COIN REGISTER

In recent times we have all been made increasingly aware of the significance of single coin finds, partly because such finds are relevant to the solution of important historical questions such as the regional pattern of coin circulation, and partly because so many finds have, in practice, turned out to be either examples of very rare issues or completely new varieties. It is obviously desirable that single finds should be recorded promptly, accurately and in an organised manner, especially at a time when the use of metal detectors has radically increased the quantity of material coming to light, and in the past BNJ has carried contributions relating specifically to the Anglo-Saxon and Norman periods. These articles have rightly aroused great interest and have stimulated other authors to come forward with additional material not only in the Anglo-Saxon and Norman series but in earlier and later periods too.

In order to deal with this larger body of information in as coherent a way as possible it has been decided that in future BNJ will carry a single listing, or Coin Register, to which anyone having single finds to report from Britain or Ireland may contribute. Any Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, Norman or Plantagenet coin will be eligible down to and including the Tealby type of Henry II but entries for Roman coins and for later medieval and modern coins will be restricted to those coins which are of particular numismatic merit. The same applies to Scottish and Irish coins and to foreign coins found in the British Isles (i.e. those struck before c. 1180 will be eligible, those struck subsequently only if they are of particular interest). The essential criterion for inclusion will be that the coin is new, by virtue of either being newly found or (if previously discovered) being hitherto unpublished. Single finds from excavation sites may be included, if it seems likely that there would otherwise be considerable delay in publication.

Intending contributors to the Register are asked to follow the ‘Notes for Contributors’, copies of which are available from the editors.

C.E.C. and B.J.C.

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Authorities cited:

Belfort = A. de Belfort, Description générale des monnaies mérovingiennes, 5 vols (Paris, 1892-95).
Blunt = C. E. Blunt, ‘The coinage of Offa’, in


Metcalf = D. M. Metcalf, 'A stylistic analysis of the "porcupine" sceattas', *NC* 7th ser. 6 (1966), 179-205.


Celtic coins

1. Gallo-Belgic, quarter-stater, class Dc, Mack 41.
   *Obv.* ‘boat’ type.
   *Rev.* Devolved pattern.
   Weight: 1.47g.
   Wootton, Beds., autumn 1987. J.K.

2. Gallo-Belgic, stater, class E, Mack 59.
   *Obv.* plain.
   *Rev.* devolved horse etc. r.
   Weight: 6.26g.
   Clapham, Beds. This was perhaps a small hoard. J.K.

   *Obv.* plain.
   *Rev.* devolved horse etc. r.
   Weight: 6.15g.
   Clapham, Beds. This was perhaps a small hoard. J.K.

   *Obv.* plain.
   *Rev.* devolved horse etc. r.
   Weight: 6.08g.
   North Benfleet, Essex (TQ 69/79), November 1985. J.K.

5. Gallo-Belgic, stater, class E, Mack 59.
   *Obv.* plain.
   *Rev.* devolved horse etc. r.
   Weight: 6.30g.
   Little Waltham, Essex, April 1986. J.K.

   *Obv.* plain.
   *Rev.* devolved horse etc. r.
   Weight: 6.28g.
   Bury, Hunts. This was perhaps a small hoard. J.K.

   *Obv.* plain.
   *Rev.* devolved horse etc. r.
   Weight: 6.18g.
   Bury, Hunts. This was perhaps a small hoard. J.K.

   *Obv.* plain.
   *Rev.* devolved horse etc. r.
   Weight: 5.95g.
   Bury, Hunts. This was perhaps a small hoard. J.K.

   *Obv.* plain.
   *Rev.* devolved horse etc. r.
   Weight: 6.25g.
   Guildford, Surrey, December 1986. J.K.

10. Uncertain, potin, early version of Massalia type.
Obv. 'head'.
Rev. 'bull'.
Weight: 2.41g. Die axis: 90°.

Obv. devolved head.
Rev. devolved horse and chariot.
Weight: 6.41g.

12. British, unattributed, stater, class LB, Mack 140.
Obv. devolved and obscure head.
Rev. horse r.
Weight: 5.82g.
Sainthill, near Chelmsford, Essex.

13. British, unattributed, quarter-stater, class Qc, similar to Mack 64.
Obv. devolved head.
Rev. horse r., wheels above and below.
Weight: 1.37g.
Chelmsford, Essex, June 1986.

Obv. plain.
Rev. devolved pattern.
Weight: 1.40g. SG. 11.7.
Charlwood, Surrey, TQ 232414.

15. 'Atrebates', stater of Verica, Mack 121.
Obv. COM F on panel.
Rev. VIR REX, figure mounted to r., holding spear.
Weight: 5.21g. Die axis: 90°.
Fawley, Hants.

16. 'Atrebates', silver 'drachm' of Verica, Seaby 104A.
Obv. COM F between lines and crescents on circular panel.
Rev. VIRI, eagle facing, head 1.
Weight: 1.27g.
Newtimber Hill, Henfield, West Sussex, TQ 275128.
This was perhaps a small hoard.

17. 'Atrebates', silver 'drachm' of Verica, Seaby 104A.
Obv. COM F between lines and crescents on circular panel.
Rev. VIRI, eagle facing, head 1.
Weight: 1.23g.
Newtimber Hill, Henfield, West Sussex, TQ 275128.
This was perhaps a small hoard.

18. 'Atrebates', silver 'drachm' of Verica, Seaby 104A.
Obv. COMF between lines and crescents on circular panel.
Rev. VIRI, eagle facing, head 1.
Weight: 1.22g.
Newtimber Hill, Henfield, West Sussex, TQ 275128.
This was perhaps a small hoard.

19. 'Catuvellauni', silver 'drachm' of Cunobeline, unpublished.
Obv. CVNO, cruciform pattern.
Rev. CVNO, horse to r.
Weight: 1.33g.
Wye, Kent, October 1987.
Another specimen in the Wanborough hoard.

20. 'Catuvellauni', silver 'drachm' of Cunobeline, Mack 218.
Obv. CVNO, floral pattern.
Rev. CAM, armed horseman to r.
Weight: 1.15g.

21. 'Catuvellauni', silver 'drachm' of Cunobeline, Seaby 219B.
Obv. CVNobelinis, stylised plant.
Rev. CAM, Hercules standing r.
Weight: 0.86g (abraded).
Chelmsford, Essex, April 1987.

22. 'Catuvellauni', silver 'drachm' of Cunobeline, Seaby 219B.
Obv. CVNobelinis, stylised plant.
Rev. CAMV, Hercules standing r.
Weight: 1.02g (chipped).

23. Catuvellauni, copper unit of Cunobelin from the mint of Camulodunum (Colchester), c. AD 10-40, Mack 221. As found, the coin was covered with heavy corrosion which, when cleared, has left the detail of the dies extremely faint.
Obv. CVNOBELNVS in two compartments of a tablet.
Rev. figure of Victory, seated, facing left; right hand holding a wreath.
Weight: 2.0g [cleaned]. Die-axis: 270°.
North Ferriby, Red Cliff, North Humberside.

24. Catuvellauni, quarter-stater of uncertain ruler, perhaps Tasciovanus; resembles Mack 152.
Obv. ANO (perhaps incomplete), cruciform pattern.
Rev. horse 1., above, bucranium; below, wheel pattern.
Weight: 1.31g.
East or West Clandon, Surrey, 1985.

J.K.

25. 'Trinovantes', stater of Dubnovellaunus, Mack 275.
Obv. wreath and crescent pattern.
Rev. [DUBNOVELLAVNOS], horse to l.; below, branch.
Weight: 5.42g.
Mucking Hall Farm, Barking, Essex, November 1986.

J.K.

26. 'Trinovantes', silver 'drachm' of ?Dubnovellaunus.
Obv. helmeted bust to r., wearing necklace.
Rev. . . . VN[ . . . horse to l., 'barber's pole' and spear motifs rising from back; below, flower pattern.
Weight: 1.06g. Die axis: 90°.

J.K.

27. Uncertain attribution, silver 'drachm'.
Obv. two rearing, confronted horses.
Rev. devolved horse to 1.
Weight: 1.03g.
A similar piece was found at Danebury Camp.

J.K.

Obv. 'fishbone' pattern.
Rev. EISV, devolved horse to r.
Weight: 5.58g. Die axis: 270°.

J.K.

29. 'Dobunni', stater, Mack 388.
Obv. 'fishbone' pattern.
Rev. EISV, devolved horse to r.
Weight: 5.28g.
Bewdley, Worcs., in March 1986, close to no. 30.

J.K.

Obv. devolved head pattern.
Rev. VEP CORF, devolved horse to l.
Weight: 5.32g.
Bewdley, Worcs., in March 1986, close to no. 29.

J.K.

31. Coritani, ESVP ASV; base core of plated stater (as SCBI Coritani, 96-97), early first century AD; broken and mended.
Rev. IS[VP][ASJV, above and below disjointed horse, to left.
Weight: 3.79g. Die-axis: indeterminate.
Wroot, South Humberside.
The coin, together with the sceat (no. 64) from the same location, is a metal-detector find recovered in 1987 and drawn to my attention by colleagues at Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery. The specimen is still in private possession.

E.J.E.P.

Merovingian coins

32. Gold tremissis, Bust/Cross-on-globe type, c. 600-10, Odomo (?Château-Thierry, dép. Aisne), moneyer Wulfolenus (Prou 1065, pl. 17.29; Belfort 3274).
Obv. ODOMO FITVR, diademed bust right.
Rev. +VLFOLENVS, Latin cross potent on a globule and an exergual line.
Weight: 1.24g (19.1gr.). Die-axis: 180°. The appearance is of good gold.

Cranham, near Upminster, Essex, November 1987. Find-spot recorded confidentially. The series J sceat (no. 73 below) is from the same site. We are grateful to Joe Bispham for obtaining photographs of these two coins.

This coin belongs to a group of tremisses that have a distinctive style of portrait thought to have been modelled on fourth-century coins of the emperor Magnentius. It is found at many mints in northern Gaul from Maastricht and Cologne in the north to Strassburg in the east and Naix-aux-Forges and Soissons in the south. It succeeded coins of similar type but with a bust which was modelled on coins of Justinian I (527-65). The 'Magnentius' group can be dated with some confidence to the early seventh century. The reverse design is copied from Rigold's first Provencal series struck in the names of contemporary Eastern emperors c. 575-95, but the hoard evidence suggests that the group is slightly later than this. The Escharen hoard deposited c. 600 contained coins of the so-called tête de Justinien style but none of that of the tête de Magnence, while the Sutton Hoo hoard deposited in the 620s contained coins of both styles. Finally, a dating to the early seventh century is entirely consistent with the two recorded analyses of gold content: a coin of Dinant from the Sutton Hoo hoard is 87 per cent fine, and an unprovenanced coin of Maastricht in the Grierson collection is 88 per cent fine.

