ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THOMPSON’S INVENTORY AND BROWN AND DOLLEY’S COIN HOARDS – PART 2

H.E. MANVILLE

In the first part of this series on hoard and find notices which might have been utilized by Thompson and Brown & Dolley, entries from The Gentleman’s Magazine (GM) and The Scots Magazine (SM) were listed and tentative numbers assigned. Two further hoard/find reports may be added to the Part 1 list:

*259b. LONDON, Smithfield, St. Bartholomew’s Hospital (TQ 3282), 2 August 1736.
August. Monday 2. The first Stone was laid of a new Building at St Bartholomew’s Hospital . . . The Workmen found at a Depth of 20 Feet, 60 or 70 Pieces of old silver Coin, the Bigness of Three-pences.
– GM 1736, 485.

Note: D.M. Metcalf, in NC 6, 18 (1958), 83, cites a brief account in the Society of Antiquaries Minute-book ii, 133, 8 Jan 1735/6, identifying one coin from a St. Bartholomew’s Hospital hoard as a Henry V [recte Henry VI?] Calais mint groat, and comments that such a coin is in conflict with the supposed ‘size of threepences’. The hoard was stated ‘to have been found “in an oaken box under a corner foundation stone”, which appears to disagree with the GM account. Could there have been two hoards, the deeper one possibly of Roman coins, denarii being quite similar in diameter to eighteenth-century threepences?

*Add.Fl. ST POL DE LÉON, Brittany, NW France, early 1843?
In the cathedral of St. Pol de Leon in Brittany (sic), a curious deposit of mediaeval coins has been lately found. Some workman occupied in repairing the vaulting of the church discovered, on the top of one of the capitals of the shafts whence the vaulting ribs spring, a vase in earthenware, containing thirty coins of the 14th century. This vase seems to have formed the last member of the shafts where they run to a centre on the top of the capital; and its contents were no doubt designed to commemorate the epoch of the roof being built. This is known to have been built by Bishop Guillaume de Rochefort, who was consecrated bishop of Léon in A.D. 1349. The greater portion of the coins are of the Dukes of Brittany . . . There is a coin of Edward III of England, one of David of Scotland . . .
GM N.S. 19 (May 1843 i), 522.

The present listing reprints hoard and find notices, not cited in Inventory and Coin Hoards, from three provincial societies, three numismatic magazines, and four commercial lists:

C&A – Coins & Antiquities Ltd., 1970-Xmas [1978]. Successors to DJC.
DJC – D.J. Crowther Ltd., 1966-69. Then see C&A.
NG – The Numismatic Gazette (Corbitt & Hunter), Newcastle upon Tyne, 1962–67. Then see NGQ.
NGQ – The Numismatic Gazette Quarterly, 1968. Continued from NG.
NM – The Numismatic Magazine, Bury St Edmund’s, 1886–1903.
NQ – The Numismatic Quarterly, Bury St Edmund’s, 1881.
NUM – Numismatology, Colchester, 1892-94

Additions and corrections to some of the initial hoard reports quoted in Part 1 and here have been published elsewhere and presumably all additional material will be incorporated into any
complete revision. Although not included in Part 1, references to recent publications of hoards, where they exist, have been noted here. Temporary new numbers have been assigned to establish some order to the additional references, but undoubtedly these will be changed in any future revision. However, it is hoped that by citing hoard/find material not noticed in Inventory and Coin Hoards, or which has been published since, material useful for a revision has been put on record in some semblance of order.

Occasionally a series of finds can be grouped into a probable single hoard. D.M. Metcalf's 'Some finds of medieval coins from Scotland and the north of England', in BNJ 30 (1960/1), 88–123, gathered find reports from Meols beach, on the Wirral peninsula near Liverpool. Utilizing other sources, in several cases Metcalf was able to group reported single finds into apparent beach erosion hoards. Meols beach coin-finds noted in LNS which were included in these groupings, such as three William I pennies found in 1869, have been combined into these reassembled hoards. One 1861 Cnut find not previously noted is suggested as a possible addition to another hoard group.

Brown & Dolley included sections on hoards deposited outside the British Isles, as far afield as North America and Australasia; Thompson did not. In addition to continuing the *F series for important single finds, especially of Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins, and the *U series for hoards of unknown composition, two new categories have been added: *Add. for pre-1500 continental hoards containing British-related material, and *BN for hoards consisting solely of banknotes.²

Citations are as printed, with the exception of omitting the full stop after a monarch's regnal initials and reduction of the use of italics in some early reports. A few lengthy accounts have been divided into shorter paragraphs.

I would like to thank B.T. Curtis, A.J. Holmes, and Dr Keith Sugden for supplying reference material not easily available in the United States. Thanks also are due to I.W. Dowthwaite, Hon. Secretary of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society, for permission to cite hoard reports from the second, post-war, series of the Society's Transactions. H.E. Pagan kindly reviewed the material before publication and I am grateful for his advice on hoard material in general.

Inventory of British Coin Hoards A.D. 600–1500

*45a. BOLTON PERCY No. 1 (formerly No. 364: ULLESKELF), N Yorks (SE 5341), spring 1847. Add reference and change date and location.

Photograph of a lump of coins from the hoard.

– G(eorge) Benson, YNS 1, 4 (1914), pl. 5, 45 (facing 100).

Coins in the York Museum: (45) is part of a hoard of stycas found at Bolton Percy.

– G(eorge) Benson, YNS 1, 4 (1914), 108.

Note: Although the discovery date previously was given as 1846, E.J.E. Pirie has placed it to the spring of 1847. See BNJ 51 (1981), 33, 48.

*45b. BOLTON PERCY No. 2, N Yorks (SE 5341), late autumn 1967.

BOLTON PERCY, Yorkshire – 1,500 Northumbrian stycas, covering the period Eanred, Aethelred II, Redwulf, Osberht, Wigmund and Wulfhere; Buried c. 876 [recte 867] at which date the Vikings captured York. Latest coins of Wulfhere, Archbishop of York.

– NGQ 1, 1 (March 1968), 23.

On 16 December 1967, some Northumbrian stycas Quaere: (Eanred, Aethelred II, Redwulf and Osberht, Archbishops Wigmund and Wulfhere) were brought to the Yorkshire Museum by two boys and the find spot reported. These were surface finds from plough scatter and over the next few days the area was excavated under Mr Willmot's direction. As a result, a pot and the remains of a wooden container, together with over 1500 copper coins, are now being examined and classified by the Museum.

² With the introduction of the *BN category, *EZ18 in Part 1 should be re-numbered *BN1.
The find spot is near to that of the similar hoard discovered at Bolton Percy in 1846 and was probably deposited at the same time.

- Allister Lonsdale, *YNS* 2nd ser., 2, 3 (1968), 58.

Note: The 1967 Bolton Percy hoard was examined in depth by H.E. Pagan in *BNJ* 43 (1973), 1–44.

