

# A HOARD OF IRON AGE SILVER COINS FROM FRING, NORFOLK, AND SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE ICENIAN COIN SERIES

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## *Introduction*

THIS hoard of Iron Age silver coins was found in a field at Fring in Norfolk on 23 March 1990 by Mr John Bocking who was using a metal detector. Some of the coins were scattered, but most came from a single spot where fragments of pottery and textile were also recovered. The field was under arable cultivation and had been recently subsoiled, which had brought up the artefacts into the ploughsoil. After the initial discovery a small rescue excavation was mounted in conjunction with the finder, directed by Mr David Gurney of the Norfolk Archaeological Unit. This brought more coins to light, and in total 153 coins were recovered, all of the Icenian tribe of East Anglia, weighing a total of 182.74 g (after cleaning). The coins were declared treasure trove on 5 July 1990, and have now been acquired by the Kings Lynn Museum, Norfolk, where they are on display with the pot and textile.<sup>1</sup> Despite the intensive search in 1990, a further sixteen silver Icenian coins were recovered from the same findspot in early 1991 and are very likely to have come from the same hoard. If part of the hoard, these additional coins (which have not yet been analysed) would bring the total number of coins in the hoard to 169.

## *Archaeological context*

The fragments of pottery and textile which were discovered with some of the coins almost certainly formed part of the container of the hoard. Enough sherds of pottery were recovered to allow a reconstruction, and the vessel appears to be a wheel-made cup or bowl, similar to concave-sided 'Belgic' cups and bowls found in early Roman assemblages in other parts of Norfolk. The textile remains are a very rare survival, and were probably from a cloth covering tied over the mouth of the pot. This cloth was woven from a vegetable fibre (such as hemp or flax), and could also date to the mid-first century AD.<sup>2</sup> Unfortunately, the subsoiler which had smashed through the pot had also removed the immediate archaeological context, and there was no trace of the pit or hole in which the vessel was presumably hidden.

At present, no trace of Iron Age activity in the immediate area has been discovered, but it was probably not a particularly attractive location for settlement given the nature of the geology (chalky boulder clay). However, there are two Roman sites adjacent to the findspot which date to the second to fourth centuries AD, and it is possible that an Iron Age settlement existed in the vicinity. The findspot is well within the territory of the Icenii as defined by Allen, and within the normal distribution area for Icenian coin hoards.<sup>3</sup>

Although there are few indications of Iron Age activity in the immediate surroundings, this part of north-west Norfolk was clearly important in that period, as indicated by the

<sup>1</sup> A.D.B. Chadburn and D. Gurney. 'The Fring Hoard', *Norfolk Archaeology* (forthcoming).

<sup>3</sup> D.F. Allen. 'The coins of the Icenii', *Britannia*, 1 (1970), 1-33.

<sup>2</sup> Chadburn and Gurney.

remarkably high numbers of Iron Age metal artefacts, mainly torcs, coins and bracelets, which have been recovered from within five miles of the Fring coin hoard.

The spectacular Snettisham treasure, for example, was discovered about 3.5 miles away from the Fring findspot between 1948–50, and included 61 complete or partial torcs and 158 gold and potin coins, dating to the late Iron Age. A separate site at Snettisham yielded a hoard containing a total of 91 Celtic coins between 1987–9.<sup>4</sup> Indeed this general part of Norfolk has produced the remains of more than a hundred torcs in the last fifty years.<sup>5</sup> The 1950 Snettisham treasure also included ingots, and 'cake' of gold alloy and tin, and this fact, along with the fragmentary and damaged nature of many of the torcs, has led to suggestions that a flourishing workshop existed in this area producing Iron Age artefacts of precious metals.<sup>6</sup> However, there is no direct evidence for Iron Age coin minting in the area.

Another recent and similar find to the 1950 Snettisham treasure, consists of more than 175 torcs, over 100 ingot rings and bracelets, and more than 170 coins. These objects of gold, silver and bronze were also discovered at Snettisham between 1989 and 1991, and have been provisionally interpreted as bullion awaiting recycling which was deposited by metal workers.<sup>7</sup> This recent find underlines the importance of the area in the late Iron Age.

Both Fring and Snettisham are situated near to routes which were probably used during the Iron Age, including the Icknield Way and the Wash which gave access to coastal routes into Lincolnshire and to the south-east. It is against this background of the general wealth and importance of the area in the late Iron Age that the coin hoard at Fring can be set.

#### *The composition and nature of the hoard*

The Fring hoard is one of many Icenian coin hoards found during the last two centuries. Allen described twelve hoards in the most detailed paper on Icenian coinage to date,<sup>8</sup> but up to a further thirteen hoards containing Icenian coins have been reported since, few of which are yet published.

Its composition is similar to that of many other Icenian hoards. All 153 silver coins are Icenian with no other Roman or Iron Age tribal issues being present: just under half the Icenian hoards to date consist of exclusively Icenian issues. The Fring hoard is about average in size for an Icenian coin hoard, the largest of which so far is the Field Baulk, Stonea hoard found in Cambridgeshire about forty miles away and which contained 872 silver coins.<sup>9</sup>

Following Allen's classification,<sup>10</sup> the coins may be divided into three major types; Boar-Horse, Face-Horse, and Pattern-Horse. Within these broad types, there are thirteen recognisable Icenian coin types, along with a few unclassifiable Pattern-Horse coins detailed below. Typically, the die axes of all these Icenian coins do not appear to be uniform.

<sup>4</sup> T. Gregory, 'Snettisham and Bury; some new light on the earliest Icenian coinage.' *Proceedings of a Celtic Coin Symposium, Oxford, 1989*, edited by M. Mays and D.M. Metcalf (forthcoming).

<sup>5</sup> B. Robinson and T. Gregory, *Norfolk Origins 3: Celtic fire and Roman rule* (N. Walsham, 1987).

<sup>6</sup> R. Megaw and V. Megaw, *Celtic Art* (London, 1989).

<sup>7</sup> See *The Times*, 8 March 1991 and *The Independent on Sunday*, 10 February 1991.