Coins with the mint name Odomo are customarily associated with the pagus Otomeris and attributed to Château-Thierry on the Marne to the south-west of Soissons.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

3 S. E. Rigold, 'An imperial coinage in southern Gaul in the sixth and seventh centuries?', NC 6th ser. 14 (1954), 93-133.
5 Kent, p. 612, no. 5; MEC 1:496.
6 Prou, p. 232.
33. Pale gold tremissis, uncertain mint and moneyer (Prou.; Belfort-), Paris region?, mid 7th century.  

**Obv.** | MALLO COMAOVI (As reversed), head right with diadem of pearls in an arc.

**Rev.** | AVDOALDV (V reversed as an inverted A), Latin cross on a globule encircled by pellets, breaking the pelleted inner circle.

Weight: 1.19g (18.4gr.). Die-axis: 0°.  
West Acre (parish), Norfolk, October 1987. Mr Andrew Rogerson of the Norfolk Archaeological Unit kindly showed us the coin and supplied the photographs for publication. The exact find-spot is recorded on the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Register.  
We are unable to make sense of the inscription, which may be blundered to some degree, and we have failed to find any direct parallel for this combination of types. A diademed head not interrupting the legend is found at a number of mints in various regions, the most prolific being Bannasac (Lozère) in the 630s and 640s (cf. Prou 2056ff; MEC 1:624-5), with others from, for example, Palaiseau (Essonne; Prou 924, specimen in Crondall hoard) and Baufay (Sarthe; Prou 438). The reverse design is probably derived from coins of Chalon-sur-Saône of the second quarter of the seventh century (e.g. Prou 186), but the form in which it occurs on this coin is rare (cf. Prou 564 (Melun, Seine-et-Marne); Prou 850-56 (Lieusaint, Seine-et-Marne)). Our impression is that the coin probably comes from the Paris region, and based on the designs and the colour of the metal we would date it to the mid seventh century.  
M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

34. Merovingian or Anglo-Saxon?, contemporary plated forgery of a tremissis? Origin uncertain, seventh century?  

**Obv.** cross on base, the limbs decorated with a trident to the right, a triangle to the left, and at the top a circle covered by a curved line having a pellet at one end and a fork with pellets at the other; two Ls and two crescents in lower field; plain circle as outer border.  
**Rev.** cross filling inner circle with a stroke in each quarter; irregular groups of pellets in the band between the inner and outer plain circles.  
Gold plated on lead. Weight: 1.16g (17.9gr.).  
Near Louth, Lincs, 13 March at 'Site C' (see 'Single finds - 2', p. 66). Find-spot recorded confidentially.

No direct parallels for this piece have been found. The significance of the obverse design is uncertain; it is not even clear which way up it should be viewed. The style and fabric suggest that it is early medieval, and if so probably Merovingian or influenced by Merovingian work. The flan is somewhat larger than the dies and larger than most Merovingian and Anglo-Saxon tremisses, but the weight would be consistent with its being a tremissis. A few Merovingian coins were struck on spread flans, and one such piece (MEC 1:533) has certain features similar to ones on this piece - the curved and forked line (diadem?) over the crude bust and the cross and four pellets filling the small inner circle - though in other respects it is very different. Alternatively, the coin could be of Anglo-Saxon origin - cross designs, including some trident and forked terminals, are present on coins from the Crondall hoard. Gold plated copies of the Merovingian period are well known, for example, from Rhineland graves, although their cores are normally of copper or a copper alloy. If this piece is of the seventh century, then given its northerly find-spot, large module, and composition it may have been intended for use as an ornamental or as a funerary deposit.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

35. Pale gold tremissis from the region of Metz, moneyer Audoalthus, unrecorded in Prou or Belfort, but similar to other coins with 'Mallo' inscription, c. 630-40.  

**Obv.** MALLO COMAOVI (As unbarred).  
**Rev.** +AVDOALDV MONE (As chevron-barred).  
Weight: 1.15g (17.5gr.) (holed, edge broken off above perforation). Die axis: 90°.  
M.M.A.

36. Core (bronce?) of a plated forgery of a Merovingian tremissis, mint and moneyer uncertain but possibly devolved from Poitiers, moneyer Ioannis (Prou 2369), early seventh century.  

**Obv.** legend illegible, diademed head to right.  
**Rev.** +IOVNS (retrograde, O square) cross pattée on steps.  
Weight: 0.76g (11.7gr.). Die axis: c. 315° (as illustrated).  
Hanford, Dorset, (exact find-spot recorded in British Museum), 1986. Metal detector find by Mr Kenneth Farnham.  
M.M.A.

37. Sceat, Series A, A3, **BMC** type 2a (North 40), Kent, c. 685-700.  

**Obv.** right facing, radiate bust, with pendant pearls to back of the crown. Behind, a letter A and two annulets. The design is struck off-centre and the usual legend in front (TIC) is not visible.  
**Rev.** 'standard' with TTO I (the Is inclined). Above, a fantail, at the upper corner a T, to the side v.  
Weight: 1.06g (16.3gr.) (holed). Die axis: 90°.  
M.M.A.

38. Sceat, Series A, A3, **BMC** type 2a, Kentish, c. 680-700.  

**Obv.** right facing, radiate bust, with pendant pearls to back of the crown. Behind, a letter A and two annulets. The design is struck off-centre and the usual legend in front (TIC) is not visible.  
**Rev.** 'standard' with TTO I (the Is inclined). Above, a fantail, at the upper corner a T, to the side v.  
Weight: 1.22g (18.8gr.). Die axis: 90°.  
Chestfield, near Whitstable, Kent. The coin was found in March 1987, by Mr G. Marsh, on a building site just south of the A299 and west of Chestfield station. An archaeological rescue dig on the site has
apparently uncovered evidence of a building of Ancient British type, and Mr Marsh has found other coins, including Ancient British, Roman, and later medieval.

Although of perfectly regular style, the coin is unusual in having a 'T' at the top corner of the 'standard' rather than the usual down-turned curve (the rod which supports the standard?). This may be a simple error, for a similar 'T' is normally placed at the bottom corners which on this specimen are off the flan. On both surfaces the coin has a somewhat golden patina in parts, a feature that has been commented on before in relation to Primary sceattas.¹

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.


39. Sceat, Series A, *BMC* type 2a, contemporary forgery. Origin uncertain, c. 690-710?
*Obv.* a bust right, [T]IC in front.  
*Rev.* a standard with TT II (the Is inclined), with a fan-tail above.  
Weight: 1.06g (16.4gr.), corroded.  
Die axis: 180°.  
The metal seems to be very base, but it is not possible to say whether the coin has been silver-plated as it is too corroded.  
Near Farningham, Kent, 26 October 1986. Find-spot recorded confidentially.  

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

Weight: 0.66g (10.2gr.).  
Die axis: 90°.  
The reverse appears to have a pellet in the place of an annulet: to the left of the cross, although it is possible that the centre of the annulet had broken off in the die, with this effect.  

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

Weight: 1.18g (18.2gr.) corroded.  
Die axis: 90°.  
Metal detector find.  
(Exact find-spot recorded in Suffolk Archaeological unit, but withheld until investigations have been completed.)  
The following coins in the *Coin Register* were also found on the same site: nos 40, 51, 86 and 205.

Many of the recent early sceatta finds from around Ipswich have come from the Gipping Valley, reinforcing a view put forward by Dr S. E. West that this formed an important communication corridor across Suffolk. A survey of the coin-finds from this site, and the others in south Suffolk is being prepared by the writers.

M.M.A. and J.N.

42. Sceat, Series B, B I, *BMC* type 27b (North 126), Kent, c. 685-700.  
Weight: 1.23g (19.0gr.).  
Die axis: 270°.  

M.M.A.

Weight: 1.20g (18.5gr.).  
Die axis: 90°.  
Found 'in the London area'. Shown at the British Museum, April 1987 by Mr G. Bell who had purchased the coin in trade. He kindly made enquiries about the find spot and gave permission for the coin to be published here. Note the five small pellets above the annulet at the right of the reverse cross.  

M.M.A.

44. Sceat, Series B, B I, *BMC* type 27b (North 126), Kent, c. 685-700.  
Weight: 0.98g (15.1gr.).  
Die axis: 225° (as illustrated).  
Edwardstone, Suffolk, 1985. Metal detector find (exact find-spot recorded in Suffolk Archaeological Unit).

The reverse appears to have a pellet in the place of an annulet: to the left of the cross, although it is possible that the centre of the annulet had broken off in the die, with this effect.  

M.M.A. and J.P.

Weight: 0.89g (15.1gr.).  
Die axis: 90°.  
Near Dartford, Kent, 12 December 1986. Find-spot recorded confidentially.  

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

*Obv.* diademed head right, in serpent border.  
*Rev.* bird on cross, with an annulet on each side and a small cross in front, in serpent border.  
Weight: 1.15g (17.7gr.).  
Die axis: 0°.  
Near Dartford, Kent, 12 December 1986. Find-spot recorded confidentially.  

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

47. Sceat, Series C, R1a, *BMC* type 2 'runic'. Kentish, moneyer Æpa, c. 695-700.  
*Obv.* a radiate bust right with [ ]pa in runic letters in front.  
*Rev.* a standard with TT II (the Is inclined); in border a fantail above, a cross below, and As to right and left.  
Weight: 1.18g (18.2gr.) corroded.  
Die axis: 90°.  
Struck from the same dies as a coin in the Southend hoard. This new specimen appears to be somewhat base, which is surprising in view of the fact that the Southend coin has been analysed as having 97 per cent silver and 1 per cent gold.\(^1\)

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

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1 S. E. Rigold, 'The two primary series of sceattas', *BNJ* 30 (1960), 6-53, pl. 2. H.d. VI. 5.

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*Obv.* [T a]pa (runic), right facing bust with annulet below chin, A behind bust.

*Rev.* a standard with TTIII (the Is inclined), crosses on each side and at each corner.

*Weight:* reported as 1.1g (17.9gr.). *Die-axis:* not recorded.

*Cf.* coin in Southend hoard (*BNJ* 30 (1960), pl. II, H.d. VI, 7.)


