0.79g (12.2gr.). Die-axis: 270°.  
 This is similar to *SCBI* Copenhagen i 44 and one, a Southampton find, in the BM (ex Barnett; *NC* (1953), 101, no. b). These belong to Metcalf and Walker's other main style, AB, which has tentatively been attributed to Canterbury.
- \*27. Series L, type 12. Kent or Thames Valley?, c. 730-50.  
*Obv.*  $\overline{\text{A}}\text{I}\overline{\text{E}}\text{N}$ , diademed bust right.  
*Rev.* figure holding two long crosses and standing on a straight line (no feet).  
 Weight: 0.89g (13.8gr.). Die-axis: 0°.  
 The style is unusual and the inscription appears to be meaningless. We have been unable to find any parallels.
- \*28. Series L, type 12, 'Hwiccan' style. Thames Valley?, c. 730-50.  
*Obv.* bust right, with small head and wide shoulders, surrounded by a blundered inscription.  
*Rev.* figure looking right holding two long crosses, with a straight line joining the bases of the crosses and cutting his legs.  
 Weight: 0.91g (14.1gr.), corroded. Die-axis: not recorded.  
 This coin is struck from the same reverse die as *BMC* 91 and the finds from Badsey<sup>19</sup> and 'near Cambridge' (= Wilbraham?),<sup>20</sup> and it is probably from the same obverse die as the 'near Cambridge' find. These coins are central to the so-called 'Hwiccan' group.

<sup>16</sup> D. M. Metcalf, 'Sceattas from the territory of the Hwicce' *NC* (1976), 64-74.

<sup>17</sup> D. M. Metcalf and D. R. Walker, 'The "wolf" sceattas', *BNJ* 36 (1967), 11-28.

<sup>18</sup> D. M. Metcalf, 'Monetary circulation in southern Eng-

land in the first half of the eighth century', in *Sceattas in England*, pp. 27-69, at p. 38.

<sup>19</sup> Metcalf, 'Hwicce', pl. 12, no. 10.

<sup>20</sup> Blackburn and Sorenson, pl. 13, no. 3.

- \*29. Series L, type 16, 'Hwiccan' style. Thames Valley?, c. 730-50.

*Obv.* diademed bust right, plant with berries before face.

*Rev.* figure facing, with rounded shoulders, tunic divided at the front, and holding two long crosses. Weight: 0.85g (13.1gr.). Die-axis: 180°.

This has the second of the two characteristic 'Hwiccan' forms of the figure with two long crosses on the reverse. It is very similar to that of *SCBI* Glasgow 87, and it is clearly related to *BMC* 96 and 98, and to the Portishead find (illus. *NC* (1976), pl. 12, nos. 6, 2, 3 and 4). The treatment of the obverse bust is also similar to the Portishead find, but it introduces a third arrangement of drapery into the 'Hwiccan' group. The die-cutter appears to have been experimenting with both the obverse and reverse designs.

The 'Royston' site has yielded two and possibly three coins that are in the 'Hwiccan' style (nos 22, 28 and 29). Coins in this style dominate the few finds from the extreme south east of Mercia, leading ten years ago to the very reasonable suggestion that they might have been manufactured locally.<sup>21</sup> Although there were a number of unprovenanced specimens, only one was known to have been found outside the region, in London. However, the distribution has since been widened by subsequent finds at Alvechurch (Worcs.), near Cambridge and these from near Royston, while the style has also been traced back into types of series K extending the group considerably. The London (Thames) hoard of c. 1860 is now thought to have contained six or eight coins of 'Hwiccan' style.<sup>22</sup> Given the very restricted circulation of the locally minted coinages of Wessex (series H), East Anglia (series R) and Northumbria (series Y), one might expect a similar pattern for a coinage that was minted in south west Mercia. However, the distribution that is now developing seems more consistent with an origin in the south east or Thames Valley from where coinage seems to have flowed in quantity outwards to other parts of the country. The coins of series L in the 'Hwiccan' style are particularly base and are presumably among the latest sceattas produced south of the Humber. Could their predominance among the west Mercian finds be due to a relatively late extension of coin circulation into that region? The only other finds recorded from there are a fairly early 'porcupine' and a type 23e which is probably mid or late Secondary in date. A thorough stylistic analysis of all types comprised in series K and L is needed in order to establish their relative chronology and to divide them into groups of geographical significance.

- \*30. Series L, type 22. Kent or Thames Valley?, c. 720-35?

*Obv.* winged Victory right holding wreath, with pseudo runic inscription  $\mathfrak{H}\mathfrak{H}\mathfrak{U}$

*Rev.* standing figure with head right, holding two long crosses; no boat-shaped curve and no feet.

Weight: 0.95g (14.6gr.). Die-axis: 270°. Struck off-centre on irregular shaped flan.

Two other specimens of this type are known, *BMC* no. 110 and one from the Southampton excavations to be published by Metcalf. Another coin with this winged Victory type, but a reverse showing a figure within three curves which extend round to the shoulders giving the perhaps unintended impression of outstretched wings, has recently passed through the sale room (Sotheby, 19 July, 1984, lot 113; from a west Norfolk site, details to be published; pl. 1, no. 30A). This reverse seems to be quite new and unrelated to the Facing Victory/Celtic Cross type in Leeds City Museum<sup>23</sup> and *SCBI* Mack 344.

The type was originally assigned to series U, but Metcalf in his Southampton report suggests that series L is more appropriate in view of its style and 'silver' content (c. 50 per cent). All the recorded specimens are from different dies.

- \*31. Series L?, type? (12, 15, 16, 17, 22, etc.). Kent or Thames Valley?, c. 730-50?

*Obv.* indistinct design, within a border of pellets between two lines.

*Rev.* figure standing on 'boat', with head right, cross hatching on tunic, and holding two long crosses.

Weight: 0.82g (12.7gr.), corroded and battered.

The reverse design occurs on a number of types of series U and L, but the style and weight of this coin would favour the latter. Although corroded, it seems to be of moderately good silver.

- \*32. Series L or U?, type? (12, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, etc.), contemporary forgery? Kent or Thames Valley?, c. 730-50.

*Obv.* indistinct.

*Rev.* standing figure with head right and holding two long crosses.

Brass. Weight: 1.01g (15.6gr.), chipped and corroded.

The style of the figure is crude, and the base metal suggests that it is a contemporary forgery.

<sup>21</sup> Metcalf, 'Hwicce'.

<sup>22</sup> S. E. Rigold and D. M. Metcalf, 'A revised check-list of English finds of sceattas', in *Sceattas in England*, pp. 245-68,

at p. 254.

<sup>23</sup> P. V. Hill, 'An unpublished sceatta in the Leeds Museum', *NC* (1962), 161-62.

- \*33. Series N, type 41b. Kent or Thames Valley?, c. 715–20.  
*Obv.* two figures (facing viewer), holding a long cross between them and one on either side.  
*Rev.* dragon left, looking backwards.  
 Weight: 1.02g (15.7gr.). Die-axis: 290°.  
 This coin belongs to the main stylistic group of type 41b distinguished by Metcalf (cf. *BNJ* 44 (1974), pl. 1, nos 1–7).
- \*34. Series N, type 41b var. Kent or Thames Valley?, c. 715–20.  
*Obv.* as last, but figures standing on straight line and drapery divided between tunic and skirt.  
*Rev.* as last, but dragon right.  
 Weight: 0.94g (14.5gr.). Die-axis: 270°.  
 This should probably be regarded as an imitation or derivative of the main group of type 41b. It is perhaps by the same hand as the type 41b/a from Reculver (*SCBI* Cambridge 264=*MEC* 1:705; *BNJ* 44 (1974), pl. 1.D), which has the heads of the figures facing one another.
- \*35. Series N?, type 41b? Kent or Thames Valley?, c. 715–20.  
*Obv.* indistinct.  
*Rev.* dragon left, looking backwards.  
 Weight: 0.88g (13.6gr.). Struck off centre.  
 The reverse design is somewhat unclear, but it appears to be the dragon of type 41b rather than that of type 40 (series O).
- \*36. Series S, type 47. Essex or Middle Anglia?, c. 730–40?  
*Obv.* winged female centaur left, looking backwards, with tail between legs formed of a line of pellets.  
*Rev.* whorl of four wolves heads, their tongues meeting at the centre.  
 Weight: 1.12g (17.3gr.).
- \*37. Series S, type 47. Essex or Middle Anglia?, c. 730–40?  
*Obv.* and *rev.* as last.  
 Weight: 0.91g (14.1gr.).
- \*38. Series S, type 47. Essex or Middle Anglia?, c. 730–40  
*Obv.* and *rev.* as last.  
 Weight: 0.87g (13.4gr.).  
 This coin was offered for sale by Spink (*NCirc* (1986), no. 994).
- \*39. Series S, type 47. Essex or Middle Anglia?, c. 730–40?  
*Obv.* and *rev.* as last.  
 Weight: 0.87g (13.4gr.), some corrosion.
- \*40. Series S, type 47. Essex or Middle Anglia?, c. 730–40?  
*Obv.* as last, but different style, with lines radiating from head, front leg bent, and tail as solid line terminating in a trefoil.  
*Rev.* as last, but different style, with less pronounced jaws and no teeth.  
 Weight: 0.97g (14.9gr.).  
 The obverse is very similar to Locket 265 and an unpublished specimen in D. M. Metcalf's collection (1.13g pl. 1, 40A), both of which have a rosette of pellets in the centre of the reverse. The characteristics of this group are a bent front leg, a solid tail terminating in a trefoil, hind legs sweeping back at an impossible angle and a globular head. On the reverse the wolves have no teeth. The group is either the work of a different die-cutter from that of the main style, possibly operating at a separate establishment, or it represents a later phase of the series.  
 The distribution of series S finds is plotted and reconsidered by Metcalf above. The finding of no less than five specimens at the Royston site is of considerable significance and is consistent with his view that they were minted in Essex, although a Middle Anglian origin would also be possible on the finds recorded to date.
- \*41. Series T, type 9. East Midlands?, c. 715–20?  
*Obv.* +LEI (outwardly), diademed bust right, with crest.  
*Rev.* 'porcupine' reversed, with line of dots and four bars under curve.  
 Weight: 1.03g (15.9gr.). Die-axis: not recorded.  
 The obverse and reverse dies are very similar, though not in fact the same, as those of *BMC* no. 85 and a

coin in the Ashmolean (0.45). The reading on the new coin is clearly LEL, whereas other specimens are more ambiguous. The findspots of series T show a bias towards the Midlands: Stamford, Lincs.; Breedon-on-the-Hill, Leics.; Eastcote, Northants.; St Albans, Herts.; near Royston; London (2); and Wrotham, Kent. These suggest an East Mercian or Middle Anglian origin for the series – Metcalf has suggested Stamford<sup>24</sup> – but the design may have been initiated at London with the DE LONDONIM inscribed pieces which are shown by the Hallam hoard to pre-date the other more extensive London inscribed issues (types 12–14).

- \*42. Series X, type 31 ('Woden/monster' type), insular style. English, c. 710–20?  
*Obv.* facing head in fine style, with a moustache, a beard formed of a w-symbol, and two pelleted crosses by face; in a border of pellets between two thin lines.  
*Rev.* dragon in fine style right, looking backwards, with fern-like feet and both its lappet (pigtail) and tail terminating in a trefoil; in a border of pellets between two thin lines.  
 Weight: 1.05g (16.2gr.). Die-axis: 100°.  
 This coin is struck from dies that are among the most detailed and carefully executed in all the 'Woden/monster' series. There are parallels to be cited, though they are slightly less refined, such as no. 43 below, the West Stow find<sup>25</sup> and a BM coin from the Barnett bequest (*NC* (1953), 99, type 31, no. c). This group appears to be English and is possibly the prototype for the large Continental issue. The form of the facing head with the notable w-shaped beard is reproduced on the rare coins of type 30a, which combines the 'Woden' obverse with two standing figures on the reverse; cf. *BMC* no. 145, *SCBI* Copenhagen i 41, and *SCBI* Mack 360. These are in turn associated with other types that are discussed under no. 44 below.
- \*43. *As last*, but dragon left.  
 Weight: 0.94g (14.5gr.). Die-axis: 0°.  
 The design is similar to the last coin, with a w-shaped beard and a Latin cross in pellets either side of the face, but the style is inferior and its metal appears baser. It is much closer to the West Stow find, also said to be somewhat base and light (0.86g), and quite different from the stylized Continental issue of type 31. It should also be distinguished from another insular group of 'Woden' coins of quite different style represented by *BMC* no. 146 and the North Ferriby find.
- \*44. Series –, type 51. English?, c. 710–20?  
*Obv.* 'standard' with double pelleted square border, decorated with a saltire of pellets and three pellets in each quarter.  
*Rev.* two figures: one facing the viewer and one facing left, holding a staff with an ornate pelleted head between them and one either side of them.  
 Weight: 1.07g (16.5gr.).  
 This coin is struck from the same dies as *BMC* no. 197 and a recent find from near Alford, Lincs., to be published by J. Bispham. The only other recorded specimens of type 51 are in the BM, ex Barnett, ex Carlyon-Britton 173b (1.26g), in a simpler style with no staff between the figures, and in the Ashmolean Museum from Lewknor (information D. M. Metcalf). The two standing figures design (here designated the reverse) is related to that of type 41 (series N), though there are small differences that distinguish it such as one of the figures looking left, the bent staff, the absence of a base line, and the feet turned to the centre. In fact the Royston type 51 is struck from the same reverse die as a coin of type 30a ('Woden/two figures') in the Lockett collection (lot 240a; pl. 1, 44A). The 'Woden' obverse of type 30a is derived not from the plentiful Continental version of type 31 ('Woden/monster'), but from the more refined English version (see no. 42 above). Indeed it is possible that the mint that produced the English coins of type 31 in fine style also made those of type 30a and type 51, and possibly type 43 too (see no. 45 below).  
 The saltire 'standard' design of the other face (the obverse?) occurs on a handful of rare types, some variants of the East Anglian runic issue (e.g. *SCBI* Glasgow 13–14), a mule with the obverse (animal) design of Series N (*NC* (1953), pl. 6, 17; pl. 1, 44B), and others with a 'standard' on both sides (type 70). It is also found with an inscription in the 'Fitur' group (type 3b) discussed below (no. 98). These, like the early 'Woden/monster' coins and series N, appear to belong to the early or mid Secondary phase, c. 710–20, and it is to this period that we should also attribute type 51.