<sup>8</sup> D.F. Allen, 'The coins of the Iceni', *Britannia*, I (1970), 1–33.

<sup>9</sup> A.D.B. Chadburn, 'A preliminary analysis of the hoard of Icenian coins from Field Baulk, March, Cambridgeshire' in *Proceedings of a Celtic Coin Symposium, Oxford, 1989*, edited by M. Mays and D.M. Metcalf (forthcoming); A.D.B. Chadburn, 'The Iron Age coinage' in *Excavations at Stonea Camp* edited by T.W. Potter (forthcoming).

<sup>10</sup> D.F. Allen, 'The coins of the Iceni' in *Britannia*, I (1970), 1–33.

TABLE 1: Boar-Horse coins

<i>Coin type</i>	<i>Number of coins</i>
Boar-Horse B	2
Boar-Horse C	3
Total	5

The five Boar-Horse coins appear to be fairly worn from circulation rather than die wear, although the Boar-Horse C coins appear slightly fresher than the others.

TABLE 2: Face-Horse coins

<i>Coin type</i>	<i>Number of coins</i>
Early Face-Horse	2
Normal Face-Horse A	7
Normal Face-Horse B/C	22
Total	31

It should be noted that Allen's Face-Horse B and C have been amalgamated into a single group as the two 'types' form either end of a typological spectrum.

The early Face-Horse coins are both worn, apparently from circulation wear. The other Face-Horse coins are similar in condition, being fresher than the early Face-Horse coins, but with some die wear also.

TABLE 3: Pattern-Horse coins

<i>Coin type</i>	<i>Number of coins</i>
Anted	31
Ecen	35
Ed(n)	10
Symbols	3
Ece A	17
Ece B	12
Ece B (Reversed)	3
Saenv	1
Pattern-Horse Unclassified	5
Total	117

Many of the Pattern-Horse types appear to be struck from worn dies. Nearly all the Ed(n) and Symbols coins appear to be struck from worn dies, whereas the Anted and Ecen coins are fresher, although they too suffer from both circulation wear and die wear to a lesser degree. The Ece A coins also show much die wear on both obverse and reverse dies, as do the Ece B coins, particularly on the obverse. These latter two types do not appear to have much circulation wear.

### *Comparative material*

The proportions of each major group within the hoard are somewhat different to those worked out by Allen as an average for Icenian silver coin hoards. However, the hoard profile bears a remarkable resemblance to that of the Field Bauk hoard, with an apparent over-representation of Pattern-Horse coins compared with Allen's average (See Table 4).

It is also apparent from a preliminary analysis that many of the dies used on coins in the Fring hoard are also represented in the Field Bauk hoard (and probably in many other of

the Icenian 'Boudican' hoards also). This seems to suggest that both hoards represent contemporary assemblages of coins, which may have been issued over a relatively short period of time. Certainly the dies on many of the coins appear to have been used until the design is nearly obliterated (in particular the Ece A, Ece B, Ed(n), Symbols and some Ecen coins), and this feature is also found in the Field Baulk hoard and other Icenian coin hoards.

TABLE 4: Proportions of coin types in selected findspots of Icenian coins

	B-H%	F-H%	P-H%	Other%
Allen's average				
Icenian hoard	7	30	60	3
Fring hoard, Norfolk	5	20	77	—
Field Baulk hoard, Cambs	4	20	76	—
Saham Toney settlement site, Norfolk (not a hoard)	24	13	40	23

As with the Field Baulk hoard, the apparent over-representation of Pattern-Horse coins contrasts with the provisional distribution patterns noted by Allen who concluded that the main distribution area of the Pattern-Horse series lay in the Breckland area of Norfolk, about forty miles from Fring.<sup>11</sup> This further suggests that the distribution patterns deduced by Allen mainly from hoards may be incorrect; evidence from Fring, Field Baulk, and numerous recent single coin finds contrasts with Allen's conclusions regarding the distribution and manufacture of different Icenian coin types.<sup>12</sup>

There are obvious differences between the coins found in hoards, including Fring, and coin assemblages from what appear to be settlement sites such as Saham Toney, Norfolk<sup>13</sup> and Stonea Grange.<sup>14</sup> Settlement-related assemblages appear to contain a wider variety of coin types, including other Iron Age tribal issues (see Table 4) and a much higher proportion of plated coins and cores. In contrast, most Icenian silver coin hoards appear to contain specially selected good quality coins, and contain few plated or underweight coins. Normally, they do not contain other tribal issues although Roman coins are common. The Fring hoard only contained three coins which were of silver with an obviously high percentage of copper, although their weights are normal. Two coins are significantly above the mean weight for their type, nos 13 and 100. Interestingly, no. 13 is the new type of Normal Face-Horse A coin, with the horse on the reverse facing the opposite way to normal.

One other individual coin of note is no. 42, which is an obverse brockage of Anted as the obverse ('pattern') design appears on both sides. It was apparently struck twice on its reverse surface (on different die axes) with the obverse of a coin stuck in the upper die, creating a brockage. But this error was spotted and this coin was rectified by being overstruck with the correct Anted upper or reverse die (i.e. showing a horse). However, some traces of the obverse 'brockage' pattern remain on the reverse of the coin, beneath the horse design. Celtic brockages are rare, although the Field Baulk hoard contained two obverse brockages of Icenian Pattern-Horse coins, and other brockages are known in the Icenian series.

Allen noted that on average about 20 per cent of Ece B coins have a reverse on which the

<sup>11</sup> D.F. Allen, 'The coins of the Iceni'.

<sup>12</sup> See Chadburn, 'A preliminary analysis of the hoard of Icenian coins from Field Baulk, March, Cambridgeshire' and Chadburn, 'The Iron Age coinage'.

<sup>13</sup> R.A. Brown, 'The Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Woodcock Hall, Saham Toney, Norfolk',

*Britannia* 17 (1986), 1-58.

