

Few hoards deposited during the Short Cross period are known from Scotland. Eight in all have been recorded, and most of these were discovered many years ago and were not adequately published. Most of the coins contained in them seem to have been English rather than Scottish. The hoard found at Dun Lagaidh, Lochbroom, Ross and Cromarty, in 1968 comprised sixteen English pennies and eight cut halfpennies along with just one of each of William the Lion.⁴ The hoard found at Coldhome Farm, Keith, in 1881 was mostly dispersed without examination, but of the coins that were recovered thirty were English and only two Scottish.⁵ This pattern seems to have been repeated in several other hoards, with only that found at Baddingsgill, Peeblesshire, in 1834 breaking the trend. This seems to have comprised nine pennies of William the Lion and only one English equivalent.⁶ The scattered hoard found at Bush Moor, Dumfriesshire, between 2002 and 2004 is likely to have been a slightly later deposit, as it contained one coin of Alexander II, but the other eight were all English issues.⁷ This hoard from Old Caverton, though small, is thus of some note as comprising entirely Scottish issues.

The coins have been claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 181/15) and are awaiting allocation at the time of writing. The Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, has submitted a bid to acquire them.

LIST OF COINS

		<i>Wt. (g)</i>
1	Obv.: †WILĒLMV·SR/X. Rev.: RÆVL·ONROCC, 4 × 6-pointed stars.	1.32
2	Obv.: ...ĒLM..... Rev.: †RÆ[]ONR[]. Possibly from same dies as 1. Incomplete, damaged and corroded.	1.01
3–6	Obv.: †LGRĒIWILÆO, head type 1 / Rev.: †hVEWÆLTER·ON, 4 × 6-pointed stars. All from same pair of dies. All slightly bent/buckled.	1.39, 1.38, 1.38, 1.36

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MEDIEVAL COIN HOARDS FROM CUMBRIA

CARL SAVAGE

THIS article discusses eight unpublished medieval hoards from Cumbria. It also revises the identification records of three previously published hoards. The coin hoards discussed in this paper range from the Short Cross period (1180–1247) to the later years of Edward III's reign (1327–77).

⁴ Barlow and Robertson 1974; Bateson 1989, 172.

⁵ Gordon 1881–82.

⁶ Thompson 1956, 114, hoard 304.

⁷ Holmes 2004 and 2009.

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Many Cumbrian coin hoards have already been published, for example Abbeytown (Holme Cultram), Beaumont, Blencogo and Skinburness, Calder Abbey, Derwentwater (St Kentigerns Church), Grasmere (Pennyrock), Maryport and Wigton, Natland, and Rickerby (Stanwix).¹ For other hoards only scant records survive, making an in-depth discussion difficult. Among these hoards are the finds from Beetham, Burgh Marsh, Bowness and Sandsfield, Kirkhouse, and Urswick.² At the time of writing there have been twenty-six hoards from Cumbria that fall into the period 1066–1544. Table 1 summarizes these hoards, based on their known or estimated dates of deposition.

TABLE 1. Summary of coin hoards in Cumbria

<i>Period</i>	<i>No. of hoards</i>
Norman (1066–1158)	1
Short Cross (1180–1247)	3
Edwardian (1279–1351)	6
Edwardian (1279–1351)?	2
1351–1412	8
1351–1412?	3
1412–1464/5	1
1464/5–1544	2

Short Cross hoards (1180–1247)

North Carnforth area, 2008

The North Carnforth Area hoard was discovered by a local metal detectorist in 2008 in the grounds of what is now Hollins Farm holiday park, Arnside, Cumbria. The hoard contains thirty-four silver coins, ranging from Short Cross class 1b1 (1180–*c.*1182) to class 4b (*c.*1200–04), including a Mass class 1 penny from the Rhuddlan mint. The date of the hoard's deposition has been estimated to *c.*1200–05, based on the latest coins present (in this case class 4b), and the absence of coins from the common class 5 (1204/5–*c.*1210), which were the result of a partial recoinage initiated by King John in 1204/5.³ The denominations represented in the hoard are thirty-three pennies (97%) and one cut halfpenny (3%). Twelve coins (35%) were minted in London, eleven (32%) from Canterbury, four (12%) are from York, two from Winchester and one coin each of Carlisle, Lincoln, Northampton, Rhuddlan and Worcester. The hoard was declared Treasure (2008 T695) and acquired by Kendal Museum.⁴

¹ North 1975 (Abbey Town); Ferguson and Keary 1886 (Beaumont); Savage 2016 (Blencogo and Skinburness); Parker 1914 (Calder Abbey); Collingwood 1904 (Derwentwater); *Coin Hoards V* (1979), hoard no. 292 (Grasmere); Savage 2015 (Maryport and Wigton); Marsh 1996 (Natland); Richardson and McCarthy 1991 (Rickerby). The Calder Abbey hoard was originally housed in Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery but the coins were stolen in the 1960s.