<sup>24</sup> Metcalf, 'Monetary circulation', pp. 39–40.

<sup>25</sup> Illus. *BNJ* 47 (1977), pl. 3, no. 50. Rigold comments on its fine style but also on its somewhat base metal and light

weight in S. West, *West Stow. The Anglo-Saxon Village* 1, p. 156.

- \*45. Series -, type 43. English?, c. 710-20??  
*Obv.* dragon with twisted body left, looking backwards, long hair on back, tail ending in four pellets and lappet ending in one pellet.  
*Rev.* interlace design in a 'standard', within a border of pellets between two thin lines.  
 Weight: 1.12g (17.3gr.).  
 Two other specimens of this type are known: *BMC* no. 182 which is struck from the same dies as this, and one from different dies recently in Spink's stock (*NCirc* (1985), no. 8622 (not illus.), 0.81g, pl.1, no. 45A). Rigold regarded this type as Continental, presumably because of the interlace reverse design, however it is far removed from that of the Frisian 'Interlace' type. The dragon is conceptually similar to that of type 40 (series O), but its exceptionally fine style with jaws terminating in points rather than pellets suggests that it is either the work of another die-cutter or produced at a slightly different period. Indeed one wonders if it is not by the same hand as the type 31 ('Woden/monster') discussed above (no. 42).
- \*46. Series Z/K, unpublished type (cf. types 59/20), contemporary forgery. Kent or Thames Valley?, c. 720-30?  
*Obv.* facing head, with rounded forehead, large eyes, drooping moustache, and a pellet in a circle of small pellets to the right and presumably the left (indistinct).  
*Rev.* figure with head right, standing on a curved surface, holding a long cross and a falcon, his tunic decorated with hatched lines.  
 Weight: 0.88g (13.6gr.). Die-axis: 180°. Very base metal, corroded.  
 This coin is now in the collection of Mr David Sorenson. It appears to be a base imitation or contemporary forgery combining the obverse design of type 59 (series Z) with the reverse of type 20 (series K). Coins of type 59 are scarce (see Metcalf's corpus above), and the exact prototype for this piece may yet be discovered, but it combines the usual curly bonnet with the pelleted annulets of, for example, one of the Domburg specimens (*TMP* 1895, pl. 1, no. 13). There are also resemblances with the obverse of type 56 where the facing head takes on canine features, but the condition of the published specimen (*NC* (1953), pl. 7, no. 9) is too poor to make a close comparison.
- \*47. Series -, unpublished type. Origin uncertain, c. 700-40?  
*Obv.* parallel lines and four bars at right angles, with three pellets below, and a cross and four pellets above.  
*Rev.* crude long cross, with a pellet in the centre and three pellets in each angle; all within a border of pellets.  
 Weight: 1.07g (16.5gr.). Reasonably good silver.  
 This is an unpublished variety of sceat. The execution is crude, and there are no obvious parallels for either the obverse or reverse design. Initially we were inclined to regard it as a 'porcupine' derivative, but the obverse is very different. There is some similarity with the sceat from Methwold published in 'Single finds - 2', no. 47. A die-duplicate of that coin from the Aston Rowant hoard was auctioned by Sotheby, 17 July 1986, lot 193, and there is a second die-duplicate from the hoard in the BM weighing 1.19g. Dr Metcalf has suggested to us that the obverse design of these represents a stick-like beast with a tail over its back. The Royston find, besides being much cruder, cannot be seen as representing a beast, and any similarity between the types is probably coincidental. The weight and appearance of the metal would suggest that the coin is Intermediate or early Secondary in date, though if Continental it could be later.

#### *Later Anglo-Saxon coins*

- \*48. Beonna of East Anglia (749-57 or later), moneyer Efe; coinage of c. 760?  
*Obv.* +BEONNA REX (mixed runic and Roman letters)  
*Rev.* . . . E . . . F . . . E . . .  
 Weight: 0.93g (14.3gr.). Die-axis: not recorded.  
 This coin was sold at Spink auction no. 36 (30 May 1984), lot 813 as 'found in Cambridgeshire, 1983'. It is in fact from this site. It is cited as no. C27 in Miss Archibald's corpus of coins of Beonna,<sup>26</sup> where die-duplicates and die-linked coins from the Middle Harling hoard and elsewhere are recorded.
- \*49. Æthelheard, archbishop of Canterbury, with Offa of Mercia, 792-96, Pontifex Star/Star type (Blunt 133; North 226). Canterbury, no moneyer.  
*Obv.* [ JFA REX ME ] , star of six rays.

<sup>26</sup> Archibald, 'Beonna', p.34.



*Rev.* (rosette of pellets) AEDIL[ ]PONT (NT ligatured), star of six rays.

Weight: 0.92g (14.2gr.), fragment. Die-axis: c. 180°.

This is the second specimen of this type, and it is struck from the same reverse die, but a different obverse, as the other, BMA 190. It is also only the sixth coin known with the title *pontifex*, which is usually thought to have been used prior to his receipt of the pallium in 793.

- \*50. Coenwulf of Mercia, Tribrach type, 798–c.802 (BLS Cn 6; North 342). Canterbury, moneyer Duda.  
*Obv.* +COENV.VLF REX, M.  
*Rev.* D/V/D/A (second D without a back), double tribrach with a pellet in each angle and at each terminal, within a circle.  
 Weight: 1.38g (21.3 gr.), slight edge chip. Die-axis: c. 300°  
 This coin was sold at Spink auction no. 36 (30 May 1984), lot 811 as 'found in Cambridgeshire, 1983'. Although this and the next four coins are of the same issue and close in date, their wide distribution over the field (up to 300 metres apart) would seem to preclude their deriving from a scattered hoard.
- \*51. Coenwulf of Mercia, Tribrach type, 798–c. 802 (BLS Cn 9; North 342). Canterbury, moneyer Eoba.  
*Obv.* +COENV.VLF REX (commencing at 6 o'clock), M.  
*Rev.* E/O/B/A, triple tribrach.  
 Weight: 1.25g (19.3gr.), chipped and bent.  
 Die-axis: 90°.
- \*52. Coenwulf of Mercia, Tribrach type, 798–c. 802 (BLS Cn 12; North 342). Canterbury, moneyer Seberht.  
*Obv.* +COENVVL.F REX (commencing at 6 o'clock), M.  
*Rev.* S E/BE/RHT (HT ligatured), double tribrach.  
 Weight: 1.28g (19.7gr.), chipped. Die-axis: 170°.
- \*53. Cuthred of Kent, Tribrach type, c. 802–4 (BLS Cd 2; North 208). Canterbury, moneyer Eaba.  
*Obv.* +CVÞRED REX, cross and four pellets.  
*Rev.* +E/AB/A, triple tribrach.  
 Weight: 1.14g (17.6gr.). Die-axis: 330°.
- \*54. Cuthred of Kent, Tribrach type, c. 802–4 (BLS Cd 1–2; North 208). Canterbury, moneyer Duda or Eaba?  
*Obv.* +CVDRE[ ], cross and four pellets.  
*Rev.* +[ ]/A, triple tribrach, with a pellet in first angle and a wedge in the second and third.  
 Weight: 0.91g (14.1gr.), fragment. Die-axis: 300°.  
 No die-links have been found to establish the identity of the moneyer.
- \*55. Coenwulf of Mercia, Portrait/Cross-and-Wedges type, 807–c. 810 (BLS Cn 29; North 344). Canterbury, moneyer Sigeberht?  
*Obv.* +CO[ ]/REX M, bust right.  
*Rev.* [ ]BERHTI MONET[ ] (HT and NE ligatured), cross and four wedges.  
 Weight: 0.88g (13.6gr.), fragment. Die-axis: 240°.  
 The spacing suggests the moneyer is Sigeberht rather than Seberht.
- \*56. Coenwulf of Mercia, Portrait/Cross-and-Wedges type, 807–c. 810 (BLS Cn 30; North 344). Canterbury, moneyer Wearheard.  
*Obv.* +COENVVL.F REX M, bust right.  
*Rev.* +VERHEARDI MONETA (HE and NE ligatured), cross and four wedges.  
 Weight: 1.23g (19.0gr.), chipped. Die-axis: 45°
- \*57. Æthelstan of East Anglia (c. 825–45), Cross-and-Wedges/Cross-and-Wedges type (Pagan,<sup>27</sup> p.57, II.1; North 445). East Anglian mint, moneyer Æthilhelm.  
*Obv.* +ÆÐILSTAN RE (L inverted, S on its face), cross and four wedges.  
*Rev.* EÐILHELM MON, cross with pellet in centre and four wedges.  
 Weight: 0.92g (14.2gr.), chipped. Die-axis: 180°.

<sup>27</sup> H. E. Pagan, 'The coinage of the East Anglian kingdom from 825 to 870', *BNJ* 52 (1982), 41–83.

- \*58. Ceolnoth, archbishop of Canterbury, DORB C Monogram type, 833–39 (North 241). Canterbury, Bioromod.  
*Obv.* [ +CIAL ] NOD / [ ARCES ], facing tonsured bust.  
*Rev.* [ + ] BIO | RNMOD MONETA ], monogram of DORB C.  
 Fragment Weight: 0.47g (7.3gr.). Die-axis: 180°.
- \*59. St Edmund Memorial coinage, post-Cuerdale type, c. 905–15 (cf. *BMC* no. 311; North 483). East Anglia or Five Boroughs, moneyer 'Coinnoi'.  
*Obv.* +SCEAID (S on its face), A.  
*Rev.* + | IOINNOI, cross.  
 Weight: 1.25g (19.3gr.), chipped. Die-axis: 250°.  
 The reverse inscription is probably to be completed by an initial letter C, by comparison with *BMC* no. 311 which reads +CONNOI. The name appears to be somewhat blundered and it is not clear what form lies behind it. It is not one that Smart ventured to explain.<sup>28</sup>
- \*60. St Edmund Memorial coinage, c. 895–915 (North 485). East Anglia or Five Boroughs, moneyer uncertain (...F(E)RED...).  
*Obv.* +S[ ] (S on its face), A. *Rev.* + | ]FRED, cross.  
 Halfpenny. Weight: 0.42g (6.5gr.), fragment.  
 Blunt records twenty-one halfpennies, of which seventeen are probably from the Cuerdale hoard, two from the Thetford excavations, one from near York, and one without provenance.<sup>29</sup> The poor condition of this specimen makes it difficult to read. The letters on the reverse seem to be F or E followed by RED and what may be part of the initial cross. This does not correspond with the inscriptions on any of the known halfpennies, but there are several moneyers in the penny series with FRED as an element of their name: Fredemund, Gislefred, Wandefred, and Elfred (this possibly reproducing the name of King Alfred). Moreover, we find it hard to judge from the style of this small piece whether it belongs to the pre-Cuerdale or post-Cuerdale series.
- \*61. Edward the Elder, king of Wessex, Two-line type, late phase, c. 918–24 (*BMC* ii; North 649). Five Boroughs, moneyer Adalbert.  
*Obv.* +EADVVVEARD REX, cross.  
*Rev.* ...ADAL/+++/BERT/...  
 Weight: 1.45g (22.3gr.), chipped. Die-axis: 270°.  
 This belongs to Lyon's second stylistic group of coins from mints in the reconquered Danelaw, the one which leads into Athelstan's NE I group. He attributes it to the Five Boroughs, possibly Stamford.<sup>30</sup>
- \*62. Edmund, Crowned Bust type, 939–46 (*BMC* vi; North 698). Norwich, moneyer Hrodgar.  
*Obv.* +EADMVND RE+ *Rev.* +HRODGAR MO NORP!  
 Weight: 1.47g (22.7gr.), chipped. Die-axis: 270°.
- \*63. Edgar, Crowned Bust type, East Anglian style (*BMC* v; North 750). Uncertain East Anglian mint, moneyer Bruninc.  
*Obv.* +EADGAR | | + *Rev.* +BRVNINC MON | ]TAE  
 Weight: 1.29g (19.9gr.), chipped. Die-axis: 40°.
- \*64. Æthelred II, Second Hand type, c. 985–91 (Hild. B2; North 768). London, moneyer Leafwine.  
*Obv.* [ ] R/ÆD REX A | ] *Rev.* +LEOPINE [ ]  
 Cut-halfpenny. Weight: 0.57g (8.8gr.). Die-axis: 90°.  
 From the same reverse die as *SCBI* Copenhagen ii 896.
- \*65. Stephen, Watford type, c. 1135–41? (*BMC* i var.; North 874). Lincoln, moneyer Raulf.  
*Obv.* [ ] | E | ] N, no inner circle.  
*Rev.* [ ] A | ] F:ON'LIN | ]  
 Weight: 1.17g (18.1gr.). Die axis: 180°.  
 For coins of this scarce variety without an inner circle on the obverse by the moneyer Raulf see Mossop, pl. 86. 20–2 (from different dies). This coin has been acquired by David Sorenson.

<sup>28</sup> V. J. Smart, 'The moneyers of St. Edmund', *Hikui* 11 (1985), 83–90.

*Suffolk Institute of Archaeology* 31 (1969), 234–55.

<sup>30</sup> C. E. Blunt, C. S. S. Lyon, and B. H. I. H. Stewart,

*Coinage in Tenth-Century England* (forthcoming).

The following coin was found in an adjoining field some 200 yards from the main site.

\*66. Henry II, Tealby type, bust E?, c. 1168-70? (North 960). Uncertain mint and moneyer.

*Obv.* [ ] RE *Rev.* [ ] N [ ]

Weight: 1.28g (19.7gr.).

This coin has been acquired by David Sorenson.

## PART II

### FINDS FROM OTHER SITES IN BRITAIN

BARMBY MOOR?, near, E. Yorks. (N. Humberside)

The following eleven coins are reported to have been found between 1982 and 1985 near Barmby Moor, twelve miles east of York. Nine of them were shown to James Booth by the finder in May 1985 and these were sold subsequently in Spink's auction no. 50 (6 March 1986), lots 908-12 (some described as found 'near Barmby Moor' (*sic*)). Peter Preston-Morley kindly put us in contact with the finder, who showed us two further pieces (nos 72 and 74) and confirmed that all eleven coins and certain artifacts that he had shown to James Booth were from a single site 'near Barmby Moor'. These artifacts consist of eleven pins with ornamental heads, two strap ends, and a small ornamental duck, all thought by Dr James Graham-Campbell to be eighth or ninth century; photographs by James Booth have been deposited at the British Museum's Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities and at Hull Museum.