<sup>14</sup> T. Gregory, 'Snettisham and Bury: some new light on the earliest Icenian coinage' in *Proceedings of a Celtic Coin Symposium, Oxford, 1989*, edited by M. Mays and D.M. Metcalf (forthcoming).

horse, inscription and all other design details are completely reversed, and this same proportion was found in the Field Baulk hoard. Slightly more, 25 per cent, of the Fring Ece B coins were similarly reversed. The dies for these reversed coins may have been produced by a die-cutter copying from an existing Ece B coin, which could account for the reversal of all design details. Certain other Icenian coins appear to have blundered inscriptions (ED was perhaps a poor rendering of ECE), although alternatively it is of course possible that the design was deliberately reversed. On stylistic grounds it seems likely that the same die-cutter produced both of the Ece B (reversed) reverse dies in the Fring hoard.

Another similarity between the Field Baulk and Fring hoards, is that unusually both were contained in pottery vessels. Most recorded Icenian coin hoards to date have not been associated with a retrievable container, although the gold Icenian hoard from Freckenham, Suffolk, was found in a small poorly-fired pot which is not closely datable,<sup>15</sup> and it is probable that others were contained in organic containers such as leather or cloth bags. However, the Field Baulk hoard was associated with a globular beaker imitating Camulodunum form 91, which has been dated by V. Rigby to about AD 60–70.<sup>16</sup> The Fring hoard pot appears to be of similar mid-first century date, and the textile which appears to have covered the mouth of the pot would also not be out of place in the mid first century AD.

A die study of the hoard has made possible the identification of many coins which are difficult to classify, especially the Ecen, Ed and Symbols coins, which often have their inscription off the flan. Additionally, many Fring coins have been identified with reference to Field Baulk dies. Die links are shown in the Catalogue, and further work on the dies and die axes is being undertaken by the author.

#### *Date of deposition*

Allen concluded that the majority of Icenian coin hoards were buried around the time of the Boudican rebellion, and since then, recent finds appear to support this hypothesis.<sup>17</sup> Indeed, a recent hoard at Scole, Norfolk, included Roman denarii, the latest of which is a coin of Nero, dating to c. AD 61.<sup>18</sup> Another recent hoard at Eriswell, Suffolk, of mixed Icenian and Roman silver coinage contained Roman coins dating to AD 54/55, and was also interpreted as being deposited during the Boudican revolt.<sup>19</sup> Such evidence appears to support a Boudican date of deposition for the majority of Icenian hoards, as might the Field Baulk pot of AD 60–70.

The Fring Hoard also appears to fit into this general pattern of a mid-first century AD deposition date, and may also have been deposited around the time of the Boudican rebellion. We have seen that the container and textile covering appear to be of about this date, and the low proportion of presumed early Icenian issues within the hoard (i.e. the two early Face-Horse coins) might also indicate a deposition date later rather than earlier in the history of the Icenian.

However, this apparently tidy solution may be an oversimplification of the true picture. We know from Tacitus' *Annals*, that in AD 47/8 the Icenian revolted against Rome,<sup>20</sup> and it is possible that there were a number of other occasions in the first century AD (both before and after the Conquest) when the Icenian may have buried their hoarded wealth. For

<sup>15</sup> C.C. Haselgrove, *Iron Age Coinage in South-East England. The Archaeological Context*. BAR British Series 174 (1987), i and ii.

<sup>16</sup> See Chadburn, 'A preliminary analysis of the hoard of Icenian coins from Field Baulk, March, Cambridgeshire'.

<sup>17</sup> See Allen, 'The coins of the Icenian'.

<sup>18</sup> A. Burnett, 'Scole, Norfolk' in *Coin Hoards from*

*Roman Britain VI* (London, 1986), pp. 7–13.

<sup>19</sup> J.P.C. Kent and A. Burnett, 'Eriswell, Suffolk' in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain IV* (London, 1984), pp. 6–14.

<sup>20</sup> Prof. Christopher Hawkes (pers. comm. 1989) has suggested that a more likely date for the Icenian revolt of AD 47 is early in AD 48.

example, it is probable that the gold hoard at Freckenham, Suffolk, was deposited before AD 43, and a recent coin hoard from Snettisham, Norfolk, has been provisionally dated as being deposited during the third quarter of the first century BC.<sup>21</sup> It should also be remembered that although the Iceni were initially a client state, we know from later events that anti-Roman feeling ran deep, and it is surely possible that some Icenians may have hoarded at least part of their wealth to avoid paying tribute and taxes to Rome whilst 'clients' i.e. from c. AD 43 – c. AD 61.

Additionally, some of Allen's argument for assigning a Boudican date to Icenian hoards derives from his dating of the Icenian coin series itself. However, preliminary die studies of more recent Icenian hoards cast some doubt on Allen's absolute dates.<sup>22</sup> For example, it is clear from the Field Baulk hoard, that some Face-Horse A coins share an obverse die with the moustached Face-Horse B/C coins, and that they may therefore be roughly contemporaneous, whereas Allen dates Face-Horse A to c. AD 10–30 and Face-Horse B/C to c. AD 30–60. If Allen's provisional dating of the series needs further investigation, then so too does the proposed Boudican deposition date for the hoards.

In short, the Boudican revolt was obviously a period of great instability when it is likely that at least some Icenian hoards were deposited. However, the Conquest period in general was obviously one of social and political unrest and it is therefore unlikely that every Icenian hoard was deposited around 60/1 AD, and indeed some hoards may have been hidden before the Conquest. Equally, it is possible that hoards which were buried for whatever reason in the first half of the first century AD, were never recovered because of the death of the owner during a later turbulent period such as the Boudican revolt. Further work is certainly needed on the nature, and composition of Icenian hoards to try and clarify the date(s) of their deposition.

### Conclusions

We have seen that the area around Fring was important in the late Iron Age, with the discoveries of huge quantities of high quality metal artefacts and coins in the near vicinity. Both the production and trade of precious-metal artefacts may have been carried out from this part of Norfolk, and if such a metalworking site existed, a wealthy community with trading links could also have existed here. Route junctions are often associated with the development of high-status settlements such as *oppida*, and it is therefore possible that some sort of wealthy, perhaps trade-oriented settlement may have existed in this part of Norfolk in the late Iron Age.

