

A HOARD OF ANGLO-SAXON AND NORMAN PENNIES FROM THE ABERGAVENNY AREA OF MONMOUTHSHIRE

EDWARD BESLY

with a contribution by MARY DAVIS

Introduction

BEFORE the coming of the Normans, the inhabitants of what is now Wales were at best occasional users of coinage. Small numbers of Anglo-Saxon coins have been recorded; and with the exception of the Bryn Maelgwyn hoard of Cnut, the few known hoards are small.¹ Whilst some areas, such as Gwent, fell fairly rapidly under Norman control following the conquest of England, others remained in Welsh hands until the thirteenth century. Everyday use of coinage in such areas appears to have developed from around 1200.² Coins of the Norman kings are scarce in Wales, again with few recorded hoards, the earliest hitherto being of Henry I, from Llantrithyd in the Vale of Glamorgan and from the Milford Haven area.³ Our knowledge of 'Welsh' coin finds from this period was summarised in 2006,⁴ since when some further single discoveries of Saxon and Norman coins (though none from Gwent) have served to broaden what remains on the whole a fairly thin picture.

The discovery in Monmouthshire, in 2002, of a significant hoard from the time of William I therefore came as a complete surprise. Detailed study of some elements was started shortly after its acquisition by the National Museum of Wales in 2003 but other Museum priorities have delayed a full publication. The primary purpose of this paper, therefore, is to place on public record a detailed listing of the Abergavenny hoard to make it available to scholars specialising in this period and its coinage.

The hoard and its context

Discovery

The discovery of a hoard of Anglo-Saxon silver coins was reported to the National Museum of Wales on 24 April 2002. The following day, after discussions with the finders, landowners and H M Coroner for Gwent District, members of staff of the National Museum of Wales (NMW) visited the site of the find to investigate the archaeological context of the discovery and took delivery of 181 coins on behalf of H M Coroner; two further groups of coins, eighteen in total, were subsequently delivered to the Museum following further searching in the area. The coins were the subject of an inquest at Newport on 26 June 2002 and the following year were acquired by NMW (accession number 2003.16H/1-199).

Acknowledgements I am grateful, first and foremost, to my colleague Mary Davis for her innovative conservation of the Abergavenny hoard, without which a fully detailed listing would have been impossible; Elizabeth Walker for the site assessment and excavation; Jim Wild, photography; Mark Lodwick and Tony Daly for creating the distribution plots; Tony Daly, for creating the plates. Also to Martin Allen and the late Marion Archibald for support and encouragement to one working in relatively unfamiliar numismatic territory.

¹ Boon 1986; Besly 2006.

² Besly 1995, 2006.

³ Dolley 1962, 1964; Besly 2007.

⁴ Besly 2006.

Archaeological context

The coins were discovered by Richard Johns, John Jones and Frederick Edwards, searching with permission from the landowners, using metal detectors on farmland in the Abergavenny area (the precise find spot remains confidential). At the time the land was pasture, but had been ploughed from time to time in the recent past. The coins had been somewhat scattered, but most came from an area approximately six metres square. Several groups of coins held together by corrosion products and iron-rich concretion served to confirm this as the focus of deposition; small numbers of coins were found along a likely ploughing line. A test pit in undisturbed soil close to the focus indicated a plough soil around 20 cm in depth overlying a sandy subsoil with no obvious archaeological features; the focus was close to the edge of a field and past ploughing had created a 'headland' within which a few further coins were found at greater depths.



Fig. 1. Abergavenny hoard: sample of coins as found

The iron-rich encrustation was to pose considerable problems for the conservation and hence identification of many of the coins (Fig. 1 shows a selection of some of the most legible specimens). However, on one cluster, it served to preserve traces of a loosely-woven textile, indicating that the coins had perhaps been originally contained in some form of cloth bag (Fig. 2). The lack of positive archaeological context and the small size of a bag of 199 silver pennies make it impossible to judge whether the coins had been concealed deliberately, or simply lost.

Composition

The hoard comprises 130 Anglo-Saxon and 69 Norman silver pennies, as follows:

Edward the Confessor (1042–66)		
<i>Expanding Cross</i> type (light)	<i>BMC</i> v	1
<i>Helmet</i> type	<i>BMC</i> vii	1
<i>Sovereign</i> type	<i>BMC</i> ix	30
<i>Sovereign/Hammer Cross</i>	<i>BMC</i> ix/xi	2
<i>Hammer Cross</i> type	<i>BMC</i> xi	62
<i>Bust Facing</i> type	<i>BMC</i> xiii	34

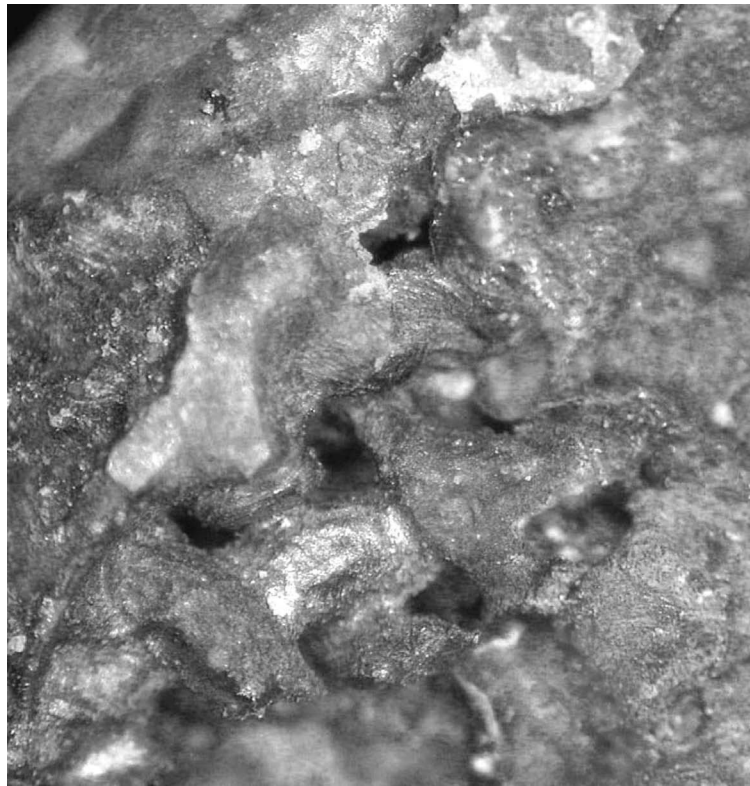


Fig. 2. Microphotograph showing detail of cloth weave preserved in iron-rich incrustation

William I (1066–87)		
<i>Bonnet</i> type	<i>BMC</i> II	1
<i>Two Sceptres/Two Stars</i>	<i>BMC</i> IV/V	4
<i>Two Stars</i> type	<i>BMC</i> V	58
<i>Sword</i> type	<i>BMC</i> VI	4
<i>Profile Right</i> type	<i>BMC</i> VII	2