² Metcalf 1960 lists one coin of Edward the Confessor and two of William the Conqueror from the Beetham hoard presented to the Society of Antiquaries by a Mr Revelly. The size and contents of the hoard are unknown but Allen 2012 (Appendix E, no. 104) lists the hoard as containing more than 100 coins. The Burgh Marsh hoard is listed in Allen 2002 (no. 92) as having contained 'several pounds weight' of silver and dating to the Edwardian period (1279–1351). Ferguson and Keary 1886 briefly discuss both the Bowness and Sansfield hoards, alongside the Beaumont hoard, and today only nine coins from the Sansfield hoard and forty-three of the Beaumont hoard survive in Tullie House Museum in Carlisle. The Kirkhouse hoard was reported in the *Cumberland Pacquet* on 7 Sept. 1779 and was said to have contained 200 coins of Edward I in an earthenware jar (the author is grateful to Dennis Perriam for this information). Collingwood 1926 notes the discovery of the Urswick hoard as having consisted of more than thirty silver coins from the reign of Edward III.

³ Mass 2001, 34; Stewart 1989, 39

⁴ The hoard was originally identified by Dr Dot Boughton and Dr Barrie Cook, and further details are available online via the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) website: <www.finds.org.uk>.

LIST OF COINS

England (33): Henry II–John pennies (Mass 2001 classification):

Canterbury (11): 3ab2, Coldwine, 1.05 g; 4a, Ulard (2), 1.37 g, 1.43 g; 4b, Goldwine, 1.35 g; 4b, Meinir, 1.39 g; 4b, Reinaud, 1.11 g; 4b, Roberd (2), 1.43 g, 1.15 g; 4b, Ulard (3), 1.42 g, 1.37 g, 1.42 g; *Carlisle* (1): 1b2, Alain, 1.03 g; *Lincoln* (1): 1b1, Will D F, 1.39 g; *London* (12): 1b1, Alain, 1.42 g; 1b1, Reinald, 1.08 g; 1b2, Pieres, 0.99 g; 1c, Gefrei, 1.44 g; 1c, Gilbert, 1.10 g; 1c, Pieres (2), 1.35 g, 1.17 g; 3ab1, Stivene, 1.14 g; 4a, Stivene, 1.05 g; 4b, Henri (2), 1.36 g, 1.46 g; 4b, Ricard, 1.45 g; *Northampton* (1): 1b1, Reinald, 0.75 g; *Winchester* (2): 3ab2, Adam, 1.43 g; 4a, Willelm 1.14 g; *Worcester* (1): 1b1, Godwine, 1.21 g; *York* (3): 1b1, Alain, 1.44 g; 4a, Hue, 1.12 g; 4b, Davi, 1.05 g.

Henry II cut halfpenny (1): *York*: 1b1, unknown moneyer, 0.66 g.

Rhuddlan series penny (1): (Mass 2001 classification): 1, Halli, 1.21 g.

Arnside (New Barns), 2000

The Arnside (New Barns) hoard was discovered by a local metal detectorist in September 2000. The hoard was found on the foreshore in the grounds of what is now New Barns holiday park and contains five silver pennies. Two coins are of King John and three are Scottish issues of the Short Cross and Stars coinage, which was introduced by William the Lion in 1195. The date of deposition of the hoard has been estimated between *c.* 1205 and *c.* 1217/18. The latest issues represented are a penny of class 5b1 issued in 1205 and the Phase B pennies of William (although the date of commencement of phase B is unknown),⁵ and the absence of coins of class 7 (1217/18–*c.* 1242) may be significant, as finds of this class are common; however, due to the small size of this hoard, it is unwise to draw definite conclusions. The hoard was acquired by Kendal Museum after being declared Treasure.⁶

LIST OF COINS

England (2): John pennies (Mass, 2001 classification):

Canterbury (1): 4c, Hve; *Chichester* (1): 5b1, Willelm.