The finds are similar in range to those reported to have come from 'Sancton', which is about ten miles to the south-east of Barmby Moor. This remarkably prolific site produced at least sixty-nine coin finds consisting of twenty-eight Northumbrian sceattas, forty stycas, and one denier of Charlemagne, with no coins from south of the Humber and no later coins.<sup>31</sup> The exact location of the site is still unknown; indeed there is considerable uncertainty as to whether it is actually close to Sancton or whether this was one of several false locations given to conceal its identity. We have little doubt, however, that it lies in the same general region, west of Hull and south-east of York. Relations between the finders themselves, and with the landowners, are reputed to have become strained, and James Booth and Ian Blowers think that further discoveries may have been made that have not been reported to them.

We suspect that the parcel of coins and artifacts reputedly from 'near Barmby Moor' in fact comes from the 'Sancton' site, though we are unable to establish this positively.

\*67. Eadbert of Northumbria (738-58), sceat (Booth class Bi; North 178). York, no moneyer.

*Obv.* EOTBERHTVS (square O, and S as inverted L), cross.

*Rev.* animal left without tongue.

Weight: 0.79g (12.2gr.). Die-axis: not recorded.

Dies not recorded by Booth. Sold Spink auction no. 50, lot 909.

\*68. Eadbert of Northumbria, sceat (Booth class Bi; North 177). York, no moneyer.

*Obv.* EOTBERTVS (retrograde, square O, and S as inverted L), cross.

*Rev.* animal right, with triquetra below and cross under tail.

Weight: 0.89g (13.7gr.). Die-axis: not recorded.

Same dies as 'Sancton' find no. 9; same obverse die as BMC no. 11. Sold Spink auction no. 50, lot 908.

\*69. Egbert, archbishop of York, with Eadbert of Northumbria, sceat, c. 738-58 (Booth class i; North 192). York, no moneyer.

*Obv.* EOTBERHTVS (square O, and S as inverted L), cross.

*Rev.* ECGBERHTAR, figure right holding long cross and crozier.

Weight: 0.90g (13.9gr.). Die-axis: not recorded.

Dies not recorded by Booth. Sold Spink auction no. 50, lot 911.

<sup>31</sup> J. Booth and I. Blowers, 'Finds of sceattas and stycas from Sancton', *NC* (1983), 139-45. Five further sceattas were published in 1984; Booth, 'Sceattas in Northumbria'. We are grateful to the authors for discussing the finds with us, and

particularly to James Booth for supplying us with information about the 'Barmby Moor' finds and inviting us to publish them here.

- \*70. Egbert, archbishop of York, with Eadbert, sceat (Booth class v; North 192). York, no moneyer.  
*Obv.* EOTBERETVS (square O and S as inverted L), cross circle of pellets.  
*Rev.* ECGBERHT, figure with flexed knees, holding two long crosses.  
 Weight: 0.90g (13.9gr.). Die-axis: not recorded.  
 Same dies as Booth no. 19, from 'Sancton' but not in the 1983 report. Sold Spink auction no. 50, lot 912.
- \*71. Eanred of Northumbria (c. 810 - c. 840?), styca, earlier phase (North 186). York, moneyer Cunwulf.  
*Obv.* +EANRED+R (NR ligatured), cross with pellet in centre.  
*Rev.* +CYNVVLV (second V as inverted A), cross with pellet in centre.  
 Weight: 1.07g (16.5gr.). Die-axis: not recorded.  
 Sold Spink auction no. 50, lot 910.
- \*72. Æthelred II of Northumbria (c. 840-44, c. 844-48?), styca (North 188). York, moneyer Fordred.  
*Obv.* +EDILRED RE (L inverted), cross.  
*Rev.* +FOR[ ]], rosette of six pellets.  
 Weight: 0.75g (11.5gr.). Die-axis: 270°.
- \*73. As last, moneyer Leofthegn.  
*Obv.* +EDELRED REX, around A.  
*Rev.* +LEOFDEGN (N retrograde), voided 'Celtic' cross.  
 Weight: 0.90g (14.0gr.). Die-axis: not recorded.  
 A rare variety, cf. Bolton Percy<sup>32</sup> no. 497. Sold Spink auction no. 50, lot 910.
- \*74. As last, moneyer Monne.  
*Obv.* +EDILRED REX, cross. *Rev.* +MONNE (first N retrograde), rosette.  
 Weight: 0.61g (9.4gr.). chipped. Die-axis: 180°.
- \*75. As last, moneyer Monne.  
*Obv.* +EDILRED REX (retrograde, RS inverted), cross and four pellets.  
*Rev.* +MONNE (outwardly), rosette.  
 Weight: 1.07g (16.5gr.). Die-axis: not recorded.  
 Sold Spink auction no. 50, lot 910.
- \*76. Irregular Northumbrian styca, mid 9th century. (North p. 47). Blundered inscriptions.  
*Obv.* +EIVDDVN (N retrograde), pellet in circle of pellets.  
*Rev.* XVR[F] ], pellet (?) in circle of pellets.  
 Weight: 0.58g (9.0gr.).  
 Sold Spink auction no. 50, lot 910.
- \*77. Unidentified Northumbrian styca, mid 9th century.  
*Obv.* [ ]VVLFR[ ]], rosette. *Rev.* [ ]NE[ ]], cross.  
 Weight: 0.66g (10.2gr.).  
 Possibly a coin of King Redwulf, or of the moneyer Wulfred, or an irregular issue. Sold Spink auction no. 50, lot 910.

## BAWSEY, near, Norfolk

This coin, found before December 1986 near Bawsey, a few miles east of King's Lynn (site recorded confidentially), was reported to us through the good offices of Tony Gregory of the Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

- \*78. Stephen, Watford type, c 1135-41? (*BMC* i var.; North 874). Mint and moneyer uncertain.  
*Obv.* [ ]EFN[ ]], no inner circle. *Rev.* illegible.  
 Fragment. Weight: 0.40g (6.1gr.).

## BAWTRY, near, Yorks. (S. Yorks.)

Found in August 1986 near Bawtry.

- \*79. Edward the Confessor, Small Flan type, c. 1048-50 (Hild. B; North 818). Lincoln, moneyer Osferth.

<sup>32</sup> H. E. Pagan, 'The Bolton Percy hoard of 1967', *BNJ* 43 (1973), 1-44, at pp. 23-24

*Obv.* +EDPA/RD R *Rev.* +OSFERD ON LIN

Weight and die-axis not recorded.

Struck from the same dies as a coin in Stavanger Museum (=Mossop pl. 72.23).

#### BERE REGIS, near, Dorset

Found 24 May 1986 by Mr D. Cobb near Bere Regis (findspot recorded confidentially). The finder kindly lent us the coin for study.

- \*80. Edward the Martyr, Small Cross type, 975-78 (Hild. A; *BMC* i; North 763). Mint uncertain, moneyer uncertain (...waln...).

*Obv.* +EADPE[ JANGOX *Rev.* +[...PALN[.....]

Fragment. Weight: 0.99g (15.3gr.). Die-axis: 270°.

Frustratingly, the identity of the moneyer has defeated us. The first two letters are unclear; the first has a vertical stroke on the left. The third letter is a little uncertain, though probably a *wynn*. The ALN is certain, and it could be followed by ER though this is unclear and unlikely. Nothing of the mint-signature can be read. We have been unable to find a name which includes an element *-aln-*, and it is likely that the name has either been contracted, or two letters transposed or both. We considered the Southampton moneyer Leofalm, whose name occurs in that form on a coin of Edward the Martyr from the Chester 1914 hoard, but a postulated 'Leofaln' would be far from the West Saxon form Leofhelm. We also considered 'Cawaln' as a form of Cawelin, but the one coin of Edgar with that name (*SCBI* Copenhagen i 795) is of North-Eastern style and the connection is unlikely for a Dorset find. The moneyer and mint thus remain an enigma.

#### BISHOPSTEIGNTON, Devon

This coin was found on 26 May 1984 on a building site at Bishopsteignton, three miles up-stream from Teignmouth. It was first identified by Norman Shiel.

- \*81. William II, Cross Voided type, c. 1092-95 (*BMC* iii; North 853). Uncertain mint (London?), moneyer ...lword.

*Obv.* +PILLEL[ ] *Rev.* [ ]LPORD ON II [ ]

Weight: not recorded, fragment. Die-axis: 270°.

Probably Æglword of London, and possibly of the variety without stars by the face on the obverse.

#### BLANDFORD FORUM, near, Dorset

Found in April 1986 by Mr M. Rogers near Blandford Forum (findspot recorded confidentially).

- \*82. Imitation of Cologne Pfennig of Otto III as emperor (Dannenberg 342c; Hävernack 850d). Westphalian mint (possibly Soest), c. 1040-50?

*Obv.* +OODD+IIIPINIG (retrograde; a blundering of +*Oddo imp aug*), cross and 4 pellets, a bar attached to pellet in 3rd quarter.

*Rev.* S/OLONI[ ]/A

Weight: 1.37g (21.1gr.). Die-axis: not recorded.

Dr Peter Ilisch has kindly identified the coin and provided notes on which the following comments are based. It belongs to a group of imitations of Cologne Pfennige of Emperor Otto III (996-1002) that are distinctive for having a comet-like bar springing from the pellet in one of the obverse quarters. This mark derives probably from a die fault on the coin originally copied, but it subsequently attained an importance of its own. Coins of the eleventh and twelfth centuries with this mark are usually attributed to the Westphalian mint of Soest because of an early thirteenth-century type with this design and a Soest mint-signature. Although there can be no doubt that the earlier issues are Westphalian, Dr Ilisch is not certain that they are all from the mint of Soest.

The Blandford Forum type is represented in Scandinavian hoards with *t.p.q.* from 1040 onwards. If the type is from Soest and its types were issued in sequence, it should not have been struck much later than c. 1050 since then a new variety appears in the hoards. However, the coin may have remained in circulation in Germany for a further twenty-five years or so before being taken to England.

#### CAISTOR-ON-THE-WOLDS, near, Lincs. (S. Humberside)

Found on 7 September 1986 a few miles to the east of Caistor-on-the-Wolds (site recorded confidentially). The coin was reported to us by the finder, but it was kindly lent to us for study by Stephen Mitchell of B. A. Seaby Limited, which company had since acquired the coin.

- \*83. Henry I, Pax type, c. 1104-7? (*BMC* iii; North 859). Uncertain mint and moneyer.

*Obv.* +HENRI R[ ]

*Rev.* +CINI[EMOI[ ] PAX with two lines above and below, four annulets in field.

Weight: 1.19g (18.4gr.). Die-axis: 180°.

This coin provides a new, though unidentified, moneyer for the type. The reverse legend appears to start

at 6 o'clock with an initial cross (although it could possibly be part of an F), followed by a clear C and five uprights. There is a faint bar between the second and third upright suggesting +CIN..., though this may be a die flaw in which case the legend could begin with +CA... or +CV... The last of these uprights seems to form part of an H, M, or P, followed by EM or EP. The last letters that are visible are OI presumably part of *on*. Nothing of the mint name can be discerned.

Breaking the name down into its elements, the most likely protothemes are *Cniht-* (CINT... or CNIHT...), *Cyne-* (CVN(E)... or CIN(E)...), or *Ketill-* (CITEL..., CHITEL..., CVTEL..., etc.). The second element may be ...PI for *-wig* or *-wine*, or ...HEM for *-helm*.

No moneyer's name combining these elements is recorded in Henry I's early issues. The nearest, as Dr Eric Harris has pointed out (pers. comm., and in *SCMB* (1987), 7 referring in error to Salisbury), is Cnihtwine known at Shaftesbury in William I's coinage, types v–viii. However, apart from the difference of some twenty years since his last recorded coin, it is improbable that a product of a small south-western mint should occur as a single find in north east Lincolnshire. A moneyer Ketill is recorded at Leicester and Norwich later in Henry's reign, but the name is too short unless it were latinized as CHITELVS, a practice that is thought to have been introduced at a slightly later date.

The variety here with two lines above and below the PAX is commonly found at eastern mints (Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, Sudbury), though it is also known from a coin of Bristol (*SCB* Mack 1507).

#### CAISTOR-ON-THE-WOLDS, near, Lincs. (S. Humberside)

Found in August 1986 at an undisclosed site near Caistor.

\*84. Æthelred II, Long Cross type, c. 997–1003 (Hild. D; North 774). Lincoln, moneyer Reinald.

Obv. +ÆDELRED RX ANGL' Rev. +REI/NALD MO/LINC

Weight reported as 1.18g (18.2gr.). Die-axis reported as 270°.

The moneyer was previously unrecorded for the type, although he was known for the succeeding Helmet and Last Small Cross issues.

#### CIRENCESTER, near, Glos.

This coin, found near Cirencester, was shown to Christopher Blunt in August 1986. He very kindly supplied us with details and invited us to publish it here.

\*85. Coenwulf of Mercia, late issue, Portrait/Cross-and-Crescents type, c. 820 (BLS 79; North 357).

Rochester, moneyer Ealhstan.

Obv. +COENVVLF REX M, bust right.

Rev. +EALH-TAN MONETA, cross with wedges at ends of limbs and a crescent in each angle.

Weight not recorded, pierced in centre.

Probably from the same obverse die as the coin in the Assheton collection, ex Devonshire 22, but a new reverse die.

#### CLEETHORPES, Lincs. (S. Humberside)

This coin is reported to have been found on the foreshore at Cleethorpes before 1983. It was shown to Mr Paul Crookes, who identified it as a coin of Æthelred II's Long Cross type, but no details of its mint or moneyer were noted.

86. Æthelred II, Long Cross type, c. 997–1003 (Hild. D; North 774). Mint and moneyer unknown.

#### COLCHESTER, near, Essex

Found in 1985 about three miles west of Colchester.

\*87. 'Porcupine' sceat (series E), variant of Metcalf class G, c. 700–10 or a little later. Lower Rhineland or Frisia?

Obv. 'porcupine' with triangular 'face' containing two pellets, in front a pseudo-inscription (?), perhaps runic, taking the approximate form +MZG.

Rev. 'standard' decorated with a pelleted annulet and four bars, a cross on one side of the outer border.

Weight and die-axis not recorded.

This coin is similar to the find from Cambridgeshire published in 'Single finds – 2' (no. 19) and a nineteenth-century find from Domburg. The fact that this specimen is from different dies indicates that we have here a small but distinctive variety of 'porcupine', possibly a sub-group within Metcalf's class G.