A few days ago a farm servant, while ploughing at Berscar, Closeburn, turned up parts of an earthenware pot, and on examination, the vessel was found to contain a number of silver coins of ancient date. They are worn thin, but parts of the inscriptions can easily be deciphered. The majority have on one side two cross bars at right angles, and three small balls on each of the four quarters thus formed, with the inscription, ‘LOND.-CIVITAS.’ On the reverse side there are three bars forming a triangle, enclosing a crowned head, with full front face. Others have a similar head enclosed in a circle, with the letters ‘DUBLI-CIVITAS’ on the other side. Other(s), again, have ‘REX SCOTORUM’ on one side and ‘ALEX’ . . . on the other. This would seem to indicate the date as being from the twelfth to the fourteenth century. The inscriptions vary considerably on different coins. They had evidently been placed in a bag, as decayed fragments of cloth were found in the vessel, which, unfortunately, was much broken up . . .

- *NM* 15, 181 (Jan. 1901), 7 (from *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch*).

Note: A full account of this hoard is given by I. Stewart in *BNJ* 47 (1977), 92–101.

### *57b. BRIDLINGTON, E Yorks/north Humberside (TA 1766), before 1961.*
There is an otherwise unrecorded hoard of silver coins from Elizabeth I to Charles II (1663) which appeared in Bridlington in 1961 although the find was made before that date. The remaining pieces were 72 in number and all Tower Mint issues in corroded conditions as from a wreck. No more of consequence is known . . .


### *88a. CHESTER No. 7, Lion Brewery (SJ 4066), winter 1899?*
A workman employed at the alterations in progress at the Lion Brewery Company, Chester, discovered while filling his timbrel what he described as ‘a row of thin buttons’ irregularly cemented together. The man afterwards discovered that they were silver coins. They were twenty-four in number, of which eighteen are of Edward I, of the London Mint, two of Canterbury, two of Berwick, and one of Lincoln. There is also one of Edwards II (sic), of the vill. of St. Edmondsbury Mint.

- *NM* 14, 161 (May 1899), 33.

### *93a. CLOSEBURN (No. 4), Croal Chapel, Dumfries/north D & G (NX 8982), early 1870s?*
Some twenty-five to thirty years [before 1900] a somewhat similar [to Berscar – see No. 47 above] deposit was found at Croal Chapel in the same parish.

- *NM* 16, 181 (Jan. 1901), 7 (from *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch*).

Note: The Croal Chapel find does not appear to be the same as *Inventory* 92/93 of 1844/6 and therefore may be yet another Closeburn hoard.

### *139a. DUNAMASE, Queen’s Co./north Laoighis, 1758.*
Sixty-four silver coins struck by Vikings in Dublin in the eleventh century and which belong to an Irish hoard at Dunamase (sic), have been rediscovered by Mr. R.H.M. Dolley, of Kingston, Surrey, a specialist in medieval coinage in the British Museum’s coins and medals department.

Mr. Dolley found the coins among a collection of 146 Hiberno-Norse coins, part of a collection of the eighteenth-century surgeon, William Hunter. The coins had lain unexplored in the strong-room of the Hunterian Museum of the University, Glasgow for 200 years . . . Mr. Dolley said that they were imitations of the coins of William the Conqueror.


Note: The Dunamase hoard was discussed by D.M. Metcalf in *NC* 6, 18 (1958), 81: drawings in the Society of Antiquaries *Minute-book* ix, 157, 8 Dec 1763, include ‘a copy of William the Conqueror’s “Canopy” type’. Apparently eight coins of the hoard were in Matthew Duane’s collection by 1758. Dolley’s attribution of the Hunter coins to his hoard apparently was intuitive – based on his familiarity with sources of Irish coins issued c. 1085.

### *169a. GARTON ON THE WOLDS, near Great Driffield, E Yorks/north Humberside (SE 9859), 17 May 1959.*
Eight coins were discovered in what may have been the remains of a purse under a skeleton in a grave on the site of an excavation at Garton on the Wolds near Driffield, on the 17th May, 1959, by Mr. T.G. Manby, of the Tolson Memorial Museum, Huddersfield, who was assisting in the excavations . . . The coins were removed to the Huddersfield Museum for separation and treatment . . . The Driffield Coroner subsequently decided against
holding an inquest and the coins were returned to the Messrs. Grantham and placed in their private museum at Driffield.

The coins discovered in the burial are all silver sceattas... The absence of Northumbrian sceattas from the find suggests that the coins were deposited before the issue of the first known Northumbrian sceattas by Eadbert, probably about 745 A.D. The inclusion of the coin attributed to King Ethelbald (716-757 A.D.) makes the date of deposition most likely between 740 A.D. and 750 A.D.

It will be noted that one of the coins (No. 6) has traces of gold in the alloy. This is not particularly unusual as the early sceattas are believed to have been debased thrymsas.

Further particulars of the discovery will be found in the 1960 Edition of the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, and an article by Mr. S.E. Rigold to be published in the Numismatic Chronicle or the British Numismatic Journal will refer to the discovery and suggest some re-attribution of the traditional identification of the sceatta series. The coins have been identified as: [description of eight coins].

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Note:

See S.E. Rigold, BNJ 30 (1960/1), 49.

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218. KINGHORNIE, Kincardine/now Grampian (NO 8372), October 1893. Add reference.

Last month, while a ploughman was working in a field near Bervie, in Scotland, he uncovered an earthenware pot or urn, containing about five hundred silver coins, in splendid preservation. The bulk of them consisted of Edward II, and probably some of Edward III, the remainder being those of Alexander III, of Scotland. The various kinds of Edward were struck in London, but other mints were well represented, viz., Dublin, Bristol, and Waterford.

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254. LONDON No. 15, Tower Hill (TQ 3079), March 1869. Add reference.

In the operations, during last year, for sinking the shaft of the Tower Subway on Tower Hill, 200 to 300 coins, dating from the reign of Henry III, were discovered about fourteen feet from the surface.

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266a. MEOLS BEACH No. 1, Cheshire/now Merseyside (SJ 2320), 1865/1867.

1865 - Silver Sceatta, analogous to two types figured by Ruding, Plate 1, figs. 8, 9, yet differing in detail, as it bears on the obverse (?) a number of pellets distributed among the letters and rude ornament, which are totally absent from the otherwise similar type of fig. 8. Through clipping, the piece has lost so much weight, that in place of an approximation to the average weight of such coins (some sixteen or seventeen grains), it only gives seven. It is, nevertheless, of interest, not merely as a rarity but as the earliest piece recorded (or known) to have been discovered in all the district formerly known as Mercia, and there are strong grounds for believing in its issue by one of the Mercian kings, although absolutely identified pieces are as yet unknown. Meols beach.
1867 - Silver Sceatta belonging to the class formerly ascribed to Ethelbert I king of Kent, or one of his immediate successors. ... This position is, however, disputed by Mr. Lindsay [View of the Coins of the Heptarchy, 1842, 25] referring the piece in question to Ethelred king of Mercia, A.D. 675 ...