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A full list of the coins is given as Appendix 2 and all are illustrated on **Pl. 17–24**. The weak ending of the hoard, with just two coins of *BMC* VII might perhaps suggest that the coins were deposited at around the time of this issue. Published dates of *BMC* VII have varied widely from *c.*1079–*c.*1082 to 1084–1087, but Martin Allen has suggested that the mid-1080s–?1087 is most probable on the evidence presently available.⁵ Gwent, corresponding to modern Monmouthshire, was in a state of flux at this time. Soon after 1066 the Normans, in the person of William fitz Osbern, took over parts of eastern Gwent, perhaps building on Earl Harold's project started in 1065 to create fortified trading centres on the Welsh border: castles and towns were established at Chepstow (Striguil) and Monmouth. William fitz Osbern died in 1071 and his son and successor Roger, disaffected over a truncated inheritance, rebelled and was defeated in 1075. After this the March was fragmented into smaller lordships based on Monmouth, Chepstow and, around 1086, Caerleon. However, other parts of Gwent remained in Welsh hands.⁶ The find spot falls within the area of the lordship of Abergavenny, which was created under William Rufus (1087–1100) and is therefore too late to relate to the hoard;⁷ the

⁵ Allen 2014, 90–2; Brown 2014, 81–3.

⁶ Crouch 2008.

⁷ Courtney 2008.

hoard itself closes too early to shed any light on the question of an Abergavenny mint, as posited by Boon in relation to the coins of *BMC VIII* bearing the signature 'FANI'.⁸

In one respect, the Abergavenny hoard is typical of its period, in containing many types of Edward, rather than the single-type hoards of earlier decades. However, the hoard is unusual in containing significant numbers of coins of both Edward and William, and it may be compared with other contemporary and near-contemporary deposits (Table 1).⁹ One thing is immediately obvious: there is an enormous gap in the middle, with Edward's *BMC xv* (*Pyramids*), Harold II and William's first three issues all but absent. Where hoards span the Conquest, representation seems normally to be reasonably continuous, but apart from a single *Bonnet* penny (William, *BMC II*), there is in Abergavenny a gap of around nine years: it would appear to me to represent at least two sums of money – a multi-type and typical late Edward hoard and an essentially single type William hoard. There is limited evidence of segregation from fused rouleaux of up to five coins, all but one of which were of one king or the other, often mixed types; however, one group of three coins did have a *Hammer Cross* penny of Edward sandwiched between two of William (*Two Stars* and *Sword*).¹⁰

Mints, moneyers

The Abergavenny hoard contains coins from thirty-four of Edward's mints and nineteen of William's: thirty-six in all. Both portions show a distinctly western bias and for both reigns the leading mints are Hereford and Bristol, followed by Winchester and London (in that order overall, though London outnumbers Winchester for William).

In terms of the regions as defined by Metcalf in his *Atlas of Anglo-Saxon and Norman Coin Finds*,¹¹ South Mercia (43 and 42 per cent) and Wessex (23 per cent in each) provide the lion's share, nearly two-thirds of the coins of each reign; the 'uncertain' coins, if from the region, would boost these figures for William. There are, though, some differences at the fringes. The distributions are summarised in Table 2 and presented cartographically in Fig. 3. The broad spread of mints provided by the large *Hammer Cross* element of Edward is not matched for William, where London is more prominent, Winchester much reduced and the south-western mints all but absent. The impression given is again one of separate sums of money accumulated in the same general area, but at different times and in different local monetary conditions. The history of the 'Edward' element could itself have been quite complex: where the *Sovereign* and *Bust Facing* elements are strongly 'regional', the *Hammer Cross* derives from a more thoroughly mixed sum. Nevertheless this too contains coins from Bristol, Hereford and other western mints.

TABLE 2. Abergavenny hoard: regional distribution by mints

EDWARD								
<i>Metcalf Area</i>	<i>Mints</i>	<i>Exp. Cr. Helmet</i>	<i>Sovereign</i>	<i>Hammer Cross</i>	<i>Bust Facing</i>	<i>Sub-totals</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>%</i>
1–3, 5–7	Danelaw shires			8	4		12	9.2
4, 9	Mercia	Hereford	12	4	7	23		
		Bristol			7	5	12	
		Other		5	10	6	21	56
8	London	2	2	2	3		9	6.9
10	South East		1	6			7	5.4
11	Wessex	Winchester	2	10	5	17		
		Other		3	8	2	13	30
12	South West		5	9	2		16	12.3

⁸ Boon 1986, 66–7.

⁹ For full listings of hoards of the period, see Allen 2012a, Appendix E and Allen 2014, Appendix.

¹⁰ Coins 76, 162 and 194 (Appendix 2).

¹¹ Metcalf 1998.

WILLIAM I

<i>Metcalf Area</i>		<i>Mints</i>	<i>Bonnet</i>	<i>Two Stars</i>	<i>Sword</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Sub-totals</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>%</i>
1-3, 5-7	Danelaw shires			3				3	4.3
4, 9	Mercia	Hereford		10	1		11		
		Bristol		12	1		13		
		Other	1	3		1	5	29	42.0
8	London			9		1		10	14.5
10	South East			3				3	4.3
11	Wessex	Winchester		5			5		
		Other		10	1		11	16	23.2
12	South West			1				1	1.4
Uncertain				6	1			7	10.1

The unusual circumstance of a sizable hoard from the west has given us significant numbers of coins from relatively scarce mints; most can be paralleled elsewhere, of course, but there are many new combinations of issue, mint and moneyer, readily identified in the case of Edward the Confessor, thanks to the previous work of Freeman.¹² Most of the new varieties for William were incorporated into Martin Allen's recent survey of mints and moneyers between 1066 and 1158.¹³ The following appear to represent previously-unrecorded varieties, set alongside the previously-known types for the moneyer in question:

Edward, Sovereign, BMC ix

- 15-16 Hereford, Æthelstan: *BMC* vii, xi; William I
 19 Hereford, Eadwig: *BMC* v, xi; William I
 22 London, Ælfwine: *BMC* i-vii, xi

Edward, Hammer Cross, BMC xi

- 43 Canterbury, Sigeræd: *BMC* xiii, xv

Edward, Bust Facing, BMC xiii

- 104 Cricklade, Leofræd: *BMC* vii-xi, xv
 105 Gloucester, Ordric: *BMC* ix, xi; William I
 107 Hereford, Æthelric: *BMC* ii, iii, ix, xi
 111 Hereford, Eadric: *BMC* ix, xi, xv
 112 Hereford, Eadwig: *BMC* xi; William I
 113 Hereford, Leofnoth: *BMC* i-xi
 115 London, Ælfsige: *BMC* i-xi, xv; William I
 116 London, Ealdgar: *BMC* iv-ix, xiii, xv; William I
 118 Tamworth, Coling: *BMC* ix, xi, xv; William I
 119 Taunton, Beorhtric: *BMC* vii-xi; William I
 127 Worcester, Leofric: *BMC* ii, xi; William I

(A *Bust Facing* coin of Edward by Wulfweard of Gloucester (106) was a new variety when found; a second specimen, found in 2010, has been recorded as EMC 2010.0409.)