Although further work needs to be carried out to understand the deposition patterns of Icenian coin hoards, it seems to be the case – as one might expect – that some hoards are situated in the general vicinity of important Iron Age settlements. For example, the area around Stonea Camp in Cambridgeshire has produced large numbers of Iron Age artefacts and coins, and at least six Icenian coin hoards have been reported from the vicinity. We might see the Fring coin hoard as similarly reflecting the apparent general wealth of the population or a resident elite in this area, who in times of political and social unrest may well have hoarded their coins.

A detailed explanation for the extremely high concentrations of precious-metal artefacts and coins in this area is outside the scope of this paper, and further research needs to be carried out to explore this phenomenon and the dates of deposition. Yet even if the concentration of Iron Age metal artefacts in this area represents the wealth of a wider

<sup>21</sup> See Gregory, 'Snettisham and Bury: some new light on the earliest Icenian coinage'.

<sup>22</sup> See Chadburn, 'A preliminary analysis of the hoard of

Icenian coins from Field Baulk, March, Cambridgeshire' and Chadburn, 'The Iron Age coinage'.

community, perhaps being votive deposits (although there is little obvious evidence to suggest this), it is tempting to link the existence of the Fring hoard with the wider deposition of wealth in the area. However, the composition of the Fring hoard is similar to those Icenian coin hoards which may have been deposited during or unrecovered as a result of the Boudican rebellion, and the textile, pottery and numismatic evidence points to a mid-first century AD date. It is therefore most unlikely that the Fring hoard itself is a votive deposit.

The larger numbers of Pattern-Horse coins than is usual in Icenian silver coin hoards contrasts with Allen's provisional distribution patterns for Icenian coins. For example, evidence from this hoard and the Field Baulk hoard, Cambridgeshire, makes it clear that Pattern-Horse coins are found in large quantities outside the Breckland area of Norfolk. Further research is needed however over the whole of East Anglia in order to clarify both the circulation and distribution of Icenian coins, and their deposition dates.

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#### CATALOGUE IN COIN TYPE ORDER

<i>Coin Number</i>	<i>Weight (Grams)</i>	<i>Notes</i>
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##### **Boar-Horse B**

1	1.08	
2	0.96	
<u>2</u> coins	<u>1.02</u>	mean weight

2 obverse and 2 reverse dies in total

##### **Boar-Horse C**

3	1.18	
4	1.09	
5	1.19	
<u>3</u> coins	<u>1.15</u>	mean weight

3 obverse and 3 reverse dies in total

##### **Early Face-Horse (after Gregory, forthcoming)**

6	1.33	Early Face-Horse, type Ca
7	1.25	Early Face-Horse, type Ca
<u>2</u> coins	<u>1.29</u>	mean weight

2 obverse and 2 reverse dies in total

<i>Coin Number</i>	<i>Weight (Grams)</i>	<i>Notes</i>
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**Normal Face-Horse A**

O R

[ 8	1.25	
] 9	1.08	
[ 10	1.28	
] 11	1.22	
12	1.20	
13	1.38	
<u>14</u>	<u>1.25</u>	
7 coins	1.24	mean weight

New Type – horse left.

5 obverse and 6 reverse dies in total

**Normal Face-Horse B/C**

O R

[ 15	1.25	
] 16	1.26	
] 19	1.20	
] 17	1.24	
] 18	1.28	
20	1.20	
21	1.22	
22	1.21	
23	1.23	
24	1.23	
25	1.16	
26	1.24	
27	1.20	
28	1.23	
29	1.18	
30	1.23	
31	1.21	
32	1.16	
33	1.18	
[ 34	1.19	
] 35	1.22	
] 36	1.19	
<u>22</u> coins	<u>1.21</u>	mean weight

?plated

19 obverse and 17 reverse dies in total

**Anted**

Reverse sub-type: Antedi legend

O R

[ 37	1.22	
<u>1</u> coin	<u>1.22</u>	mean weight

Reverse sub-type: Triangle of three pellets only under the horse, with the monogram ATD

[ 51	1.11	
] 52	1.18	
] 53	1.17	
] 54	1.15	
] 55	1.26	

Coin Number	Weight (Grams)	Notes
[ ] 56	1.22	
[ ] 57	1.20	
[ ] 58	1.20	
[ ] 59	1.20	
[ ] 60	1.20	
[ ] 61	1.26	
[ ] 62	1.17	
[ ] 63	1.25	
<u>13</u> coins	<u>1.20</u>	mean weight

Reverse sub-type: Triangle of three pellets under horse, and line of three pellets sloping down over D of monogram

38	1.24	
[ ] 64	1.09	only pellet triangle visible
[ ] 39	1.29	
[ ] 40	1.25	
[ ] 41	1.21	
[ ] 42	1.24	brockage
[ ] 43	1.22	
[ ] 44	1.17	?plated
[ ] 45	1.22	?plated
[ ] 47	1.20	
[ ] 46	1.27	
[ ] 48	0.89	
49	1.20	
50	1.15	
<u>14</u> coins	<u>1.19</u>	mean weight

Reverse sub-type: Triangle of three pellets under horse, and straight line of three pellets over D of monogram

65	1.24	
66	1.23	
67	1.17	
<u>3</u> coins	<u>1.21</u>	mean weight
<u>31</u> total	<u>1.20</u>	mean weight all Anted
Anted		
coins		

15 obverse and 15 reverse dies in total

Ecen

O R	Weight (Grams)	Notes
[ ] 68	1.24	
[ ] 75	1.22	
[ ] 82	1.26	
[ ] 83	1.23	
[ ] 84	1.15	
[ ] 85	1.15	
[ ] 86	1.20	
[ ] 110	1.13	
[ ] 116	1.27	
[ ] 79	1.23	
[ ] 78	1.24	

<i>Coin Number</i>	<i>Weight (Grams)</i>	<i>Notes</i>
81	1.16	
77	1.23	
117	1.26	
76	1.10	
115	1.25	
108	1.27	
73	1.22	
72	1.25	
118	1.22	
114	1.20	
112	1.31	
109	1.16	
107	1.14	
95	1.17	
69	1.22	
74	1.25	
98	1.22	
99	1.28	
100	1.66	
71	1.13	
103	1.18	
104	1.21	
119	1.23	
70	1.18	
<u>35</u> coins	<u>1.22</u> mean weight	