This second example of the sceatta class found upon the Meols beach is a much finer coin than the first, which only weighs seven grains - this amounting to seventeen. The value of these pieces is considerably heightened by their still remaining the only recorded examples discovered, not merely in Cheshire, but the whole kingdom of Saxon Mercia ...

The devices upon this class of coins bear a distinctive character, variously modified in details. One example, first published so lately as 1860, by Mr. Lindsay, and engraved in his supplemental Notice of Remarkable Greek, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon Coins, plate II, fig. 2 ... appears all but identical with our new find from the Cheshire shore ...

- LNS 1 (1873/4), 19.

Note: It appears that these two coins are remnants of the same beach-erosion hoard. See D.M. Metcalf No. 34: Meols, Chester No. 4, in BNJ 30 (1960/1), 97.

*266b. MEOLS BEACH No. 2, Cheshire/now Merseyside (SJ 2320), 1861/1867

1861 - Silver Penny of Knut (A.D. 1016-1035) Obv. - 'KNUT RECX'; full bust of Knut, the head filleted to the left. Rev. - 'SWILEMAN (or Swigeman) ON WIN', (Winchester); in the field a double or voided cross, the limbs meeting in an annulet, with central pellet, all within a plain circle ... Meols beach. In the finest state of preservation for this small size.

- LNS 1 (1873/4), 10-1.

1867 - Silver Penny of Knut, or Canute (A.D. 1016-1035), was found upon the Meols beach. This piece, unfortunately in only a fragmentary condition, bears obverse CNUT.REX.ANGLO, head of Knut to the right in a quatrefoil, with a floriated Crown. Reverse - EGILE ... NL ... (probably Egelric on Lond. for London): voided cross in quatrefoil with pellet in centre, each limb opening out into a trefoil and terminating in the beaded border more elegantly than in Mr. Hawkins' representative type - Pl. XVI, fig. 212 of his Silver Coins of England.

- LNS 1 (1873/4), 43.

Note: D.M. Metcalf cited traces of a hoard of five Cnut coins found in 1859 and the years immediately preceding, deposited 1030 or later, with the comment that no further coin of Cnut was found until 1867 - the sources used evidently omitting the 1861 find. It is possible that either or both of these two coins might be from the same hoard. See D.M. Metcalf No. 31: Meols, Cheshire No. 1, in BNJ 30 (1960/1), 96, 114; Inventory 128: Dove Point, this account not noticed.

*266c. MEOLS BEACH No. 3, Cheshire/now Merseyside (SJ 2320), 1869.

1869 - A Penny (half) of William I, with two sceptres. Meols beach.

I Do. do. do. do.

I Do. (a fragment) do. bonnet type do.

- LNS 1 (1873/4), 51.

Note: D.M. Metcalf suggested that these three William I coins found in 1869, a PAXS penny found before 1863, a cut-halfpenny of the two sceptre type in 1873, and perhaps a cut-halfpenny of the two stars type in 1874, were the remains of a small hoard deposited c. 1078. See D.M. Metcalf No. 35: Meols, Cheshire No. 5, in BNJ 30 (1960/1), 97, 113-4.

*298a. OTTERSPool, Lancs/now Merseyside (SJ 3886), late 1863.

1863 - Towards the end of the year some navvies, employed in the construction of the new line of railway from Liverpool to Manchester via Garston, found near the inner reach of the Otterspool creek another small batch of coins, but fearful of the pieces being claimed by other parties, they kept the matter so close that little beyond the bare fact of recovery has transpired, and this little too late for tracing any. They are asserted to be of very small size, but with, comparatively, large letters for so limited a disc, which would lead to the conclusion of their proving stycas of the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria.

- LNS 1 (1873/4), 13.

Note: With so little known of the hoard, there is a possibility that the coins were not 'stycas' but Roman.

308. PENICUIK, Midlothian/now Lothian (NT 2359), 29 January 1898. Add reference.

The finding of early English coins in a wood on the farm of Fallhills, Penicuik, is regarded with great interest, and active measures are being taken by the Crown authorities for the conservation of the collection. The coins were first brought to light, the Scotsman says, by the action of a mole, the person who found them having observed something glittering at the side of a mole-hill. Stooping down, he found it to be a coin, and with little trouble he unearthed a number, approximately estimated at ninety. Later on a gentleman, with two assistants, drove to the wood, and with implements proceeded to dig about the spot where the first coins were found. At a depth of nine
The coins were purchased for the Hull Municipal Museum. The authorities at the British Museum have been good enough to classify and label the coins, and the following list contains particulars of the 319 coins in the collection.

The silver pennies of the date of Alexander of Scotland. They are in a good state of preservation.

Bars of flags, containing about 312 silver coins, 300 of which belong to the period of the first three Edwards and a few are Bartholomew, George House, Scotton, near Knaresborough, an "inquest" of an unusual character was held...at Knaresborough Court House, yesterday.

The discovery at George House was made on June 10th. An earthenware vessel was found under the kitchen flags, containing about 312 silver coins, 300 of which belong to the period of the first three Edwards and a few are the silver pennies of the date of Alexander of Scotland. They are in a good state of preservation.

The coins were duly forwarded to the Treasury in addition to the broken pieces of pot, and subsequently the collection was purchased for the Hull Municipal Museum. The authorities at the British Museum have been good enough to classify and label the coins, and the following list contains particulars of the 319 coins in the collection.

Note: Inventory No. 325 gives 310 coins, although the referenced account by G.C. Brooke, in NC 5, 4 (1924), 325-6, has 'about 320' and lists the same 319 coins printed here. A note to No. 325 has: 'Exhibited at a meeting of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society by Mr. T. Sheppard, 25 Oct. 1924'; that citation (224) is for 'papers read' and is starred, indicating that it had been printed.

*328a. SHAFTESBURY, Dorset (ST 8622), 1957.

A hoard of Anglo-Saxon silver coins, 28 of them minted at York, was unearthed during excavations at Shaftesbury, in Dorset in 1957. Among the York moneyers represented were Eadric, Frostulf, Hundulf, Leofstan, Oda, Sumerlede, Sunulf, Sweat [recte Swart], Thurstan [Thorstan], and Wencos [Wenos]. The coins were minted between 997 and 1003. For further details see Yorkshire Post, 14th February 1957.

- Editor (Graham Teasdill), YNS 2nd ser., 1, 3/4 (1957), 11.

*331a. SKIPTON Castle, N Yorks (SD 9851), 1958.

AR pennies were found during renovations in the cellars of Skipton Castle in 1958, and were declared Treasure Trove, [4 Edward I, 1 Alexander III coins listed] A fuller report by R.H.M. Dolley appears in NC 1959, 199-200.


