

each coin, implying contemporaneity of production, lends credence to interpreting the new coin as struck by a Roger W at Canterbury. It is possible that one of these moneyers is the Archbishop's moneyer named Roger who is referred to in Pipe Rolls for 1172-3 and 1174-5.⁵

A PROBABLE SHORT CROSS PURSE HOARD FROM DUMFRIESSHIRE

N.M.McQ. HOLMES

THIS group of six coins was found by Mr Patrick Langan of Dumfries, while metal-detecting at Bush Moor, near Bush of Craigs, in October 2002. The coins were found within an area of diameter approximately twenty feet, all at a depth of about nine inches below the surface of a field of stubble, and the finder declared himself confident that there were no further coins in the vicinity, at least pending disturbance caused by future ploughing. Although it can not be stated categorically that these six coins belonged to a hoard, their geographical proximity and similarity of date render this highly probable. For this reason they were claimed as Treasure Trove, and have been acquired by Dumfries Museum.

The group comprised five English short cross pennies and a Scottish sterling of Alexander II. The latter is generally accepted as having been struck between about 1235 and 1249, and the latest English coins, of class VIIc, are now placed within the period c.1236-40. The earliest possible date of concealment of the hoard must therefore be considered to be 1236, and since no long cross coins were present, it may be surmised that it had taken place by soon after 1247.

Only eight short cross period hoards have previously been recorded from Scotland, and of these only that from Dun Lagaidh, Lochbroom, Ross and Cromarty, recovered during the course of an archaeological excavation in 1968, has been satisfactorily catalogued. The published report on this find summarised what is known about the others, all found during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.¹ The only omission from the list was the group of four short cross pennies from graves in the churchyard at Holywood, Dumfriesshire, in 1904,² although these may or may not have belonged to a hoard. Since the Dun Lagaidh report may not be easily accessible outside Scotland, the hoards are summarised again in an appendix to this paper.

The large hoard found at Tom a' Bhuraich, Aberdeenshire, in 1822³ is reported to have comprised several hundred coins, all now lost, and that from Keith, Banffshire (1881)⁴ many more than the thirty-two coins recorded, but some of the other recorded Scottish finds have, like Bush Moor, contained only a handful of coins and are likely to represent the contents of purses. This, and the fact that in every case but one (Baddingsgill, Peeblesshire, 1834), most or all of the coins were English, supports the present writer's assertion that the use of coins as money was widespread throughout Scotland in the early thirteenth century, and that the predominance of English coins over Scottish was as pronounced at that time as in the much better documented Edwardian period.⁵

⁵ *Pipe Roll 19 Henry II* (London, 1895), p. 87; *Pipe Roll 21 Henry II* (London, 1897), p. 218. William Urry muddled the moneyers' names in connection with certain Pipe Roll entries; he erroneously stated that Roger, the Archbishop's moneyer, accounts for the chattels of the Flemings and foreign merchants, *Canterbury Under The Angevin Kings* (London, 1967), p. 116. The Pipe Rolls entries concerning Roger relate to his debts for an assize (cf. *BMC Henry II*, p. cxix).

Acknowledgement: I am most grateful to Martin Allen for checking my identifications of the English pennies and correcting one misattribution.

¹ E. Barlow and A. Robertson, 'The Dun Lagaidh Hoard of Short Cross Sterlings', *Glasgow Archaeological Journal* 3 (1974), 78-81.

² J. Williams, 'Coin Finds and Hoards from Dumfriesshire and Galloway', *NCirc* 78 (1970), 288-9, 331-3, 388-9, 442-4, 491-3, at p. 333.

³ R.H.M. Dolley, 'The Date of the Medieval Coin-Hoard from Tom A' Bhuraich in Aberdeenshire', *PSAS* 95 (1961-2), 241-48.

⁴ G. Gordon, 'Notice of a Hoard of Silver Coins Discovered in Banffshire, . . .', *PSAS* 16 (1881-2), 431-3; E. Burns, 'Notes on the Hoard of Coins Discovered in Banffshire. . .', as above, 433-6.

⁵ N.M.McQ. Holmes, 'The Evidence of Finds for the Circulation and Use of Coinage in Medieval Scotland', *PSAS* forthcoming

It is the presence of the Alexander II sterling which marks out the Bush Moor hoard from all the others, since it is the first time that one of these very rare coins has turned up in a Scottish hoard.

LIST OF COINS

All are sterlings / pennies

Scotland

Alexander II class b, Pieres, Roxburgh 1.26 g

England

Short cross

Vb1/Va2, Ricard, Lincoln	1.18 g
VIIa1/VId, Ilger, London	1.04 g
VIIb3, Roger, Canterbury	1.19 g
VIIc1, Giffrei, London	1.02 g
VIIc1(?), Ledulf, London	1.10 g

APPENDIX: OTHER SHORT CROSS HOARDS
FROM SCOTLAND**Dun Hiadin, Tiree (1787)**

'Several ounces' of coins, all English, of which forty are in the British Museum.