#### DERBY, near

Found in February 1982 a few miles east of Derby (findspot recorded confidentially). The coin was reported in *Treasure Hunting* (July 1982), 12.

\*88. Offa of Mercia, Portrait type, light coinage, c. 765?–792 (Blunt 42; North 318). Canterbury or London,



moneyer Ealhmund.

*Obv.* +:OFFA R:EX+, bust right.

*Rev.* ALH/MVN/ d ' ', within a double headed torque.

Weight: not recorded; chipped. Die-axis: 180°.

No die-links have been found. The coin differs from other specimens of this type in having a row of pellets between the first and second lines of the reverse inscription.

ELY, near, Cambs.

Three coins found by the Rev. R. Dyer on ploughed fields at two locations in a village near Ely (sites recorded confidentially).

#### Site A

No. 89 found on 18 February 1983, and no. 90 in December 1982.

\*89. Cnut, Short Cross type, c. 1030-36 (Hild. H; North 790). London, moneyer Wynsige.

*Obv.* [+CNV]T RE[CX] *Rev.* [+PY]NSIGE ON [LVN]

Cut-halfpenny. Weight: not recorded. Die-axis: 0°.

From the same dies as *SCBI* Copenhagen iib 3054.

\*90. Harold I, Fleur-de-Lis type, c. 1038-40 (Hild. B; 803). Lincoln, moneyer Colgrim.

*Obv.* +HAROLDRED RE+ *Rev.* +COLGRIM O:LNC (N retrograde)

Weight: not recorded. Die-axis: 270°.

Struck from the same obverse die as Hild. 379 and *SCBI* Berlin 804 (=Mossop, pl. 60.22 and 25), but a new reverse die.

#### Site B

Found in March 1984.

\*91. Stephen, Watford type, c. 1135-41? (*BMC* i; North 873). Norwich or Northampton, moneyer uncertain.

*Obv.* +STI[ ] *Rev.* [ ]ON:NOR[ ]

Weight: not recorded. Die-axis: 180°.

#### FARNBOROUGH, Kent

Found on 11 October 1983 at Farnborough, Kent.

\*92. Henry I, Star-in-Lozenge-Fleury type, c. 1128-31? (*BMC* xiii; North 869). Wareham, Warwick, or possibly Wallingford, moneyer ...ei.

*Obv.* [ ]VS R:

*Rev.* [ ]EI:ON:PA[ ] (the preceding letter possibly D or P, and the succeeding one possibly R)

Cut half-penny. Weight and die-axis not recorded.

The mint is probably Wareham (WARH) or Warwick (WARW), but possibly Wallingford (WAL). The only recorded moneyer whose name might fit the reading on this coin is Essuwi, a Wareham or Warwick moneyer in type xiv (Carlyon-Britton 1942).

#### GREAT BIRCHAM, Norfolk

This group of ten coins of exceptional interest were found over a period of twelve years by a metal-detector user at three separate locations at or near Great Bircham, in north-west Norfolk (findspots recorded confidentially).

The coins had been retained by the finder, who kindly made them available to us for study.

#### Site A

Six sceattas found between 1973 and 1976.

\*93. Sceat, *BMC* 8 var. (series D). On or south of the Lower Rhine, c. 700-10.

*Obv.* degraded 'standard', consisting of large pelleted annulet in centre surrounded by four bars; within a circular border of pellets.

*Rev.* Cross with a bar to the left, in a crude pelleted circle.

Weight: 1.20g (18.5gr.).

This minor variant of type 8 appears to be unpublished though there is a very similar specimen in the Dutch Royal Coin Cabinet at Leiden, ex Marie de Man (no. 245), found at Domburg (wt. 1.02g). The 'standard' side has similarities to the reverse of a 'porcupine' derivative from Domburg (pl. 3, no. 93A; from Dirks, *RBN* 5th ser. 2 (1870), pl. F, no. 14) or a type 8 derivative of very different style from Aston Rowant (pl. 3, no. 93B; BM, weight 1.24g). Both of these have similar bars around the central annulet but they are within a conventional square 'standard'. Here the 'standard' is rounded. The reverse is a crude version of the usual cross with a pellet in each angle.

- \*94. 'Porcupine' sceat (series E), VICO variety. Lower Rhineland, c. 700–10.  
*Obv.* 'porcupine' design, with four bars below the curve, the last two joined by a thin oblique line, triangle partly off flan.  
*Rev.* 'standard' with VICO and three pellets.  
 Weight: 1.25g (19.3gr.).
- \*95. 'Porcupine' sceat (series E), 'æthiliræd' variety (*BMC Mercia* 4; North 155). English?, c. 700–15?  
*Obv.* 'porcupine' design with three bars below curve, a zig-zag and a fine pelleted line to right.  
*Rev.* 'æthiliræd' (in runes) boustrophedon in two lines divided by a bar, within a triple border of pellets. In 1965 Page noted nine specimens of the 'æthiliræd' variety of 'porcupine':<sup>33</sup> 1. Oxford (O42);<sup>34</sup> 2. Oxford, found Canterbury (O43); 3. KPK Leiden, ex de Man, found Domburg (*TMP* (1895), pl. 2, 17 = *TMP* (1899), pl. 6, 4; 1.09g; pl. 5, no. 95D) Domburg find (*TMP* 1895, pl. 2.17); 4. Grantley 749; 5. *SCBI* Mack 312, ex Grantley 750; 6. *SCBI* Glasgow 49; 7. *BMC* 4, found Reculver; 8. *BMC* 5 (pl. 3, no. 95A); 9. *BMC* 6.  
 A further seven specimens have since come to light: 10. *SCBI* Berlin 27; 11. *SCBI* Berlin 28; 12. Southampton (no. 20 in Metcalf's forthcoming report); 13. Stone-next-Faversham, Kent (*BNJ* 47 (1977), pl. 1, no. 16; rev. only illus.; same rev. die as the Mack coin); 14. Spink, unprovenanced (*NCirc* May 1986, no. 3209; same dies as the Mack coin; pl. 3, no. 95B); 15. Leiden University collection, found Domburg (inf. W. Op den Velde; 0.95g, corroded; pl. 5, no. 95C); 16. Great Bircham find.  
 Stylistically they form a fairly compact group, save for the Canterbury find (no. 2) and *BMC* 6 (no. 9), both of which have retrograde inscriptions, and *BMC* 5 (no. 8) which has reversed quills and only a single border of pellets on the reverse. These may perhaps be imitations of the main series. The Great Bircham find is closest in style to the one from Southampton and Grantley 749. Its weight (1.17g) is virtually the same as the average of nine specimens of good style (1.18g), which have a range of 1.06–1.31g.  
 Considerable uncertainty still surrounds the dating and attribution of these 'æthiliræd' coins. The nineteenth-century attribution to Æthelred, king of Mercia (674–704) – which had subsequently been regarded as untenable on chronological grounds – may once again be considered a possibility, since a date of c. 700 or a little earlier has recently been proposed for the inception of the 'porcupine' type on the Continent.<sup>35</sup> Moreover, the coins reading ALDFRIDVS have recently been restored to Aldfrith (685–704), Æthelred's contemporary in Northumbria, thus providing a contemporary parallel for a coin inscribed with a king's name. The critical question is whether this is an early or a later variety of 'porcupine'. Unfortunately, there is no relevant hoard evidence and stylistic arguments seem to us equivocal: the best coins appear to be influenced by Metcalf's later class A and the imitation from Canterbury by class E, both dating from the 710s or 720s but it is not impossible that the models were the earlier VICO type and classes G or D of c. 700–10. The high weights and fine silver content (one specimen (O42) c. 97 per cent 'silver'; an imitation (O43) 93–97 per cent 'silver')<sup>36</sup> argue for a date before c. 710/15 if English.<sup>37</sup>  
 The find provenances are widely spread (Kent 3, Hampshire 1, Norfolk 1, Domburg 1), but based on known circulation patterns they suggest an origin in Kent or the Thames Valley, or perhaps even on the Continent.  
 The current evidence would thus permit an attribution to King Æthelred at a mint in southern Mercia, but it must be borne in mind that when personal names occur on coins of this period from southern England they are mostly thought to be those of moneyers. Thus Æthilred is quite likely to have been a moneyer following in the Kentish tradition of Witmen, Pada, and Æpa.
- \*96. Sceat, *BMC* type 41b (series N). East or Middle Anglian variety?, c. 715–25.  
*Obv.* two figures facing, holding three short staffs with trefoil heads. The feet of the men are turned outwards and not resting on the usual straight line.  
*Rev.* thin monster left looking backwards, with lappet or 'pigtail'. There are three short bands of pellets in the field, but not surrounding the body as they normally do in this type.  
 Weight: 1.07g (16.5gr.). Die-axis: 90°.  
 The obverse is a die-duplicate of a coin in the British Museum (ex Barnett, ex Carlyon-Britton 173; illus. *BNJ* 44 (1974), pl. 2.22), which as on the reverse a somewhat cruder monster laterally reversed,

<sup>33</sup> R. I. Page, 'Ralph Thorsby's runic coins', *BNJ* 34 (1965), 28–31.

<sup>34</sup> 'O' numbers refer to D. M. Metcalf, J. M. Merrick, and L. K. Hamblin, *Studies in the Composition of Early Medieval Coins* (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1968).

<sup>35</sup> M. Blackburn, 'A chronology for the sceattas', in

*Sceattas in England*, pp. 165–74; *MEC* 1, pp. 153, 188.

<sup>36</sup> Metcalf, Merrick, and Hamblin, pp. 22, 42–43.

<sup>37</sup> The reservations expressed by Metcalf about the unusually high tin content mainly relate to the Canterbury find and may perhaps be discounted if, as we believe, it is an imitation; Metcalf, 'Chemical analyses', p. 15.

with its lappet terminating in four dots and pellets randomly scattered throughout the field. It is salutary to find two dies of such different style combined with the one obverse! Metcalf, in his seminal study of this type, described the British Museum coin as an imitation of 'East Anglian style',<sup>38</sup> and the discovery of this die-linked specimen at Great Bircham brings happy support for his intuitive attribution.

- \*97. Sceat, unpublished type, cf. types 64–65 (series Q). East or Middle Anglian, c. 725–35?

*Obv.* bird walking right, pellets in field; within pelleted border.

*Rev.* as *obv.*, but bird left.

Weight: 1.08g (16.7gr.). Die-axis: c. 300°.

This combination of a bird left and a bird right is otherwise unrecorded. It is plainly related to the bird/beast issues of series Q. *BMC*/Hill type 64 combines a bird walking right with a beast left, while type 65 has the bird left and the beast right. There is considerable variation in designs of the specimens of each type. Most have a profusion of pellets in the field, as here, and some also have a cross or crosses. Rather than regarding the new coin as a mule between types 64 and 65, it seems preferable to see it as a new type in this somewhat diverse group. An origin in the kingdom of Lindsey has been mooted for series Q,<sup>38</sup> though in the light of the find distribution as it presently stands, and especially the coins from the Brandon, Norfolk, excavations where series Q is prominent, we would favour an East or Middle Anglian attribution.

- \*98. Sceat, type 3b, 'FITVR' group (series –). English?, c. 710–20.

*Obv.* bust right with long hair, a grotesque triangular eye and nose, conical neck overlaid with cigar-shaped collar, a cross above forehead, and an annulet and pellet by chin.

*Rev.* 'standard' enclosing a saltire with three pellets in each angle, and a border inscription:

ΛΔΙΛΥΤΑΔΙΟΧΩ

Weight: 1.19g (18.4gr.). Die-axis: 270°.

This coin belongs to a small coherent group of sceattas that has not been the subject of detailed comment. It is very similar in composition and style to *BMC* no. 53, classified as type 3b, although the other coin in *BMC* of that type, no. 52, belongs to the quite different 'VER' group. In both groups the form of the bust developed under the influence of the 'porcupine' type, but that was not the primary inspiration of the designs. The design of *BMC* no. 53 can be traced back to a coin in the Aston Rowant hoard with FITRV on the 'standard', and that in turn is probably derived from a combination of series B and series C or D for the obverse, while the prototype for the reverse is the 'standard' developed in the Anglo-Saxon gold coinage and early silver series A and C.



FIG. 2 Coins of the 'Fitur' group (nos as below).

The various stages that we have identified in this 'FITVR' group may be summarized as follows:

*With FITVR in 'standard'*

1. BM, ex Aston Rowant hoard (illus. *Oxoniensia* 37 (1972), pl. 26.6). Weight: 1.22g. This coin has the best style of bust with heavily marked eyebrows, nose and mouth; + above forehead and an annulet by nose and two pellets by chin; the pelleted diadem ends in a Λ; and the neck consists of parallel lines overlaid by a cigar-shaped collar. Most of these elements of the obverse design subsist throughout the group. The reverse has a 'standard' with a fantail to the left and FITRV, presumably for *fitur* ('is made') a formula that frequently accompanies the mint name on Merovingian coins. The alternative interpretation of *fit* and a

<sup>38</sup> D. M. Metcalf, 'Sceattas found at the Iron-age hill fort of Walbury Camp, Berkshire', *BNJ* 44 (1974), 1–12, at 11. Whether the angular series Q coins with which he was presumably drawing a comparison are from East Anglia or

the east Midlands is open to question (see no. 97 below).

<sup>39</sup> D. M. Metcalf, 'Twenty-five notes on sceatta finds', in *Sceattas in England*, pp. 193–205, at pp. 200–2.

mint-name *Ru...* is, we think, unlikely. The inscription in the outer border, partially off the flan, is set out below.

*With a saltire and four pellets in 'standard' (type 11)*

2. *BMC* no. 87; ex G. Marshall (Sotheby, 4 March 1852, lot 11). Weight: 1.15g (17.8gr.). Same obverse die as 1. Reverse 'standard' has a saltire with a pellet in each angle.

3. *BM*, found Barham, Suffolk. Weight: 1.19g (18.3gr.) Same dies as 2. (Information M. M. Archibald.)

*With degraded TTII in 'standard'*

4. Sotheby, 19 July 1984, lot 111. From a site in west Norfolk; details to be published. Weight: not recorded. Bust left, coarse style, extra symbol before nose. Reverse 'standard' has a degraded TTII, apparently copied from coins of series E or early series R. This is probably a contemporary imitation rather than a stage in the evolution of the main group.