Scotland (3): William the Lion Short Cross and Stars pennies: Hue Walter (3): Phase B.

No weights have been recorded for these coins.

Edwardian hoards (1279–1351)*Crosby Ravensworth, 2016*

This small hoard of ten coins was recovered by a metal detectorist in early 2016 near the village of Crosby Ravensworth in the Eden Valley. The coins were discovered in a straight line over a distance of 6–10 m. between rocks and crevices. The hoard consists of nine silver pennies of Edward I (including one Irish penny) and one Scottish silver penny of Alexander III. The coins range from class 2b (Nov./Dec. 1279–*c.* May 1280) to 4b (*c.* 1283–86). A date of deposition in the mid to late 1280s or early 1290s has been tentatively estimated, bearing in mind the small size of the hoard. The English portion of the hoard consists of six coins minted in London and two of Bristol. At the time of writing the hoard is currently undergoing Treasure valuation prior to acquisition (2016 T150).⁷

LIST OF COINS

England (8): Edward I–II pennies (North 1989 classification):

Bristol (2): 3d, 1.39 g; 3g, late S, crescent stops, 1.35 g; *London* (6): 2b (2), 1.38 g, 1.40 g; 3c, 1.33 g (slightly bent); 4b (3), 1.32 g (slightly bent), 1.41 g, 1.38 g.

Ireland (1): Edward I penny Dublin mint (Spink 2003 classification): 1c, 1.37 g.

Scotland (1): Alexander III penny (Stewart and North 1990 classification): Mb1, 24 points, 1.42 g.

⁵ Stewart 1978, 203; Spink 2003 dates the commencement of Phase B to *c.* 1205, but this is open to debate.

⁶ A list of the coins by Dr Barrie Cook was published in *TAR* 2000, 125–6, hoard no. 271.

⁷ The hoard has examined and identified by the author. For further details see the PAS website: <www.finds.org.uk>.

Millom, 2014

The Millom hoard was found in late 2014 next to Barfield Tarn, near the village of Bootle in south-west Cumbria. The hoard contains twenty-one coins in total: they are all silver pennies of Edward I and II, including one Berwick penny. The latest coin is of class 11b1 (c. 1312–14), and consequently its deposition has been estimated to c. 1312–14. The mint distribution in the hoard is ten coins from London, followed by six of the Durham mint, four from Canterbury and a single penny from Berwick. The hoard was declared Treasure (2016 T16) and not yet acquired at the time of writing.⁸

LIST OF COINS

England (21): Edward I–II pennies (North 1989 classification):

Berwick (1): 4b, 1.32 g; *Canterbury* (4): 10ab5 (late), 1.20 g (part of coin missing); 10cf2b, 1.08 g; 10cf5b, 1.18 g; 11b1/a3 mule, 1.38 g; *Durham* (6): 3c, 1.26 g; 4c, 1.09 g; 10cf3a3, 1.32 g; 10cf5b, 1.45 g; 11a2 (cross moline), 1.19 g; 11b1 (crozier), 1.22 g; *London* (10): 4b, 1.29 g; 4d, 1.25 g; 9a1, 1.30 g (two fragments); 9b1, 1.23 g; 10cf1 (2), 1.10 g, 1.25 g; 10cf2a, 1.03 g; 10cf3a1, 1.14 g; 10cf5a2, 1.32 g; 11a2, 1.41 g.

Hoard of 1351–1412*Beckermet, 2014*

In the summer of 2014 a hoard of six pre-treaty Edward III groats was recovered by a metal detectorist near the village of Beckermet on the west Cumbrian coast (2014 T381). The groat and its half were introduced in 1351 by Edward III after an abortive attempt to introduce the groat by Edward I in 1279–81. A *terminus post quem* of the early 1360s has tentatively been estimated based on the latest coin, a series Ga groat (1356–61). The absence of Treaty period issues of 1361–69 in the hoard may be significant in determining the hoard's date of deposition. As a result of the small size of the hoard it will be unwise to draw definitive conclusions about its date of deposition. The hoard has yet to be acquired at the time of writing.⁹

LIST OF COINS

England (6): Edward III fourth coinage Pre-Treaty (1351–61) groats:

London (5): Series C (2), 4.42 g, 4.42g; Series D, 4.35 g; Series F, 3.78 g (coin damaged); Series Ga, no annulet under bust, 4.40 g (coin damaged and chipped); *York* (1): Series D, 4.33 g (small amounts of damage).

