

name, as on most of the York coins, the most likely reconstruction is starting above the head with the quatrefoil as the initial cross E[VSTACIV]S, as on the Eustace-Knight issue, or E[ISTAOH]V]S, as on the Eustace-Lion coinage.

The reverse inscription is mainly or entirely composed of symbols, as on the Lozenge Sceptre, Two Figures, Eustace-Lion, Robert-Horseman and Bearded Bust types. The symbols are a triangle or inverted shield and a pierced mullet, divided by the same dimpled bar symbol that occurs on the obverse, and which is often repeated between other symbols on the Two Figures, Eustace-Lion (b) and Bearded Bust types. The alignment of the dimpled bars with the ends of the arms of the cross or saltire in these types shows that it is normally a decorative feature rather than a letter. Although the pair of crescents beside one of the dimpled bars on the new coin gives the impression of a reversed letter B, this may not have been intended. If this is the letter B it might stem from the beginning of the mint name *Eboracum* (York).

I have argued elsewhere that these York Ornamental types all belong to the period c.1145–54, and that the Flag type was probably the first and certainly the most prolific issue of this period.²⁰ The Wisegonta types also seem early, while the remaining issues, including the new one, appear to date to the period c.1148–54. Most of the coins of this later period (especially the Two Figure, Eustace-Lion and Robert-Horseman issues) come from the Cattal (Yorks.) hoard of 1684, which accounts for the heavy die-linking among them. The Lozenge Sceptre, Feathered-Saltire, Bearded Bust and Thistle types may well have been absent from Cattal because they were slightly earlier than these other types, but later than the Flag type which shares the profile bust design. On this chronology we could tentatively date the new Thistle type c.1148–50. Although I have suggested that the Two Figures type represents Stephen and his son Prince Eustace,²¹ whom Stephen was promoting as his heir, and who had been present in York c.1150, it does not follow that the Eustace named on the Eustace-Knight, Eustace-Lion and possibly this new type was also the Prince, for the unique specimen of the Eustace-Lion (a) type expands the name as Eustace Fitz John, a local magnate.

TWELVE PENNIES OF HENRY II FROM THE THORPE THEWLES HOARD

T.C.R. CRAFTER

THE Dorman Museum in Middlesbrough possesses twelve pennies of the *Cross-and-Crosslets* coinage of Henry II that are the residual element of a hoard of 98 pennies discovered in a sand-pit in the village of Thorpe Thewles in 1932.¹ This hoard was previously recorded as ‘near Middlesbrough’.² All twelve coins have been identified as far as each specimen permits and all are illustrated (Fig. 1).

Hoard evidence for the *Cross-and-Crosslets* coinage is skewed by the preponderance of finds from southern England, and it is to be regretted that only such a modest element remains extant from this northern hoard. The hoards from Bramham Moor in Yorkshire (found before 1756) and Outchester in Northumberland (1817) are known to have contained *Cross-and-Crosslets* coins, but both are deficient in substantial details.³

²⁰ M. Blackburn, ‘Coinage and currency’, in *The Anarchy of King Stephen's Reign*, ed. E. King (Oxford, 1994), pp. 146–205, at pp. 182–7.

²¹ Blackburn, as in n. 20, pp. 186–7.

Acknowledgements: I am grateful to Bill Lean for bringing these coins to my attention and providing the photographs of the coins and to Louise Harrison of the Dorman Museum for the details of the bottle mentioned in note 1.

¹ Dorman Museum, D1932/57. The find is recorded in the Museum Curator's Report for 14 November 1932 in *Proceedings of Middlesbrough Town Council 1932–3*. The hoard was submitted for inspection by the curator, H.W. Elgee, and described as ‘98 pennies of Henry II’. A glass bottle was found in the same location as the coins and is mentioned in the Report in the same context; the vessel remains in the museum collection and is an eighteenth-century sack bottle.

² T.C.R. Crafter, ‘A re-examination of the classification and chronology of the *Cross-and-Crosslets* Type of Henry II’, *BNJ* 68 (1998), pp. 42–63 at p. 60, Table 14, no. 28b. The breakdown of classes of the coins from the hoard given in the table is amended by the identifications here.