M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

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*Obv.* weakly struck. The pseudo-runes in front of the face appear to consist merely of three bold seriffed or pelleted strokes, i.e. III.

*Rev.* AVGAV around cross and pellets.

*Weight:* 1.16g (17.9gr.). Ashmolean Museum.

Norwich area, 1987 or earlier.

D.M.M.

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*Obv.* distinctive style associated with light-weight issue of this type, cf. various Aston Rowant specimens. Pseudo-runes consist of three pelleted strokes joined by lightly-engraved lines thus: \(\textbf{W}\)

*Rev.* +AVNOAV around cross and pellets.

*Weight:* 0.88g (13.9gr.). Ashmolean Museum.

Thefled, 1986 or earlier.

D.M.M.

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*Obv.* pseudo legend +H [ ] Cross with pellets inaccurately placed in angles.

*Rev.* devolved standard.

*Weight:* 1.23g (19.0gr.). Die axis: 0°.

A site in the Gipping Valley, N. W. of Ipswich, 1987. Metal detector find. (Exact find-spot is recorded in Suffolk Archaeological Unit. Not illustrated.)

M.M.A. and J.N.

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*Obv.* pseudo-inscription [AVAV] (the A chevroned and inverted), cross and 4 pellets.

*Rev.* 'standard' decorated with pelleted annulets, 3 Vs, a pellet, and a bar; in outer border a pellet in centre of one side.

*Weight:* 1.10g (16.9gr.).

Near Kettlestone, Norfolk, 1987, east of Fakenham (site recorded on the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Register), and shown to us through the good offices of Andrew Rogerson of the Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

The type was well represented in the Aston Rowant hoard deposited c. 710.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

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*Obv.* 'porcupine' with annulet below.

*Rev.* devolved standard.

*Weight:* 0.66g (10.1gr.). Die axis: 270° (as illustrated).

Edwardstone, Suffolk, 1985. Metal detector find (exact find-spot recorded in Suffolk Archaeological Unit).

This coin is small and light-weight, even allowing for condition. Its types incorporate features of both Metcalf classes A and B, and also some non-standard motifs such as the obverse annulet, which suggest that it is possibly a contemporary imitation.

M.M.A. and J.P.

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*Weight:* 0.86g (13.2gr.). Die axis: c. 0° (as illustrated).


M.M.A.

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*Weight:* 1.04g (16.1gr.). Die axis: 45°.


M.M.A. and J.N.

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*Weight:* 0.88g (13.6gr.).

Bidford-on-Avon, Warwick., 1987 less than 100m from no. 62, but on the west side of the lane.

It is most unusual to find the large-flan (and late?) variety F (which is well-known from the Franeker hoard) in England. Moreover, the exact style of the Marlcliffe (Bidford) coin is not matched among the range of the Franeker coins: the small crosses are not prominently pommee, and the central annulet is empty, a detail normally restricted to coins with three crosses and one L. An extremely similar coin is illustrated for comparison (Ashmolean Museum, 0.98g (56A) and it will be seen that the outer border of the reverse consists of rows of 5 dots rather than the distinctive \(\text{\_\_}\) design uniformly found on variety F in Franeker. This 5-dot border belongs to Variety B.
The 'quills' are almost off the flan on both the Bidford coin and its pair, but they seem to be standing up, rather than laid back as on the Franeker coins. The lower weights suggest that they might be later, but their exact status in relation to Franeker will remain uncertain. For another similar coin, with an especially deep crescent and a 5-dot border, see Lockett 219b.

Weight: 0.97g (14.9gr.). Die axis: 0° (as illustrated). Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford, Suffolk, 1986. Metal detector find (exact find-spot recorded in Suffolk Archaeological Unit).
M.M.A. and J.N.

M.M.A.

Obv. variant, having a triangular 'face' containing two pellets and a pseudo-inscription (?) which takes the approximate form +AZO.
Rev. 'standard' with a pelleted annulet and four bars; in the outer border a v and pellets.
D.S.

Obv. 'porcupine' with triangular 'face' containing two pellets, in front a pseudo-inscription (?) taking the approximate form +AZO (with a bar below the A).
Rev. 'standard' decorated with a pelleted annulet and four bars; in the outer border a v and a cross.
Weight: 1.05g (16.2gr.). Die axis: 0° (as illustrated). This variety of 'porcupine' sceat is discussed above, pp. 99-103. This specimen, being struck off-centre, shows how much larger the dies can be than the flans. Near Oxborough, Norfolk.

This coin, and a St Edmund Memorial halfpenny (no. 119) found near Oxborough (site recorded on the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Register) were reported in September 1987 by the finder to Andrew Rogerson of the Norfolk Archaeological Unit, who kindly showed them to us and invited us to publish them here. This sceat has since been acquired by the Ashmolean Museum.

The same site has previously yielded two fragmentary dirhems and a coin of Eadred to be published by Miss M. M. Archibald. We have also learnt that the fragmentary coin of Eadwald of East Anglia (c. 796-800), moneyer Wo(del)?, published in 'Single-

finds – 2', no. 66 as from Thetford/King's Lynn region was in fact found in an adjoining field to these, together with the fragmentary coin of Æthelstan of East Anglia (c. 825-45), moneyer Ea(dgar), that was published by J. Sadler in the Ipswich Numismatic Society Notes 6 (1985-87), 33-34.
M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

Weight: 1.18g (18.2gr.). Ashmolean Museum. Norwich area, 1987 or earlier.
D.M.M.

Weight: 0.72g (11.1gr.) (very worn). Bidford-on-Avon, Warwick, 1986 from a Saxon site immediately south-west of a productive Romano-British settlement site at Marlcliffe (upper field south). Inf. by courtesy of Mr W. A. Seaby. See also no. 56.
D.M.M.

Obv. 'porcupine' with triangular 'face' containing two pellets, two bars in field right.
Rev. a standard with an annulet and pellet in the centre and two pellet-ended bars on either side; outer border off flan.
Weight: 1.17g (18.1gr.). Near Pulborough, West Sussex, April 1987. Find-spot recorded confidentially.

This variety of porcupine sceat is discussed above, pp. 99-103. M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

64. Sceat, 'porcupine', Series E, early eighth century.
Obv. porcupine.
Rev. standard.
Weight: 1.21g (18.6gr.). Die-axis: indeterminate. Wroot, South Humberside.
The coin, together with the Celtic forgery (no. 31) from the same location, is a metal-detector find recovered in 1987 and drawn to my attention by colleagues at Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery. The specimen is still in private possession.
E.J.E.P.

Obv. under the curve are, a cross, a v, pellets, and three vertical bars joined by a horizontal bar.
Rev. a standard with TT O IT, the I inclined and the Ts at various angles, with groups of three pellets between each of the letters; six pellets in outer border on one side.
Weight: 0.82g (12.7gr.).
Near South Heighton, Lewes, Sussex, in the 1980s. Find-spot recorded confidentially.
No direct parallels for this coin have been found.
The obverse shows influence from variety B and the reverse from variety A.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.


Obv. three vertical bars under the image.

Rev. a standard with 'commas' in opposing corners, pellets in three corners, a cross in the fourth, and an annulet in the centre.

Weight: 0.93g (14.4gr.).


For the reverse compare a coin in the Ashmolean Museum (O.113) and its die-duplicate in the Barthe hoard, which have an obverse influence by class F.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.


Obv. 'porcupine'-type hair. In front +

Rev. stepped cross, with 3 groups of pellets in each quarter. Off-centre, showing outer border of pellets.

Weight: 1.17g (18.8gr.).

Ashmolean Museum.

Thetford area. 1987 or earlier.

D.M.M.

68. Sceat, 'VER' group. Continental?

Obv. head right with 'porcupine'-type hair. In front +

Rev. standard with [ ]/o//\, cross below, A to left.

Weight: 1.08g (16.6gr.).

Ashmolean Museum.

East Suffolk. 1985 or earlier.


D.M.M.


Obv. 1.13g (17.4gr.). Die axis: 90°.

Great Ryburgh, Norfolk. Metal detector find by Mr J. Savory, shown at British Museum 30 September 1987 by courtesy of Miss Barbara Green and Dr Sue Margeson, Norwich Museum.

This coin is a little smaller and lighter than the coins of the same type in the Aston Rowant hoard, and so is probably just later.

M.M.A.

70. Sceat, Series F, BMC type 24b. English, region uncertain, c. 700–10?

Obv. +[ ] GLT, helmeted bust right.

Rev. pseudo-inscription (illegible), cross-on-steps with Ti/II and four annulets in field.

Weight not recorded. Die axis: 180°.

Near Southall, Beds., 8 Nov. 1987. Find-spot recorded confidentially. From the same find-spot as the penny of Æthelred II, no. 143 below.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.


Obv. a Celtic cross formed by four circles of pellets, with a large pellet between each circle, and a rosette of pellets in the centre.

Rev. a whorl of three wolves' heads.

Weight not recorded.

Roxton, Beds., 5 August 1987. Find-spot recorded confidentially. This coin is from a different find-spot to that recorded under 'Roxton, Beds.' in 'Single finds - 3', no. 54. It is however, from the same find-spot as the type 47, no. 93 below.

Type 48 was previously thought to have originated at Hanwic (Southampton), but recent single coin finds would seem to cast doubt on this (see article by Metcalf in the forthcoming Proc. of Tenth International Numismatic Congress).

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

72. Sceat, Series H, BMC type 49 (North 103), 'Hamwih' (Southampton), c. 720–35.

Weight: 0.79g (12.2gr.). Die axis: 180°.


M.M.A.


Obv. [ ]/W[, ] head right with double pearl diadem; serpent with head as inner circle.

Rev. [ ]/VAVA[], bird right, on cross with two annulets in upper quarters and two pellets in lower quarters; inner circle as on obverse.

Weight and die axis: not recorded.

Cranham, near Upminster, Essex, 1987. From same site as the Odinus tremissis (no. 32 above).

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.


Obv. right facing bust with diadem ties in a loose knot, holding a cross in front.

Rev. wolf-headed serpent.

Weight: 1.03g (15.9gr.) after cleaning. Die axis: 180°.

Near Margate, Kent, May 1986, in the garden of a house on a new development, built on former farmland near Palm Bay, between Margate and Kingsgate.

A die-duplicate of Grantley 699 (illus. BNJ 36 (1967), pl. 7, no. 1). This coin is of Metcalf and
Walker's style CD, which has been tentatively assigned to southern Mercia (Abingdon?).