Metcalf 26, no. 14.⁶

Thompson 136, no. 358.⁷

R.H.M. Dolley, 'A Note on the Chronology of some Published and Unpublished 'Short Cross' Finds from the British Isles', *BNJ* 29 (1958–9), 297–321, at pp. 318–19.

Tom a'Bhuraich (Garchory), Strathdon, Aberdeenshire (1822)

'Several hundred' pennies, cut halfpennies and farthings, English, Scottish and Irish, none now traceable.

Metcalf 25, no. 13.

Thompson 62, no. 169, and 137, no. 361.

R.H.M. Dolley, as in n.3.

Baddingsgill, Peeblesshire (1834)

Nine pennies of William the Lion and one English. Metcalf recorded that these coins were in the possession of Lord Stewartby, who has confirmed that he owns what he believes to be coins from this hoard.

Metcalf 25, no. 8

Thompson 114, no. 304.

Glenchamber Moss, New Luce, Wigtownshire (1859)

Five English pennies, no longer traceable.

Metcalf 25, no. 10.

Thompson 108, no. 285.

Lewinshope Farm, Selkirkshire (1865)

Unknown number of coins, apparently all English; none now traceable.

Metcalf 25, no. 9

Thompson 83–84, no. 232.

⁶ D.M. Metcalf, 'The Evidence of Scottish Coin Hoards for Monetary History', in *Coinage in Medieval Scotland*, edited by D.M. Metcalf (BAR British Series 45), Oxford, 1977, 1–60.

⁷ J.D.A. Thompson. *Inventory of British Coin Hoards A.D. 600–1500* (RNS Special Publication 1), Oxford, 1956.

Coldhome Farm, Keith, Banffshire (1881)

Two pennies of William the Lion and thirty English recorded, but the hoard is said to have comprised 'eighty to a hundred' coins; none is now traceable.

Metcalf 25, no. 12.

Gordon and Burns, as in n.4.

Holywood churchyard, Dumfriesshire (1904)

Four short cross pennies found 'in graves', no longer traceable.

Metcalf 25, no. 11.

Williams, as in n.2.

Dun Lagaidh, Lochbroom, Ross and Cromarty (1968)

One penny and one cut halfpenny of William the Lion, together with fourteen English pennies and eight cut half-pennies, found during the excavation of a fortified site.

Metcalf 26, no. 15.

Barlow and Robertson, as in n.1.

EDWARD BOAR'S HEAD HALFPENCE

LORD STEWARTBY

IN 1937 Blunt argued¹ that the rare Edwardian coins, as type XXII of Edward IV but from dies on which the mintmark sun-and-rose (SR) had been overpunched with a boar's head (BH), should be attributed to the brief nominal reign of Edward V (April–June 1483), the use of the BH, the personal badge of Richard of Gloucester, being seen as marking Richard's appointment as Protector in early May 1483. This view was to hold the field with most students for more than fifty years until Mr Webb Ware, in a paper read to the Society on 23 June 1987, demonstrated that the overmarking of Edwardian SR dies with BH must have taken place after the accession of Richard III, and that some early SR dies for angels and groats in Richard's own name were also overmarked with BH in the same way. The implication of this is that the dies were altered for an administrative purpose rather than a political one.

Although Mr Webb Ware's paper is as yet unpublished, he has generously allowed others to draw upon its contents. Accordingly, a summary of the evidence of the angels has been included by Woodhead in the Schneider *Sylloge*. The most unequivocal demonstration that some Edwardian dies remained in use unaltered after Richard's accession lies in the existence of muled angels, one from Edward dies with the obverse unaltered but the reverse with R over E by the mast (*BNJ* 24, Pl. I, 1), and another from a Richard BH obverse and an unaltered Edward reverse (*BNJ* 24, Pl. I, 4).

The pattern of die-linkage among groats leads to the same conclusion as the angels. Some reverse dies of type XXII groats are also found paired with type I (SR) obverse dies in Richard's name, but none of them is known to have been used with an Edward BH obverse. On the other hand, no reverse die used for Edward BH groats is also found with a Richard type I obverse, but some occur on Richard's type II groats with mintmark BH. Like the angels, the groats thus show that the alteration of the mintmark on Edwardian dies of type XXII from SR to BH must have taken place after the first use of SR dies in Richard's name, probably, as Webb Ware has suggested, following the indenture of 20 July with Robert Brackenbury.

In addition to Edward BH angels and groats, long well-known, Blunt was able to publish a halfgroat and penny with BH over SR. It is now possible to add the BH Edward halfpenny – not a surprise, since after groats these were the commonest London silver coins of the period. The two specimens known to me are illustrated on Plate 13. **Plate 13, 3** was acquired by me on the London market in the 1970s; **Plate 13, 4**, in the possession of Messrs Baldwin, is illustrated by their kind permission. Both specimens show the characteristic 'propellor' pellets on the reverse.

¹ C.E. Blunt, 'The Coinage of Edward V with some Remarks on the Later Issues of Edward IV', *BNJ* 22 (1934–7), 213–24. Mr Blunt saw the specimen **Plate 13, 3** and agreed with the attribution here proposed.