8 obverse and 12 reverse dies in total

#### Ed(n)

87	1.25	legend reads ED
102	1.20	no legend visible
113	1.23	legend reads ED
90	1.20	legend reads ..D..
91	1.21	legend reads EDN
88	1.18	legend reads EDN
89	1.10	legend reads ..DN
111	1.17	legend reads ..N
92	1.25	legend reads ..D..
101	1.23	no legend visible
<u>10</u> coins	<u>1.20</u> mean weight	

7 obverse and 5 reverse dies in total

#### Symbols

93	1.24	
94	1.23	
96	1.10	
<u>3</u> coins	<u>1.19</u> mean weight	

1 obverse and 1 reverse die in total

<i>Coin Number</i>	<i>Weight (Grams)</i>	<i>Notes</i>
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**Iceni Pattern-Horse unclassified**  
(open-headed type: Ecen or Ed)

O	R	
{	97	1.12
{	105	1.28
{	106	1.30
	120	1.26
	<u>4</u> coins	<u>1.24</u> mean weight

2 obverse and 4 reverse dies in total

**Ece A**

	121	1.25	
	122	1.17	
{	124	1.21	
{	129	1.20	
{	130	1.18	
{	148	1.20	
{	135	1.09	heavily worn on both sides
{	132	1.14	
{	133	1.17	
{	134	1.23	
{	126	1.21	
{	128	1.25	
{	125	1.22	
{	123	1.25	
{	131	1.18	
{	80	1.18	
{	127	1.11	
	<u>17</u> coins	<u>1.19</u> mean weight	

7 obverse and 6 reverse dies in total

**Ece B and Ece B (reversed)**

O	R		
{	136	1.07	
{	147	1.18	
{	139	1.22	
{	141	1.17	
{	143	1.04	
{	145	1.18	
{	138	1.08	
{	144	1.15	
{	150	1.31	Ece B (reversed)
{	151	1.21	Ece B (reversed)
{	137	1.15	
{	149	1.23	Ece B (reversed)
	140	1.14	
	142	1.22	
	146	1.15	
	<u>15</u> total Ece B coins	<u>1.17</u> mean weight all Ece B (reversed and normal)	

<i>Coin Number</i>	<i>Weight (Grams)</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<u>12</u> coins	<u>1.15</u> mean weight – Ece B	
<u>3</u> coins	<u>1.25</u> mean weight – Ece B (reversed)	

7 obverse dies (2 are used on Ece B coins) and 10 reverse dies (normal Ece B coins) and 2 further reverse dies (Ece B [reversed] coins); 12 reverse dies in total.

#### Saenv

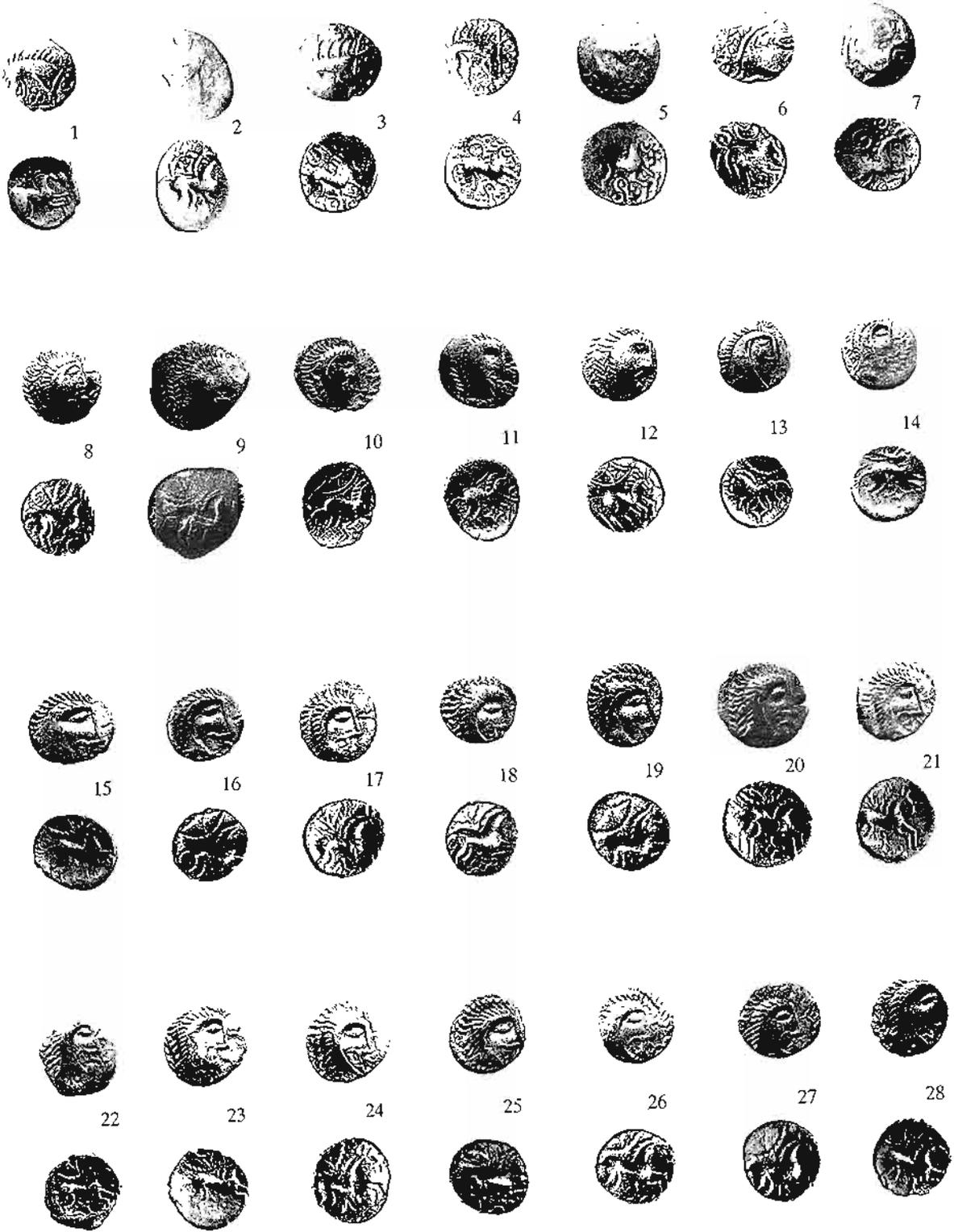
<u>152</u>	<u>1.22</u>
<u>1</u> coin	<u>1.22</u> weight