*With a saltire and twelve pellets in 'standard' (type 3b)*

5. *BMC* 53; pre 1836 acquisition. Weight: 1.22g (18.8gr.). More stylized bust with pronounced nose; eyebrow extending to cheek; dotted outline to conical neck; and diadem as a row of pellets and one line. Reverse 'standard' has a saltire with three pellets in each angle.

6. *SCBI* Norweb 56. Weight: 1.17g (18.1gr.). Similar, but no eyebrow on cheek; nose and eye have the appearance of a triangle before the face; and three pellets below chin.

7. Great Bircham find. Weight: 1.19g (18.4gr.). Similar, but just one pellet below chin.

8. Ashmolean; found Selsey, Sussex. Weight: 0.51g (7.9gr.). Similar, though worn and the number of pellets below chin uncertain. Reverse has a large saltire with a central pellet as on no. 9.

9. *BN*, ex Cimiez hoard (illus. *RN* 5th ser. 2 (1938), pl. 3.24, and *BNJ* 24 (1944), pl. 3.24). Weight: 0.85g (13.1gr.). Similar to 5., but in a different style and with a row of pellets between two lines for the diadem.

The low weight suggests that this is an imitation.

The reverse inscriptions on these coins are as follows:

1.  $\Lambda \mathcal{C}$   $\text{IIV}$
- 2-3.  $\text{AROLDOS}$
4.  $\Lambda \Gamma \text{I}$   $\text{IV} + \text{VS}$
5.  $\Lambda \Delta \text{I} \text{O} \text{VVA} \text{O} \text{VVA}$
6.  $\Lambda \Delta \text{V} \text{O} \text{V}$   $\text{I} \text{O}$
7.  $\Lambda \Delta \text{I} \text{O} \text{VVA} \text{O} \text{VVA}$
8.  $\text{I} \text{O} \text{VVA}$   $\text{I} \text{O}$
9.  $\Lambda \text{I} \text{O} \text{VVA} \text{O} \text{VVA}$

Nos 5-7 and 9 are retrograde; no. 8 is too worn to be read. The most literate form of the legend is that on nos 2-3, while nos 4-9 imitate it with increasing barbarism. The degeneration introduced by repeated copying is similar to that seen in series Va and B. Keary in *BMC* read that on no. 2 as *AROALDOXS*, which is reminiscent of the Frankish name *Arnoaldus* held by moneyers of the seventh-century gold coinage at Paris and Vienne. Alternatively the x may be interpreted as an initial cross giving the reading *+SARO[?]LDO*, which also has a Frankish air to it. If the inscriptions, including the use of the term *fitur* on no. 1, suggest Continental influence, the designs and the current find distribution point rather to an English origin. But the question of the group's attribution must for the present remain uncertain.

#### Site B

Two coins, no. 99 found on 4 December 1977 and no. 100 on 8 August 1983.

\*99. Sceat, unpublished type (series K or possibly L). Kent or Thames Valley, c. 720-35.

*Obv.* bird right with head turned back pecking berries from a branch.

*Rev.* man standing with head turned right, his legs cutting through the curved surface representing a boat(?), and holding a cross and a falcon.

Weight: 0.89g (13.7gr.). Die-axis: c. 270°.

The obverse type is otherwise only known on the rare Archer sceat of which two specimens are known,

one discovered in 1975 at Walbury Camp, Berks.,<sup>40</sup> and the other in 1983 at Middle Harling, Norfolk, 100 metres from the site of the hoard and so probably an independent find.<sup>41</sup> In both issues the bird is in the same posture, though that on the Archer type may be modelled in higher relief. Since the Great Bircham coin is rather poorly preserved, we are unable to judge whether it is likely to be the work of the same die-cutter as the Archer sceat or a contemporary copy of it. There are several bird-in-branch designs, but this one is unusual in having the bird's head turned backwards.<sup>42</sup> The Archer sceat has been classified as series U by analogy with types 23b–d. However, analysis shows it to be of slightly poorer quality silver than those types (72 per cent 'silver', compared with 80–90 per cent),<sup>43</sup> and the evidence of the new find suggests that it is marginally later.

The reverse of the Great Bircham coin – a man holding a cross and a falcon – is a well known one that occurs in types 18, 19 and 20. Types 18 and 19 (with a right- or left-facing bust and cross) belong to series L, while type 20 (with a bust having loosely knotted diadem ties and holding a cup), belongs to series K. Coins of series K are in general earlier than those of series L, but so closely are these three types associated stylistically and through apparent mules that there can have been little difference in their dates and places of production. The Great Bircham coin is probably to be associated with type 20 (series K), rather than 18 or 19. The large head, separate hatched tunic and plain skirt are typical of type 20, while 18 often has a T-symbol to the right of the standing figure and 19 is no more than an exceedingly rare variant of 18. In any event it may be dated to the 720s or early 730s, and the Archer sceat is unlikely to be much earlier than this. Early analyses of type 20 have yielded results of 66–73 per cent 'silver',<sup>44</sup> which are in line with that of the Archer sceat. The mints of types 18–20 are still rather uncertain, though they were most probably situated in Kent or the Thames valley.

- \*100. Sceat, type 2 'runic', Rigold R2 (series R). East Anglia, c. 730–50.

*Obv.* degraded radiate bust right, annulet before nose; inscription off flan.

*Rev.* 'standard' with degraded TOTH; cross on each side.

Weight 0.36g (5.55gr.), corroded and badly chipped. Die-axis: 90°.

The coin is evidently fairly base and belongs to the latter part of the issue. It may be compared with a coin at Oxford from the 'Cambridge' hoard (O75) and the single find from Normanby (M11), each with 40–50 per cent 'silver'.<sup>45</sup>

#### Site C

Two coins, both found in 1985.

- \*101. Athelstan, Crowned Bust type, c. 933–39 (*BMC* viii; North 673). Mint uncertain, moneyer Fredard.

*Obv.* +EDEL[ ] *Rev.* +FREDAR[ ]

Fragment. Weight: 0.64g (9.88gr.). Die-axis: 0°.

This moneyer struck Crowned Bust coins for Athelstan, Edmund and Eadred, in each case without a mint name. The type was issued at mints in East Anglia and southern England.

- \*102. Henry II, Tealby type, bust uncertain, 1158–80 (North 952–61). Mint and moneyer uncertain.

*Obv.* and *rev.* inscriptions illegible.

Cut-farthing, broken. Weight: 0.41g (6.3gr.).

#### GRIMSBY, near, Lincs. (S. Humberside)

A further three coins (nos 103–5) were found in January 1986 and one (no. 106) on 26 November 1986 at the site near Grimsby from which nine coins have been published previously.<sup>46</sup>

- \*103. 'Porcupine' sceat (series E), Metcalf class A, c. 710–30. Frisia.

*Obv.* 'porcupine', four bars within the curve.

*Rev.* 'standard' with TOTH (the Is inclined); outer border with crosses at centre of sides.

Weight: 1.09g (16.8gr.). Die-axis: not recorded.

The distinction between true coins of Metcalf's class A and their derivatives is difficult to draw, if such a

<sup>40</sup> S. E. Rigold and D. M. Metcalf, 'A check-list of English finds of sceattas', *BNJ* 47 (1977), 31–52, pl. 3, no. 44; D. M. Metcalf, 'An eighth century archer', *The Ashmolean* 2 (1983), 12–13; M. J. Morehart, 'Anglo-Saxon art and the 'archer' sceat', in *Sceattas in England*, pp. 181–92.

<sup>41</sup> Archibald, 'Coinage of Beonna', pp. 15, 37, and pl. 2, no. 63.

<sup>42</sup> D. M. Metcalf, 'The bird and branch' sceattas in the

light of a find from Abingdon', *Oxoniensia* 37 (1972), 51–65, pl. 6, no. 17.


<sup>43</sup> Metcalf, 'Chemical analyses', p. 18.

<sup>44</sup> Metcalf, Merrick, and Hamblin, p. 44.

<sup>45</sup> Metcalf, 'Chemical analyses', pp. 18–19.

<sup>46</sup> M. Blackburn and M. Bonser, 'Sceattas, a styca, and other coin finds from a site in north-east Lincolnshire', in *Sceattas in England*, pp. 233–39; Single finds – I', nos. 9–10.

distinction is meaningful. This coin conforms reasonably well with Metcalf's criteria. Comparable coins were present in the Hallum hoard (dep. c. 720).

- \*104. 'Porcupine' sceat (series E), Metcalf class A, c. 710–30. Frisia.  
*Obv.* similar to last, but pellet on curve.  
*Rev.* similar to last, but Is horizontal and no pellets in field.  
 Broken but complete. Weight: 0.70g (10.8gr.). Die-axis: 0°.  
 See comment to last coin. The weight is light.
- \*105. Æthelred II, First Hand type, c. 979–985/91 (Hild. B1; North 766). York, moneyer ...nung (possibly Scanung).  
*Obv.* | ÐELRÆD REX ANGLO *Rev.* + | NVNG M<sup>o</sup> EFER (the preceding letter an A or R).  
 Fragment missing from edge. Weight: 1.35g (20.8gr.). Die-axis: 45°.  
 There are no York coins of the First Hand or other types of this period with a moneyer's name ending ...NVNG. However, in the Liverpool collection there is a First Hand coin by the moneyer SCANIG, which Dr Veronica Smart interprets as the Old Danish name *Skaning*, a man from Skåne (*SCBI* Merseyside Museums, no. 521 and p. 111). We think William Lean is probably right in his suggestion (pers. comm.) that the new coin is by the same moneyer and that the legend is to be completed SCANVNG. Dr Smart has confirmed to us that although the suffixes *-ing* and *-ung* are separate, they have approximately the same meaning ('someone who is...') and were used interchangeably. She comments that the occurrence of both forms on the York coins suggests that the name had not entered the general stock of names and that the moneyer or a fairly immediate ancestor really was a man from Skåne.
- \*106. Stephen, 'Ornamented' series, Flag type, c. 1135–41? (Mack 217; North 919). York?, no moneyer.  
*Obv.* +STIEF/N/E 1, crowned bust right, holding banner, with annulet on shoulder and star in field right.  
*Rev.*  T C | . N C S S J E V :  
 Weight: 1.09g (16.8gr.), slight edge chip. Die-axis: 270°.  
 This find brings the total number of surviving Flag coins to nineteen. It is from a new pair of dies and the reverse inscription, though clearly related to others in its letter combinations and ornamental devices, is not exactly reproduced on any other coin. The obverse is of the variety with cross hatching on the shaft.  
 The 'Ornamented' series of types has been attributed to York by Andrew, Lawrence, Brooke, and most recently Archibald.<sup>47</sup> Peter Seaby has, however, rightly drawn attention to their unusual designs and legends and to affinities with the contemporary coinage of Flanders.<sup>48</sup> There seems little doubt that the die-cutting was strongly influenced by Continental issues and may well be the work of Continental craftsmen. It is much more difficult to accept Seaby's suggestion that the 'Ornamented' series was actually struck in western Flanders for use in the wool trade with England or in payment of mercenaries. The find distribution alone makes a York attribution much more probable: there are eight recorded English provenances (Cattal, Yorks. (3 coins); Yarm, N. Yorks. (Clev.); York (Tanners Row excavations); near Grimsby, Lincs. (S. Humb.); Peterborough, Northants. (Cambs.); Winterslow, Wilts., hoard), but none from the Continent.
- IMMINGHAM, near, Lincs. (S. Humberside)  
 Found in 1985/86 a few miles south west of Immingham (site recorded confidentially).
- \*107. Stephen, Awbridge type, c. 1153–58 (*BMC* vii; North 881). Mint uncertain, moneyer Ge...  
*Obv.* | EEF | *Rev.* +GE | JN |  
 Weight and die-axis not recorded. Probably the moneyer Geffrei, who is recorded at London and Thetford in this type.

KEELBY, near, Lincs.

Found on 10 October 1986 near Keelby (findspot recorded confidentially).

- \*108. Edward the Confessor, Pyramids type, c. 1065–66 (Hild. 1; North 831). Lincoln, moneyer Ulf.

<sup>47</sup> M. M. Archibald, 'Coins', in *English Romanesque Art 1066–1200* (exhibition catalogue, Hayward Gallery, London, 1984), pp. 320–41, at p. 335–36.

<sup>48</sup> In a series of papers, the most recent being P. Seaby 'Of seals and sceptres: King Stephen and the advocate of St.

Vaast's', in *Numismatics – Witness to History*, edited by R. Margolis and H. Voegtli (Wetteren, 1986), pp. 141–52; idem, 'A quarter penny of Stephen', *Interim* 11:3 (1986), 42–46 [a Flag type found in excavations at York].



*Obv.* EADPARD RE · · · *Rev.* +VLF ON LINCOLN  
 Weight: 1.48g (22.8gr.). Die-axis: not recorded.  
 From the same dies as Mossop pl. 80.5 (Museum of London).

#### KING'S LYNN, near, Norfolk

This coin was sold at Sotheby's on 19 July 1984, lot 132, described as 'found near King's Lynn, 1983'. Lot 130 in the same sale, a Bristol coin of William II's type iv 'found at Dagenham, Essex, Jan. 1984', is most probably from one of the spoil heaps from the Billingsgate site that was dumped at Dagenham and which produced many Norman coins.

- \*109. Henry I, Pointing Bust and Stars type, c. 1110-13? (*BMC* vi; North 862). Wilton, moneyer Bruning.  
*Obv.* +HENRI I | *Rev.* +BRVNIG[ON:PIL]TV  
 Fragment. Weight: not recorded. Die-axis: c. 0°.  
 The moneyer is otherwise unrecorded for this type, but he is known at this mint for the previous type (*BMC* no. 36).

#### LEIGHTON BUZZARD, near, Bedfordshire

Found early in 1986 near Leighton Buzzard (findspot recorded confidentially).

- \*110. Coenwulf of Mercia, Tribrach type, c. 798 - c. 800 (BLS Cn 16; North 342). London, moneyer lbba.  
*Obv.* +COENVVL.F REX (commencing at 6 o'clock), around M (for *Merciorum*).  
*Rev.* IB/B/A, triple tribrach, pellets in field.  
 Weight: not recorded; badly chipped around edge. Die-axis: 300°.  
 From the same obverse die as a coin in the British Museum, ex Lockett 2658 (=BLS Cn 16a), but different reverse. The attribution of lbba to the London mint is confirmed by the recent discovery in Kent of an early coin of Coenwulf with a Three-line obverse type to be published in a future article in this series.