75. Sceat, Series K, BMC type 32a (North 89), Kent or Thames valley, c. 720-30.

Obv. bust right with cross before, and hand raised with thumb and index and middle fingers extended, but the other two fingers folded over, i.e. a trinitarian benediction in the manner of the Western churches. This unique feature will raise the question whether type 33 could be an archiepiscopal issue.

Rev. wolf-head with gaping jaws and long, curled tongue, all laterally reversed.

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

or Thames valley, c. 720-30.

76. Sceat, Series K, BMC type 33. South-eastern.

Obv. bust right with cross before, and hand raised with thumb and index and middle fingers extended, but the other two fingers folded over, i.e. a trinitarian benediction in the manner of the Western churches. This unique feature will raise the question whether type 33 could be an archiepiscopal issue.

Rev. wolf-head with gaping jaws and long, curled tongue, all laterally reversed.

Weight: 1.14g (17.6gr). Ashmolean Museum.

77. Sceat, Series K, BMC type 33 (North 93), Kent or Thames valley, c. 720-30.

Obv. diademed bust with cross in front.

Rev. wolf's head.

Weight not recorded. Die axis: 0°.

Stevenage, Herts. Shown British Museum, 1987. Found by Mr D. Stuckey at site of Roaring Meg Sewage Works during re-development as a retail warehouse.

78. Sceat, Series K, BMC type 42 (North 100), Kent or Thames valley, c. 720-30.

Obv. diademed bust to right, bird in front.

Rev. animal to left, head turned back; behind, branch.

Weight: 1.09g (16.8gr.). Die axis: 270°.

Old Alfriston, Sussex. Shown British Museum, 26 March 1987, by the finder, Mr D. H. J. Cook, who had purchased it in trade. He kindly made enquiries about the find spot and gave permission for it to be published here.


Obv. bust right, with circular pelletted drapery, traces of cross (possibly with a square base) before face.

Rev. figure wearing cross-hatched tunic, with head turned right, holding two long crosses (traces only of that on right), with straight line cutting ankles.

Weight: 0.72g (11.1gr.). oval flan of very base metal, corroded. Die axis: 270°.

Near Cambridge. This sceat, said to have been found by the M11 motorway near Cambridge, was bought from the Granta Coin and Stamp Shop in Cambridge on 13 June 1987 by David Sorenson, to whom we are grateful for inviting us to publish it here.

The obverse is similar to BMC 95 (with cross on base) and the Shakenoak find, and the reverse is close to these and coins of type 12 with a blundered obverse inscription; BMC 91 and finds from Badsey, near Cambridge, and near Royston.1 These all belong to the so-called ‘Hwiccian’ style, though this now thought to have come from a source in the Thames Valley—perhaps London itself—rather than western Mercia.

1 For illustrations of BMC 91, the Badsey find, BMC 95, and the Shakenoak find see pl. 12, nos. 9-12 respectively to D. M. Metcalf, ‘Sceattas from the territory of the Hwicce’, *NC* 1976, 64-74. The near Cambridge coin is illustrated in M. Blackburn and D. Sorenson, ‘Sceattas from an unidentified site near Cambridge’, in *Sceattas in England and on the Continent*, edited by D. Hill and D. M. Metcalf (BAR British ser. 128, Oxford, 1984), 223-6, pl. 13, no. 3. The Royston find is published in ‘Single finds – 3’, no. 28.

2 See discussion under ‘Single finds – 3’, no. 29.

80. Sceat, Series M, BMC type 45 (North 142), Thames valley, c. 710-30.

Obv. two standing facing figures with prominent eyes (as on the prototype), long crosses, arms extended to touch the base-line centrally.

Rev. monster left looking right. Short curled tail.

Weight: 1.10g (16.9gr.). Die axis: 180° (as illustrated).

Found 'in the vicinity of Swindon', Wilts. Shown at the British Museum April 1987 by Mr G. Bell who had purchased it in trade. He kindly made enquiries about the find spot and gave permission for it to be published here.

81. Sceat, Series N, type 41b (imitative), Southern English.

Obv. two standing facing figures with prominent eyes (as on the prototype), long crosses, arms extended to touch the base-line centrally.

Rev. monster left looking right. Short curled tail.

Infilling with dots, within dotted border.

Weight: 0.87g (13.4gr.). Ashmolean Museum.

Barton, Cambs, 1987 or earlier.

82. Sceat, Series O, BMC type 40 (North 1130), uncertain location, c. 710-30.

Obv. two standing facing figures with prominent eyes (as on the prototype), long crosses, arms extended to touch the base-line centrally.

Rev. monster left looking right. Short curled tail.

Infilling with dots, within dotted border.

Weight: 0.77g (11.9gr.). Die axis: 45°.


Hair is stylised into an interlace pattern.

M.M.A.

84. Sceat, Series Q, BMC type 44 (North 136, var.), East or Middle Anglia, c. 725–40. Obv. Quaedruped to left, head turned back; a continuous line joining tail and lower jaw forming a triquetra over back. Rev. Bird to right, triquetra above. Weight: 1.02 g (15.7 gr.). Die axis: c. 135° (as illustrated). Bere Regis, Dorset, (exact find-spot recorded in British Museum), 1986. Metal detector find by Mr Kenneth Farnham. This coin is in exceptionally fine style for the type, which is thought to be East or Middle Anglian. Later East Anglian coins have also been found in Dorset.

M.M.A.

85. Sceat, Beast/Bird, Series Q (fine style), BMC type 44 (North 136, var.), East or Middle Anglian, c. 725–35. Obv. beast to left, pellets in field. Rev. bird to right, triquetra above, many pellets in field. Weight: 0.82 g (12.6 gr.). Die axis not recorded. Found near St Albans, Herts., before c. 1980. On record in British Museum by courtesy of the Verulamium Museum.

M.M.A.

86. Sceat, Beast/Standard, Series Q/R, BMC type 45/2 (North 142/157 etc.), East Anglia, c. 730–50. Weight: 0.73 g (11.2 gr.). Die axis: 0° (as illustrated). A site in the Gipping Valley, N. W. of Ipswich, 1987. (The exact find-spot is recorded in the Suffolk Archaeological Unit, but withheld until investigations have been completed.) The obverse, with beast to right, is of the angular style of series Q attributed to Middle or East Anglia; the reverse is a devolved form of the standard found on the reverses of late coins of the East Anglian Secondary Runic series.

M.M.A. and J.N.

87. Sceat, Series R2. East Anglia. Obv. runes before face, apparently pe. Behind head, AAö in place of oAo. Rev. standard design. Weight: 0.70 g (10.8 gr.). Ashmolean Museum. Norwich area, 1987 or earlier.

D.M.M.


D.M.M.


M.M.A.

90. Sceat, Series R?, BMC type 51. Southern England. Obv. two standing figures holding staffs and central cross, cf. BMC type 41a. Figure on left is facing, with pelleted bar beneath nose (= exaggerated moustaches?). Figure on right has feet pointing right but head turned left. Rev. standard design with X made up of numerous pellets. Weight: 1.07 g (16.5 gr.). Ashmolean Museum. Thetford area, 1987 or earlier. A near-duplicate example was reported from Alford. Lines in c. 1985.

D.M.M.

91. Sceat, Series R (late var.), ?East Anglia, c. 730–50. Weight: 0.80 g (12.3 gr.). Die axis: 0° (as illustrated). Near St Albans, Herts. Shown British Museum, 5 December 1985 by courtesy of the Verulamium Museum.

M.M.A.


M.M.A.

93. Sceat, Series S, BMC type 47, contemporary imitation? Essex or Middle Anglia?, c. 730–740? Obv. a winged female centaur right, with head looking backwards. Rev. a whorl of four wolves heads, anti-clockwise. Fragment, about half the coin (broken, not cut). Weight not recorded. Roxton, Beds., 5 August 1987. Find-spot recorded confidentially. From the same find-spot as the type 48, no. 71 above. Both the obverse and reverse are retrograde, i.e. mirror images of the usual designs. The style of the obverse is also unusual in that the wing that is visible lacks feathers, the head (facing left) appears to have no nose and the head-gear extends over the front of the face. The tail is unfortunately on the portion that is broken away, but it seems to end in a large pellet.

D.M.M.
which is unusual. This coin may, therefore, be a contemporary imitation.

94. Sceat, Series X, BMC type 31. Denmark?
Obv. normal style, with moustaches simplified to two Vs.
Rev. variety with pellet beneath monster's head, one pellet at end of crest.
Weight: 1.03g (15.9gr.). Ashmolean Museum. Thetford area, 1987 or earlier.

D.M.M.

95. Sceat, Woden/Monster, Series X,
Weight: 1.03g (15.9gr.). Ashmolean Museum. Thetford area, 1987 or earlier.

pellet at end of crest. normal style, with moustaches simplified to two

96. Sceat, Series X,
illustrated, in Rigold and Metcalf, 1984, p. 257.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

97. Eadberht of Northumbria, sceat, series Y, Booth
Obv. +AEBEBERTVC around cross, no inner circle.
Rev. animal to right, no additional motifs in field.
Weight: 0.36g (5.5gr.) (worn). Die axis: 45°.

The obverse die is not represented in the Booth corpus, but the coin is too worn for the reverse die to be identified. This is the only coin of any of the Northumbrian animal types so far published to have been found north of the Tyne. It was not possible to illustrate the coin in the original publication, M. M. Archibald, in D. M. O'Sullivan, 'An excavation in Holy Island Village', 1977', Archaeologia Aeliana, ser. XIII (1985), 112, so it is reproduced here with the kind permission of the director, Mr A. C. Harrison, and with the help of Mr M. I. Moad of Rochester Museum, that it is listed here in advance of the excavation report in Archaeologia Cantiana (forthcoming).

The obverse die does not appear to match any of those already published, but the condition of the coin makes accurate die-comparison impossible.

M.M.A.

98. Cuthred of Kent, Trinbach, BLS Group 1, type A
Obv. SIGEBERTI
Rev. SIGEBERTI
Weight: 0.73g (11.2gr.) (chipped). Die axis: c. 125° (as illustrated).
Find-spot not reported, but 'lacey' corrosion is reminiscent of some finds from the Billingsgate, London, soil dumps in Essex. Shown British Museum, September 1986.

This coin is from the same dies as BLS Cd 5 (Blunt collection).

M.M.A.