William, Two Sceptres/Two Stars, BMC IV/IV mule

- 132-3 Wareham, Sidumann: *BMC* I, III, IV

William, Two Stars, BMC V

- 138 Bridport, Godwine: moneyer known at Dorchester, *BMC* IV-VI; William II

¹² Freeman 1985.

¹³ Allen 2012b.

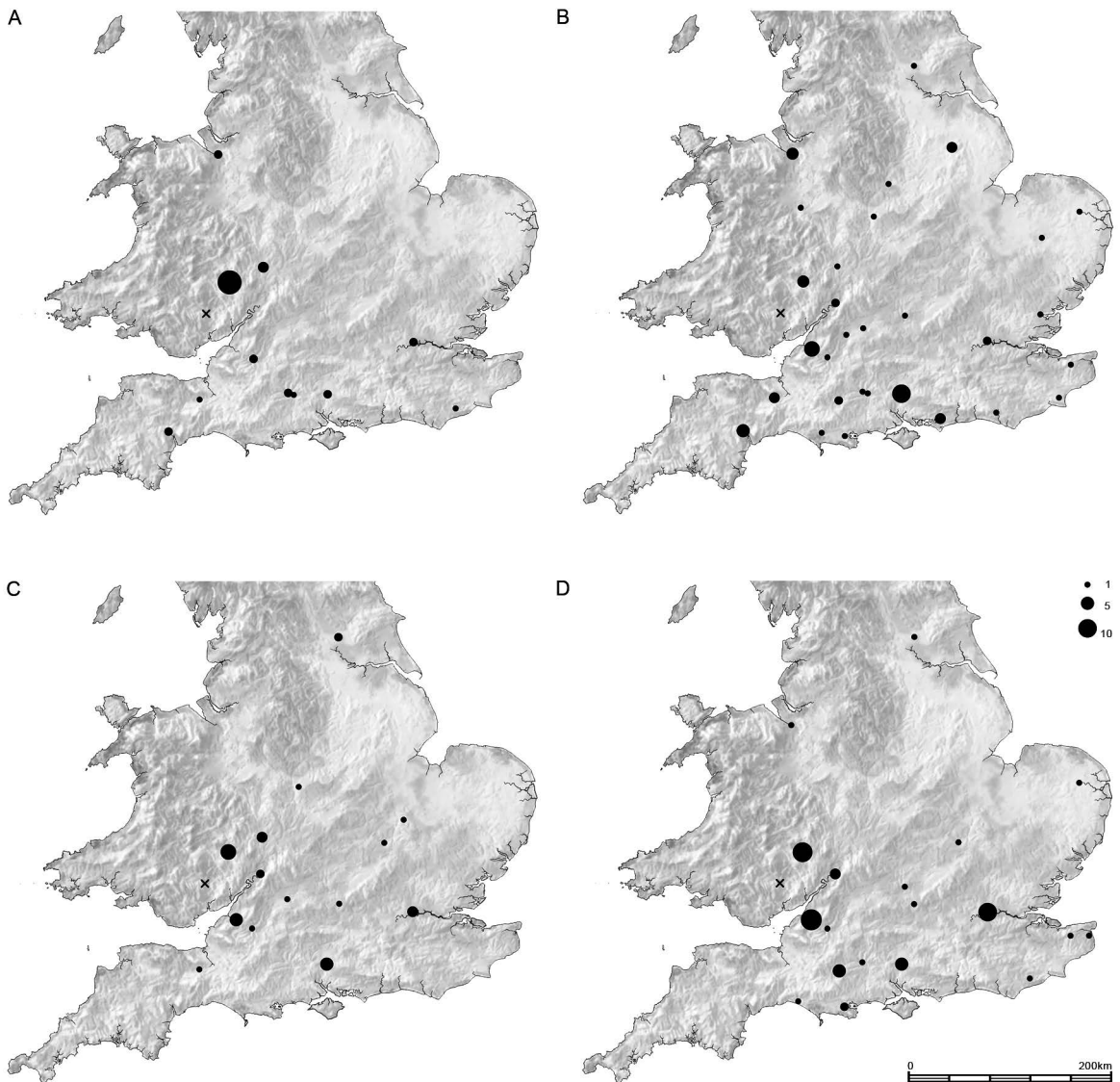


Fig. 3. Mints and their representation in the Abergavenny hoard (A. Edward, Sovereign, *BMC* ix; B. Edward, Hammer Cross, *BMC* xi; C. Edward, Bust Facing, *BMC* xiii; D. William I (all). Cross = find spot of hoard).

156 Hereford, Beorhtric: *BMC* II, IV
 160–2 Hereford, Leofstan: *BMC* VIII; William II
 163–4 Hereford, Ordwig: *BMC* VIII; William II

William, Sword, BMC VI

195 Hereford, Ordwig: *BMC* VIII; William II
 196 Wilton, Ælfwine: *BMC* V, VII, VIII; William II

In the case of Taunton, the Abergavenny hoard has added significantly to the total number of recorded specimens of Edward's coinage, increasing this from 19 to 24 and providing the first record of the mint's activity during the *Bust Facing* issue.

The *Hammer Cross* issue includes three examples of the 'Eadward Rex' variety discussed by Robinson in volume 52 of this journal.¹⁴ One (no. 40 below), of Godwine at Bristol was previously known and a second coin (no 36), of Ælfwine may be attributed to Bristol, too; its

¹⁴ Robinson 1982.

mint signature, somewhat truncated by the edge of the coin, reads 'BRF', perhaps for 'BRE' with the lowest limb of the E absent. The king's bust on this coin does not match any of Robinson's – further evidence, perhaps, of experimentation on the early dies of a new type. The third 'Eadweard Rex' coin (no. 69) is signed by Godwine at 'LVD', which I take to be London, an extension of this variant outside the tight group of Wessex and south Mercian mints discussed by Robinson.

The *Bust Facing* issue, *BMC xiii*, provides the largest number of 'new' types. Freeman's tentative observation of a reduction at Hereford to two active moneyers in this issue and *Pyramids*, *BMC xv*, has been overtaken by events, with at least six now known for *BMC xiii*. Under William, Hereford's complement of moneyers appears to have remained significant, with the addition of Beorhtric, Leofstan and Ordwig to *BMC V* giving five moneyers for that issue and extending the known careers of all three.