Kirkby Stephen, 2007

This hoard was discovered in 2007 by a metal detectorist near the village of Kirkby Stephen in the Eden Valley. The hoard is composed of twelve silver coins, of which one is a penny of Edward I and eleven coins are of Edward III. The latest coins in the hoard belong to the Treaty period (1361–69) of Edward III's fourth coinage and a *terminus post quem* of the late 1360s has been estimated.

The denominations in the hoard consist of four groats, two halfgroats and six pennies. Coins emanating from the York mint make up the highest proportion in the hoard, with five coins, followed by four coins of London, two of Durham and one of Canterbury. The hoard was acquired by Kendal Museum after being declared treasure (2007 T370).¹⁰

LIST OF COINS

England (12): Edward I penny (North 1989 classification):

Canterbury (1): 3b, 0.90 g

Edward III fourth coinage Pre-Treaty groats (4):

⁸ The Millom hoard was identified by the author and Dr Barrie Cook; see the PAS website: <www.finds.org.uk>.

⁹ The hoard has been examined and identified by the author. For further details see the PAS website: <www.finds.org.uk>.

¹⁰ The Kirkby Stephen hoard was originally identified by Dr Dot Boughton and Dr Barrie Cook; see the PAS website: <www.finds.org.uk>.

London (3): Series E, 4.56 g; Series Ga, 4.62 g; Series Gb, 4.53 g; *York* (1): Series E, 4.64 g.
 Edward III Pre-Treaty halfgroats (2):
London (1): Series C, 2.22 g; *York* (1): Series E, 2.31 g.
 Edward III Pre-Treaty penny (1): *Durham*, Series Gb, 1.00 g.
 Edward III Transitional Treaty (Treaty A) period (1361) penny (1): *Durham*, 1.15 g.
 Edward III Treaty B period (1361-69) pennies (3): *York*, 1.13 g, 1.11 g, 1.07 g.

North East Morecambe Bay area, 2009

This small hoard was uncovered in April 2009 by a metal detectorist in the north-east Morecambe Bay area in the South Lakeland district of Cumbria. The hoard is composed of four silver coins, of which one is a penny of Edward I and three coins of Edward III and a *terminus post quem* of the late 1360s is provided by the presence of one Treaty period (1361–69) halfgroat. As a result of the small size of the hoard it will be unwise to draw definitive conclusions about its date of deposition. The denominations and mints consist of two pennies, one halfgroat and one groat, three coins are of the London mint and one is of York. The hoard was declared treasure (2009 T197) and acquired by Kendal Museum.¹¹

LIST OF COINS

England (4): Edward I–II pennies (North 1989 Classification):
London (1): 4a3
 Edward III fourth coinage Pre-Treaty groat (1): *London*: Series F
 Edward III Pre-Treaty penny (1): *York*: Series Ga
 Edward III Treaty B period (1361–69) halfgroat (1): *London*, annulet before EDWARDVS
 No weights have been recorded for these coins.

South Lakeland, 2009

The South Lakeland (Arnside) hoard (2009 T119) was discovered by a metal detectorist on the foreshore near Blackstone point, in close proximity to the Arnside (New Barns), North Carnforth Area and north-east Morecambe Bay Area hoards. The hoard is composed of thirteen silver coins of Edward I, II and III and a *terminus post quem* of the late 1360s is provided by the presence of two Treaty period (1361–69) pennies. The denominations consist of four groats, one halfgroat and eight pennies. Eight coins come from the London mint, while three from York and one coin each from Canterbury and Durham. The hoard was acquired by Kendal Museum.¹²

LIST OF COINS

England (13): Edward I–II pennies (4) (North 1989 Classification):
Canterbury (1): 11a2, 1.14 g; *London* (3): 3c, 1.12 g; 9b2, 1.23 g; 10cf3b2, 1.11 g.
 Edward III third ('florin') coinage penny (1):
London: Type 1/1, 0.95 g.
 Edward III fourth coinage Pre-Treaty groats (4):
London (3): Series C, 4.51 g; Series D/E mule, 4.61 g; Series Ga, 4.68 g; *York* (1): Series E, 4.57 g.
 Edward III Pre-Treaty halfgroat (1): *London*: Series Ga, 2.27 g.
 Edward III Pre-Treaty penny (1): *York*: Series Gf, 1.10 g.
 Edward III Treaty B period (1361–69) pennies (2):
Durham (1), 1.17 g; *York* (1), 1.00 g.