Later Anglo-Saxon coins

99. Offa and Archbishop Æthelheard, First Issue, Blunt 133 (North 226), c. 793.
Obv. +GÆTHHELÆR [ER]C Star of six rays.
Rev. SIGEBERTI
(BMC type 31)

100. Wulfred, archbishop of Canterbury, Transitional Monogram type (BLS group II, Wu 3 (moneyer Sæberht only); North 240). Canterbury, moneyer Sæberht, c. 810.
Obv. +WULFREDI ARCHEPI(SCR) (commencing 12 o'clock), facing tonsured bust within inner circle, no pellets by head.
Rev. +SÆBERHT MONETA (rounded M), monogram of Dorovernia, the O to the left of round form.
Weight: 1.25g (19.3gr.). Die axis: c. 0°.
Near Louth, Lines., January 1987, at a new site near Louth (Site F).

The moneyer Sæberht was previously unrecorded for this type and was thought to have commenced operation during the main Monogram type (BLS group III). As Mr D. Chick has pointed out to us, this coin appears to belong late in the Transitional Monogram type. The bust is larger than that on other specimens, the drapery is simpler, the hair extends down to the eyebrows, and the usual pellets either side of the head are absent. The bust is in fact closer in style to an early coin of group III, also of Sæberht (MEC 1:1153). This suggests that the so-called Transitional Monogram type was of longer duration than has hitherto been supposed, and that Sæberht started his career towards the end of it.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

Obv. +WULFREDI ARCHEPI
Rev. +SÆBERHT MONETA, a pellet to right and left of monogram.
Weight: 1.34g (20.7gr.). Die axis: c. 0°.
Said to have been found on the White Horse of Westbury, Wilt. Shown British Museum, 21 August 1974, by a resident of Trowbridge.

This coin is from different dies from the other recorded coin of the moneyer in the type, BMA 199.

M.M.A.
   Obv. +VVLRFRED ARCHEPI
   Rev. +SVVFHEARD MONETA
   Weight: 1.47g (22.7gr.). Die axis: 270°.
   This coin is from different dies from the other recorded coin by this moneyer in the type, SCBI Cambridge 440.

M.M.A.

   Obv. [ ... ]VLRFRED tonsured bust.
   Rev. +SVATH[ ... ]n monogram of DOROBC, with pellets above and below to right.
   Large fragment.
   North Essex. (See also 127, 133, 146, 154, 172, 183 and 187.)
   Only one specimen has hitherto been recorded of Wulfred's Second Monogram (Ecgbeorht) type (BLS no. 19).
   The reverse reading is very puzzling, but should perhaps be seen as +SVAEFH ...; although it must be said that the T seems clear enough. No other moneyer than Swefheard is known, and one would have to postulate the very brief activity, late in Wulfred's pontificate, of a moneyer with an otherwise unrecorded name. For pellets added to the monogram, cf. a coin of Ecgbeorht of the same reverse type, BMA 374.

D.M.M.

   Obv. +COENWLF REX Initial cross below central M.
   Rev. MON/HEBECA/ETA in and between closed lunettes.
   Weight: 1.07g (16.5gr.). Die axis: 270°.
   Kirmington, South Humberside (North Lincs.).
   Found recently in a garden at Main Street, Kirmington, and shown to Mr K. Leahy of the Scunthorpe Borough Museum and Art Gallery in May 1987. Mr Leahy has kindly invited us to publish the coin and supplied photographic negatives.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

   Obv. +VILNO-D MONE T-A
   Rev. +/-DOROB/ERNIA/CIVITAS-
   Weight: 1.31g (20.2gr.). Die axis: 180°.
   Same obverse die as BMA 212. BLS dated this series c. 823, but Professor Nicholas Brooks (The Early History of the Church of Canterbury, 1984, p. 135) preferred c. 818–22, during the sede vacante period when Archbishop Wulfred was deprived of his office.

M.M.A.

   Obv. OF/FA on a beaded standard, with a long Latin cross in front and Rx(ligatured)/M in field below.
   Rev. EOB/A in the angles of a cross fleury, at the centre a circle containing a small pelleted cross with two pellets by the end of each arm.
   Weight: 1.22g (18.8gr.). Die axis: 180°.
   The coin is a previously unrecorded combination of known obverse and reverse types.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

107. Offa, king of Mercia, fragment of penny, Blunt group II. Mint?, moneyer Ealhmund, c. 787–c. 792.
   Obv. Blunt 38–39 OFFA
   Rev. as Blunt 43 E/AU/-/D
   Weight and die axis unrecorded.

J.B.

   Obv. M/4+OF:FA:/+REX
   Rev. +DI/OLA For positions of pellets around cross and letters, see plate.
   Weight: 1.17g (18.1gr.) (chipped). Die axis: 270°.
   Dorking, Surrey. Shown British Museum, 13 April 1987 by Mr R. Barns.
   Diola was not known hitherto for Offa, but was recorded in the group of early moneyers working at London for Coenwulf. With Diola's appearance for Offa, all the early London moneyers of Coenwulf are now known to have worked for Offa also. The reverse type is of an unpublished design.

M.M.A.

   Obv. +COENV\VLF\REX M
   Rev. PO/DIE/EL Cross crosslet with lozenge centre, containing – instead of the usual five pellets – a pellet in annulet with a pellet in each angle.
   Weight: 1.11g (17.1gr.) (chipped). Die axis: 90°.
   Whitechurch, Dorset, (exact find-spot on record in British Museum), 1986. Metal detector find by Mr Kenneth Farnham.
   This coin is from different dies from the other recorded specimens; the reverse type is a 'new' variant.

M.M.A.

   Obv. +COEN\VLF\REX M Initial cross below central M.
   Rev. DVD/A A pellet in the angle of tribrach below DV and A, a pellet inside second D.
   Weight: 1.38g (21.3gr.). Die axis: 90° (as illustrated).
   Bere Regis, Dorset (exact find-spot on record in British Museum), 1986. Detector find by Mr I. Darke.
Different dies from SCBI Cambridge 397 and SCBI Oxford 15. The surprisingly large number of early Mercian coins in the north-west Mercia suggests that the coinage was produced in western Wessex. There was probably an overland trade route from south-west Mercia via south coast markets and ports to northern France, in addition to the eastwards traffic down the Thames via London and the south-east ports to Frisia.

111. Coenwulf, Trifid, BLS Group I, Cn - (North 342). Canterbury, moneyer Winoth (Wilmcote), c. 798-805.

Obv. + COEIVNVLF R / initial cross below central χ. Rev. vvian-oa a pellet in each angle of trifid under each pair of letters.

Weight: 0.97g (14.9gr.). Die axis: 180° (as illustrated).

St Mary's Street, Southampton. Shown British Museum, 30 June 1983, by Mr N. Mills.

This moneyer was not recorded hitherto for Coenwulf. He is known for Offa in Groups II (BMC 29) and III (BMC 56-8), in the anonymous archiepiscopal series (BMA 212 and no. 106 above), and for Archbishop Wulfred (BMA 204-6). He is not recorded for any of the contemporary kings of Kent or Wessex.


Obv. + COENVVLF / initial cross below central χ. Rev. + DIORMOD MONETA

Weight: 1.39g (21.4gr.). Die axis: 180° (as illustrated).

Near Eastbourne, Sussex (exact find-spot on record in the SCBI). Found by Mr P. Westover.

Neither die has been traced.

M.M.A.


Obv. + COENVVLF / initial cross below central χ. Rev. + OBA + MON + ETA

Weight: 1.39g (21.4gr.). Die axis: 180° (as illustrated).

Near Eastbourne, Sussex (exact find-spot on record in the SCBI). Found by Capt. B. E. Forrest.

This coin is from the same obverse die as SCBI Cambridge 399 and Lockett 2653, but the three reverses are different. A penny of Edward the Elder and the sceatta were also found in the same area; it was probably an Anglo-Saxon market site, located, like several others such as Hod Hill, in the environs of an Iron Age hillfort.

M.M.A.


Obv. + SCAEHLF / (on its face), central A with chevron bar. Rev. - IOIALVEI, cross.

119. St Edmund Memorial coinage, round halfpenny (North 485). East Anglia or east Midlands, moneyer uncertain (KN . . .), c. 895-915.

Obv. [CNMV], central A with a bar over the top but none across the centre.

Rev. + RN[] (N retrograde), cross. Fragment, corroded and broken. Weight: 0.21g (3.2gr.). Die axis: c. 50°.

Near Oxborough, Norfolk, before September 1987. From the same site as the ‘porcupine’ sceat (no. 60 above).

Round halfpennies of this coinage are scarce; besides the 17 in the Cuerdale hoard only five others are known (see discussion of Royston find, ‘Single finds – 3’, no. 60). The legends on this specimen are evidently blundered, but this does not necessarily imply a post-Cuerdale dating. There was no comparable halfpenny present in the hoard, but there were a number of blundered pennies with similar simple As on the obverse.

The silver had become mineralized in the ground making the coin white inside and extremely fragile. Unfortunately, after the photograph reproduced here had been taken the coin was badly broken up while in the post. It has since been conserved and presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

120. St Edmund Memorial, post-Cuerdale group, c. 905–10.

Obv. + [CÆÆ]DIVI


A coin with the same reverse reading, but without the pellets, is SCBI Copenhagen 1, 168. The moneyer is perhaps related to that of a coin in the British Museum reading RODVL (1931–4–7–5), and both are possibly essaying Rodulfus (Radulfus), another Germanic name among many others in the St Edmund Memorial series.

Not illustrated; a slide in the British Museum.

M.A.A. and J.N.

121. Æthelberht of Wessex, penny, BMC type I. Moneyer Æthelhere.

No further details.

Fordington, Dorchester, Dorset. Description to BM 18 June 1982.

M.M.A.


Obv. AELDREDREX
Rev. D MOBIARNE REIETA

No weight as coin not examined.

Torksey, Lincs. Metal detector find on the banks of the River Trent by Mr G. Bates in 1984, reported to the British Museum by courtesy of the Newark Museum. No illustration, enlarged photograph on record in British Museum.

M.M.A.