The random nature of survival of coins of this period is well illustrated by the coins of Winchester, a large mint with numerous surviving specimens, which has been exhaustively studied by Yvonne Harvey. Nevertheless, the Abergavenny hoard has yielded twelve dies spread across the three types of Edward, and five dies of William, which are not recorded in her Catalogue.¹⁵

Within the hoard there are a number of die-linked and die-identical coins, most obviously the *Two Stars* coins of Ceorl and Leofwine of Bristol (139–150), which perhaps represent an uncirculated batch of coinage (twelve pence). The single instance of four die-identical coins is of an irregular issue, also *Two Stars* (190–3). Elsewhere there are thirteen die-identical pairs, one with a further obverse link (132–4), one group of three (99–101) and a further seven pairs of coins that are die linked (five by obverse, two by reverse). The linked pairs occur in every issue and for twelve mints, most prominently Hereford (eight instances). There are also seven instances of two unlinked coins of a single moneyer within an issue and two of three coins (both William *Two Stars*: Godwine of London 172–4 and Godwine of Winchester 184–6), while a linked pair of Godwine of Bristol (*Hammer Cross*) is joined by a third example of that moneyer (40–2). Together, might these hint at the mechanism by which the hoard was in part assembled, through a series of small transactions of two or three pence? Other explanations might well be possible, such as the relative prominence of specific moneyers within issues, so a full consideration of this topic lies beyond the scope of this paper.

Unusual or irregular coins

The hoard contains several coins with unconventional legends or of unusual styles:

- 64 Edward, *Hammer Cross*, irregular? 'Dirinc', 'Hereford': light in weight and with an implausible moneyer for Hereford in this issue.¹⁶
- 93 Edward, *Hammer Cross*, Winchester. This appears to be a regular coin of good silver, albeit somewhat light in weight. The reverse legend appears to bear a 'Winchester' signature, but the remainder of this makes no obvious sense. An illiterate rendering of a name such as Anderboda may be indicated; the obverse die is not in the Winchester Catalogue.
- 102–3 Edward, *Bust Facing*, Bristol. This is a known variety (Godwine, *BMC* 41), from a re-cut obverse die. A coin with an obverse die of conventional style is recorded with this reverse die (*BMC* 40).
- 107 Edward, *Bust Facing*, Hereford. The king's effigy has a somewhat dishevelled look; again, an obverse die appears to have been partially re-cut.

¹⁵ Harvey 2012.

¹⁶ A draft of Sean Parry's forthcoming Hereford study has this under 'Eadric (irregular?)'.

- 134 William, *Two Sceptres/Two Stars* mule, Wareham? This shares its obverse die with nos 132–3, signed by ‘Sideman’ of Wareham. The reverse legend is in crude but bold lettering; it includes elements that might be interpreted as ‘Sideman’ and Wareham – perhaps a local re-cutting of a reverse die to prolong its life.
- 135 William, *Two Sceptres/Two Stars* mule, uncertain. A coin of reasonable metal and weight, but multiple striking makes it very hard to read: lettering apparently comprising somewhat sketchy strokes might suggest an irregular issue, but this might derive from the nature of the mis-striking of the coin.
- 189 William, *Two Stars*, irregular style. The mint and moneyer cannot be read; the obverse may be a regular die, recut with spindly letters having distinctive forked serifs. The king’s image, with its prominent cheeks, is reminiscent of that on one of the uncertain, putatively ‘Welsh Marches’ issues of *BMC VIII (PAXS)*, from the Norweb collection (Spink 56, 19 November 1986, 830), but this may simply demonstrate accidental similarity between unskilled engravers.
- 190–3 William, *Two Stars*, irregular style. A group of four die-identical coins with crude style and blundered legends. The presence of four such coins suggests, perhaps, a source within the general region, but not a more precise origin. The reverse legend, if read reasonably correctly, hints at a copy of a London reverse, though the moneyer /NCDCN is elusive. The five coins 189–93 are all of similar, somewhat light weight (189–92 averaging 1.07 g / 16.5 gr.).
- 197 William, *Sword*, irregular. Another somewhat light coin, its reverse legend comprising mostly single characters in the form of waisted ‘I’s, with perhaps some retrograde letters; read backwards these may again be copying a London signature.

Taken together and in the light of the strength of the regular mints from the region in the hoard, it is probable that these irregular coins of William have their origins in the area. However, there appears to be little in their legends to help pin these down more precisely and it should be borne in mind that the circumstances of its deposition – arguably lost and therefore potentially in transit between unknown locations – do not help in this regard.

Metrology

The generally excellent preservation of the coins, once the superficial incrustations had been removed (see Appendix 1) gives confidence that for the most part, the individual coins will lie reasonably close to their weights as issued. The average weights of intact, regular specimens for the four principal types in the hoard are as follows:

Edward, <i>Sovereign</i>	1.26 g / 19.4 gr. (30)
Edward, <i>Hammer Cross</i>	1.21 g / 18.6 gr. (58)
Edward, <i>Bust Facing</i>	1.09 g / 16.8 gr. (33)
William, <i>Two Stars</i>	1.26 g / 19.4 gr. (55)

Within the types, the averages for those mints represented by five or more examples are:

Sovereign: Hereford, 1.32 g / 20.3 gr. (10)

Hammer Cross: Bristol, 1.26 g / 19.4 gr. (7); Exeter, 1.27 g / 19.6 gr. (5); Winchester, 1.19 g / 18.3 gr. (9).

Bust Facing: Bristol, 1.08 g / 16.6 gr. (5); Hereford, 1.08 g (7); Winchester, 1.07 g / 16.5 gr. (5).

William, *Two Stars*: Bristol, 1.29 g / 19.9 gr. (12) [Ceorl 1.27 g / 19.6 gr. (7); Leofwine, 1.32 g / 20.3 gr. (5)]; Hereford, 1.26 g / 19.5 gr. (10); London, 1.30 g / 20.0 gr. (9); Shaftesbury, 1.14 g / 17.6 gr. (5); Winchester, 1.36 g / 21.0 gr. (5).

These figures may conceal considerable variation: the four Chester *Hammer Cross* coins, for instance (44–7) weigh an average of 0.93 g / 14.3 gr., whilst the heaviest specimen in the hoard is a London coin (171, William *Two Stars*, Godric) is 1.57 g – over 24 grains.

Conclusion

The Abergavenny area hoard has provided a significant addition to the known specimens of three coinages of Edward the Confessor (*Sovereign*, BMC ix; *Hammer Cross*, BMC xi; *Bust Facing/Small Cross*, BMC xiii) and one of William I (*Two Stars*, BMC V), with many previously-unrecorded varieties, notably of Edward BMC xiii. It attests, in particular, the continuing importance of Hereford under William I, as indicated by the number of active moneyers.

The hoard was deposited, whether deliberately or accidentally, in the mid-1080s in a location at the interface between Anglo-Saxon England, where the use of coinage was well established, and a region recently overrun by the Normans where such a concept was not at the time well developed. The composition of the hoard suggests that its accumulation was a complex process, while the presence of a number of apparently irregular coins may hint at possible local responses to a new coin-using economy. However, the Abergavenny area find at present stands alone as a significant hoard of this time from western Britain; future discoveries will be needed to establish how representative it may be of monetary circulation in the Welsh March late in the eleventh century.