#### Iceni Pattern-Horse uncertain

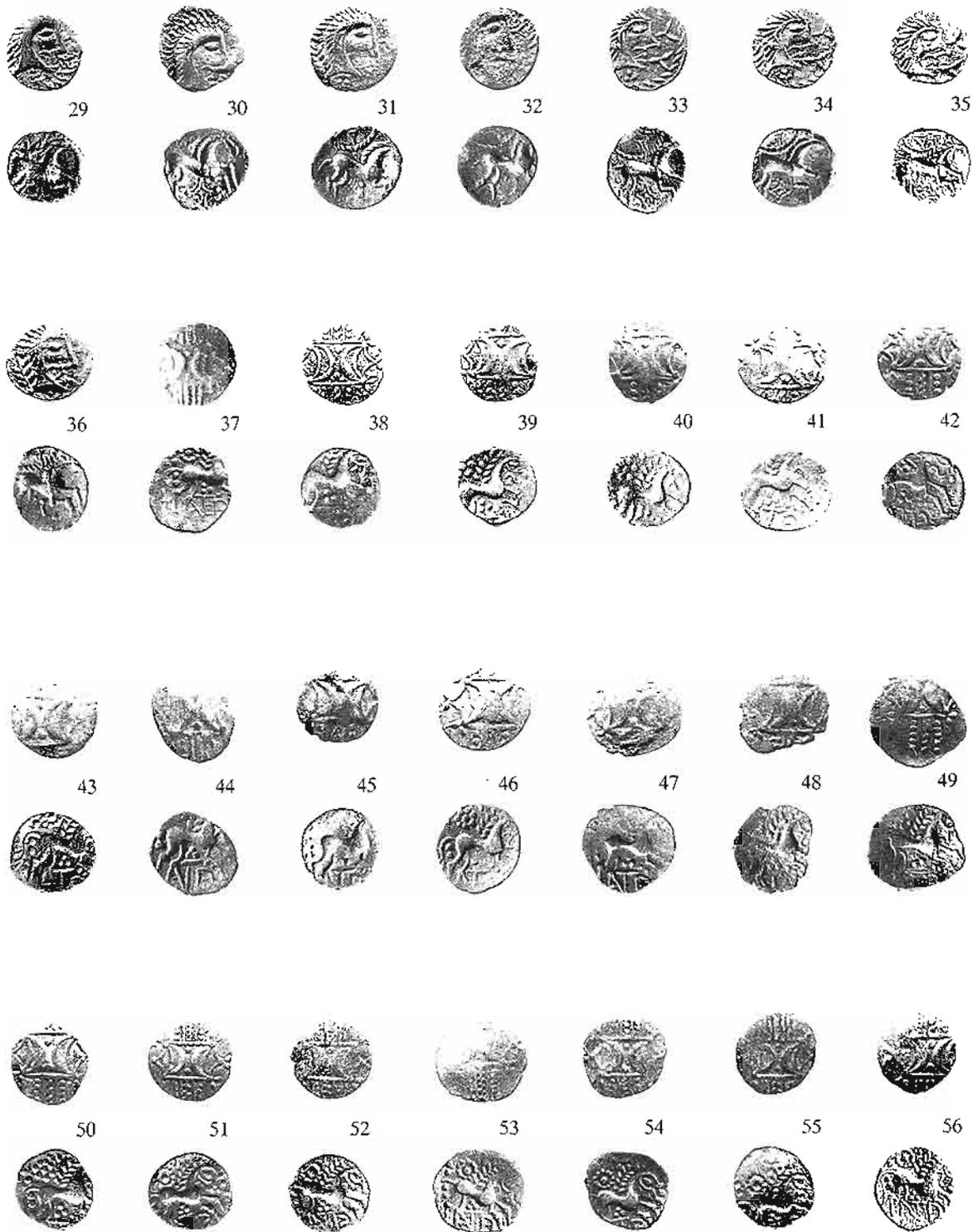
<u>153</u>	<u>1.17</u>
<u>1</u> coin	<u>1.17</u> weight

TABLE 5: Summary of die numbers and coin types in the Fring hoard

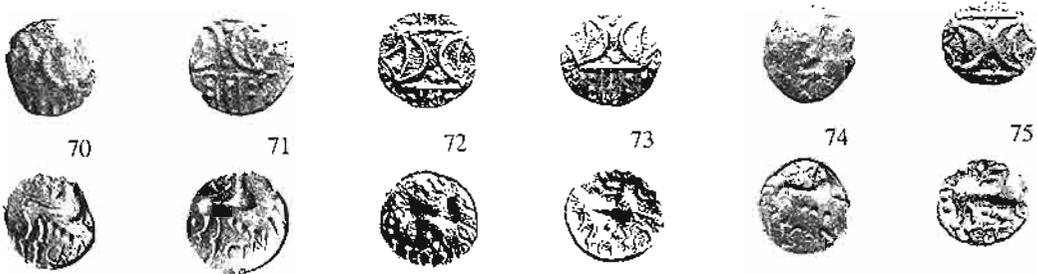
<i>Coin type (after Allen, 1970)</i>	<i>Number of coins</i>	<i>Number of obverse dies</i>	<i>Number of reverse dies</i>
Boar-Horse B	2	2	2
Boar-Horse C	3	3	3
Early Face-Horse	2	2	2
Normal Face-Horse A	7	5	6
Normal Face-Horse B/C	22	19	17
Anted	31	15	15
Ecen	35	8	12
Ed(n)	10	7	5
Symbols	3	1	1
Ecen/Ed(n)	4	2	4
Ece A	17	7	6
Ece B	12	{ 7 }	10
Ece B (reversed)	3	{ 1 }	2
Saenv	1	1	1
Iceni Pattern-Horse	1	1	1
	<u>153</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>87</u>