This coin was reported by C. A. Ralegh Radford in Dark-Age Britain, Studies presented to E. T. Leeds, edited by D. B. Harden (1955), p. 60, and mentioned again by him in The Quest for Arthur’s Britain, edited by G. Ashe (1968), p. 88 (‘may represent no more than the loss by a pilgrim to a deserted oratory which was no longer the centre of a living community’). There is an illustration in Tintagel Enshrines the Ideals of King Arthur, Tintagel, 32nd edn, 1978 (orig. pub. 1932) pub. R. Youton, p. 18, with the caption, ‘This coin is almost identical to the one found at Tintagel Castle in 1934’. The coin was also referred to by Dr Charles Thomas in The Early Church in Western Britain and Ireland: Studies presented to C. A. Ralegh Radford, edited by S. M. Pearce (BAR British Series, 102, 1982), p. 19; he saw it as a possible link between the second phase of occupation at Tintagel, c. 450–650, and the third, post-Conquest, phase. Mr G. Dunning mentioned the find (which he had not seen) in c. 1946 to Dr C. A. Ralegh Radford, who made enquiries without success, although a clergyman friend told him that he had seen a ‘silver penny’ said to have been found on the headland. In the mid-fifties, further enquiries ‘brought the suggestion from a local resident that the coin was genuine – he had seen it – but that the find spot was fictitious given in the hope of enhancing its value. I believe that this may be the answer . . .’ (C.A.R.R. pers. comm. to Dr J. R. Maddicott, 14 Dec. 1987). At this distance in time there seems, unfortunately, to be no way of repudiating the scepticism, except to say that in 1934 not much regard was paid by collectors to the provenances of Anglo-Saxon pennies, and that a London monogram coin was always a desirable collector’s item.

D.M.M. and J.R.M.

124. Alfred, halfpenny, London Monogram (North 645), 886 or earlier.

Obv. ELFRED, large group of pellets over head.

Rev. Monogram of Lundonia, + above; motifs below and at sides, if any, illegible.

Weight: 0.27g (4.1gr.). Die axis: 180°.

Bedford, 1986. Found in excavations on the northern Anglo-Saxon defences, noted here in advance of the excavation report, where the significance of the find-spot and deposition date will be discussed, by kind permission of the director, Mrs Evelyn Baker.

The style of the coin is good, and it appears to be an official issue of Alfred rather than a Viking copy. Its dies have not been matched elsewhere.

M.M.A.

125. Edward the Elder, Two Line, HP I (North 649). Moneyer Regenulf, middle period of reign.

Obv. + EADIVEARD REX
138

COIN REGISTER

Rev./=REGEN/+++/VLF M/O.
Weight: 1.53g (23.6gr.). Die axis: 180°.
Same obverse die (in later state) as SCBI Mack 749 (same type by same moneyer), and same reverse die as SCBI Glasgow 600.

M.M.A.

126. Edgar, Early Portrait (BMC type v). (?) Bedford, moneyer Baldwin, and Reform type (BMC type vi), Winchester, moneyer Ælfsige (two coins), c. 960-70 and c. 973-5.
Rev. BALDVIN MONETA (Ruding, pl. 28.1 = this coin); ÆLFSIGEMOPINTONI.
St Austell, Cornwall, Rashleigh sale, Sotheby, 21 June 1909, lot 276. (But see MEC I, p. 623.)

D.M.M.

Rev. +BRODERMONE [. . .] E around small cross with small cross and 3 pellets at compass points.
North Essex. (See also 105, 133, 146, 154, 172, 184, and 187.)

D.M.M.

128. Fragment of a 10th century cut-halfpenny, possibly Edgar.
Obv. EA [ ]
Rev. [ ]NT (?) [ ]
Weight: 0.28g (4.3gr.) (broken). Die axis uncertain.

M.M.A. and J.N.

Obv. ÆDELRED REX ANGLOX
Rev. +OSVL F M O LVND
Weight: 1.35g (20.8gr.). Die axis: 180°.
Sevenoaks, Kent. 10 October 1987.

J.B.

130. Æthelred II. First Hand type. Winchester, moneyer Ingalric, c. 979-85.
Rev. +INGLRIM OPIN [ ]
Broken and corroded.
Crewkerne, Somerset, 1963 or earlier. Found in Barn Street, while laying pipes. Submitted for identification by Mr R. Coleman-Smith of Chard. What is probably the same coin reappeared as NCirc 90 (1982), 93, no. 2848.

D.M.M.

Rev. +BRANTINC MO NORDPI

D.M.M.

Rev. ÆDSIGE M O COL

Colchester, Essex (fd. 'in C.'), P. G. Laver colln. See BNJ 24 (1941-4), 9 (illus).

D.M.M.

133. Æthelred II, Small Crux type. London, moneyer possibly Ædsige, c. 997.
Rev. +[. . .] GEM OLVND
North Essex. (See also 103, 127, 146, 154, 172, 184, and 187.)
The spacing of the letters suggests ÆDSIGE as a possible reading.

D.M.M.

Obv. Note the style of the drapery.
Rev. ÆLFPINM O OXMAF (the N blundered or recut?).
Weight: 1.605g (24.8gr.).
Wheatley, Oxon, 1964. Found near Mulberry Court, Wheatley, and in 1964 the property of Mrs Quatermaine. Coin in unusually fine condition.

D.M.M.

Rev. +ODVLF MO EOPFR
Bury, found in St Leonard's church. Ex Evans colln. NCirc 25 (1917), 91, no. 48591.
The indexes of Frances Arnold-Foster's Church Dedications (1899) throw no light on the question of which of the various places called Bury this might be, and until the uncertainty is resolved, some doubt must attach to the provenance. The writer would be pleased to hear from anyone with local knowledge of a St Leonard's church in a place called Bury.

D.M.M.

Obv. +ELFPINE M O DOLF
Weight: 1.52g (23.5gr.), fragment missing. Die axis: 0°.
Roydon, near Diss, Norfolk.
Found c. 1980 by Mrs E. Bloom, while digging her garden at 'Sundown', Hall Lane, Roydon. It was identified, photographed, and weighed by Mr B. R. Osborne, who at that time lived in the same village. We are grateful to Mr Osborne for inviting us to publish the coin here.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

Obv. +SÆFERED REX ANGLO (NG ligatured).
Rev. +ULFCETEL M O EO
Weight: 1.21g (18.6gr.). Die axis: 270°.
Unprovenanced.
This coin was shown to us by Peter Mitchell of A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd in November 1987. Its provenance is unknown.
This moneyer was previously recorded only for Long Cross and succeeding issues. The dies of this
new coin were cut at the York die-cutting centre, which only operated during the latter part of the issue. It would thus appear that Ulfcetel commenced work as a moneyer towards the end of the Crux period.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.


Obv. +ÆDELÆRÆD REX AN (NG ligatured). 
Rev. +ÆDELÆRÆD M O L U V Y N D 
Weight: 1.38g (21.3gr.). Die axis: 0°. 

M.M.A.

Obv. +ÆDELÆRÆD REX ANGL- 
Rev. +SPÆRÆRÆG#OISTA 
Weight: not recorded. Die axis: 270°. 
Near Southill, Beds., 11 October 1987. Find-spot recorded confidentially. Another coin from the same find-spot is the sceat type 24b, no. 70 above. 
Die-duplicate of SCBI Copenhagen ii, 1143. 
M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

Obv. From same die as SCBI Ashm. 571-2. 
Rev. +ÆDELÆRÆD REX ANGL- 
Weight: 1.43g (22.1gr.). Die axis: 180°. 
Church Hanborough, Oxon, c. 1983. 

D.M.M.

Rev. LEOSTÆN M O E O R F 
Fragment. Weight not recorded. 
Takeley, near Stansted, Essex, October 1986, during the extensive earth-moving operations for the extension of Stansted Airport. Find-spot recorded confidentially. Other coins shown to us from the same find-spot include: 
a. An Ancient British gold stater of Whaddon Chase type. 
b. Two Ancient British Potin coins. 

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

Obv. +ÆDELÆRÆD REX ANGL- (NG ligatured). 
Rev. +ÆDELÆRÆD M O R D 
Weight: 1.37g (21.3gr.). Die axis: 180°. 
Near Seaford, East Sussex, 21 February 1987. Find-spot recorded confidentially. Same obverse die as SCBI Copenhagen ii 1002 and SCBI East Anglia 1185.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

Obv. +ÆDELÆRÆD REX ANGL- (NG ligatured). 
Rev. +ÆDELÆRÆD REX ANGL- (NG ligatured). 

D.M.M.

144. Cnut, Pointed Helmet type (Hild. G; North 787). Norwich, moneyer Wethoven, c. 1024-1030. 
Obv. +CNVT RÆX A 
Rev. +ÆLIÆTÆX ON NOR 
Weight and die axis not recorded. 
Near Norwich, Norfolk. The coin is said to have been found with a metal detector ‘near Norwich’ in 1985. 
Die-duplicate of SCBI Copenhagen iii, 3171-2. 
M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

Obv. FRÆTÆX ON OR 
Rev. +ÆDELÆRÆD REX ANGL- 
North Essex. (See also 103, 127, 133, 154, 172, 184, and 187.) 
D.M.M.

Obv. +ÆDELÆRÆD REX ANGL- 
Rev. +ÆDLÆRÆD ON NORD 
North Essex. (See also 103, 127, 133, 154, 172, 184, and 187.) 
D.M.M.

Obv. [ ] 
Rev. [ ] 
Weight and die axis not recorded. 
St Nicholas at Wade, Kent (Isle of Thanet), 1986. Inf. Mr G. Marsh. 

D.M.M.

Obv. [ ] 
Rev. [ ] 
Weight: 0.41g (6.2gr.) (broken). Die axis: 180°. 

M.M.A. and J.N.

Obv. [ ] 
Rev. [ ] 
Weight: 0.83g (12.8gr.). Die axis: 180°.
Near Oxford, (‘about half a mile west of the city’). Metal detector find by Mr A. Hennell, shown British Museum, 4 January 1988.

Probably the same reverse die as Hild. 984.

140. Harold I, Fleur-de-lis type. York, moneyer Svart, c. 1038-40.

Rev. SP: ART: ON EOFFE
Titchmarsh, Northants, 1979. Sotheby 6 December 1983, lot 100A. (Probably stray from hoard.)

D.M.M.

150. Harold I, Fleur-de-lis type. York, moneyer Svart, c. 1038-40. Rev. +GODRIC ONN GIVEELL

Titchmarsh, Northants, 1979. Sotheby 6 December 1983, lot 100A. (Probably stray from hoard.)

D.M.M.


Rev. +GODRIC ONN GIFELL

Axbridge, Somerset H. W. Thorburn sale, Sotheby 27 November 1918, lot 87.

D.M.M.

152. Edward the Confessor, PACX type, BMC type iv. Lincoln, moneyer Godric, c. 1042-44. Obv. +EDP/RD R.EX, three pellets on shoulder and cross behind neck. Rev. +GODRIC ON LINCO:

Weight: 1.08g (16.7gr.). Die axis: 180°.

