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## A STERLING OF DAVID I BY THE MONEYER WILLIAM AT CARLISLE

N.M.McQ. HOLMES

THE coin discussed and illustrated below (Fig. 1) was found by a metal-detectorist at Kirkcudbright, Dumfries and Galloway, in 2015, and subsequently acquired by the Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright.<sup>1</sup> It may be described as follows:

David I (1136–53), silver sterling/penny by the moneyer William at Carlisle

*Obv.*: † DĀ[ ]; legend commences at 9 o'clock and ends with what appears to be just a series of curves and pellets; crowned bust right with sceptre.

*Rev.*: [ ]LEM:ON[ ]ĒAR; short cross fleury; a stalk in each angle, not touching the middle of the cross; those in the second and fourth angles have a pellet at the tip.

20.0 mm diameter; 1.33 g; 180°.

The coin is slightly buckled, but mostly well struck for an issue of this period.



Fig. 1. Sterling of David I from Kirkcudbright

The moneyer William (Wilealme, Willem, Wilelm) is known to have struck coins at Carlisle in the names of both Stephen of England ('Watford' type) and David I's son, Earl Henry (Stewart type II, with cross fleury reverse).<sup>2</sup> It has been suggested that the coins in Stephen's name were in fact issued by David under the terms of the first Treaty of Durham,<sup>3</sup> but this appears to be the first definitely recorded specimen of a coin in the name of David by this moneyer, and the first with this reverse type.

The most common reverse design on the whole series of David's sterlings comprises a cross fleury with a pellet in each angle. The addition of stalks in the angles is much less common, but examples are illustrated by Stewart.<sup>4</sup> None of these exactly matches the design on this coin, however. There are three coins of David I with a similar reverse design in the collections of the National Museum of Scotland,<sup>5</sup> but the stalks on these are much shorter and thinner, and the legends on both sides are blundered. An almost exact parallel, however, is to be found on a sterling of Malcolm IV, with facing bust on the obverse, published in *Coin Register* 2015,<sup>6</sup> and acquired by NMS per Treasure Trove. The moneyer and mint responsible for this coin are unknown, since the reverse legend is illegible.

Mattinson and Cherry have suggested that David I and Earl Henry began striking coins in their own names at the Carlisle mint from about 1141,<sup>7</sup> these being the issues by the moneyer Ricard with reverse type of a cross with pellet in annulet in each angle. The name of William reappears on the coins of Earl Henry with the reverse type of cross fleury with nothing in the angles, and there is an unconfirmed suggestion that one of these coins may actually have borne David's name.<sup>8</sup> It is not clear where this newly discovered coin could have fitted into the

<sup>1</sup> Exact details of the findspot are retained by the Scottish Treasure Trove Unit (TT 112/16).

<sup>2</sup> Stewart 1967, 132.

<sup>3</sup> Mattinson and Cherry 2013, 104.

<sup>4</sup> Stewart 1967, 4, Fig. 1.

<sup>5</sup> Burns 1887, vol. 1, pp. 18–19, nos. 18–20; Stewart 1967, type IIb.

<sup>6</sup> Allen (ed.) 2015, 316 and Pl. 15, no. 128.

<sup>7</sup> Mattinson and Cherry 2013, 107–8.

<sup>8</sup> Mattinson and Cherry 2013, 109.

series, but the fact that a very similar reverse die was used on a coin of Malcolm IV suggests that it may have come right at the end of David's Carlisle coinage.

The coin will be claimed as Treasure Trove. Its current day book number is TTDB 2016/016.

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## THE OUTCHESTER HOARD, 1817

T.C.R. CRAFTER

IN February 1817 an important late twelfth-century coin hoard was found at Outchester in the parish of Bamburgh, Northumberland. Hitherto only meagre details about the discovery of the Outchester hoard, its size and modern deposition have been available.<sup>1</sup> Over sixty years ago Derek Allen was able to connect thirty-two coins in the British Museum with the hoard. This note utilises unpublished sources in The National Archives (TNA) and the Central Archives of the British Museum (BMCA) to further our knowledge of the hoard.

### Discovery

The hoard was discovered in a field on Outchester Farm by James and John Craigs, two brothers working as surveyors on the farms in the hamlets of Outchester and Spindleston.<sup>2</sup> The farms were part of the Northern Estates of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, which had been granted by the Crown in 1735. The estates had formerly been those of James Radclyffe, third earl of Derwentwater, which had been forfeited after his attainder in 1716. The Craigs brothers had been employed by John Dinning, the Hospital's local agent. It is probable that the hoard was discovered during remedial work and specific improvements to Outchester Farm, which the tenant, Richard Cockburn, understood would be made when he took lease of it on 12 May 1816 and which were completed by July 1817.<sup>3</sup>

Shortly after the Craigs brothers discovered the hoard, Dinning wrote to inform his superiors, Joseph Forster and Thomas Wailes, the Receivers of the Northern Estates of Greenwich Hospital, whose office was in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Dinning evidently enclosed a few coins with his initial letter. Forster and Wailes requested that Dinning collect all of the coins including 'those already found and disposed of by the men', authorized moderate expenses if a further search was necessary, and asked him send the whole find to them.<sup>4</sup> Receiving no reply, Forster and Wailes wrote to Dinning again on 4 March 1817:

<sup>1</sup> Allen 1951, xlix–lii; Thompson 1956, no. 299; Metcalf 1977, 24, no. 5; Allen 2002, 47, no. 11.

<sup>2</sup> See the second block quotation; for the fact that the hoard was found in a field, see n.4 below.

<sup>3</sup> TNA, ADM 79/59, 'A report on the View of the Greenwich Hospital Estates in the Counties of Cumberland, Northumberland and Durham: made by Order of the Commissioners and Governors of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich in the months of June & July, 1817', pp. 413–14.

<sup>4</sup> TNA, ADM 65/133, 26 Feb. 1817, Forster and Wailes marked 'Private' [to Dinning]. Dinning's initial letter about the hoard may have contained additional details about the circumstances of its discovery, but neither this, nor any of Dinning's other letters are extant, however. TNA, ADM 66/89, pp. 14–16, 8 Mar. 1817, Forster and Wailes to Dyer, states that Dinning's initial letter was dated 25 Feb. 1817 and that it stated that the hoard was found in a field.