372. WATFORD No. 1 (Oxhey), Herts (TQ 1295), 1818. Additional parcel.

At a country auction sale at the end of last year there appeared a small lot of coins under the description 'Medieval Silver Pennies of the 12th Century'. As purchased, the lot comprised fourteen pennies and a cut farthing. A brief historical annotation, written in the last century by its owner, accompanied the lot, and indicated that there had been six pennies of Henry I (1100-1135), six of Stephen (1135-1154), a halfpenny of Stephen and a cut farthing of Henry. The collector's summary gave the following further information:

'These coins were found at Oxhey near Watford 1818; part of the jar which contained the coins: a coin with earth on it as it was found with these others in 1818: H.M.S.S. from J.R.:W.S., 1849'...

-DJC 1967 no. 2, (2).

Note: Six Henry I pennies, one Henry cut farthing, and five Stephen, 'extremely weakly struck', coins described and on offer.
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On September 29th, 1953, a labourer digging a drain at Bootham School, York, came upon a hoard of 908 thirteenth and fourteenth-century silver coins wrapped in cloth in a badly eroded bronze vessel. The coins were found at a depth of more than eight feet beneath the level of the courtyard, at the rear of the School. At an Inquest held in the School Hall on October 30th, the coins were declared treasure trove, and sent to the British Museum for further examination. Although many were worn and encrusted with verdigris, it was possible to identify all of them with a fair degree of confidence, and a detailed study of the hoard has been prepared by Messrs. R.H.M. Dolley, I. Stewart, and E.J. Winstanley for publication in a forthcoming number of the British Numismatic Journal. With the exception of eight coins retained by the British Museum, the whole hoard has been acquired by the Yorkshire Museum, the full market value of the coins being paid to the finder, as a reward for particularly prompt and frank reporting of his discovery.

The following is a summary of the find. The date of deposit would seem to be c. 1326/7 ... 
- R.H.M. D(olley), YNS 2nd ser., 1, 2 (1953), 118–22.

Note: 904 coins listed, the same as given in Inventory No. 385. 'from Mr. R.H.M. Dolley, 1953'. The 'forthcoming number' is BNJ 27 (1952/4), 281–93.

Coin Hoards of Great Britain and Ireland 1500–1967

EL12. ST. ALBANS (Park Street), Herts (TL 1404), 9 February 1886. Add references.
A singular discovery of gold coins has been made at Park Street, a little village on the southern borders of Bedfordshire, and has been reported to the Treasury. A man ... was engaged in splitting some old oak beams, when, in the centre of one of them, he came upon a cavity, out of which rolled a number of bright Coins. The hole had been neatly formed, and was circular in shape, having apparently been drilled into the wood, and it was fitted with a plug to conceal it. On further search being made, another hiding-place of the same kind was found, also containing treasure.

The Coins, which number over a hundred, consist of nobles, angels, and half-angels, and vary in date from the reign of Henry VI to that of Henry VIII. They are in excellent preservation. Some of them bear the figure of St. Michael, others a ship with a cross for a mast, and all have Latin inscriptions upon them. The largest Coins are about the size of half-a-crown, and the smallest resemble a sovereign ...
- NM 1, 4 (April 1886), 28.

Some time ago it was reported in the Daily News that a workman ... of Park-street, near Luton, while cutting up some old beams found a large number of old English gold Coins of various dates, in a cavity which had been carefully prepared for their reception. There being a question whether the find could be regarded in the light of 'treasure trove', the Treasury Office was communicated with, and the authorities decided that the Coins should be forwarded to them. This has been done, and the Treasury has retained a considerable number for the National Collections, the finders receiving payment for them at about the rate of their value as old gold. The question of the Coins constituting a 'treasure trove' has thus been decided in the negative. Dr. John Evans, the Numismatist, has also acquired a portion of the Collection by purchase.
- NM 1, 11 (Nov. 1886), 81–2.

Note: The title of John Evans' original report in NC 3, 6 (1886), 173–203, is, 'A Hoard of English Gold Coins found at Park Street, near St. Albans'. Park Street is located two miles south of St. Albans and the hoard probably should be renamed in any future compilation.

*EN37? LONDON, Clapton (TQ 3079), early 1892?
Recently two men were excavating for gravel in their garden at Clapton, London, E. When about seven feet below the surface they came upon a large iron box containing 2,000 sovereigns of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The gold had evidently been buried many years.
- NUM 1, 3 (March 1892), 23.

Note: A hoard of so many Elizabethan gold coins would have stirred considerable interest, not least at the Treasury and British Museum. Unless corroborated by other accounts it appears this report is erroneous.

(Coins found in excavations for the extension of the premises of Sir W.C. Leng & Co., Proprietors of The Sheffield Daily Telegraph, High Street, in October 1913.

2 groats ... Henry VIII.
3 shillings ... Edward VI.
1 sixpence ... Edward VI.
1 groat ... Mary.
5 shillings ... Philip and Mary.
There were also 1 ancient silver medal, foreign silver coin (probably Papal), 6 silver coins (foreign, but not decipherable), a silver horseshoe and chain (in six pieces). The following is a description of the separate coins:—[taking up three pages].

—E. Howard. YNS 1, 4 (1914), 87-90.

A hoard of 216 silver coins of the period 1554–1631, representing the reigns from Philip and Mary to Charles I, was found in 1959. It was declared Treasure Trove, and purchased for Leeds City Museum. A full catalogue is in the Museum.


The second Temple Newsam hoard, discovered in the same vicinity on 7 July, 1959 . . . was made by Christopher Anderson and Henry Cook while preparing ground for opencast mining on the Leventhorpe division of the Oxbar site adjoining Pontefract Lane. The two men, while engaged in taking off topsoil to a depth of about eighteen inches with a scraping machine, noticed coins scattered over the ground amongst fragments of a pottery container. First reports stated that 245 coins had been recovered, but at the Inquest on 29 July, there were only 216 . . .

The hoard consisted entirely of shillings and sixpences struck between 1554 and 1641–43, although traces of copper oxide on several coins suggested that there had been at least one copper coin in the jar. Since the receptable (sic) appeared to have been deliberately concealed rather than lost the hoard was declared treasure trove and purchased for Leeds City Museum.

Owing to the total obliteration of field boundaries and other landscape features by opencast mining no exact findspots can now be determined, but . . . it has been possible to establish reasonably accurate grid references: S.E. 3654 3025 (1905) and E.N. 4365 4297 (1959) . . . [Catalogue of coins appended.]


The first find was made on 21 October, 1905, by George Barton and James Buckley while digging a grave for a favourite horse on Lawn’s Stud Farm, at Newsam Green. They chose a secluded spot in a natural hollow at the end of Tan Pit Field about the centre of a triangle formed by three ancient oaks. The two men, digging side by side, had reached a depth of about eighteen inches when they noticed a curiously shaped earthenware jar. The men, not being of an antiquarian turn of mind, tossed it to one side and continued with their work. The burial completed, they examined the jar, the mouth of which had been sealed by a corroded metal cover. The vessel was found to contain a quantity of tarnished, dirt-encrusted discs to which they attached little importance, believing them to be old ‘Co-op’ checks. However, superficial cleaning showed they were, in fact, silver coins . . .