Near Melton Mowbray, Leics., August 1986. Find-spot recorded confidentially. From a different site from the ‘porcupine’ sceat recorded in ‘Single finds - 1’, no. 20.

This coin, and no. 158, were found on excavations directed by Mr Brian Ayers at Magdalen Street, Norwich in April 1987. They are noted here in advance of the excavation publication, by kind permission of the director and Mrs Val Williams who is preparing the small-finds report.

From the same dies as BMC 702, although neither die is represented in Mossop. The pellet on the obverse is present on BMC 702, but is not noted in the BMC.


M.M.A.

153. Edward the Confessor, Expanding Cross type (heavy issue), (Hild. E; North 823, bust d). London, moneyer Bricsige, c. 1051-3. Obv. +EDPER/D REEX:

Rev. +BRICSIGE ON LVDN:

Weight: 1.59g (24.5gr.). Die axis: 90°.

For find-spot see no. 157.

From the same dies as a coin in the British Museum 1946-10-4-211.

Bricsige (Beorhtsige) is one of a group of London moneyers who appear to have worked for Edward the Confessor in only one type. (This is discussed by Anthony Freeman, The Moneyer and the Mint in the reign of Edward the Confessor. BAR British Series 145(i) 1985, 143-82.)

M.M.A.

154. Edward the Confessor, Expanding Cross type (light issue), c. 1050-51 (Hild. E; North 820). Mint and moneyer uncertain. Obv. [ ]/RD[ ]

Rev. [ ]/C OON[ ]

Weight: 0.29g (4.4gr.), fragment.

Near Lincoln, reported to have been found near Lincoln in 1986, together with a Norwegian coin of Olaf Kyrre (no. 168). We are grateful to Mr Chris Marshall and to Mr Tony Page of the Lincoln City and County Museum for arranging for these coins to be sent to us for study.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

155. Edward the Confessor, Expanding Cross type (light issue), c. 1050-51 (Hild. E; North 820). Mint and moneyer uncertain. Obv. [ ]/RD[ ]

Rev. [ ]/C OON[ ]

Weight: 0.29g (4.4gr.), fragment.

Near Lincoln, reported to have been found near Lincoln in 1986, together with a Norwegian coin of Olaf Kyrre (no. 168). We are grateful to Mr Chris Marshall and to Mr Tony Page of the Lincoln City and County Museum for arranging for these coins to be sent to us for study.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

156. Edward the Confessor, Expanding Cross type (heavy issue), (Hild. E; North 823, bust d). Lincoln, moneyer Godric, c. 1052-3. Obv. +EDP/RD R.EX, large pellet to right of sceptre. Rev. +GODRIC ON LINCO:

Weight: 1.45g (22.3gr.). Die axis: 0°.

This coin, and no. 158, were found on excavations directed by Mr Brian Ayers at Magdalen Street, Norwich in April 1987. They are noted here in advance of the excavation publication, by kind permission of the director and Mrs Val Williams who is preparing the small-finds report.

From the same dies as BMC 702, although neither die is represented in Mossop. The pellet on the obverse is present on BMC 702, but is not noted in the BMC.


M.M.A.


Obv. +EDPER/D REEX:

Rev. +BRICSIGE ON LVDN:

Weight: 1.59g (24.5gr.). Die axis: 90°.

For find-spot see no. 157.

From the same dies as a coin in the British Museum 1946-10-4-211.

Bricsige (Beorhtsige) is one of a group of London moneyers who appear to have worked for Edward the Confessor in only one type. (This is discussed by Anthony Freeman, The Moneyer and the Mint in the reign of Edward the Confessor. BAR British Series 145(i) 1985, 143-82.)

M.M.A.

158. Edward the Confessor, cut-farthing, Expanding Cross type (light issue), (Hild. E; North 820). Mint and moneyer uncertain. Obv. [ ]/RD[ ]

Rev. [ ]/C OON[ ]

Weight: 0.38g (5.8gr.). Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford, Suffolk, 1987. Metal detector find (exact find-spot on record in Suffolk Archaeological Unit).

M.M.A. and J.N.

159. Edward the Confessor, Expanding Cross type (light issue), c. 1050-51 (Hild. E; North 820). Mint and moneyer uncertain. Obv. [ ]/RD[ ]

Rev. [ ]/C OON[ ]

Weight: 0.29g (4.4gr.), fragment.

Near Lincoln, reported to have been found near Lincoln in 1986, together with a Norwegian coin of Olaf Kyrre (no. 168). We are grateful to Mr Chris Marshall and to Mr Tony Page of the Lincoln City and County Museum for arranging for these coins to be sent to us for study.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.


Obv. [+]EADP|ARD|RD RE+[+], bust right, but only front of drapery visible.

Rev. +MOR[CRE ON EADMVN, 'hammer' cross.

Weight: 0.22g (3.4gr.). Die axis: 180°.

Marham, Norfolk, 1987, some eight miles west of Swaffham (site recorded on the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Register). Shown to us through the good offices of Andrew Rogerson of the Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Die-duplicate of SCBI Oxford 938 and Elmere Jones sale, lot 126.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

162. Edward the Confessor, Hammer Cross type.

York, moneyer Authbjorn, c. 1059-62.

Rev. +ODRRON ON EOFER [for ODBRON?]

Weight: 0.24g (3.7gr.) (worn). 

York, moneyer Authbjorn, c. 1059-62.

BMC Small Cross, metal detector. 

Find-spot on record in Suffolk Archaeological Unit.

M.A.S. B. and M.J.B.


Obv. [ ] D REX[ ]

Rev. [ ] VNDE[?]

Weight: 0.24g (3.7gr.) (worn).


M.M.A. and J.N.

164. Edward the Confessor, Pyramids type. Chichester, moneyer Ælfwine, c. 1065-6.

Rev. ALFPINE ON CICEST


D.M.M.


Rev. . . . RNDI ON II . . . .

Weight: 0.02g (3.4gr.). Die axis: 0°.

Monkton up Wimbborne, Dorset, 1986, field find, by metal detector.

P.E.F.S.

166. Harold II, Pax type. Lewes, 1066.

Lewes, Sussex, fd. in the neighbourhood of. Edward Wrighton sale. Sotheby, 30 November 1874, lot 54. Cf. coin of Edward the Confessor with same provenance, no. 160, assoc?

D.M.M.


Rev. BRAND ON PALINGEF

Sudbury, Suffolk, near. ('dug up about a mile from Sudbury on the Essex side of the Stour, 1914,') NCirc 1914, item 20758, and ibid 79 (1971), 25, item 423.

D.M.M.


Phase II, c. 1070-80 (Malmer¹ secondary 3; Stenersen² class V).

Obv. bust right, influenced by contemporary animal designs, drapery in two arcs, sceptre in front, no inscription.

Rev. +SOLVMON voided cross with annulet in 2nd and 3rd heraldic quarters.

Weight: 0.71g (10.9gr.). Silvery surface to field, possibly silver washed. Die axis: 0°.

Near Lincoln, 1986. Found with the Edward the Confessor Expanding Cross fragment (no. 160 above)

This coin belongs to a class of Norwegian coinage best known from the great Gresli hoard (dep. after c. 1080) which contained some 2,200 Norwegian coins of this period. The design is similar to Stenersen pl. VI, nos. 194-6 (class V). However, the presence of an annulet in two quarters is unusual; that in the third quarter, although faintly visible on the coin because of the low relief in that area, shows up clearly under a binocular microscope. There were no coins with annulets in the Gresli hoard. Malmer noted two specimens with a single annulet among the Lapp offering finds³ – Rautasjauka 215 (secondary 2, class U) and Gratrask 56 (secondary or independent, class C) – and one is illustrated by Schive⁴ (pl. III, no. 23; secondary 2, class U). The 'secondary 3' design of this new coin was used in Phase IIC (which Malmer dates c. 1070-80)⁵ and in Phases IVc and V (late eleventh-early twelfth century), but in the latter phases the coins were struck to weight standards of c. 0.45g and lighter so that the Lincoln coin would appear to belong to phase IIC.

A very similar coin, though without any annulets on the reverse, was discovered in 1977 as a stray find in the gardens of the Usher Gallery in Lincoln. Two further finds – one from excavations at Thetford in 1964,⁶ and another from spoil from; the London Billingsgate site in 1984-5⁷ – brings the number of recorded coins of Olaf Kyrre from England to four.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

¹ B. Malmer, 'A contribution to the numismatic history of Norway during the eleventh century', Commentationes de nummis sacrorum IX-XI in suecia repertis I (Stockholm, 1961), 223-376.
² L. B. Stenersen, Myntfundet fra Graeslid i Thydalen (Oslo, 1881).
³ Malmer, p. 305.
⁴ C. J. Schive, Norges Mynter i Middelalderen (Oslo, 1865).
⁵ Malmer, pp. 360-63.
⁶ SCBI Lincolnshire Collections 1937; M. Blackburn, C. Colyer and M. Dolley, Early Medieval Coins from Lincoln and its Shire c. 770-1100 (Archaeology of Lincoln VI-1; Lincoln, 1983), 32 and 36.
Post-Conquest coins

169. William I, Profile-Cross Fleury type (BMC type i), Wallingford, moneyer Beorhtmaer, c. 1066–8. Rev. BRIHTNAR ON PAL.
Near Reading. L. A. Lawrence sale, Sotheby, 24 February 1903, lot 30.

D.M.M.

170. William I, Bonnet type (BMC type ii). Wallingford, moneyer Svartlingr, and Brandr (2 coins), c. 1068–70. Rev. SPEARTLINC ON PA; BRAND ON PALING.
Wallingford, Berks, (now Oxon.), before 1894. Both found ‘in that town’. Possibly found together? – But it is quite likely that they had passed through the hands of W. Rusher Davies, whose interest in local finds was well known, and they might therefore, after all, be separate finds. See BNJ 50 (1980), 48. Lord Grantley sale, Sotheby, 31 July 1894, lots 48–9.

D.M.M.


D.M.M.

172. William I, Profile/Cross and Trefoils type (BMC type vii). Mint and moneyer uncertain, c. 1080–3. Broken fragment, about 60 per cent. North Essex. (See also 103, 127, 133, 146, 154, 184 and 187.)

D.M.M.

173. William I, Profile/Cross and Trefoils type (BMC type vii; North 847). Lincoln, moneyer Thurstan, c. 1080–83. Obv. +PILLELM RE. Rev. +DIRSHIN ON LINCI.
Weight: not recorded. Die axis: 90°. Near Keelby, north Lincs., 16 February 1987. Find-spot recorded confidentially. This coin is from the same find-spot as the present coin, but a different reverse die was acquired by the British Museum in the W. A. Brooke Bequest (1944–1–277).