APPENDIX 1 CONSERVATION OF THE ABERGAVENNY HOARD

MARY DAVIS¹⁷

When the coins were discovered, many were covered in iron concretions which both obscured much of the detail and were harder than the underlying silver. Removal of this concretion was important to obtain numismatic information, but mechanical cleaning, such as the use of a scalpel, would have damaged the coins. Chemical cleaning was attempted, using ten per cent solutions of citric or oxalic acid; of the two, oxalic acid was much the more effective, removing some of the corrosion and permitting the separation of many of the coins. Neither succeeded in shifting significantly the iron incrustations. In addition, several coins were cracked or broken and at risk from damage through chemical or physical cleaning.

Lasers had previously been used successfully to clean metal sculptures made of aluminium and lead, but metals from archaeological contexts had been approached with some caution, owing to the complexities and variations of surface dirt and corrosion over altered metal cores. Each situation required individual assessment. Amongst previous successful applications of laser cleaning was the removal of green corrosion products from a very delicate piece of gilded bronze, part of a series of experimental tests carried out at the National Museum of Wales on a variety of materials in 2000.

The Abergavenny coins appeared to be promising candidates for laser cleaning for several reasons. There was a strong contrast between the dull red, black and green corrosion products on their surfaces and the underlying white metal. This suggested that the removal of the corrosion by laser could be self-limiting when the overlying incrustations and oxides were removed and the white metal exposed. Also, in this instance the incrustations on the majority of the coins were not a result of corrosion of the metal but of firmly adhered contamination.

Following initial experiments on two of the coins at the Conservation Centre at National Museums Liverpool, NMW hired a Q-switched Nd:YAG laser to experiment further. A workable technique was evolved that combined the use of an aperture to reduce energy levels, variation in working distance and the application of water to the treated surface. The successful removal of iron incrustations left the coins with a whitish surface bloom, which was readily removed using a soft glass bristle brush (Fig. 4). For a more detailed account of the cleaning processes, see Davis 2007.

The results of laser cleaning were an almost unqualified success, leaving a compact and shiny silver surface which retained all details, including guidelines and other roughing-out marks made during manufacture and polishing marks on the original die surfaces (Fig. 5). Surface damage appeared to have been minimal and considerably less than would have occurred using chemical or mechanical treatments. Laser cleaning was also relatively time-efficient.

The laser was most successful where iron concretions adhered directly to the silver surface; it also removed green copper corrosion products where these were present. It was less effective on silver sulphide, present on only a few of the coins; this had been produced by corrosion of the silver itself and the metal had a slightly rougher, pitted surface. The laser was not able to remove all of the darker corrosion from indents and pores, leaving a greyish sheen on some of the coins. The laser was a particularly good cleaning method when dealing with cracked or broken coins (Fig. 6). Because there was no physical pressure, broken edges and cracked areas could be cleaned confidently and maximum detail retained.



Fig. 4. Successive stages of the cleaning of 138, obverse



Fig. 5. Guidelines (25)



Fig. 6. Cracked coin (22)

¹⁷ Principal Analytical Services Officer, Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales.

APPENDIX 2
SCHEDULE OF COINS IN THE ABERGAVENNY HOARD

Die-identities have been noted, where practicable, with coins in the British Museum collection and the *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* series, covering other major collections, with the exception of coins of Winchester, where reference is made to Harvey 2012. All of the coins are illustrated on **Plates 17–24**.

No	Obverse	Reverse	Weight		Die axis
			g	gr.	
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR					
<i>Expanding Cross, BMC v</i>					
1	London, moneyer Lifing +EDP – RDREX Final letter of reverse uncertain (V or L?); pellets on the ends of cross; cf <i>BMC</i> 941, different die.	+L·IFINC ONN L·VN:V· (?)	1.15	17.7	0
<i>Helmet, BMC vii</i>					
2	London, Eadræd +EDPER – DRE Same rev. die as <i>SCBI</i> 54, 1201.	+EDRED ON LVNDE	1.32	20.3	270
<i>Sovereign/Eagles, BMC ix</i>					
3	Bath, Godric EADPEARÐ REAX NG Obv: pellet in annulet, l. field.	+GODRIC ON BAÐAN	1.27	19.6	270
4	Bath, Osmær EADPEARÐ REX ANGLO Same rev die BM Barnett 615 and <i>SCBI</i> 24, 698.	+OSMÆR ON BAÐ	1.32	20.3	90
5	Chester, Ælfsige EADPRA RX ANGLO Same obv. die as <i>BMC</i> 646 (Ælfsige).	+ÆLFSI ON LEGECEST	1.36	21.0	270
6	Chester, Ealhþige EADPRD R:X ANGLO	+ALCSI ONN LEIGEC	0.92	14.2	270
7	Exeter, Ælfric EADPARÐ REX ANGLO Same dies as <i>SCBI</i> 18, 803; same obv. die as <i>BMC</i> 222–3; bar on cross at 3 o'clock, rev.	+ÆLFRIC ON EXEC:	1.32	20.3	90
8	Exeter, Leofing EADPAR[] REX ANGLOR Same obv die as <i>BMC</i> 224 and <i>SCBI</i> 24, 700–1.	+LIFINC ON EXEC:STE	1.09	16.8	0
9	Hastings, Brid EADP[] Ð REX [] Same dies as <i>BMC</i> 508 and <i>SCBI</i> 42, 1367.	+BRID ON HÆ:SÐIN·	1.31	20.2	90
10	Hereford, Æthelric EADPARÐ REX ANGLO Same dies as <i>SCBI</i> 2, 1098; same rev. die as BM Evans 2320 and <i>SCBI</i> 17, 425.	+Æ·GELRIC ON HER:·	1.34	20.6	90
11	Hereford, Æthelric Same dies as 10.		1.33	20.5	90
12	Hereford, Ælfwig EADPARÐ REX ANGL· Same dies as <i>SCBI</i> 17, 426.	+ÆLFVVIG: ON HEREFOR	1.38	21.3	270

