

HENRY III

Lawrence VI *Canterbury*, Huin, 21·4 gr.
 Iohan M, 22·0 gr.
 Samuel*

London, Rauf*

Lawrence VII *Canterbury*, Henri, 22·4 gr.
 Ioan, 22·1 gr.
 Ioan Chic*
 Simon, 22·9 gr.
 Simun, 20·8 gr.

London, Elis*
 Ilger*

SCOTLAND

WILLIAM THE LION (the second coin at least posthumous?)

Burns I, Hue Walter, 21·9 gr.
 Burns IV, Hue Walter, 19·2 gr.

R. H. M. DOLLEY

A LITTLE-KNOWN SWEDISH PUBLICATION OF AN IMPORTANT FIND
 OF THIRTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLISH PENCE

ONE of the very few weaknesses of L. A. Lawrence's still fundamental study of the short-cross coinage is the small amount of space devoted to hoard evidence.¹ Admittedly the great finds from Eccles, Lisieux, and Colchester were published and dispersed before the emergence of the modern and essentially valid classification for which Lawrence himself was mainly responsible. Granted, too, that older finds such as that from Newry are recorded in a form that by modern standards appears to render them valueless—though more perhaps can be salvaged from the wreckage than seems possible at first sight. Moreover, it is only fair to add that the apathy was not all on Lawrence's part, as witness not so much the non-publication after half a century of even the short-cross coins from the great Brussels hoard, as the failure of the most persistent of Lawrence's critics to take into account a small but highly significant hoard of which a detailed publication had appeared only ten years before.²

The find in question was published in *Gotländskt Arkiv* for 1940 by förste antikvarie N. L. Rasmusson, the Director of the Royal Swedish Coin Cabinet.³ With his permission I publish a short summary of the hoard, but of course reference to the original will always be necessary for a complete assessment of the find's significance. I have also ventured to make two very slight modifications in the identifications, one of them transferring a short-cross penny from Class III to Class II*b*, and the other reattributing an unpublished German penny to precisely the area to which Dr. Rasmusson suggested that it ought to belong. The hoard consisted of 22 silver pennies, 19 of them English, and 2 small silver bars weighing just over 26 and 31 pennyweights respectively. The discovery was made in June 1938 in a potato field

¹ *Brit. Num. Journ.*, vol. xi (1915), pp. 59-100.

² *N. Circ.*, lviii (1950), pp. 367-9, 431-4, 511-14, and 571-6.

³ "Sterlingar och barrer som betalningsmedel på Gotland under 1200-talet", *Gotländskt Arkiv*, xii (1940), pp. 29-44: cf. *N.N.A.* iv (1939), p. 200.

near Norrbys in the parish of Follingbo on the outskirts of Visby on the island of Gotland. The English coins may be listed as follows:

RICHARD I

Lawrence IIb *Canterbury, Wlard* 17.3 gr.

JOHN

Lawrence Vb *London, Ilger* 22.1 gr.

HENRY III

"Short-cross"

Lawrence VII *Bury St. Edmunds, Ioan¹* 22.1 gr.

Canterbury, Henri 22.7 gr.

Ioan 22.3 gr.

Ioan Chic 22.8 gr.

Nichole 21.6 gr.

London, Giffrei 22.2 gr.

Nichole 22.9 gr.

Ricard 23.0 gr.

Terri 22.2 gr.

Lawrence VIII *Bury St. Edmunds, Ioan* 21.9 gr.

Canterbury, Willelm 22.8 gr.

" 22.8 gr.

London, Nichol 22.1 gr.

Nichole 20.7 gr.

" 23.0 gr.

"Long-cross"

Lawrence II *London, Nicole* 21.3 gr.

Lawrence III *London, Nicole* 23.4 gr.

The non-English coins were German, the unpublished imitation of an Irish penny of King John which Dr. Peter Berghaus informs me should be given to Marsberg, and recorded pennies of Corvey and Lippe, the latter a very close imitation of an English short-cross coin.

It emerges that the find is perhaps the first to be published which embraces late short-cross and early long-cross issues.² It is instructive to compare the rival classifications of Lawrence and of Parsons in this context:

<i>Lawrence</i>	.	.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Long-cross
			..	I	I	..	9	6	2
<i>Parsons</i>	.	.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Long-cross		
			..	I	..	7*	..	9	2		

* All but one "war currency"!

The total absence of his Class V, by no means a rare type, seems to suggest a fatal flaw in the Parsons classification, but is not at all remarkable if we accept the Lawrence classification which presents us

¹ Die-duplicate of the coin published by Mr. F. Elmore Jones, *Brit. Num. Journ.*, vol. xxv (1948), pp. 286-90.

² Dr. Peter Berghaus informs me that there has since been published a German find which apparently corroborates that from Gotland (*Hamburger Beiträge*, ii (1948), pp. 16-48). Unfortunately the English coins are listed by Thomsen (in 1948!), but it may still be possible to reconstruct this portion—even though the hoard has been dispersed—and further comment is accordingly deferred. Needless to say, this hoard also was ignored by Parsons in his 1950 papers.

with a find of normal pattern where the penultimate and antepenultimate types predominate, with one or two stragglers from earlier classes. One wonders, indeed, whether Parsons would not have modified his conclusions in 1950 had the Norrbys find then made the impact which it deserves upon English numismatic studies. On the other hand, the absence from the Swedish find of coins of the Rhuddlan mint may seem to suggest that Parsons and Andrew were right when they sought to assign them to the period 1211-13. Additional hoard evidence for a comparatively early date may seem to be provided by the Newry find, which contained one example at least.¹

R. H. M. DOLLEY

GODSFIELD ROW (ALRESFORD) FIND, 1871

RECENTLY there was shown at the British Museum a group of seventeen Tudor and Stuart silver coins said to have been found in 1871 by some workmen engaged in grubbing up a hedgerow at Godsfield Row, near Alresford, Hants. The hoard appears to be unpublished,² and I am now able to list it by courtesy of the present owner, who is the niece of the gentleman to whom the coins were brought. There is every reason to believe that the hoard is intact, though unfortunately the coins have been gilded and mounted in a necklace. They were found, apparently without a container, only a few yards from the spot where the year previous had been found a celebrated medieval pyx which is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. There is no reason to link the two finds—it would merely seem that the place was one that especially favoured concealment.

ENGLAND

MARY First Coinage (1553/4)

Groat: 1 (1)

ELIZABETH

Shillings: i.m. λ , 1; hand, 1; key, 1 (3)

Sixpences: i.m. acorn, 1573, 1; cinquefoil, 1575, 1; Greek cross, 1579, 1; hand, 1591, 1; tun, 1592, 1; key, 1597, 1; anchor, 1600, 1 (7)

Groat: i.m. lis, 1 (1)

Half-groats: i.m. cross-crosslet, 1; escallop, 1 (2)

CHARLES I

Shilling: Seaby 4, i.m. star, 1 (1)

IRELAND

JAMES I (Second Coinage (1605-13?))

Shillings: i.m. martlet, 1; cinquefoil, 1 (2)

(17)

R. H. M. DOLLEY

¹ Of the remaining forty-two coins recorded by Sainthill as "new" (*Num. Chron.* n.s. i (1861), pp. 204-6) not one is by a moneyer known to have struck in VII or VIII. The great majority are by moneyers unknown except in Classes I-IV, and it is almost impossible to avoid the conclusion that the short-cross element in the hoard ended with Class V.

² There is a short note on it, with no details, in the *Victoria County History, Hampshire*, iii, p. 304.