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

Weight: not recorded. Die axis: 90°.
Methwold Hithe, Norfolk. Metal detector find by Mr W. McCoy: photograph only sent to British Museum 4 February 1985 by courtesy of the Thetford and Norwich Museums.

This coin is a die-duplicate of SCBI Stockholm 47.

M.M.A.

Near Doncaster, South Yorks, c. 1985. Find-spot recorded confidentially. Burchart was previously unrecorded for this type at Northampton, but he is known there for several types of William I and for types i and iii of William II.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

Obv. [ ]ILLEL[ ]
Rev. +SEPI] JANT.
Weight: 0.57g (8.8gr.). Die axis: 0°.

M.M.A.


P.E.F.S.

Obv. +PILLELM RE. Rev. +PIMVND ON PINL.
Weight: 1.35g (20.8gr.). Die axis: 180°.
Greywell Moor, Hants., about three miles on the Winchester side of Basingstoke. Metal detector find shown British Museum 3 July 1987. Wimund was not previously recorded in type V, although he is known in both earlier and later types.

M.M.A.

Obv. +H[RIERIE+ N. Rev. +SHIRPOLD ON PN (another letter, or part-letter, might follow the PN in the illegible area).
Weight: 1.35g (20.8gr.). Die axis: 0°.
Falmer, near Brighton, Sussex. Metal detector find by Mr J. Masters, 1985, shown British Museum by Mr D. R. Rudling, February 1986 and subsequently acquired

This coin adds a 'new' name to the roll of Winchester moneyers. It shares an obverse die with a coin in the Drabble sale, Glendining 4.vi.1939, lot 637, which was read SNIRPOD ON [P]INC and attributed to Winchester. On that basis, a moneyer 'Snirwood' was listed at the mint by North. The same coin was however included in H. R. Mossop, The Lincoln Mint (1970), pl. LXXXV, 10, but footnoted as 'possibly not a Lincoln coin'. Accepting that the mint 'could equally well be Lincoln', Snirwood was deleted from the end of the moneyer's name is not certain on the coins must be by the same moneyer, Snirwold.

Weight: 0.30g (4.6gr.). Die axis: 270°.

At the mint 'could equally well be Lincoln', Snirwood was deleted from the end of the moneyer's name is not certain on the coins must be by the same moneyer, Snirwold.

Weight: 0.30g (4.6gr.). Die axis: 270°.

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Obv. +HENRICVS R
Rev. ALFRED: ON: [c]N: S, CO.
Weight: 1.24g (19.1gr.) (broken). Die axis: 180°.

This is the first coin of the type known for the mint.

M.M.A.

Obv. hENRICVS . . . .
Rev. . . . . . . EREM . . N .
Weight: 1.29g (19.9gr.). Die axis: 180°.

P.E.F.S.

Obv. . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Rev. . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Weight: 1.11g (17.1gr.) (after cleaning). Die axis: 270°.
Carew Castle, Dyfed (Pembrokeshire), Wales. During archaeological excavations, 1987.

The moneyer’s name probably begins with D or P (W) and ends with R or N and appears to be unparalled.

E.M.B./M.M.A.

193. Stephen, BMC type I. Uncertain mint and moneyer.
Obv. +STIEFNE[RE]
Rev. [+ .JULIUS] . . .
Weight: 1.11g (17.1gr.) (after cleaning). Die axis: 270°.

P.E.F.S.

Obv. +STIEFNE: R
Rev. +SITHRIC: ON: NOR
Weight: 1.07g (16.5gr.). Die axis: 230°.
Sevenoaks, Kent (same site as no. 197).

J.B.

Obv. +[STIEFNE:R
Rev. +ALFPA[RD]:ON:NO[N]
Weight: 1.35g (20.8gr.). Die axis: c. 225°.
Thetford, Norfolk (TL 87968334). Metal detector find by Mr K Hall on the east side of the town, just beyond the built-up area, shown British Museum 15 July 1987 by courtesy of Miss Barbara Green and Dr Sue Margeson, Norwich Museum.

This coin is from different dies from the coin of the same mint and moneyer in the British Museum ex South Kyme hoard.

M.M.A.


Obv. +STIEFNE RE]
Rev. [+SANSVN ON A [NT]
Weight not known as photograph only examined. Die axis: 270°.

This coin is a die-duplicate of SCBI Mack 1626. The Hampshire find-spot is further evidence that the mint is likely to have been Southampton rather than Canterbury. Not illustrated.

M.M.A.

Obv. +STIEFNE R crowned bust right, large hand holding a crozier.
Rev. SAWINE: ON: CAN (S on side)
Weight: 1.30g (20.1gr.). Die axis: 180°.

This coin provides a new moneyer for the mint of Canterbury and, more importantly, the obverse die was defaced in a way that is previously unrecorded.

Sawine was a well documented moneyer striking the first type of Stephen at Hastings. There is also one specimen from the Nottingham Hoard of 1880. Sawine struck from regular dies but with the obverse defaced by cutting to form an arc of a circle through the king’s chin, and with vertical lines downwards. The present coin was presumably struck by the same moneyer whilst operating for a time at Canterbury.

The reverse is from a regular die. The obverse, with a large head and pronounced chin, while not of the most common type, belongs to a group represented by Mack 22e (London moneyer, Alisander) and examples from Southwark. The unique feature of this coin is that a crozier has been added to the die. The die has been re-engraved around the bottom of the king’s face, exaggerating the chin. Pitting is evident, the result of die surface rust. This rust was removed in the areas which were re-engraved, leaving a smooth finish.

The main areas altered are the hand and top of sceptre. The hand has been poorly engraved, giving the impression of a gloved hand. The lis has been removed from the top of the sceptre, thus forming a crozier which cuts through the inner circle. Traces of the lis are evident near the king’s face. The form of the obverse legend marks the coin as a late type 1.

BMC 272 and Mack 229b. The croziors of both were part of the original design, struck for Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester.

From 1148 Stephen was in open conflict with Archbishop Theobald. This leads me to suggest that Sawine may have been an archiepiscopal moneyer and that the defacement of the obverse die is a reflection of the conflict. If so, it is notable that Theobald refrained from erasing the king’s name as was done elsewhere on dies which are perhaps to be associated with the Interdict of 1148.

J.B.


*Obv.* +STIEFN RE: (R in RE of defective form).

*Rev.* +AC[ ]JON:S:EDMVND]

Weight: 1.36g (21.0gr.). Die axis: 270°.


This is the first coin of *BMC* type VI recorded for the mint. The moneyer is also known in types I and VII, another instance of continuity of moneyers throughout the reign.

M.M.A.

199. Henry of Northumberland (1136-52), cut-halfpenny, Stewart type i (similar to Watford type, but cruder style). Corbridge, moneyer Erebald, c. 1140.

*Obv.* [ ]cvs, no inner circle.

*Rev.* [ ]ON COREB[ ]

Weight: 0.63g (9.7gr.). Die axis: c. 300°.

Near Keelby, north Lincs., 17 February 1987. Find-spot recorded confidentially. This coin is from the same find-spot as the penny of William I, no. 173 above.

The obverse is struck from the same die as Mack 283.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.


*Obv.* +HENRI[ ]

*Rev.* [ ]EFREI[ ]

Weight: 1.06g (16.3gr.). Die axis not recorded.

Near Burgess Hill, West Sussex, c. 1980-87. Find-spot recorded confidentially.

M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.


Weight: 0.45g (6.9gr.).

Spital Square, London, 1985, during the course of excavations by the North London Unit of the Department of Greater London Archaeology at the site of the New Hospital of St Mary without Bishopsgate. Not illustrated.

P.E.F.S.


*Obv.* HENR[ ]

*Rev.* Illegible.

Weight: 0.45g (6.9gr.). Die axis: uncertain.

South Elmsall, West Yorkshire.

The coin, a metal-detector find in 1987, was drawn to my attention by the West Yorkshire Archaeological Service, together with other specimens from the same location: six Roman issues of the years AD 268-402 and a Long Cross cut-halfpenny (?) Class III, c. 1248-50) by Ion of Gloucester. The specimens are still in private possession.

E.J.E.P.

203. French feudal denier, Anjou, Count Fulk IV or V (1060-1109, 1109-29) or later immobilization (Poey d’Avant 1492ff.).

*Obv.* +FV[LCVCO JMES (commencing 3 o’clock), cross with A and w in lower quarters.

*Rev.* +VRBS AJNDEGAVIS (commencing 6 o’clock), monogram of FVLCO.

Billon. Weight: 0.57g (8.8gr.), worn and corroded. Die axis: 180°.


M.A.S.B. and M.J.B.

204. Charles d’Alengon, archbishop of Lyons, blanc (Poey d’Avant 5065), 1365-75.

Weight: 1.56g (24.1gr.). Die axis: 80°.

A site in the Gipping Valley, N.W. of Ipswich, 1987, by metal detector. (Exact find-spot is recorded in the Suffolk Archaeological Unit, but is withheld until investigations have been completed.)

B.J.C. and J.N.

205. Edward IV, groat, Irish coinage (mule). Waterford, 1473-78?

*Obv.* Second ‘Crown’ coinage, (Seaby II 6283 but i.m. star).

*Rev.* Light ‘Cross and Pellets’ coinage, i.m. crowned leopard’s head (Seaby, II 6347).

Weight: 2.44g (37.6gr.). Die axis: 45°.

Suargate, Romney Marsh, Kent. Found by Mr J. D. Perrot.

B.J.C.

206. Charles I, half-crown, uncertain mint related to the W/SA series, c. 1645.

*Obv.* Allen’s die I (*BNJ* 23, 97 ff.).

*Rev.* CHRISTO etc., punctuated by fleur-de-lys. Reverse die not recorded by Allen and apparently unpublished.

Weight: 14.29g (220.5gr.). Die axis: 45°.

Cornist, Clwyd, Wales, May 1986, on the line of an old track at SJ 2305 7218.

E.M.B.

207. Spain, Philip IV, 2-escudos, Cuenca or Santa Fé de Bogota, assayer E, 1632-3.


Weight: 5.74g (88.6gr.) (clipped). Die axis: 120°.

St Mary Hill, Pencoed, Mid Glamorgan, Wales, February 1987, on the site of a former fair, SS 963 790.

E.M.B.
COIN REGISTER
PLATE 2

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