At the inquest, held at Oulton on 17 November . . . Mr Dodgson of Leeds Museum reported that there were 258 silver coins comprising sixpences, shillings and half-crown pieces of the reigns of Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, James I and Charles I. The jury decided the hoard was treasure trove and the . . . coins are said to have eventually been divided between the Crown, the Hon. Lindley Wood [Lord of the Manor] and the finders, but it has not been possible to verify this information . . .

The destination of only 51 of the original 258 coins has been established. In 1906 the Hon. Lindley Wood gave 14 to Leeds Museum (of which 11 are now distinguishable) and 13 to the Yorkshire Museum at York (none of which are now distinguishable). When he sold Temple Newsam House to Leeds Corporation in 1922 the earthenware jar, together with 27 coins remained in the house . . . [Catalogue of coins appended.]


Note: It is clear that the entry-line for this hoard should be amended to:

EP10. NEWSAM GREEN, Lawn’s Stud Farm, Tan Pit Field, W Yorks (SE 3634), 21 October 1905.

See also EP9 Temple Newsam.
EP116. WHITCHURCH, Bucks (SP 8020), late 1897. Add reference, with number of coins found.
The Treasury authorities have just received from the Chief Constable of Buckingham a remarkable collection of
coins recently discovered at the village of Whitchurch, through the falling in of a ceiling of an old house. They are
all of silver, and number twenty-eight, belonging entirely to the period covered by the reigns of Elizabeth, James I,
and Charles I. The bulk of them, are in an excellent state of preservation. The oldest date decipherable is 1565.
- NM 13, 145 (Jan. 1898), 4.

#EP1477 HOGHTON, Lanes (SD 6125), early 1900?
A singular discovery of coins has been made at Hoghton, midway between Blackburn and Preston, at a farmhouse...
near Hoghton Tower ..., the scene of one of Cromwell's advances. Fifty-five silver coins, varying in value and
dating from the end of the fifteenth to the beginning of the sixteenth century, have been discovered under the
thatch of the roof, where it is conjectured, they were placed for safety from plunder by Cromwell's troops. They
are in a remarkably good state of preservation, and contained in a curious bag of wash-leather.
- NM 15, 171 (March 1900), 22.

Note: Either the centuries are confused (sixteenth century = 1600s?) or the mention of Cromwell is gratuitous
and the hoard should be placed in the EL series: 'Hoard deposited in England and Wales between 1500 and 1544'.

ER5. SPALDING, Lincs (TF 2422), '1918'. Add references and correct date.
In the Annual Report of the Spalding Gentleman's Society, 1917, (was) the following entry among the list of
additions: 'Purchased a collection of 17th century Tokens, found in a small brass box on an allotment of Mr. T.
Stevenson, situated on the Pinchbeck Road, opposite the Union.' ... (Description of box, which) contained 21 17th
century tokens (listed, and a) Great Groat, Mary (alone) - 1553-1554 (very poor) ...
- T(homas) S(heppard), YNS 2, 2 (1918), 41–3.

ES3. FORMBY, Lanes (SD 2907), 1869 ('deposited in 1669'). Earlier deposit date suggested.
Early in February of this year [1869], whilst removing the decayed thatch from one of the oldest tenements in the
straggling village of Formby, the owner ... noticed, to his great surprise, some pieces of money dropping through
the mass. Upon examination, the source of supply was found in a pig's bladder, rotten with age and moisture, but
which had apparently contained about a score of English shillings of the 16th and 17th centuries, struck by
sovereigns from Elizabeth to Charles II, both inclusive. All have been much pared at the rim, and seen
considerable service in circulation, resulting in uncertainty as to mint mark in some cases; but the nineteen pieces
which have come under notice may be tabulated as follows, the dates being appended:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mint Mark</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>woolpack</td>
<td>1594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fleur-de-lys</td>
<td>1604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trefoil or cinquefoil</td>
<td>1613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crown</td>
<td>1635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triangle</td>
<td>1639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>star</td>
<td>1640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triangle in circle</td>
<td>1641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P in circle</td>
<td>1643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R (?)</td>
<td>1644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R in circle</td>
<td>1644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K in circle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illegible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown (?)</td>
<td>1669</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: = Elizabeth, 1; Jas. I, 3; Chas. I, 14; Chas II, 1 = 19.
- YNS 1 (1873/4), 53.

Note: Although placed in the ES series ('Hoard deposited in England and Wales between 1660 and 1685'), a
note says, 'Might have been deposited in 1644' - presumably on the possibility that the Charles II piece was
mistaken for one of his father. The shillings of Charles I and the hammerd issues of his son both face left and are
generally similar, although the busts differ and the son does not exhibit his father's famous pointed beard. If this
small hoard was concealed during the civil war, that could explain why it was not retrieved by the owner. On the
other hand, H.E. Smith, the Liverpool author, appears to be an accurate observer and if the bust on a hammerd
shilling really was of Charles II instead of a very worn Charles I, then the date 1669 must be a misprint for 1660. If
the coin actually had been dated 1669, of course, it would have been the smaller-module milled issue, with right-
facings bust and without mintmark.
While excavating near the wall of an old-fashioned public house at Haslingden a workman in the employ of the Haslingden Corporation discovered an oak box containing over 200 copper coins of the reigns of Edward I and Edward II. The coins were in remarkably good condition.

- *EU9. HASLINGDEN, Lancs (SD 7823), September 1892?

Recently a workman employed by the Corporation, while attending to some drainage work near the White Horse Inn, Haslingden, came across a collection of coins embedded in the base of a wall. The coins, about 200 in number, consisted almost entirely of halfpence and farthings of the reign of William and Mary. A few were of the Stuart period. From a numismatic point of view the collection was of no material value. The coins were distributed somewhat freely by the finder, but acting on instruction received from Mr. Thornton, agent to the Duke of Buccleuch, he is now engaged in recovering the missing specimens.

- **Note**: The first account is an excellent example of how press reports so frequently are garbled.

About 1897, during the demolition of a house in Southwark, the workmen discovered an earthenware vase containing clippings of silver coins. These were from coins varying in date from 1594 to 1644. I have obtained some of these from Mr. A.H. Baldwin, and they surely represent 'the limit' with regard to clipping coins, and there is no wonder the old transgressors were severely dealt with. In most case the entire inscription was removed, and in several, even parts of the middle of the coin also. The actual weight of silver removed instances is quite half . . .

- **Note**: Included in the report is a brief account of the similar 'Marcham Find' (*Coin Hoards EV5*), derived from *BNJ* 1 (1903/4), 149-59.