152		BESLY			
13	Hereford, Ælfwig Same dies as 12.		1.34	20.6	270
14	Hereford, Ælfwig EADPARD REX ANGLOL	+ÆLFPIG ONN HERE	1.31	20.2	90
15	Hereford, Æthelstan EADPARD REX ANGL·	+ESTAN ONN HERFOR	1.32	20.3	270
16	Hereford, Æthelstan ?same obv. die as 15; same rev. die as 15.		1.33	20.5	0
17	Hereford, Eadric EADPARD REX GLOR· Same obv. die as <i>SCBI</i> 42, 1373.	+EADRIC ON HER:·	1.32	20.3	180
18	Hereford, Eadric ?same obv. die as 17.	+EADRIC· ON HER[]	1.23	18.9	180
19	Hereford, Eadwig EADPARD· EX ANGL	+EADPIG ON HEREFO	1.35	20.8	90
20	Hereford, Earnwig EADPEARD REX ANGLO (rev punctuation is three pellets)	+EARNEN: ON HEREFOR	1.31	20.2	0
21	Hereford, Leofnoth EADPEARD REX AN·	+LEOFENOD: ON HEREFOR	1.25	19.3	270
22	London, Ælfwine EADPARD REX ANGLOR·	+ÆLFPINE ON LVNDEN	1.24	19.1	180
23	London, Godric EADPAERD REX ANGLO	+GODRIC ON LVNDEN	1.16	17.9	90
24	Salisbury, Goderic EADPEARD REX ANGLO Obv: no cross on orb. Same obv. die as <i>BMC</i> 1192; same rev. die as <i>BMC</i> 1190–1.	+GODERIC ON SERBIRGE	1.17	18.0	0
25	Taunton, Beorhtric EADPEARD REX ANGL·	+BRIHTRIC ON TANTV	1.31	20.2	180
26	Wilton, Hereræd EADPEARD REX ANGL·	+HÆRRED ON PILTVNE	1.13	17.4	0
27	Wilton, Thorketill EADPEARD REX ANG	+ÐVRCIL· ON PILTV	1.04	16.0	90
28	Winchester, Ælfwine EADVVE[]– VS REX A Pellet in O, rev. ; neither die is recorded in the Winchester Catalogue.	+ÆLFPINE ON PINCS	1.18	18.2	90
29	Winchester, Godwine EADPEARD REX ANGL· Neither die recorded in Winchester Catalogue.	+GODPINE: ON PINE	1.26	19.4	0
30	Worcester, Garwulf EADPARD REX ANGL··	+GARVL·F OHH PIGRA	1.33	20.5	90
31	Worcester, Garwulf EADPEARD REX ANGLO	+GARVLF: ON PIGERA	1.30	20.0	270

32	Worcester, Leofstan EADPAR D REX ANGLO Same obv. die as <i>BMC</i> 1131.	+LEOFSTAN· ON PIGERA	1.22	18.8	0
<i>Sovereign/Eagles, BMC ix / Hammer Cross, BMC xi : Mule</i>					
33	Taunton, Beorhtric EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLOR Same obv. die as <i>SCBI</i> 42, 1416.	+BRIHTRIC ON TANTVNE	1.31	20.2	0
34	Taunton, Beorhtric Same dies as 33.		1.27	19.6	0
<i>Hammer Cross, BMC xi</i>					
35	Bath, Erlewin +EADPAR D – RDRE NE ligatured	+VRLLEPINE ON BAÐEN	1.34	20.6	270
36	Bristol, Ælfwine EADPEARD RE 'Eadward' variety (Robinson 1982); crown uncertain, trefoil sceptre; rev. signature intended as BRE?: cf. <i>BMC</i> 37	+ÆLFPINE· ON BRF·	1.23	18.9	90
37	Bristol, Ælfwine +EADPAR· – RDRE Crown band: vertical hatching; NB ligatured.	+ÆLFPINE ONBRVGSTO:	1.28	19.9	180
38	Bristol, Ælfwine +EADPAR – RDREX Crown band: vertical hatching; NE and NB ligatured; cross arm blocked in, 6 o'clock.	+ÆLFPINE ONBRVGSTO	1.30	20.0	270
39	Bristol, Ælfwine Same dies as 38		1.26	19.5	270
40	Bristol, Godwine EADPEARD RE Crown band jewelled, trefoil sceptre; same dies as Robinson 1982, 3 = <i>SCBI</i> 19, 36a	+GODPINE ON BREEC·	1.33	20.5	0
41	Bristol, Godwine +EADPAR – RDRE	Same rev. die as 40.	1.16	17.9	0
42	Bristol, Godwine +EADPAR – RDRE NE ligatured.	+GODPINE ON BRVGSTO	1.29	19.9	0
43	Canterbury, Sigeræd +EADPAR – RDRE	+SIREDD ON CÆNTN	1.05	16.2	90
44	Chester, Ælfsige? +EDPAR – REXA: Same dies as <i>SCBI</i> 36, 873; centre of cross blocked in.	+ALESIGE ON LECES·	1.10	17.0	90
45	Chester, Duning? +EADPAR – RDRE· Crown band: vertical hatching; Same obv. die as <i>SCBI</i> 64, 750; moneyer's name erased on die?	+ [DVNINC?] ON CEGECS	0.88	13.5	180
46	Chester, Duninc? Same dies as 45.		0.84	12.9	90
47	Chester, Leofnoth +EADPAR· – RDRE Centre of cross blocked in; same rev. die as <i>SCBI</i> 5, 361.	+LIOFENOD ON LEGEC	0.88	13.5	0

154	BESLY				
48	Chichester, Godwine +EADPAR• – RDRE Same dies as <i>BMC</i> 127 and <i>SCBI</i> 42, 1445.	+GODPINE ON CICEST	1.24	19.1	270
49	Chichester, Godwine Same dies as 48.		1.27	19.6	90
50	Chichester, Wulfric +EADPAR – RDRE Same dies as <i>BMC</i> 128 and <i>SCBI</i> 30, 625; 42, 1446ff.; 48, 1047–8.	+PVLFRIC ON CICIET	1.30	20.0	270
51	Cricklade, Æthelwine +EADPAR• – RDRE Crown: oblique hatching; NE and NC ligatured.	+ÆGELPINE ON CRECEL:	1.32	20.3	90
52	Derby, Froma []PAR[]DRE	+FROMA O[]DORBI		fragments	
53	Dorchester, Blacman +EADPAR – RDRE ND ligatured.	+BLACEMAN ONDORE	1.30	20.0	270
54	Exeter, Ælfric +EADPAR – RDRE	+ÆLRIC ONN EXECAST	1.30	20.0	180
55	Exeter, Leofing +EADPAR – RDRE Crown: vertical hatching; NE ligatured.	+LIFINC ONEXECEST	1.25	19.3	270
56	Exeter, Leofing +EADPAR – RDREX: Same rev. die as <i>BMC</i> 229 and <i>SCBI</i> 2, 1124.	+LIFING ON EXECEST	1.17	18.0	90
57	Exeter, Vikingr +EADPAR – RDREX Same dies as <i>SCBI</i> 24, 713.	+PICING ON EXECEST	1.42	21.9	270
58	Exeter, Wulfmær +EADPARD – RDRE Same dies as BM Evans 2292, <i>SCBI</i> 24, 715 and 30, 627.	+PVL MÆR ON EXECEST	1.21	18.7	180
59	Gloucester, Beorhtnoth +EADPAR – RDRE Same dies as <i>BMC</i> 465; NG ligatured.	+BRIHTNOHD ONGLEP:	1.33	20.5	180
60	Gloucester, Beorhtnoth Same obv. die as 59; NG ligatured.	+BRIHTNOÐ ONGLEPE	1.28	19.7	0
61	Hereford, Ælfwig +EADRD – RDRE? Crown: vertical hatching; HE ligatured.	+ÆLFPI ON HEREFORD	1.31	20.2	0
62	Hereford, Æthelstan +EADPARDE – RDRE	+ESTAN: ON HEREFO	1.32	20.3	0
63	Hereford, Leofnoth +EADPARD – RDRE Rev.: last character = P, retrograde, for R?	+LIOFENOD ON HEREFOR?	1.35	20.8	270
64	'Hereford', irregular +EADRE – RDRE	+DIRINC ON IIEDEFOR	0.57	8.8	180
65	Lewes, Osweald +EADPAR• – RDRE Crown: vertical hatching.	+OSPOLD ON LEPEE	1.08	16.6	0