³ M. Allen, ‘English coin hoards, 1158–1544’, *BNJ* 72 (2002), pp. 24–84, at p. 46 no. 7, and p. 47 no. 11.

Although it is difficult to draw inferences from such a residual portion of the hoard, the presence of the coin of Class E of London is conspicuous. Since none of the coins were identified prior to this paper, it is reasonable to assume that the sample has not undergone a process of distillation and, therefore, that the extant specimens are a representative sample of the whole. Coins of Class E are scarce in comparison with Class F and the occurrence of a specimen in the hoard enables a tentative *terminus post quem* to be postulated of 1170. In this regard it is probable that the hoard from Thorpe Thewles parallels a number of hoards from southern England and belongs to a spate of hoarding activity associated with the rebellion of 1173–4 against Henry II. The content of the hoards from West Meon in Hampshire and Brackley in Northamptonshire indicates that both were deposited c.1173/4, the latter with heavy representation of East Anglian mint coins conceivably carried as an aggregate from that sphere of the conflict.⁴ In the north, King William the Lion of Scotland launched an incursion into Northumberland enticed by the promise of Henry II's sons that the county would be ceded to the Scottish kingdom. William's force penetrated south as far as Prudhoe Castle, thirty miles north-west of Thorpe Thewles; while the castellan Odelin d'Umfranville hastened to Yorkshire where a relief force was mustered by the sheriff Robert de Stuteville, the garrison withstood the assault of the Scots army and William withdrew to Alnwick.⁵ Nevertheless, whether the concealment of the hoard from Thorpe Thewles is to be associated with the disturbances of 1174 must remain undecided.

Summary

A summary of the hoard in the *Inventory* format might be as follows:

THORPE THEWLES, Cleveland, 1932

98 *AR* English: Deposit 1170 × 1180 (c.1174?)

ENGLAND (98 pennies)

Henry II, *Cross-and-Crosslets* Type: 6 Class A, 1 Class B, 3 Class C, 1 Class E, 1 A/C mule, 86 of uncertain class.

Bury St. Edmunds (1) – B, 1; Canterbury (1) – A, 1; Lincoln (2) – A, 1; C, 1; London (3) – A, 1; C, 1; E, 1; Norwich (1) – C, 1; Thetford (1) – A, 1; York (1) – A, 1; Uncertain (2) – A, 1; A/C3, 1.

Discovery and Deposition: Found in a sand-pit at Thorpe Thewles in 1932. Twelve coins from the find are preserved in the Dorman Museum, Middlesbrough (D1932/57): the entire hoard appears to have been acquired by the museum but the remainder of the coins are no longer extant in its collections.

CATALOGUE

Die-identities are given in the Catalogue with reference to *BMC* and *FEJ Photographs*.⁶ For the coins of Lincoln reference is additionally made to study by H. Mossop.⁷ Coin number 12 is a Class A/C3 mule and deserves special mention. Two die duplicates languished without identification in the collection of the late F. Elmore Jones, and it is frustrating that with the die-duplicate from Thorpe Thewles the three do not serve to illuminate each other.⁸ From examining each of the three individually, the mint signature seems to consist of four letters; it should be readable from all three, but it nonetheless defies comprehension and must remain in doubt.

⁴ M.M. Archibald and B.J. Cook, *English Medieval Coin Hoards: 1, Cross-and-Crosslets, Short Cross and Long Cross Hoards* (London: British Museum Occasional Paper 87, 2001), pp. 4 and 8.

⁵ Roger of Howden, *Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi*, ed. W. Stubbs, vol. 1 (London: Rolls Series, 1867), pp. 65–6. William of Newburgh, *Historia Regum Anglicarum*, ed. R. Howlett in *Chronicles of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II and Richard I*, vol. 1 (London: Rolls Series, 1884), pp. 181–2. *Jordan Fantomes's Chronicle*, ed. and trans. R.C. Johnston (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1981), pp. 122–9, lines 1649 ff.

⁶ D.F. Allen, *A Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum: The Cross-and-Crosslets ('Tealby') Type of Henry II* (London, 1951), abbr. *BMC*. *Photographs of Coins from the F. Elmore Jones Collection* (London: A.H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, 1983), abbr. *FEJ Photographs*.