¹¹ The North East Morecambe Bay area hoard was identified by Dr Dot Boughton and Dr Barrie Cook. For further details see the PAS website: <www.finds.org.uk>.

¹² The South Lakeland hoard was originally identified by Dr Dot Boughton and Dr Barrie Cook; see the PAS website: <www.finds.org.uk>.

Revised identifications from previously published hoards

Updated identifications from two previously published hoards, Beaumont and Sandsfield are listed below.¹³ The coins included in the lists are the surviving coins from these hoards housed in Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery, Carlisle. A description of a further hoard found at Kirkhouse near Carlisle is also included. The present location the Kirkhouse hoard is unknown.

Beaumont, 1884

The Beaumont hoard was published in full in 1886 and it will not be possible to provide a revised list of identifications of the whole hoard here.¹⁴ Instead only the revised identifications of the surviving coins will be listed. The Beaumont hoard was discovered in December 1884 by two labourers who were digging a field drain near the village of Beaumont in northern Cumbria. The findspot was located near to one of the roads from the village to one of the waths (fords) over the River Eden.¹⁵ The coins were found under a stone approximately nine inches below ground level.

The hoard contained approximately 2,400 silver coins of Edward I, II and III, Scottish issues of Alexander III to David II and Irish and Continental coins. The soil surrounding the coins was discoloured, and corroded fragments of iron were also found, suggesting that the coins were originally deposited in a small iron chest or a wooden box with iron mounts.¹⁶ After the initial discovery a crowd of people dug a great hole and recovered several more coins. The present location of the majority of the coins is unknown.¹⁷ Only forty-three coins from the hoard survive today in the Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery, and they were examined for this article. A date of deposition has been estimated in the mid to late 1360s, based on the revised listings and the original report. The latest Scottish issues of David II are of his second coinage (1357–67), although nineteen groats are listed with the head of Robert II. The Robert II head was used on the groats and pence on the last type (type D) of David II's second coinage and on some of his third light coinage groats, halfgroats and pence of 1367–71.¹⁸ Coins of the third coinage are distinguished by a star on the sceptre handle or behind the bust; no mention is made of these marks in the original report but there may be the possibility that they were overlooked or not visible.

LIST OF COINS

England (41): Edward I–II pennies (29) (North 1989 classification):

Berwick (2): 3a, 1.16 g; 4a?, 1.29 g; *Bristol* (2): 3b, 1.11 g; 9b1, 1.36 g; *Bury St Edmunds* (1): 10cf1, 1.37 g; *Canterbury* (6): 3g, 1.26 g; 4d, 1.37 g; 10ab5 (late), 1.35 g; 10cf1, 1.35 g; 11a1, 1.10 g; 12a, 1.35 g; *Durham* (4): 3e, 1.07 g; 3g, 1.20 g; 10cf2a (cross moline), 1.27 g; 10cf5a1 (cross moline), 1.12 g; *Lincoln* (2): 3cd, 1.07 g; 3g, 1.24 g; *London* (7): 1c (2), 1.14 g, 1.42 g; 2a, 0.95 g; 10ab3/9b mule, 1.33 g; 10ab3a/ab2 mule, 1.35 g; 10ab5 (late), 1.29 g; 15c, 1.37 g; *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* (2): 3e, 1.36 g; 9b1, 1.27 g; *York* (2): 3e (royal), 1.30 g; 3e (Episcopal), 1.15 g.

Edward III third ('florin') coinage 1344–51 pennies (2):

London (2): Type 4/1, 1.20 g, 1.05 g.

Edward III fourth coinage Pre-Treaty (1351–61) groat (1):

York: Series E, 4.77 g.

Edward III Pre-Treaty halfgroats (3):

London (3): Series D, 2.28 g; Series E (2), 2.30 g, 2.36 g.

Edward III Pre-Treaty pennies (4):

Durham (3): Series C (2), 1.13 g, 1.08 g; Series Gb, 1.10 g; *York* (1): Series Gf, 1.12 g.

Edward III Transitional Treaty (Treaty A) (1361) pennies (2):

Durham (1), 1.17 g; *York* (1), 1.13 g.

Ireland (1): Edward I penny Dublin mint (Spink 2003 classification): uncertain class, 1.22 g.