66	Lincoln, Asleikr +EDPAERD – REX Same dies as BM Evans 2402; NE ligatured.	+ASL·AC ON LINCOLNE	1.02	15.7	0
67	Lincoln, Auti +EDPAR· – DRE NE ligatured.	+AVTI ON LINCOLNE	1.35	20.9	180
68	Lincoln, Gife +EADPAR – RDRE Same dies as <i>SCBI</i> 27, 747 and 54, 1246; NE ligatured,	+GIVE ON LINCOLNE	1.37	21.1	0
69	London, Godwine EADPEAR DREX Crown jewelled, trefoil sceptre.	+GODPINE: ON LVD	0.90	13.9	180
70	London, Osmund +EADPA· – RDRE ND of 'LVND' ligatured.	+OMVND ON LVND	1.03	15.9	90
71	Maldon, Godric +EADPA – RDRE	+·GODRIC ON MÆLDVN:	1.01	15.6	270
72	Malmesbury, Beorhtwig +EADPAR – RDRE Obv.: two pellets (one in circle), l. field; one pellet, r. field. Rev.: crescent, lower r. field; I, upper l. field.	+BRITPI ON MELMES	1.28	19.8	180
73	Norwich, Thorsteinn +EDPAR – DRE· Obv.: quatrefoil of pellets, l. field; rev: pellets in Os, five small pellets in cross arm, 9 o'clock. Same dies as <i>SCBI</i> 9, 958 and 26, 1326.	+ÐORSTAN ONOR·	1.19	18.3	270
74	Oxford, Æthelwine +EADPAR· – RDRE Obv.: pellet in l. and r. fields; NE ligatured (both).	+ÆGELPINE ON OXENEX	1.29	19.9	0
75	Romney, Wulfmaer +EADPAR – RDRE Rev.: pellet in upper r. field. Same dies as BM Evans 2467, <i>BMC</i> 1149 (no added pellet, rev.) and <i>SCBI</i> 42, 1528 (no added pellet, rev.).	+PVL MÆR ON RVNED	1.28	19.7	270
76	Salisbury, Godric +EDPAR – DR·EC Debased metal?	+GODRIC ON SERB[]	0.71	10.9	180
77	Shaftesbury, Wulfric +EADPA· – RDRE Same dies as <i>SCBI</i> 24, 721.	+PVLFRIC ON SCEVETI	1.01	15.6	180
78	Shaftesbury, Wulfric (+)EADPA·R· – RDRE Crown: vertical hatching; rev. bar on cross, 3 o'clock. Different dies from <i>SCBI</i> 24, 967, the reverse of which is of similar style and likewise has a bar on the cross at 3 o'clock.	+PV[L]FRIC ON SCEAFTE	(0.94)	incomplete	
79	Shrewsbury, Godwine +EADPAR· – RDREX Crown: vertical hatching; ? same rev. die as <i>BMC</i> 1182.	+GODPINE ON SCRO:	0.98	15.1	270
80	Tamworth, Bruning +EDPARI· – DRE	+BRININC ON TAM	1.34	20.6	180

156		BESLY			
81	Taunton, Beorhtric +EADPAR – RDRE Obv.: pellet in l. field. Same dies as <i>BMC</i> 1265 and <i>SCBI</i> 24, 722–3.	+BRIHRIC ON TANT:	1.31	20.2	0
82	Thetford, Thorfrithr +E[]PARD – []	+ÐVR[]Ð O[]ITF	(0.85)	fragments	
83	Wareham, Bjorn +EADPAR• – RDRE One ‘peck’, l. field, the only instance noted in the hoard. Same dies as BM Evans 2530, <i>BMC</i> 1306 and <i>SCBI</i> 24, 968.	+BIORN ON PERHAM	1.21	18.6	90
84	Wilton, Sæwine +EADPAR – RDRE Crown: vertical hatching	+SÆPINE ON PILTVNE	1.13	17.4	180
85	Winchester, Ælfwine +EADPAR – RDRE Neither die recorded in Winchester Catalogue.	+ÆLFPINE ON PINCE[]	1.24	19.1	270
86	Winchester, Anderboda +EADPAR – RDRE Crown jewelled; dies Ee = Winchester Catalogue 1759(obv)/1758(rev).	+ANDERBODA ON PIN	1.24	19.1	180
87	Winchester, Leofweald +EADPAR – RDRE Crown jewelled; dies Gg = Winchester Catalogue 1780.	+LEOFPOLD• ON PINCE	1.22	18.8	180
88	Winchester, Leofweald EADPARDE• - RDR No initial cross; Crown vertical hatching. Rev. NC ligatured, large lettering. Dies Ke = Winchester Catalogue 1784(obv.)/1775(rev.).	+LEOFPOLD• ON PINC	1.18	18.2	270
89	Winchester, Leofweald +EADPA – RDRE NP ligatured. Dies A – = Winchester Catalogue 1769–70 (obv.) / – .	+LIOFPOLD ON PINCES	1.21	18.6	0
90	Winchester, Leofweald +EADPAR[•] – RDRE Dies H- = Winchester Catalogue 1781–2 (obv.) / – .	+LEOFPOLD ON PINCE	1.23	18.9	270
91	Winchester, Spræcling +EADPAR – RDRE NC and NP ligatured. Dies – b = Winchester Catalogue – / 1787(rev.).	+SPRARELINC ON PINCE:	1.17	18.0	90
92	Winchester, Spræcling +EADPARD – RDRE Dies Dd = Winchester Catalogue 1789 (corrects rev. reading).	+SPRAELINC ON PINCE:	1.27	19.6	270
93	Winchester?, uncertain +EADPAR• – RDRE NP ligatured; rev. reading uncertain.	+IIRDNIDI• OII NPINC	0.94	14.5	270
94	Winchester?, uncertain Same dies as 93; obv. die not found in Winchester catalogue.		(0.68)	fragments	
95	Worcester, Leofric +EADPAR – RDRE Same dies as BM 1923-5-3, 1 (E. Rogers).	+LIOFRIC ON PIHREC	1.32	20.3	180
96	York Authgrimr +EADPA – RDR Rev.: annulet, lower r. field; same dies as <i>SCBI</i> 21, 441–3.	+OÐGRIM ON EOFRP	1.35	20.8	70