#### LEWES, near, East Sussex

Found in 1983 by Mr J. Hancocks on the South Downs between Brighton and Lewes (findspot recorded confidentially).

- \*111. Stephen, Watford type, c. 1135-41? (*BMC* i; North 873). Mint and moneyer uncertain.  
*Obv.* [ ]FNE[ ] *Rev.* [ ]ON[ ]  
 Cut-halfpenny. Weight: 0.70g (10.8gr.).

#### LITTLE HORWOOD, Bucks.

Found in June 1985 at Little Horwood, near Buckingham.

The photograph was taken through a plastic envelope causing reflection which obscures part of the reverse.

- \*112. Cnut, Short Cross type, c. 1030-35/36 (Hild. H; North 790). London, moneyer Swan.  
*Obv.* +CNVT RECX *Rev.* +SPAN ON LVND  
 Weight and die-axis not recorded.  
 Struck from the same dies as *SCBI* Copenhagen iiib 2919.

#### LOUTH, near, Lincs.

The sites, all on the south-eastern scarp of the Lincolnshire Wolds a few miles south of Louth (findspots recorded confidentially), are identified by the letters given in 'Single finds - 2'.

#### Site A

Further finds, no. 113 discovered in March 1986 and no. 114 in October 1986.

- \*113. St Peter coinage, Vikings of York, Sword/Cross type c. 920-27 (*BMC* type 1; North 555). York.  
*Obv.* [ ]TRI MO, sword pointing right towards three(?) pellets, with a Thor's hammer below, its shaft forming the I of the inscription.  
*Rev.* +E[ ]CEI · · ·, cross and four pellets.  
 Fragment. Weight: 0.56g (8.64 gr.). Die-axis: 190°.  
 This coin is similar to *BMC* 1116 (pl. 30.1) but from different dies. It has been broken, rather than cut, along the line of the sword and was probably not intended to serve as a halfpenny. There is a small peck mark on the obverse below the M made while testing the quality of silver. This is the latest peck-marked coin that we know of from the English Danelaw.
- \*114. Edward the Confessor, Pax type, c. 1042-44 (Hild. D; North 813). York, moneyer Grimulf.  
*Obv.* XEDPER · · · D RE · · · *Rev.* [+GR]/INV[LEO/NEO]  
 Fragment broken from a cut-halfpenny. Weight: 0.28g (4.3gr.). Die-axis: 0°.

Die-duplicate of Hild. 129; identified from photographs by Michael Dolley now in the possession of one of us (M.A.S.B.).

#### Site D

This coin was found in September 1986. The finder kindly sent it to us for study. The site (findspot recorded confidentially) is approximately one mile from site B referred to in 'Single finds – 2', p. 65.

- \*115. Henry I, Double Inscription type, c. 1122–24? (*BMC* xi; North 867). London, moneyer Raulfus.

*Obv.* hENI |, two quatrefoils to left of sceptre.

*Rev.* |R|AV/LE/VS. +ON LVN

Weight: 1.35g (20.8gr.). bent. Die-axis: 0°.

This coin provides a new moneyer for the type. Raulf(us) was previously recorded for types iii, v, vii, x, and xii–xiv of Henry I.<sup>49</sup> The coin has been nicked at the lower right edge.

#### Site E

From a new site in the Louth region, found in October 1986.

- \*116. William I, Profile/Cross and Trefoils type, c. 1080–83? (*BMC* vii; North 847). London, moneyer Godwine.

*Obv.* +PILLELM REX *Rev.* +GODPINE ON LIIN

Weight: 1.31g (20.2gr.). Die-axis: 300°.

Godwine was a prolific moneyer in preceding and succeeding types. For type vii he is cited by Brooke and by Harris from Drabble 594, ex Rashleigh 365, which has the form GODPI and is struck from different dies to this specimen.

#### MALTON, near, N. Yorks.

Two coins found in the same field near Malton in April 1986.

- \*117. Eadbert of Northumbria (738–58), Booth class A (North 177). York, moneyer unspecified.

*Obv.* EADBERTVS (square A and D; S as inverted L), cross.

*Rev.* animal walking right with protruding tongue.

Weight and die-axis not recorded.

Possibly from the same obverse die as York excavation find<sup>50</sup> no. 4 (= Booth no. 6), a corroded coin, but from a new reverse die.

- \*118. Eanred of Northumbria (c.810–c.840?), earlier phase (North 186). York, moneyer Eadwine.

*Obv.* + EANRED REX. pellet in circle of pellets.

*Rev.* +EADPINI. pellet in circle of pellets.

Weight reported as 1.02g (15.7gr.). Die-axis: not recorded.

#### MELTON MOWBRAY, near, Lincs.

Found in September 1985 near Melton Mowbray (findspot recorded confidentially).

- \*119. Edward the Confessor, Pyramids type, c. 1065–66 (Hild. 1; North 831). Leicester, moneyer Godric.

*Obv.* EADPARD REX *Rev.* +GODRIC ON LHRS.

Weight: 1.19g (18.4gr.). Die-axis: 0°.

The moneyer was previously unrecorded at Leicester for this type, but he was known in the preceding seven types.

#### MILNTHORPE, near, Westmorland (Cumbria)

Found early in 1986 near Milnthorpe, south of Kendal (findspot recorded confidentially).

- \*120. Henry I, Quadrilateral-on-Cross-Fleury type c. 1134–35? (*BMC* xv; North 871). London, moneyer Dereman R.

*Obv.* h |RI| |VS| | *Rev.* +DEREMA |JLR:ON:LY

Weight: 1.27g (19.6gr.). Die-axis: 270°.

The omission of an initial cross on the obverse is unusual in this type. On the reverse the initial cross is punched over the D giving the impression of a letter ð; the second half of the legend is rather uncertain. Dereman (R) is one of the most prolific moneyers of this type.

<sup>49</sup> E. J. Harris, 'The moneyers of the Norman kings and the types they are known to have struck. Part 14', *SCMB* (1985), 409–12.

<sup>50</sup> E. J. E. Pirie, *Post-Roman Coins from York Excavations 1971–81* (The Archaeology of York 18/1, 1986).

NORWICH, near, Norfolk

Found in October 1986 some three miles east of Norwich.

- \*121. Æthelred II, Crux type, c. 991–97 (Hild. C; North 770). Cambridge, moneyer Ælfric.  
*Obv.* +ÆDELRED REX ANGLOX *Rev.* +ÆLFRIC M<sup>o</sup> GRANT  
Weight: 1.35g (20.8gr.). Die-axis: 90°.  
From the same dies as SCB/ Cambridge 638.

REPTON, near, Derbyshire

Found in May 1985 near Repton (findspot recorded confidentially). The coin was reported in *Treasure Hunting* (October 1985), 9.

- \*122. Louis the Pious, emperor, Temple type, 822–40 (Morrison and Grunthal<sup>51</sup> 472; MEC 1:793–808).  
Unspecified Frankish mint.  
*Obv.* +H[LVDQ]VICVS IMP, cross and pellets.  
*Rev.* +X[PISTIA]NA RELIGIO, temple.  
Fragmentary denier. Weight: not recorded. Die-axis: 180°.  
Louis' Temple type was introduced at Frankish mints in 822 and demonetized in the recoinage of 864. This was the coinage then that was current on the Continent during the Viking raids of the mid ninth century and which members of the Great Army might have brought over with them in 865. It is remarkable that so few Carolingian coins of this period have been found in England, or for that matter in Scandinavia.<sup>52</sup> They have occurred in a few English hoards of the 860s and 870s but in such small numbers that they represent only a tiny proportion of the coins present. And they are equally rare as single finds, the only others known to us being a denier of Pepin II of Aquitaine (839–52) from Culm Davey, Dorset<sup>53</sup>, and a Frisian imitative obol of Lothar II (855–69) from Pin's Knoll, also in Dorset.<sup>54</sup>

It would seem that the coins received by the Vikings in raids or as tribute on the Continent were rapidly converted into ingots or ornaments, just as the English *Lunette* coins of the 860s and 870s were soon melted down in the Danelaw and did not survive in circulation there into the 880s and 890s. Nor can we be sure that this new find was a Viking loss occasioned, for example, by the Viking wintering at Repton in 873/4, since a small number of foreign coins succeeded in entering circulation in England despite prohibitions and even reached central Mercia. Thus a coin of Pepin the Short (751–68), albeit from the rather different monetary climate of the mid eighth century, was recently found in excavations at Repton itself.<sup>55</sup>

ROXTON, Beds.

Found on 22 May 1986 at Roxton, a short distance from the coin reported in 'Single finds – 2', no. 54.

- \*123. Stephen, Scottish Border issue, variant of BMC i, c. 1135–41? (Mack 190; North 908). Newcastle, moneyer Wileln.  
*Obv.* +STIEFNE RE:  
*Rev.* +WI/LEL/[N-O]/N[C]A[ST:], long cross voided over cross fleury.  
Weight: 1.01g (15.6gr.); corroded, brittle and broken into three pieces. Die-axis: not recorded.  
From the same dies as BMC 251.

ST LEONARDS-ON-SEA, Sussex

This Arabic gold coin was found by a metal-detector user on the beach to the west of St Leonards-on-Sea in 1986. It was discovered above the high-tide mark opposite Bulverhythe (Grid Ref. TQ 57761084) 20 feet from the foot of the cliffs, which at this point stand some 60 feet high and are seriously eroding. The coin, which shows no sign of being water worn, had almost certainly fallen with a clod of soil from the cliff top. Upon the cliff some 200 yards away are the remains of St Mary's Chapel (a scheduled monument). We are particularly grateful to the finder for providing detailed information about the circumstances of this important find.

- \*124. Anonymous, Fatimid dynasty, temp. al-Mustansir (1036–94) (Spahr<sup>56</sup> –; cf. p. 122, no. 33). Sicily c. 1050–72.

<sup>51</sup> K. F. Morrison and H. Grunthal, *Carolingian Coinage* (New York, 1967).

<sup>52</sup> S. Coupland, 'Carolingian coinage and Scandinavian silver', *NNA* 1983/84 (forthcoming).

<sup>53</sup> M. Dolley and N. Shiel, 'A Carolingian *denarius* with a Devonshire provenance', *BNJ* 50 (1980), 7–11.

<sup>54</sup> R. H. M. Dolley and K. F. Morrison, 'Finds of Carolingian coins from Great Britain and Ireland', *BNJ* 32

(1963), 75–87, at pp. 75–77.

<sup>55</sup> M. Biddle and others, 'Coins of the Anglo-Saxon period from Repton, Derbyshire', in *Anglo-Saxon Monetary History*, edited by M. A. S. Blackburn (Leicester, 1986), pp. 111–32, at pp. 127–30.

<sup>56</sup> R. Spahr, *Le monete siciliane dai bizantini a Carlo I d'Angiò (582–1282)* (Graz, 1976).

Obv. inscription within two circles, with triangles above and below:

لا اله الا الله  
وحدله لا سركلا (for سركلا له)

Marginal inscription (barbarous), within an outer circle:

... ك...م...م...

Rev. inscription within two circles, with triangle above:

محمد رسول الله  
على والي الله

Marginal inscription (barbarous) or circle of small strokes(?):

... ..

Quarter dinar (*rubai*, 'tari'). Weight: reported as 0.9g. Diameter: 13mm.

Mrs Helen Brown has kindly identified the coin from enlarged photographs and provided the transcriptions and the following comments:

In style it is very closely related to the anonymous Fatimid coins *temp.* al-Mustansir (1036–94) – described and illustrated by Spahr, p. 122, no. 33 and pl. XVI – and I have no doubt that it is Sicilian. A weight of 0.9g, if correct, makes a plausible ¼ dinar (most specimens are in the range 0.95–1.0g). But the end of the obverse field inscription is deficient, and the reverse marginal inscription, which should contain the mint/date, is barbarous; and the triangular ornaments above and below the field inscriptions are un-Fatimid, and unfamiliar to me. So I would attribute it to the period of confusion at the end of the Muslim period in Sicily, *c.* 1050–70.

Duplessy has identified two periods during which Arabic gold coins were to be found in Western Europe.<sup>57</sup>

The first, from the seventh to the mid ninth century, coincides with the striking of the famous dinar of Offa and a group of anonymous imitations that may be of English or French origin.<sup>58</sup> There are several Continental finds of Arabic gold of this period, but the only English one is of two eighth-century dinars, one of them said to be a cast in gold of a silver coin, from the beach at Eastbourne in Sussex,<sup>59</sup> though this is perhaps a coincidence. The second period, from the late eleventh to the thirteenth century, is marked by a number of finds from France and the Low Countries, some of them substantial hoards, and by the occurrence of a variety of names for Arabic coins, including the much debated *obolus de musc*,<sup>60</sup> in contemporary French and English documents. The coins are mostly from north African or Spanish mints. There were two finds from England previously recorded. The first was a pair of Spanish dinars of Ali ibn Yusuf struck at Almeria in AD 1131 that were found in London ('within site of St Pauls cathedral') during the nineteenth century.<sup>61</sup> The second, kindly drawn to our attention by Mrs Brown, was another dinar of Abi ibn Yusuf, struck at Denia in AD 1106, found in 1825 in Oxford 'while digging a sewer in the street opposite Christ Church'. It is recorded in S. Lane-Poole's MS Catalogue of the Oriental Coins in Christ Church, 1886, no. 364.

This Sicilian tari fits happily into a West European context, though how it reached St Leonards-on-Sea one can only speculate. Taries such as this circulated in Sicily, parts of southern Italy, and north Africa, so that they could have reached western Europe in company with north African gold. Mrs Nightingale has shown that members of the London Pepperers' Guild were travelling to the Mediterranean by the twelfth century, trading at the ports of Montpellier, Genoa, and Alexandria.<sup>62</sup> She also suggests that there was a lively trade with northern Spain which brought many Spanish Muslim gold coins to England, though this could not account for our Sicilian piece. There is a strong possibility that this coin arrived directly or indirectly through trade with the Mediterranean. However, it should be remembered that taries continued to circulate and to be struck after the

<sup>57</sup> J. Duplessy, 'La circulation des monnaies arabes en Europe occidentale du VIII<sup>e</sup> au XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle', *RN* 5th ser. 18 (1956), 101–64.

<sup>58</sup> N. Lowick, 'A new type of *solidus mancus*', *NC* (1973), 173–82.