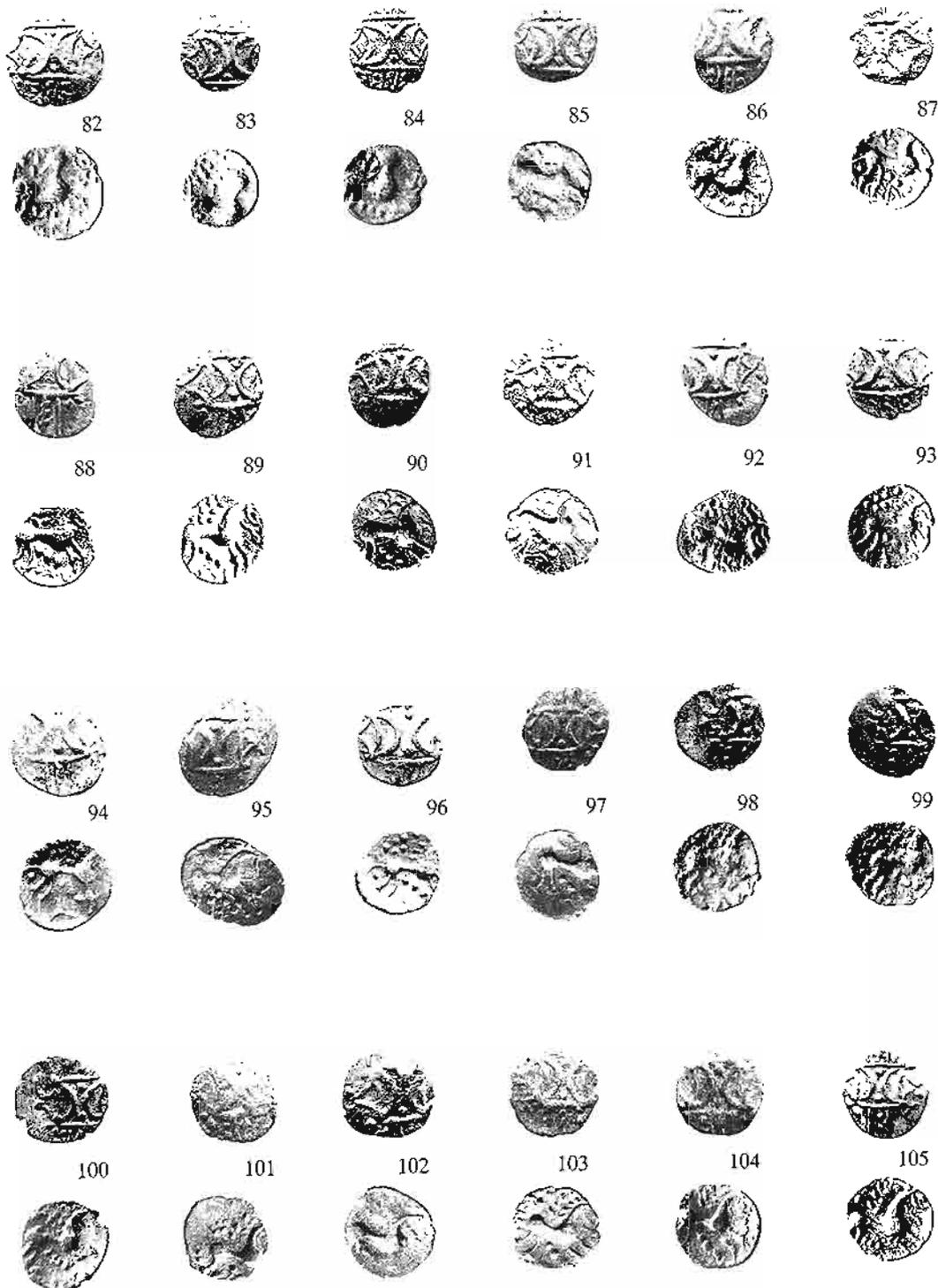


CHADBURN: FRING HOARD (1)