⁷ H. Mossop, *The Lincoln Mint c.890–1279* (Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Corbitt and Hunter, 1970).

⁸ *FEJ Photographs* 36/10–11. Working from the photographs is not ideal, but the current whereabouts of these coins is not known; the two coins were sold at Glendining (London) Auction 13 April 1983, lot 1191 (part) and there described as 'Bury St Edmunds or London'.

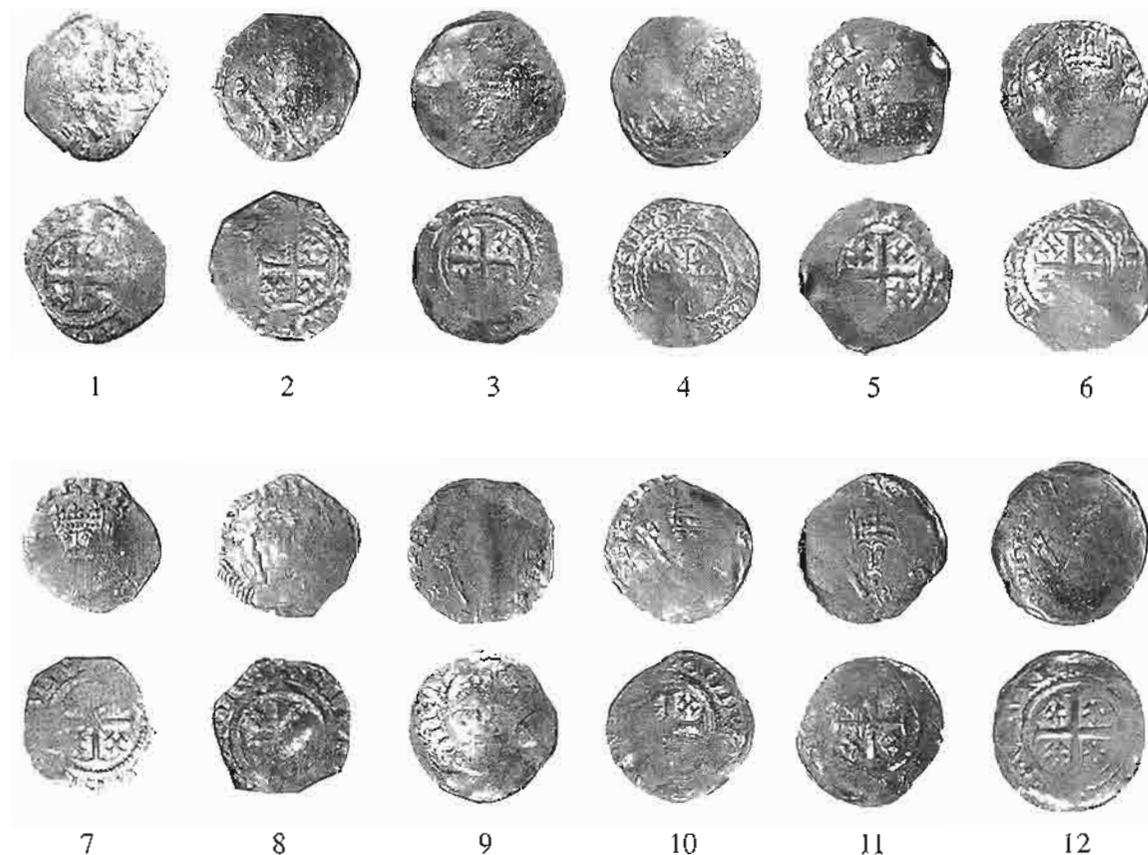


Fig. 1. Twelve pennies from the Thorpe Thewles hoard.