According to the press: - *GD5. BRIDLINGTON, Yorks (TA 1766), 31 December 1921. Add reference and correct numbers in hoard.*

Half a bushel (four gallons) of copper twopenny pieces were discovered recently in the house of a female miser . . . who was found dead on a small couch, at her residence, 16, Pleasant Place, Bethnal Green, London, E. The copper twopence were coined in the year 1797 . . . When legal tender, they were seldom seen as currency, probably owing to the fact that they had been withdrawn from circulation by private individuals like the above eccentric old lady.

- *GD43. LONDON, Bethnal Green (TQ 3482), summer 1889*

Some workmen who had occasion to disturb the soil in order to reach a damaged sewer . . . came across a number of pieces of metal, which, on examination, proved to be an alloy
of bronze. Close to them was a melting pot and the rusty remains of some rough tools, as well as what were undoubtedly dies for the manufacture of counterfeit coins.

- NM 17, 138 (June 1897), 43.

*Note:* Unless the ‘pieces of metal’ included blanks or counterfeit coins, strictly speaking this is not a hoard. But it was buried and the implements were for coining.

**GF2. ALFORD, Lincs (TF 4575). 1 April 1918. Add reference.**

An interesting hoard of coins was discovered at Alford, Lincolnshire, on April 1st, 1918, during the course of repairs to a house. The coins being of gold and prima facie treasure trove, communication was opened up with H.M. Treasury, with the result that the usual inquest was held. Full particulars of the Inquest by the Louth District Coroner, upon April 26th, appeared in issues of the *Louth and Lindsey Observer*, May 3rd, 1918, and in *The Louth and North Lincolnshire Advertiser* for May 4th.

It appears from these accounts that a labourer, when removing the brick floor of the pantry at ‘The Elms’, Alford, found about four inches below the surface of the floor a jar – ‘about the size of a one-pound jam jar’ – covered with a piece of slate and containing coins. On examination, the coins were found to consist of ‘33 royal crown guineas, 67 spade ace guineas, 17 royal crown half-guineas and 2 half-sovereigns’. The earliest of the coins was dated 1738 and the latest, a half-sovereign, 1828. The total value of the coins was estimated at about £300.

The jury, in accordance with the Coroner’s suggestion, returned a verdict that the coins were found on the premises and that they were treasure trove.

- William Martin, YNS 2, 2 (1918), 50–2.

*Note:* The report, which is in a letter from William Martin, Temple, to Thomas Sheppard, at some length contests the verdict as ‘extremely doubtful’ because ‘the latest coins date from 1828 and that the ownership of the house, and also the names of those who dwelt there at the time, can be accurately ascertained. Now it is essential to treasure trove that the owners shall be unknown . . .’

**GG15. MOLD, Flint (SJ 2363). Correct reference.**

(d) *NM* 18 (1903), 46 (*not* 47).

*GG41. LONDON, Pentonville Road (TQ 3079), summer 1899?*

For many years past an old man . . . has lived the life of a recluse in a tenement-house in Pentonville-road . . .

Upon his two rooms being searched a . . . cigar-box was unearthed containing £439 in gold twenty-four £5 notes and one £10 note, all of which were issued in 1861 . . . In an old cash-box a bar of dirty-looking metal came to light, which is recognised (sic) as a bar of gold. This bar appears to have been cast from gold coins, as it contained an alloy. A considerable quantity of jewellery was discovered on the premises, and also a life policy, the premium of which had been paid up to December of this year . . .

- *NM* 14, 166 (Oct. 1899), 73.

*GG42. LONDON, but found at Sittingbourne, Kent (TQ 9063), spring/summer 1892?*

From time to time hidden treasures of a valuable nature have been unearthed in the freights of street refuse and rubbish which are regularly taken to Sittingbourne from London, and a portion of which is used in the manufacture of bricks. A large heap of this rubbish, many tons in weight, had been for several months on one of the wharves attached to a brick-field, when some boys accidentally came across two or three coins, which, after having the dirt removed, turned out to be sovereigns. A more extended search then took place, in which numbers of men, women, and children eagerly joined. The total sum recovered amounted to about £130, which was equally shared among the searchers.

- *NUM* 1, 8 (Aug. 1892), 62.

*WT8. GUNWALLOE BEACH, Cornwall (SW 6522), 1890s and earlier.*

Every now and then (writes a correspondent to the *Western Morning News*), Spanish dollars more or less battered are found on the beach to the back of the Gunwalloe Church, five miles from the Lizard head. In 1784 a galleon was wrecked on the spot, having on board, it is said, 17,000,000 dollars, besides bars of gold which were to be deposited in London for safety during the unsettled state of national affairs in Spain . . . From time to time hundreds of dollars have been picked up, and only so recently as a fortnight since (one was found). On one occasion, a few years since . . . so many (were found) that it was reported to the Board of Trade, to whom was handed over the Government share of the spoil. Scores have been found in the fissures midway up the cliff, where they have been washed by the waves in a gale . . .

- *NM* 13, 153 (Sept. 1898), 69.

WU1. WEST HARTLEPOOL, Durham (NZ 5032), 10 March 1867. Add reference with more precise discovery date.

An extraordinary discovery of treasure-trove has been made on the sea beach, midway betwixt West Hartlepool and Seaton Carew. The surface sand was washed from the beach by the late storm, and for upwards of a mile along the shore layers of peat were exposed. On Sunday afternoon, some men, observing the curious appearance of the peat, turned some of it over with a stick and found several coins embedded in it. They were quite black, but, on rubbing them, found that they were Spanish dollars about the size of a crown. They renewed their search and found a large number, but the tide was approaching, and they had to desist.

A report of this find was soon spread about, and when the tide receded hundreds of people were on the sands in search of the treasure. During the whole of the night the people were working with lamps, and some of them picked up as many as ninety of these coins. Altogether, some hundreds of coins have been found.

Besides the coins, which are dated from 1720 to 1804, some gold coins have been found, a gold crucifix, and gold rings. Yesterday morning, some thousands of people were assembled on the beach as though a gold mine had been discovered, and men, women, and children were engaged in searching for the treasure.

In 1829, a vessel called the ‘Duck’, of London, came ashore at this place, and amongst her wreck was then found about £300 worth of these dollars. The vessel had formerly been a Spanish slaver, and was taken by the English as a prize, and the coins had evidently been secreted in her timbers.

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Note: In 1867, March 12th was a Tuesday. The initial discovery, therefore, was made on the 10th; finds continued into the 11th and probably during following days.

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*NT5. SOUTH CHRISTIAN, Kentucky, spring 1900?

While ploughing in a field on his farm near Lafayette, in South Christian, Ky., a prominent planter, ploughed up an old stone pitcher containing 3,700 dollars in gold, mostly old English coins. A buggy house covered the spot where the money was found, and it is supposed the pitcher of gold was hidden there over one hundred years ago.

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Note: At 115th, March 12th was a Tuesday. The initial discovery, therefore, was made on the 10th; finds continued into the 11th and probably during following days.

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*NU5. MILAN (near), Monroe County, Michigan, 1898?