<sup>59</sup> Duplessy, p. 124, no. 12. Another dinar, said to have been found in the marches below Arundel Castle, Sussex, was identified by Vaux as of one of the Sāmānid princes and

thus later ninth or tenth century, but Duplessy doubts this attribution; Duplessy, p. 124, no. 37.

<sup>60</sup> P. Grierson, '*Oboli de musc*', *EHR* 66 (1951), 75–81.

<sup>61</sup> Duplessy, p. 133, no. 36.

<sup>62</sup> P. Nightingale, 'The London Pepperers' Guild and some twelfth-century English trading links with Spain', *Bull. of the Inst. of Hist. Research* 58 (1985), 123–32.

Norman conquest of Sicily in 1072, and it is likely that some also found their way back to Normandy and to England through military or official channels.

#### SHARNBROOK, near, Beds.

Two sceattas found on a building site near Sharnbrook, north of Bedford (site recorded confidentially). No 125 was found on 31 March 1986 at a depth of 18", and no. 126 was found on 5 October 1986 at a depth of 10-12". The site has also produced four Roman coins.

- \*125. Sceat, *BMC* 27b, Rigold BIIIb (series J; Stewart 85). London?, c. 710-25.

*Obv.* diademed head right. *Rev.* bird on cross.

Weight: 0.84g (13.0gr.). Die-axis: 0°.

The dies are not recorded by Rigold. This coin has a golden appearance over much of its surface punctuated by the more usual black tarnish of silver. The coin appears to be struck in good silver, and we are inclined to regard this as natural patination, rather than deliberately induced colour.

- \*126. Sceat, *BMC* 37 (series J). London?, c. 715-25.

*Obv.* two confronting heads. *Rev.* array of four birds.

Weight: 0.90g (13.9gr.).

#### STANFORD-UPON-SOAR, near, Notts.

Found in January 1984 near Stanford-upon-Soar, a few miles north of Loughborough.

- \*127. Otto III, as king of Germany, 983-96? (Dannenberg 331?; Hävernicks 34?). Cologne.

*Obv.* inscription illegible, cross pattée probably with a pellet in each quarter (illegible).

*Rev.* S[ ] JOLON[ ] JA

Weight: 1.46g (22.5gr.), very worn and pierced twice. There is no sign of peck-marking.

Dr Peter Ilisch has kindly examined photographs of the coin and suggests that the most probable identification is a Pfennig of Hävernicks type 34. He bases his view on the small diameter and the style of the lettering on the reverse. He points out that most coins of this type were struck rather carelessly and often on thick flans which tend to be more square than round. Hävernicks attributed this type to Otto I (936-62), but Ilisch has recently argued for a reattribution to Otto III.<sup>63</sup> The condition of the coin suggests that it had seen considerable circulation, presumably in Germany, before being brought to England. However, the German hoards indicate that coins did not remain in circulation there for more than about twenty-five years, so it would probably have been brought to England during the first half of the eleventh century. The two piercings could have been made by a modern plough.

#### STANTON ST QUINTIN, Wilts

Found in 1985 at Stanton St Quintin (findspot recorded confidentially).

- \*128. Cnut, Quatrefoil type, c. 1017-24 (Hild. E. North 781). Ilchester, moneyer uncertain.

*Obv.* [ ] JT REX ANGL[ ] *Rev.* [ ] JON GIFEL

Cut-halfpenny. Weight: 0.44g (6.79gr.).

#### STOKE MANDEVILLE, Bucks

Found in January 1986 at Stoke Mandeville. The photograph was kindly taken for us by the finder, but with the coin in a plastic envelope which has caused lines of reflection to appear.

- \*129. Edward the Confessor, Expanding Cross type, heavy issue, c. 1051-53 (Hild. E. North 823). Lincoln, moneyer Manna.

*Obv.* +EDPE[ ] RD REX: *Rev.* +MANNA ON LINCOL

Weight and die-axis not recorded.

Struck from the same obverse die as *SCB1* Lincolnshire Collections 685 (=Mossop pl. 64.18). The reverse die is not recorded.

#### SUDBURY, near, Suffolk

Found on 19 September 1986 to the north of Sudbury (findspot recorded confidentially).

- \*130. Sceat, type 2 'runic', Rigold Rly (series C), c. 700-10. Kentish?, moneyer Æpa.

*Obv.* [ ] þa or [ ] þæ (in runes), radiate bust right, prominent diadem ties, ornamental annulet and a behind.

<sup>63</sup> P. Ilisch, 'Zur Chronologie der ottonischen Münzen aus Köln', *Deutscher Numismatikertag München 1981, Vorträge* (Munich, 1983), pp. 55-62.

Rev. 'standard' with T7toII, border of +r+T etc.

Weight: 1.16g (17.9gr.). Die-axis: 180°.

Struck from the same dies as the find from near Royston (no. 4 above).

#### SWINDON, near, Wilts.

This coin, found near Swindon, was shown to Christopher Blunt in September 1986 by a local metal-detector user. Mr Blunt has kindly invited us to include it here.

- \*131. Edward the Confessor, Expanding Cross type, c. 1050-53 (Hild. E; North 820/23). London, moneyer Spræcling.

Obv. +EDPE :RD REX: Rev. +SPRAGELINC ON LVND:

Weight and die-axis not recorded.

The legends are similar to those of *BMC* no. 944.

#### THETFORD, Norfolk

This coin, found in 1981 to the west of Fulmerston Road, was listed in 'Single finds - 1' as no. 28, but we could record only the type as it had been mislaid. The coin has since been re-found and kindly given to one of us (M. J. B.) by the finder, Mr B. Fisher.

- \*132. William I, Two Stars type, c. 1074-7 (*BMC* v; North 845). Thetford, moneyer Cinric.

Obv. +PIL[ ]LM REI[ ] Rev. +C[ ]NRIC[ ]DET

Three fragments. Weight: 0.85g (13.1 gr.). Die-axis: 180°.

#### WEST MERSEA, Essex

This coin is said to have been found during 1986 in a garden at West Mersea, on the Island of Mersea in the Blackwater estuary. It was purchased from Spink & Son Limited by Mr D. S. Chick, who kindly invited us to publish it here. He supplied the photographs and the accompanying drawing.

- \*133. Edward the Martyr, Small Cross type, 975-78 (Hild. A; North 763). Lympe, moneyer Wine.

Obv. +EADPEARD REX ANGLOX Rev. +PINE M<sup>o</sup> LIMENE

Weight: 1.17g (18.0gr.). Die-axis: 270°.

From the same dies as *BMC* 12. Mr Chick points out that features of the obverse suggest that it was overstruck on another coin. The bust is modelled in high relief, but it is not fully struck up thus allowing the under-type to show through. In the centre there is a small cross in relief and there are incuse marks above and below it (fig. 3). This suggests that the under-type was of a Two-line design, rather than one with a circular inscription in which the field around the cross would be plain. It also rules out the possibility that the coin had merely been struck once and turned in the dies. The weight of 1.17g is low for a coin of Edward the Martyr, but in line with one of Edgar's Two-line issue.



FIG. 3 Overstruck coin of Edward the Martyr (no. 133) showing traces of the under-type.

#### WOOTTON, Northants.

This sceat was found on 14 July 1986 at Wootton, a few miles south of Northampton, after contractors had removed top soil during road building operations (Grid ref. SP754567).

- \*134. Sceat, type 2 'runic', Rigold R1a (series C), c. 700-10. Kentish, moneyer Æpa.

Obv. radiate bust right, A and annulets behind; runic inscription off the flan.

Rev. 'standard' with Tø7II, fantail above, pseudo-inscription in border.

Weight and die-axis not recorded.

#### WRITTLE, Essex

Found in October 1985 at Writtle, near Chelmsford (site recorded confidentially).

- \*135. Henry I, Star-in-Lozenge-Fleury type, c. 1128-31? (*BMC* xiii; North 869). Thetford, moneyer Aschtel.



Obv. +hE[NRIC]VS R: Rev. +ASChET[IL]:ON:TETFO

Weight: 1.30g (20.1gr.). Die-axis: 210°.

Die-duplicate of BMC 100. The coin was offered for sale in Spink auction no. 55 (8 October 1986), lot 115 (the date of finding given is wrong).

WYMESWOLD, near, Leics.

*Site A*

Found during 1985 in the same field near Wymeswold as the series G sceat recorded in 'Single finds - 2' (no. 74).

\*136. 'Porcupine' sceat (series E), derivative of Metcalf class A, c. 720-30? Frisia.

Obv. 'porcupine', with three bars within curve.

Rev. 'standard', decorated with T<sub>0</sub>T/T (the lower Ts on their sides).

Weight and die-axis not recorded.

*Site B*

Found on 3 January 1987 at a second site near Wymeswold (recorded confidentially). It was shown at the Fitzwilliam Museum, and Mrs Helen Brown most kindly identified it from a polaroid photograph taken by us. There were no other associated finds, though Roman coins have been found 150 metres away.

\*137. 'Abbāsid silver dirhem, Caliph al-Mu'tamid (256-79 AH = AD 870-92) (cf. BMC i 130.371). Mint of Bardha'ah, 277-79 AH (AD 890-92).

Weight: 2.52g. No evidence of pecking or other secondary treatment.

Bardha'ah lay in the Transcaucasian territories of the Caliph, between the Black Sea and the Caspian.<sup>64</sup> The date, on the very worn part of the margin, is illegible, but it can be no earlier than 277 (AD 890) since until that year the mint-name - rather exceptionally for silver coins - occurs in the reverse field. Indeed it probably belongs to the year 277 and is similar to BMC i, 130.371 (from the Cuerdale hoard). Mrs Brown further comments that coins of this mint are often heavy and thick, in the high 3g range or more, but this specimen has quite a normal weight.

Coins of al-Mu'tamid of this mint commonly occur in Scandinavian hoards of the late ninth and tenth centuries, and there were three, possibly four, specimens in the Cuerdale hoard.<sup>65</sup> Wymeswold lay within the Danelaw and this coin would have come via Scandinavia with the Vikings and probably have been lost in the very late ninth or earlier tenth century.

YORKSHIRE WOLDS, E. Yorks. (N. Humberside/N. Yorks.)

Two coins were found on 9 November 1986 at an undisclosed upland site on the East Yorkshire Wolds, between Malton and Beverley. It is said to be a habitation site that has produced Roman and later medieval finds. With photographs of these two coins there was included one of a Henry II short cross penny, class 1c, of the London moneyer Raul from the same findspot.

\*138. Eric Bloodaxe, Viking king of York, first reign, 947-8. Two-line type (HT1) (North 549). York, moneyer Rathulf.

Obv. +E.RIC REX IO: Rev. :/RADVd+++/LFH"O/:

Weight: 1.25g (19.3gr.). Die-axis: c. 200°.

This is the seventh recorded specimen by this moneyer, the others being: 3 British Museum; 1 Copenhagen; 1 Brekker, ex Ryan 679; 1 Blunt, ex Grantley 961. It is struck from the same obverse die as BMS v 1261-2, but from a different reverse die.

\*139. Henry II. Tealby type, bust uncertain, 1158-80 (North 952-61). Canterbury or Carlisle?, moneyer uncertain.

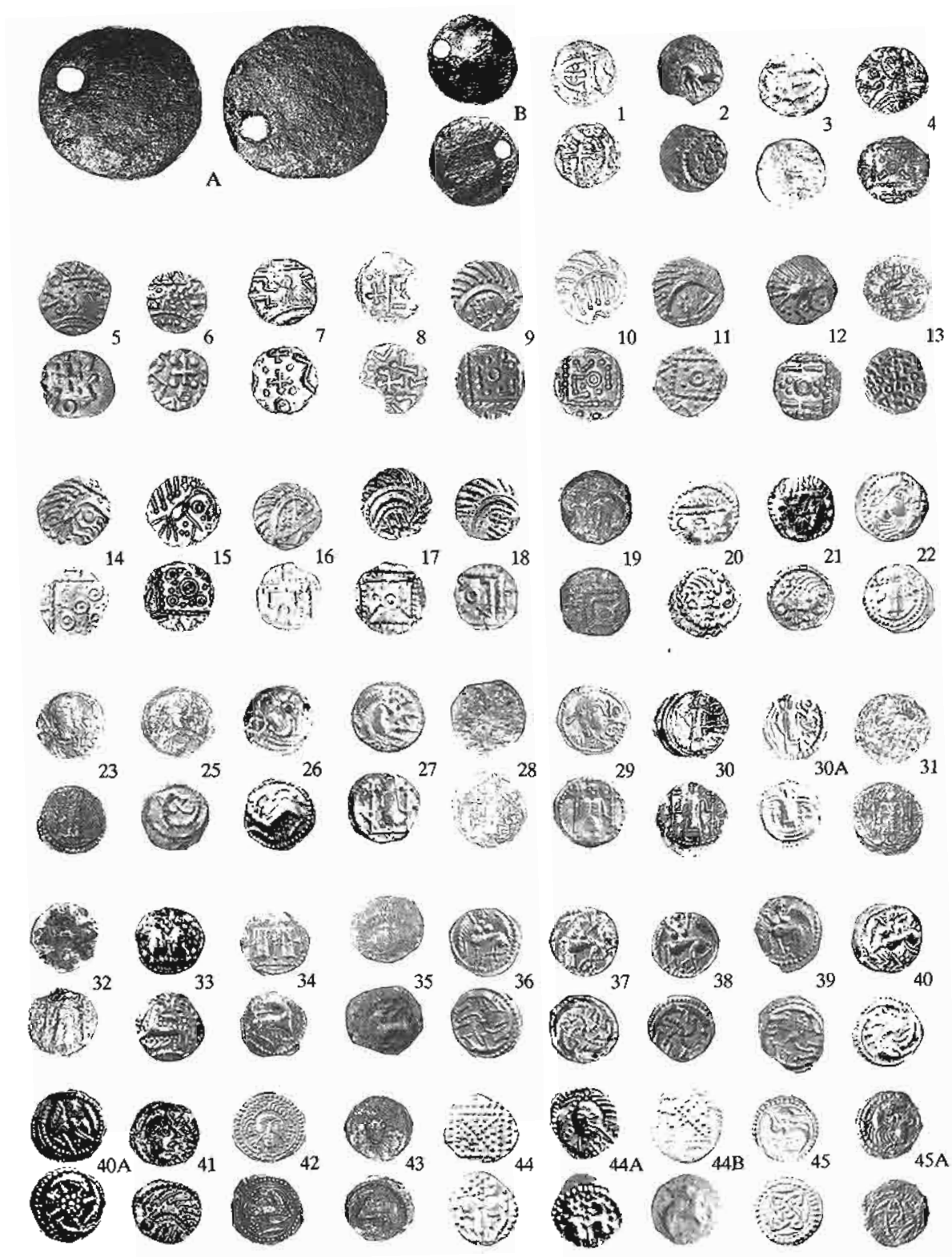
Obv. [ ] [ ] Rev. [ ] :ON:CA [ ]

Weight: 1.33g (20.5gr.). Die-axis: not recorded.