¹³ Ferguson and Keary 1886.

¹⁴ Ferguson and Keary 1886.

¹⁵ Ferguson and Keary 1885, 378.

¹⁶ Ferguson and Keary 1885, 378.

¹⁷ Ferguson and Keary 1885, 378.

¹⁸ Stewart 1955.

Scotland (1): David II first coinage penny, 1.19 g.

Sandsfield, 1840s

The Sandsfield hoard was found in the 1840s near Burgh Marshes on the Eden estuary in northern Cumbria. The size of the hoard is unknown as a local silversmith melted down coins weighing 4 lb. and sold other coins as charms and buttons.¹⁹ The nine remaining coins in Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery are in poor condition. The deposition date of the hoard is uncertain but based on the surviving coins it is possible that it was deposited in the early to late 1360s.

LIST OF COINS

England (9): Edward I–II pennies (3) (North 1989 classification):

London (2): 4a, 1.03 g; 11b1, 1.34 g; *York* (1): 9b1, 1.39 g.

Edward III third ('florin') coinage penny (1):

London (1): Type 4/1, 1.06 g.

Edward III fourth coinage Pre-Treaty (1351–61) groats (2):

London (2): Series C, 3.18 g; Series Ga, 4.32 g.

Edward III Pre-Treaty halfgroat (1):

London (1): Series D, 1.30 g.

Edward III Pre-Treaty pennies (2):

Durham (1): Series Gb, 1.10 g; *York* (1): Series Ga?, 1.10 g.

Kirkhouse, 1779

The discovery of this hoard was reported in the *Cumberland Pacquet* on 7 September 1779, as follows:²⁰

About three weeks ago some men were employed in making a highway near Kirkhouse, Carlisle. They found an earthen pot within 8 inches of the ground containing about 200 silver coins of Edward I. Most of them appear to be the value of 3d, there are others near the size of a half crown piece. It is supposed they were concealed there in the above king's reign by the Jews, as 267 were then hanged and quartered for clipping coin.

This is the oldest recorded discovery of a medieval coin hoard in Cumbria. The coins described as being 'near the size of a half crown piece' might be identified as groats, which would imply that the hoard was deposited after 1351. The coins that were described as having the value of 3d. were presumably pennies. It is not known if the hoard contained any Scottish or other foreign coins. The deposition date of the hoard has been tentatively assigned to the period of 1351 to 1412; however, a later date could easily be possible.

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¹⁹ Ferguson and Keary 1886, 380.

²⁰ I am grateful to Dennis Perriam for providing this information.

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THE MALEW (2011) HOARD AND THE CURRENCY OF THE ISLE OF MAN IN THE 1280s

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ON 5 February 2011 Mr Johnny Lewis of Peel, Isle of Man, found thirty-nine coins or fragments of coins during a metal-detector search of a field under pasture in Malew parish in the southern part of the island. The finds were about three inches (7–8 cm) below the surface of the pasture. Twenty-four more finds were made over the next few days. The finder reported the finds promptly and they were deposited with the Manx Museum on 18 February 2011. A further three finds were subsequently discovered and handed to Manx National Heritage on 30 November 2011. In total, sixty-six finds were delivered to the Manx Museum, including six fragments of different coins and two fragments of a single coin. Also delivered were a number of copper alloy fragments found in the area that might possibly have come from a container. The coins were declared Treasure Trove at a Coroner's inquest in April 2012, and acquired by the Manx Museum, where they have been conserved by Christopher Weeks and curated by Allison Fox. The find is known as the Malew (2011) hoard to distinguish it from a hoard of nine English and Irish coins of Edward I found in another part of Malew parish in 2008 and 2010.¹ It is the only recorded hoard from anywhere the British Isles containing substantial numbers of coins struck both before and after the recoinages instituted in England, Ireland and Scotland in 1279–80, and consequently it is of exceptional interest.

TABLE 1. Summary of the Malew (2011) hoard

<i>Coinage</i>	<i>Pre-1279/80</i>	<i>Post-1279/80</i>
England: Henry III	31 (4 fragments)	
England: Edward I/II		13 (1 fragment)
Ireland: Henry III	3	
Ireland: Edward I		11 (1 halfpenny)
Scotland: Alexander III	1	
Imitations: England		5
Imitation: Ireland		1
TOTAL	35 (4 fragments)	30 (1 fragment; 1 halfpenny)

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¹ Information from Allison Fox.