

to coins of DORIBI/CANT type and the equation proposed here seems justifiable. Only the Rodwell catalogue names the moneyer.

6. Open Cross type. Moneyer Ethelnoth. Engleheart (1820) 46.

7. Open Cross type. Moneyer Hunbearht. Engleheart (1820) 45.

8. Open Cross type. Moneyer Torhtulf.

Durrant (1847) 5 (lot purchased by Brockett) ex Engleheart (1820) 45.

Aethelbearht of Wessex (858–866)

9. Open Cross type. Moneyer Aethelgeard. Engleheart (1820) 54.

10. Open Cross type. Moneyer Ethelred. Assheton family collection ex Durrant (1847) 11 ex Engleheart (1820) 52.

11. Open Cross type. Moneyer Hunred. Durrant (1847) 12 (lot purchased by Sparkes) ex Engleheart (1820) 55.

12. Open Cross type. Moneyer Manninc.

Presumably Cuff (1854) 440 ex Rodwell (1821) 92 ex Engleheart (1820) 53. The Rodwell catalogue does not name the moneyer of the coin in lot 92, but the coin purchased by Rodwell in the 1820 sale was of the moneyer Manninc; Cuff purchased lot 92 in the Rodwell sale; and lot 440 in the Cuff sale was of this same moneyer Manninc.

Archbishop Ceolnoth of Canterbury (833–870)

13. Bust/Monogram type. Moneyer not stated but the Ruding reference is to a coin of the moneyer Wunhere. Engleheart (1820) 57.

14. Bust/Monogram type. Type and moneyer not stated in 1820 catalogue, but the Ruding reference in the Rodwell catalogue is to a coin of this type of the moneyer Wunhere, as above.

Rodwell (1821) 88 ex Engleheart (1820) 58 (first coin).

15. Open Cross type. Moneyer not stated but Ruding reference in 1820 and Rodwell catalogues is to a coin of the moneyer Hebeca.

Rodwell (1821) 87 ex Engleheart (1820) 56.

A HOARD OF ÆDELRÆD II 'LONG CROSS' PENNIES FROM BRAMDEAN COMMON, HAMPSHIRE

GARETH WILLIAMS

A parcel of nineteen late Saxon coins was discovered at Bramdean Common in Hampshire on 22 November 1997 by Mr Mark Carpenter, and a further coin of the same type discovered during subsequent archaeological investigation of the site. These coins were brought to the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum for examination on 5 February 1998. They were subsequently declared Treasure Trove, and have now been acquired by Winchester Museum. A photographic record of the coins remains at the British Museum.

The coins were largely found closely grouped, ranging from surface level to around one foot deep, with a further two or three coins found slightly to the north. All the coins are of the 'Long Cross' type of Ædelræd II, king of England, 978–1016. This type dates from c. 997–c. 1003, according to the currently accepted chronology. They were all produced by the moneyer Godric at the mint of London. The fact of all the coins being of the same type, mint and moneyer clearly indicates that they represent a single hoard, even though a few of the coins were discovered some distance from the rest. The disturbance of the soil in connection with clearance of the area in recent years probably accounts for the separation of these coins from the rest.

Archaeological investigation of the site yielded no associated finds, but did indicate more or less

continuous use of the site from the Roman period to the later Middle Ages. The site is also close to a road which is thought likely to have existed in the period at which the coins were deposited.

The coins were all struck from the same pair of dies. This suggests that the coins had come more or less directly from the mint. Normally, it would also be reasonable to suppose that they came from a single striking, especially since all the coins share a die axis of 270°. However, close examination of the reverses suggests that the coins were struck on two or more occasions. Whilst all the coins came from the same dies, wear is apparent in the reverse die on some coins but not on others. The reverse inscription reads +GO/DRIC/MOL/VND, with the groups of letters divided by the crescent terminals of the central cross. While the coins are generally well preserved (the single coin found during subsequent excavation is bent, and rather more battered than the rest, possibly as a result of modern tree-clearance on the site), there is one point on the reverse inscription which shows notable variation in quality. The three-crescent terminal of the cross between the L and the V of the mint signature is perfectly clear on eight of the coins, but completely bare on five more, suggesting that a die flaw had developed between the two striking. The remaining seven coins show some wear at this point, but it is not clear whether this represents simply

gradual wear or poor striking on the first of the two striking, or a separate striking as an intermediate phase.