<sup>64</sup> The status of the mint in the ninth century is discussed in 19-28, at p. 22.

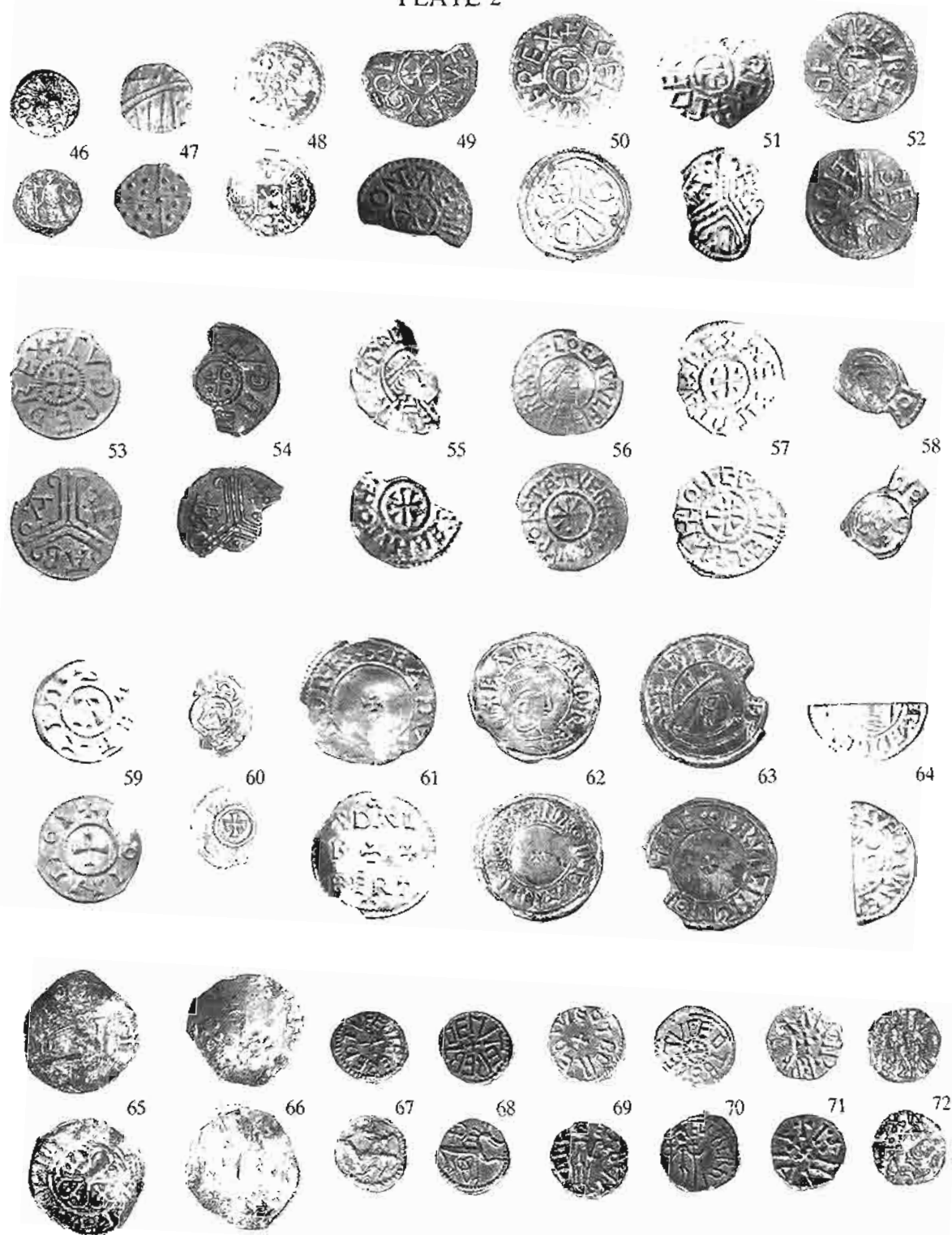
N. Lowick, 'The Kufic coins from Cuerdale', *BNJ* 46 (1976),

<sup>65</sup> Lowick, pp. 25-26.



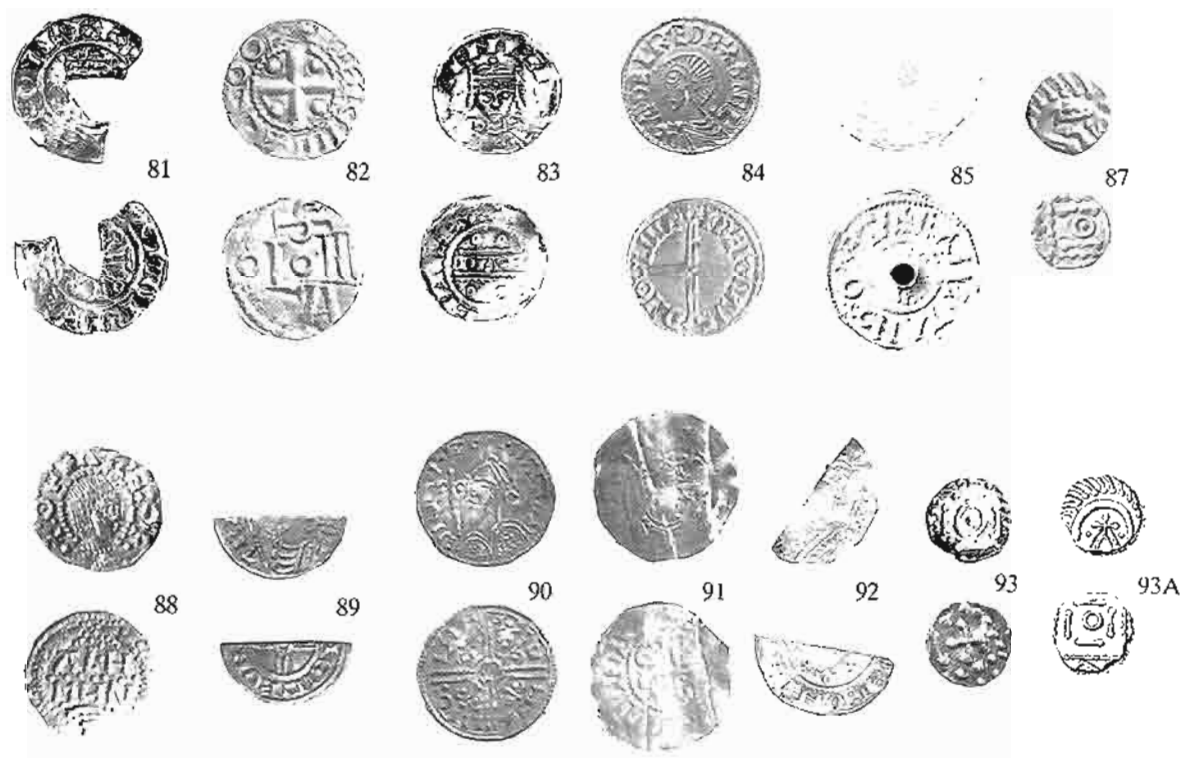
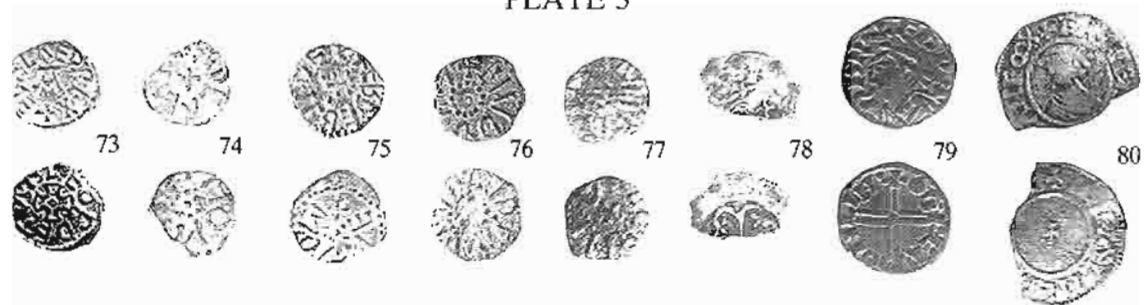
### Coins found near Royston

## PLATE 2

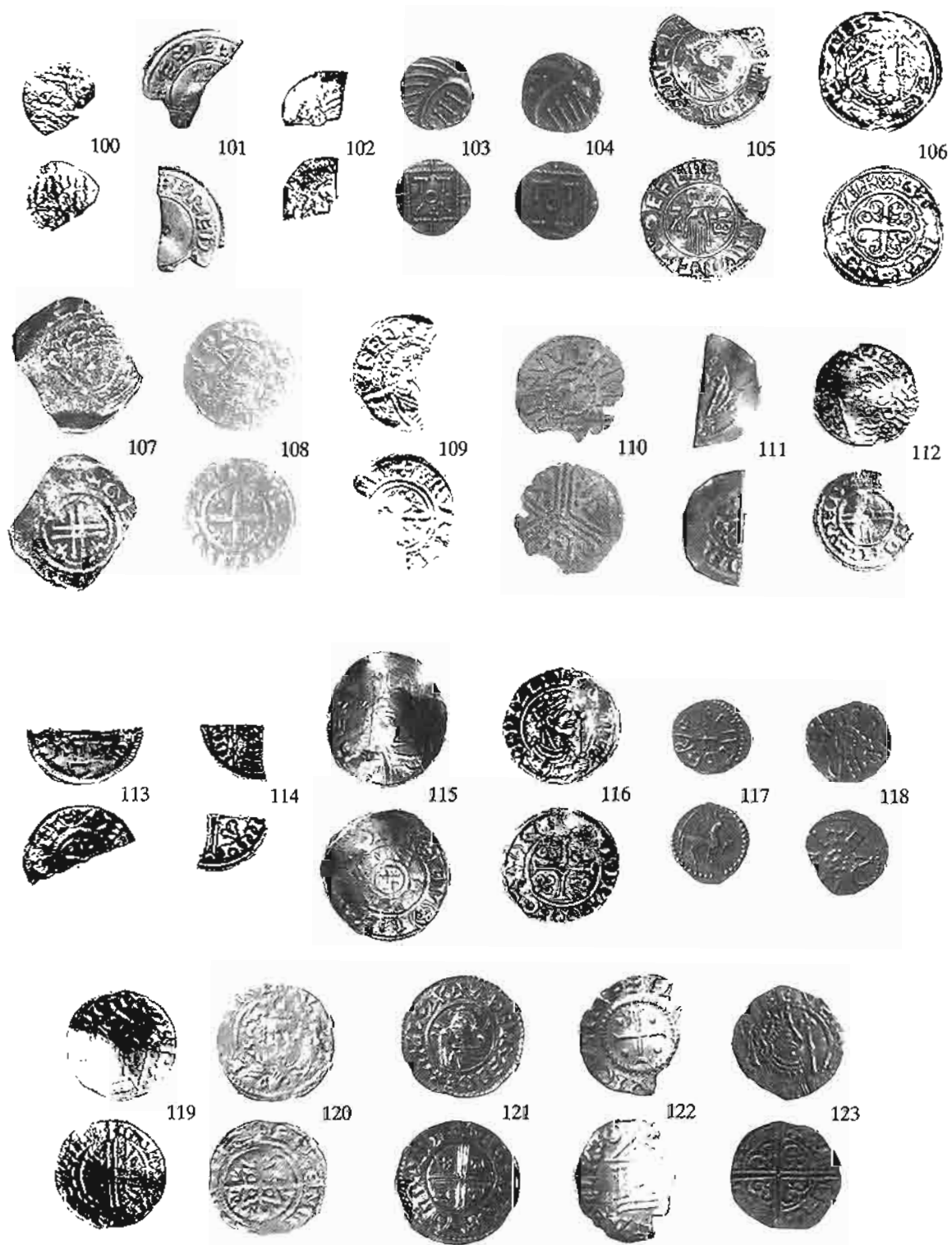


Coins found near Royston (46-66). Finds from other British sites (67-72)

## PLATE 3

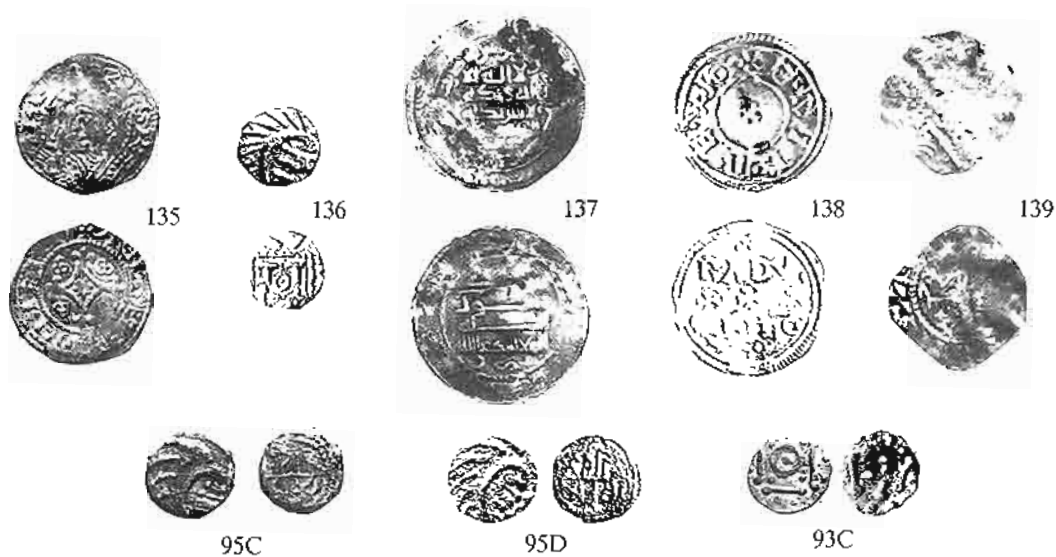


Finds from other British sites



Finds from other British sites

## PLATE 5



Coins found near Royston