N ^o .	Class	Obv.	Rev.	Identification, legend readings, and references	Die-Axis	Wt (g)
1	B1	[+hÉN]RIR[EX]Λ[N]	+h[ENR]I:O[N:S:EDM:]	Bury St Edmunds, Henri Die duplicate <i>BMC</i> 19–23 and <i>FEJ Photographs</i> 13/20.	345°	1.14
2	A2	+hEN[RIR]EX[ΛNG]	+R[IC]ΛD:ON:M[:LΛN]	Canterbury, Ricard M Die duplicate <i>BMC</i> 147–8 and <i>FEJ Photographs</i> 17/13.	20°	1.43
3	C3	[]R[]R[]	[+R]ΛV[É]N:O[N:LIN]OL	Lincoln, Raven Reverse from the same die as <i>BMC</i> 423–4a (H. Mossop, <i>The Lincoln Mint</i> , Plate 90 nos 15–17) and as <i>FEJ Photographs</i> 25/7.	225°	1.46
4	A	[+hENR]IREX[ΛNGL]	[+R]ΛVLF:[ON:]LINC	Lincoln, Raulf Die duplicate <i>BMC</i> 407 (H. Mossop, <i>The Lincoln Mint</i> , Plate 89 no. 25).	180°	1.14
5	E	+hEN[RIRE]	+P[]E[RE]S:ON:LVN]	London, Pieres Die duplicate <i>FEJ Photographs</i> 28/12–13.	45°	1.47

<i>N^o</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Identification, legend readings, and references</i>	<i>Die-Axis</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
6	A2	London, Pieres Me Obv. +hENRIREXΛN[GL] Rev. +PIRE[S:ME:]ON:LVN Die duplicate <i>BMC</i> 541–2 and <i>FEJ Photographs</i> 28/26.	45°	1.44
7	C	London, moneyer uncertain Obv. [+hE]NRI:R[] Rev. []REI[:ON]:LV The moneyer's name is either Gefferi, Goddefrei or Hunfrei.	225°	1.44
8	C3	Norwich, Ricard Obv. +hENRI:R[:Æ] Rev. +RILÆR[T:ON:]NOR: Die duplicate <i>BMC</i> 650 (listed under Herbert) and <i>FEJ Photographs</i> 31/25.	70°	1.39
9	A2	Thetford, Turstain Obv. +hE]NRIREXΛ]N[GL] Rev. [+TVRSTEIN:]OVI:T[EFF:] Die duplicate <i>BMC</i> 723 and <i>FEJ Photographs</i> 33/8.	300°	1.44
10	A	York, Godwin Obv. +hENRI[REXΛNGL] Rev. +GODW[IN:ON:EVERW] Die duplicate <i>BMC</i> 785 and <i>FEJ Photographs</i> 34/29.	0°	1.46
11	A	Uncertain mint and moneyer Obv. [+hENRIR]EX[ΛN]GL Rev. <i>Illegible</i> Die-axis uncertain owing to the illegibility of the reverse.	?	1.48
12	A/C3	Uncertain mint and moneyer Obv. +hENRIR[EXΛNGL] Rev. []:ON: []V[]N Die duplicate <i>FEJ Photographs</i> 36/10–11. This coin is discussed in the main text.	340°	1.42

ROBERT VI

LORD STEWARTBY

ALL but one of the London and Canterbury moneyers of Short Cross class VII feature in the official records of Henry III in respect of their connection with the coinage. The sole exception is Robert VI, whose name appears (as ROBERT.VI) on a single Canterbury reverse die of early class VIIc. His coins, which are extremely rare, are of the variety designated VIIcA by North and VIIc1 by Mass, and attributable to the late 1230s.¹ Mass did not himself possess a specimen, and the one illustrated by him (*SCBI* 56, no. 2078) was incorrectly stated to be from the Naxos hoard: its actual pedigree is ex Brand, ex R. Carlyon-Britton.

So far as I am aware no attempt has hitherto been made to identify Robert VI. The purpose of this note is to suggest a possible candidate. In the Close Roll for 1237 is the following entry,² witnessed by the king at Ospringe, near Faversham, on 11 June:

Mandatum est custodi vinorum de Faversham* quod duo dolia vini capta ad opus regis de Roberto vinetario de Cantuaria que sunt in custodia sua eidem Roberto reddi faciat.

(The keeper of wines at Faversham is instructed to procure that the two doles of wine taken from Robert the vintner of Canterbury for the king's use, and which are in his keeping, be returned to the said Robert.)

¹ M.R. Allen suggests c.1236–c.1240 (*SCBI* 56, p. 12).

² *Close Roll 21 Henry III*, p. 452.