No comparable patterns of wear appear on the obverse, which reads ÆDELREDREXANGLO. The weights do nothing either to confirm or dispel the suggested pattern of striking. Coins of the suggested first striking range between 1.39g and 1.55, coins of the possible intermediate striking between 1.41g and 1.55g, and coins of the final striking more closely grouped between 1.44g and 1.49g. While the upper end of the range is lowest on what is argued to be the latest group, the difference is too slight, and the overall numbers of

coins too low, for any valid statistical conclusions to be drawn.

This is interesting because it confirms what common sense would suggest – that the moneyer kept a stockpile of coins ready for exchange, rather than expecting his customer to wait while he melted down the silver which he had been given and prepared blanks on which to strike new coin. Such a 'production-line' approach seems particularly appropriate for a busy mint like London. However, the coins themselves can tell us nothing of why the depositor of the hoard should have obtained his coins from London rather than the nearby mint of Winchester.

A REVISED CHRONOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH COINAGE, 1317–1333

MARTIN ALLEN

PETER Woodhead and Ian Stewart used the recorded outputs of the London and Canterbury mints, and the representation of those mints in the Montrave hoard, to calculate that Fox class 15 was probably introduced in 1320.¹ The choice of 1 October 1317 as an arbitrary starting date for class 14, to coincide with the beginning of an accounting period, was a useful working hypothesis, with a stated error of a few months either way. Woodhead and Stewart assumed that class 13 was still in production at Durham in April 1317. The class 13 pence of Durham with the lion and lis mark of Bishop Lewis de Beaumont (1317–1333) were struck no earlier than June 1317. The writ authorizing the

supply of dies for Bishop Beaumont was issued on 1 June 1317,² and the first dies were at the exchequer on 10 June.³ The numbers of class 13 and class 14 coins of Bishop Beaumont in hoards seem to indicate that class 14 was introduced relatively early in the period between June 1317 and the inception of class 15. Table 1 shows data from five hoards, published substantially intact using the Fox classification.⁴ The 1886 Aberdeen hoard is tabulated separately, as only 9,754 coins from over 12,000 found have been adequately published.⁵ There is considerable variation in the statistics from the smaller hoards, but the predominance of class 14 pence is undeniable.

TABLE 1. Bishop Beaumont pence in hoards

<i>Hoard</i>	<i>Class 13</i>	<i>Class 14</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
Aberdeen 1983	7	15	
Aberdeen 1984	0	6	
Boyton	4	13	
Ednam	1	16	
Loch Doon	0	5	
<i>Totals</i>	12	55	1:4.6
Aberdeen 1886	9	54	1:6.0

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¹ Peter Woodhead and Ian Stewart, 'The Renfrew treasure trove, 1963', *BNJ* 35 (1966), 128–47, at pp. 129–31.

² *Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense*, edited by T.D. Hardy (4 vols., Rolls Series 62; London, 1873–8), IV, p. 156. H. Montagu, 'Further notes concerning Bishop de Bury and the Durham coinage', *NC* 3rd ser. 15 (1895), 290–300, at pp.

291–92. *Calendar of Close Rolls 1313–1318*, p. 405.

³ Public Record Office E159/96 rot. 85d. On 10 June 1317 three new pairs of dies were handed over to Bishop Beaumont's representative, in accordance with the writ of 1 June. Three used piles and four used trussels were surrendered in return.

⁴ N.J. Mayhew, 'The Aberdeen, St Nicholas Street, hoards of 1983 and 1984', *BNJ* 58 (1988), 40–68. Derek Allen, 'The Boyton find of coins of Edward I and II', *NC* 5th ser. 16 (1936).