(A) prominent farmer living about three miles north of Milan. Monroe county, Mich., recently brought into Milan and exhibited twenty-six English sovereigns and two half-sovereigns which he had ploughed up on his farm the day before. The half-sovereigns were dated 1817. under George III, and the sovereigns 1831, George IV. He believes there are many more where he found these, as he had not made a thorough search . . . The value of those he showed was about 135 dollars.

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Note: The reference to ‘foreign coins’, presumably gold, suggests an eighteenth-century provenance. As the prevalence of Portuguese gold coins circulating in England was high in mid-century, this hoard has tentatively been placed under George II where it matches exactly the 1838 Knockninny hoard (JC1).

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Hoards of unknown composition

*U7. LISSYCASEY, Co. Clare (R/2), early 1881? (‘ancient gold’).

Great excitement was occasioned a short time ago, at Lissycasey (sic), between Kilrush and Ennis. Two men diggin a drain came across an iron-clasped chest of very large dimensions, and lying on it was a large sword. The men assumed that it was a coffin, and conveyed the intelligence of their discovery to the police. The box was
opened by the police, and to their surprise they found it to be full of gold coins of ancient date. The men claimed the treasure trove, but the police sent to Ennis for a horse and car, and, escorted by a party of police, the box and sword were conveyed to Ennis station... On the sword was engraved the word 'O'Neill'.

_NQ 1, 2 (April-June 1886), 10 (from the Daily News).

*U8? THORNTON (near), Lancs (SD 3442), autumn 1897?
The excavators employed in preparing for the laying of a new tramway from Blackpool to Fleetwood have dug up a number of old coins.

_NM 17, 138 (June 1897), 92.

*BN2 PAYLESHAM, Essex (TQ 8786), early 1898?
A strange discovery of bank notes has been made at Paylesham, a village near Southend-on-Sea. Not long since an old resident... died... (In a box, stowed away in a cupboard, bank notes to the value of £3,000 were discovered.

_NM 13, 147 (March 1898), 21.

Banknotes hoard

Eleven coins dug up at Cheddar and cleaned and examined at the British Museum, have proved to be exciting discoveries. They are Saxon and Normal silver coins, some of which Mr. Dolley of the British Museum believes may have been dropped during a gambling party. One, a round halfpenny of the reign of Edmund, grandson of Alfred, carries the name of the striker, Biorhtulf of Bath. Only one other halfpenny of this kind has been discovered. There are also a ninth-century Aethelwulf penny from Canterbury and two bearing the inscription of Burgred, King of Mercia – all odd finds on the site of a West Saxon royal palace.

-ng 1, 4 (July/Aug. 1962), 4-5 (from Manchester Guardian, 3 July 1962).

*F11. MEOLS BEACH No. 4, Cheshire/now Merseyside (SJ 2320), 1867.
Third of a Penny of Edward the Confessor, A.D. 1042-1066.
Obverse - + EDPARDE +; filleted head of the Confessor to the left. Reverse - + ELPINE ON SU ... (Southwark or Sudbury); a voided cross with a pellet in the centre. Diameter six lines [i.e. on Mionnet's scale], weight seven grains. Hitherto no such coin has been recorded in numismatic annals, simply through lack of examples...


Late in 1961 a rare gold noble of Henry V (1413-1422) was found during trenching operations at Pocklington. The coin was in mint condition. It was not declared Treasure Trove and became the property of the local Council.

-YNS 2nd ser., 2, 1 (1964), 42.

AR sceat of Aethelred I of Northumbria, second reign (789-796), found by Mr E. Collier, the Sexton, at a depth of twelve inches in the N.E. corner of the churchyard in 1965. Moneyer CVDCCLI; (North, E.H.C., 1, No. 184). This is the first recorded Anglo-Saxon coin found in Ryedale, although an earlier sceat (B.M.C. 4) was found on Westerdale Moor, approx. NZ 640026, in 1957.

-Allister Lonsdale, YNS 2nd ser., 2, 2 (1966), 64-5 (from Transactions of the Scarborough and District Archaeological Society, 1 [1965]).
1869 — During the operations connected with the restoration of the parish Church of St. Bridget, West Kirby, several coins were discovered and preserved by the rector. Of these the following are worthy of record:

A Silver penny of Alexander III of Scotland, from his latest mintage, executed between A.D. 1280-1289.

Groat of Henry VII, first coinage.

Quarter-Shilling of Elizabeth, dated 1574.

Copper Farthing of Elizabeth, dated 1602.

The last being the scarcest, of which type, except bearing the date of the previous year, two examples have occurred upon the neighbouring Meols beach, where likewise two pennies of Alex. III, though of an earlier mintage than the above, have been found. The Scotch element may have been introduced by a rector of West Kirby, temp. Stephen, named Nigillus, who was succeeded by three generations of his descendants.

— LNS I (1873/4), 52-3.

Addendum: pre-1500 continental hoards/finds containing British-related coins

*Add.Fr2. MONT-DE-MARSAN, Landes, SW France, autumn 1898?

A Calais telegram announces (an item) of interest to numismatists. In demolishing the old police office at Mont de Marsan a vase was found containing 276 well-preserved gold coins, dating back to the fourteenth century. Amongst the effigies on the coins are those of Philip VI of France and the Black Prince.

— NM 14, 157 (Jan. 1899), 1.

*Add.Gel. RIBNITZ, Mecklenburg, Germany, 1887.

Herr Dannenberg, at a recent meeting of the Berlin Numismatic Society, reported that a great discovery of English Pennies had been made in Mecklenburg, the total find numbering one thousand eight hundred and fifty, all of which are ascribed to Henry III, with the exception of thirty-seven. A few of the Coins are of Scotch and Irish mintage. The Pennies were evidently coined in twenty-one different towns.

— NM 3, 27 (March 1888), 31.

Note: Then find name and date of the hoard are supplied from the publication of it by H. Dannenberg, ‘Der Sterling-Fund von Ribnitz’, Zeitschrift für Numismatik, 15 (1887), 302-24 and plate 8.


Through the kindness of Mr. B. Curtis of Coins and Antiquities Ltd. (formerly D.J. Crowther Ltd.), I was able in December, 1969 to study and record a large parcel of thirteenth century coins, mostly English, which the firm had recently acquired. It is now understood that two smaller parcels of comparable, but not identical, composition have also reached London and it appears that all derive from a hoard that is reliably stated to have been discovered in the summer of 1969 on the island of Naxos. The coins in the three parcels, which numbered over 1300, are thought to have comprised virtually the whole of the hoard as discovered, and share a dull, chalky, appearance which confirms their common source.

Unlike any hoard from the British Isles, but in common with some from abroad such as that from Norrby, in Gotland (BNJ XXVII, 359-61), the Aegean hoard contained both short- and long-cross coins with a substantial majority of the former...[discussion of hoard relevance and categories of 938 coins, including breakdown of 863 short-cross pennies by class and mint].