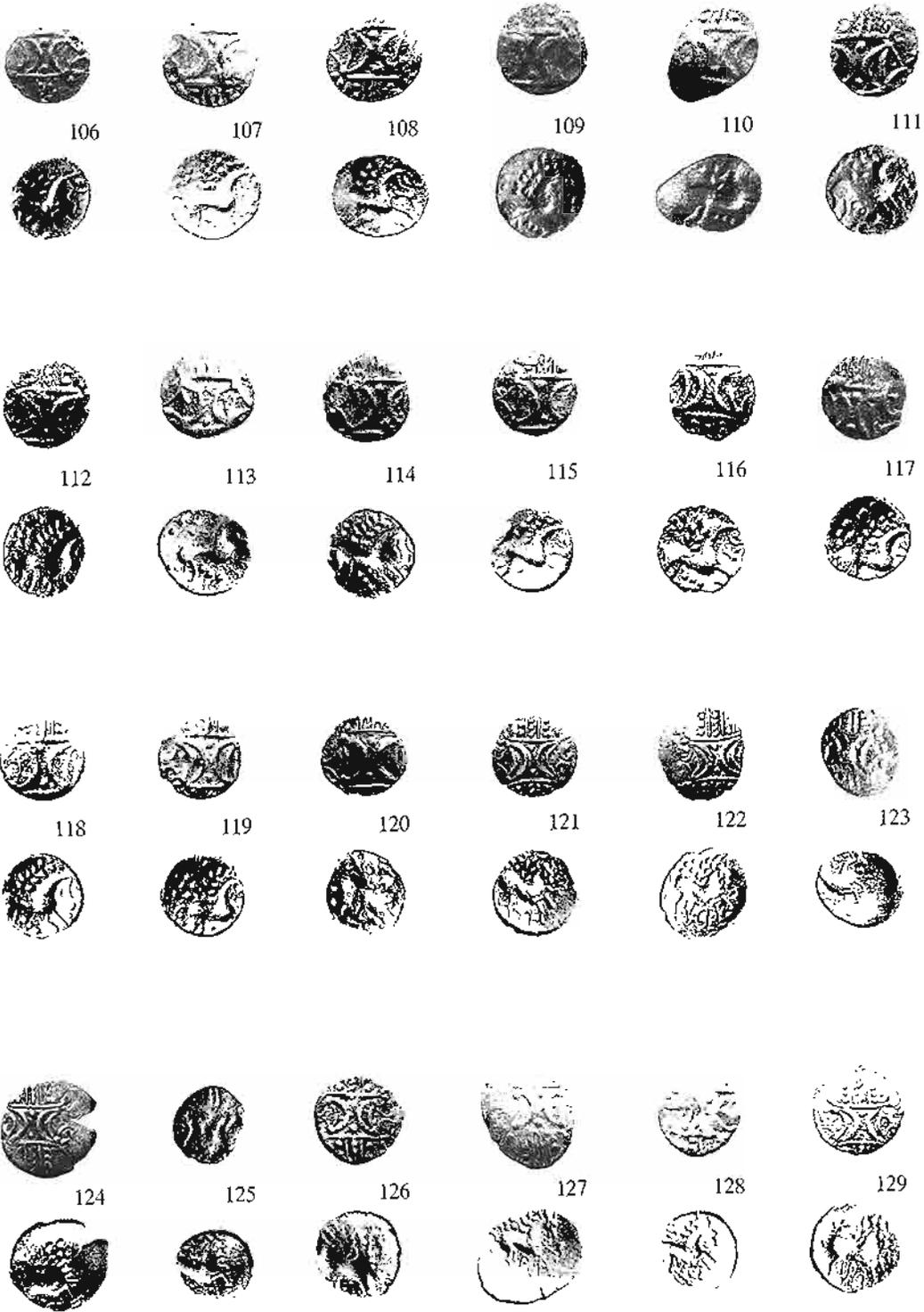


CHADBURN: FRING HOARD (2)

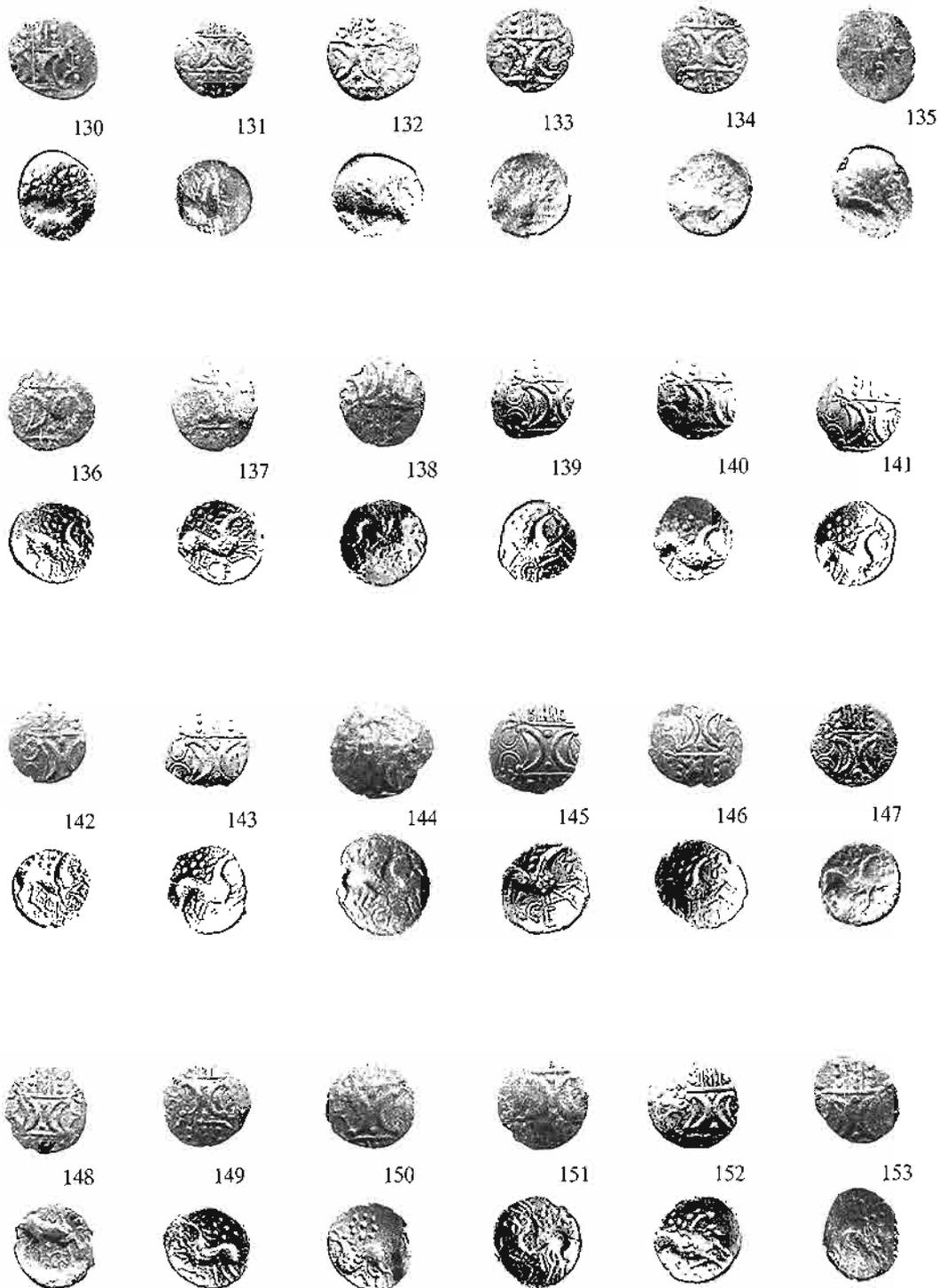




CHADBURN: FRING HOARD (4)



CHADBURN: FRING HOARD (5)



CHADBURN: FRING HOARD (6)