Note: An authoritative account of the 'Naxos' hoard of thirteenth-century sterlings was published by Lord Stewartry in NC 154 (1994), 147-66.

*Add.No1. FOLDOY, Jelsa parish, Rogaland, Norway, spring 1907.

In Part 2 of Volume VII of the Saga Book of the Viking Club, Dr. A.W. Brogger describes a hoard of silver coins found on a small island twenty-eight miles northeast of Stavanger, in 1907. It was turned out by the plough and consisted of nearly 800 silver rings, fragments of silver rings, etc. There were 4 Norwegian (1047-1066), 99 Danish (1047-1075), 532 German (early 11th century), and 135 Anglo-Saxon coins belonging to Aethelred II (the Unready), Canute, Harold Harefoot, Harthacnute, and Edward the Confessor (1042-1066), and one Irish coin from Dublin (Sigtrygg Silkiskiggi). There was also 1 Hungarian coin and 3 Cufic coins.

The Anglo-Saxon coins were minted at Canterbury, Lincoln, London, Thetford, Winchester, Colchester, Dover,
THOMPSON'S INVENTORY AND BROWN AND DOLLEY'S COIN HOARDS (PART 2)  183

Exeter, York, Ipswich, Leicester, Oxford, Nottingham, Stamford, Derby, Jedburgh, Hertford, Hastings, Norwich, Rochester, Sandvic (sic), Shrewsbury, Southwark, Wallingford, Wilton, and there is one 'Barbarian'.

Editor (Thomas Sheppard), YNS 1, 5, (1915), 121-2.

Note: This is listed as hoard no. 90 in K. Skaare, Coins and Coinage in Viking-Age Norway, 1976, pp. 150-1 (with additional references).

*Add.Rul. ARCHANGEL (near), Russia, 1968?

. . . (N)o pennies of Ipswich were recorded in the Awbridge [Hants. c 1902: Inventory 16] find, and hitherto examined specimens for the Ipswich mint of Stephen type VII have left one or two problems unsolved. In BNJ XXXV (1966), Commander R.P. Mack in his article 'Stephen and the Anarchy 1135-54' lists two Ipswich coins of type VII under his no. 114, the second of which bears the legend: +DAVI(D)ON:Gipe. The second D of the moneyer was presumably conjectural. The importance of the new coin (see illustration) is that for the first time the (fifth) letter, T, of the moneyer's name is preserved quite clearly on the coin . . .

The new coin was recently received from Russia, where, it seems, it was unearthed not very long ago near the town of Archangel . . . Both the striking of the coin and the general condition are better than on most specimens of the Awbridge pennies which are at the moment available for study . . .

- K.G. Bryant, DJC 1968, no. 6, (2-3), half-pl.

It is indeed interesting to find that the spelling of the moneyer's name on that coin (sic) is 'DAVIT' . . . This 'new' coin apparently from a find spot in Russia, is in fact a die duplicate of the hitherto unique coin published by me in B.N.J. XXVIII (1958) Pl. XXXI No. 10 . . .

- F. Elmore Jones, DJC 1969, no. 1, (3).

*Add.Swl. BOSARVE, Hablingbo, Gotland, Sweden, 1889.

The other day the plough of a peasant in the island of Gotland unearthed a valuable treasure in the shape of two large spiral armlets, a buckle, and a long bar used in payment, all of solid silver, together with nearly 400 silver coins. Some of the coins were Anglo-Saxon, and bore the effigy of King Ethelred. The others were German and Cufic coins. The 'find' has been purchased by the State.

- NM 4, 45 (Sept. 1889), 103.


Index of Coin Hoards/Finds (continued from part 1)

Numbers without letter prefixes refer to Thompson’s Inventory; two-letter prefixes to Brown & Dolley’s Coin Hoards. A star prefix indicates hoards/finds added to these lists. *F = single find; *U = unknown composition; *BN = banknote hoard; *Add. = continental addendum to Inventory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GF2</th>
<th>Alford</th>
<th>*139a</th>
<th>Dunamase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Archangel, Russia</td>
<td>*GD44</td>
<td>Fleet Street, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GD43</td>
<td>Berscar</td>
<td>*Add.No1</td>
<td>Foldöy, Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45a</td>
<td>Bethnal Green, London</td>
<td>ES3</td>
<td>Formby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45b</td>
<td>Bolton Percy No. 1 (formerly Ulleskelf)</td>
<td>*169a</td>
<td>Garton on the Wolds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bolton Percy No. 2</td>
<td>*WT8</td>
<td>Guinealoe beach</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bootham – see York No. 2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>57b</td>
<td>Bosarve, Sweden</td>
<td>*EU9</td>
<td>Haslingden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GD5</td>
<td>Bridlington?</td>
<td>*EP147?</td>
<td>Houghton</td>
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<td>Bridlington</td>
<td>*193b</td>
<td>Hornsen</td>
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<td>*195a</td>
<td>Hull</td>
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<tr>
<td>BN1/EZ 18</td>
<td>Charing Cross, London</td>
<td>*195b</td>
<td>Ilkley Moor</td>
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<td>F9</td>
<td>Cheddar</td>
<td>*195b</td>
<td>Kinghornie</td>
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<tr>
<td>88a</td>
<td>Chester No. 7; Lion Brewery</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>Kirkbymoorside</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN37?</td>
<td>Clapton, London</td>
<td>*F10</td>
<td>Lissycasey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93a</td>
<td>Closeburn No. 4; Croal Chapel</td>
<td>U7</td>
<td>Llantrithdy/Llantriddy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 THOMPSON'S INVENTORY AND BROWN AND DOLLEY'S COIN HOARDS (PART 2)

*CG42 London (at Sittingbourne) *F12 Pocklington
London - see Bethnal Green
Charing Cross *Add.Gel
Clapton Fleet Street
Pentonville Road Smithfield
Southwark Tower Hill
London - should be Park
Pentonville Road Street
Smithfield *Add.Fr1
Southwark *F13
Tower Hill 325
*328a Shaftesbury

*266a Meols beach No. 1 EO11 Sheffield
*266b Meols beach No. 2 Sittingbourne - see London
*266c Meols beach No. 3 *331a Skipton: Castle
*F11 Meols beach No. 4. *259b Smithfield, London.
*NU5 Milan, Michigan *NT5 South Christian, Kentucky
GG15 Mold EV7 Southwark
*Add.Fr2 Mont-de-Maison, France ER5 Spalding

*Add.Grl Naxos, Greece EP9 Temple Newsam
Newsam Green - see Oulton *U8? Thornton
*298a Otterspool 254 Tower Hill, London No. 15
ΕΠ10 Oulton - should be Newsam Green 372 Watford No. 1
 ΕΠ10 Park Street - see St Albans *F15 West Kirby
*BN2 Paylesham BP116 Westerdale Moor
308 Penicuik Whitchurch
*GG41 Pentonville Road, London 385 York No. 2: Bootham