Bust facing/Small Cross, BMC xiii

97	Bath, Erlewin EADPARD REX A Same dies as <i>SCBI</i> 1, 935.	+EORLEPINE· ON BAÐ	1.10	17.0	90
98	Bedford, Siggautr +EADPARD REX AN· Same obv. die as <i>SCBI</i> 42, 1566; same rev. die as BM Evans 2266.	+SIGOD ON BEDEF	0.92	14.2	90
99	Bristol, Ælfwine EADPARD RE· Same obv. die as BM 1960–5–1, 41 (Lockett); same dies as <i>SCBI</i> 19, 37 and same rev. die as 2, 1144.	+ÆLFPINE ON BRV	1.08	16.6	315
100	Bristol, Ælfwine Same dies as 99.		1.03	15.9	100
101	Bristol, Ælfwine Same dies as 99.	(reverse double-struck)	1.07	16.5	340
102	Bristol, Godwine EADDIIRI[] Same dies as <i>BMC</i> 41; same rev. die as Elmore Jones 117.	+GODPINE ON BRVC	1.11	17.1	270
103	Bristol, Godwine EADDIIRIREIX· Same dies as 102.		1.08	16.6	0
104	Cricklade, Leofræd +EADPARD REX AN	+LEOFRED· ON CRICE	1.05	16.2	90
105	Gloucester, Ordric ·EADPARD RE	+ORDRIC· ON GLEPE	1.09	16.8	0
106	Gloucester, Wulfweard ·EADPARD RE: Same dies as EMC 2010.0409.	+PVLFPARD ON GL	1.09	16.8	0
107	Hereford, Æthelric ·EA°DPARD REX·	+ÆGLRIC ON HERE	1.07	16.5	270
108	Hereford, Ælfwig ·EADPARD RE· Same dies as <i>BMC</i> 553.	+ÆLFPi ON HERE	1.14	17.6	90
109	Hereford, Ælfwig Same dies as 108.		1.05	16.2	270
110	Hereford, Earnwig ·EADPARD RE·	+EARNPI· ON HERE	1.08	16.6	0
111	Hereford, Eadric ·EADPARD RRE·	+EDRIC· ON HHERE	1.08	16.6	180
112	Hereford, Eadwig []PARD R[]	+EDPI ON HEREFOR	1.07	16.5	270
113	Hereford, Leofnoth +EADPARD REX AN	+LEOFENØ ON HERE	1.10	16.9	270
114	Huntingdon, Godric ·EADPARD RE·	+GODRIC ON HVNTE	1.12	17.2	270

158		BESLY			
115	London, Ælfsige EADPARD REX A	+ÆLFSIGE []N LVNDE	1.26	19.4	180
116	London, Ealdgar EADPARD REX A·	+ALDGAR· ON LVND	1.16	17.9	0
117	London, Eadwine ·EADPARD REX ANGI	+EADPINE ON LVNDE	1.10	16.9	270
118	Tamworth, Coling ·EADPRD REX·	+COLLINC· ON TAMPII	1.01	15.6	0
119	Taunton, Beorhtric EADPARD REX A:	+BRIHTRIC ON TANT	1.17	18.0	90
120	Wallingford, Burhwine ·EADPARD REX A· Same dies as BMC 1294, <i>SCBI</i> 11a, 171; 20, 1298.	+BVREPINE ON PA	1.09	16.8	90
121	Winchester, Ælfwine ·EADPARD RE· Neither die recorded in Winchester Catalogue.	+ÆLFPINE· ON PINE	1.11	17.1	0
122	Winchester, Anderboda +EADPARD REX D Dies Cc = Winchester Catalogue 1793.	+ANDERBODA ON P	0.96	14.8	270
123	Winchester, Anderboda ·EDPEARD R: Dies Aa = Winchester Catalogue 1791.	+ANDERBODE· ON PI	1.13	17.4	90
124	Winchester, Lifing ·EADPARD REX Dies Aa = Winchester Catalogue 1794.	+LIFNC· ON PINCES	1.15	17.7	0
125	Winchester, Lifing ·EADPARD REX A: Dies B – = Winchester Catalogue 1795-7(obv)/ –	+LIFNC· ON PINC:	1.02	15.7	270
126	Worcester, Baldric ·EADPARD REX ?Same dies as <i>SCBI</i> 20, 1302.	+BALDERIC ON PER	1.11	17.1	270
127	Worcester, Leofric ·EADPARD RE·	+LEOFRIC ON PIHR	1.09	16.8	180
128	Worcester, Leofstan ·EADPARD RE· (Rev. double-struck).	+LEOESTAN ON PIH	1.13	17.4	90
129	York, Ioketill +EDPARDE REX Annulet in rev. field, 4 o'clock approx.; same obv. die as BM Evans 2354-5, <i>BMC</i> 380 and <i>SCBI</i> 21, 527; same dies as <i>SCBI</i> 21, 524.	+IOCETL ON EOFRPI	1.15	17.7	270
130	York, Authgrimr EADPA[]EXA Annulet in rev. field, 2 o'clock; same dies as <i>SCBI</i> 20, 1310; same rev. die as <i>BMC</i> 388; fragment of 52 attached.	+OÐGRIM ON EOFR	(1.13)		180

WILLIAM I

Bonnet, BMC II

131 Chester, Ælfsige
+PILLEM'I REX I +EL[]SI ON LEGEC 1.27 19.6 0

Two Sceptres / Two Stars, BMC IVIV

132 Wareham, Sidumann
+PLLEM REX IINGLOI +SIDEMAN ON PER 1.19 18.3 180

133 Wareham, Sidumann
Same dies as 132. 1.26 19.4 0

134 (Wareham, Sidumann?)
Same obv. die as 132-3
Rev. reading uncertain. +IDNNCIDIPIIRIII (?) 1.23 19.0 0

135 Uncertain
Readings uncertain (double-struck). 1.22 18.8 ?

Two Stars, BMC V

136 Bath, Osmær
+PILLEM REX IINI +OSMIER ON BIII 1.32 20.4 270

137 Bedford, Siggautr
+PILLEM REX IIIII +SIGOD ON BEDEFOR 1.34 20.6 90
Inner circle of pellets, rev.; same dies as *BMC* 296.

138 Bridport, Godwine
+PILLELM REX III +GODPINE O BRIDI 1.00 15.4 180

139 Bristol, Ceorl
+PILLELM REX IIN +CEIIRL ON BRICSI 1.36 21.0 180
Inner circle of pellets and pellet in upper r. quarter, rev.

140 Bristol, Ceorl
Same dies as 139. 1.30 20.0 180

141 Bristol, Ceorl
Same obv. die as 139-40 +CIII[]L ON BRICSTO 1.29 19.9 90

142 Bristol, Ceorl
+IIPILLEM REX IIIII +CEOLI OII [BR]IGETSO 1.16 17.9 315
No pellet at king's l. shoulder; NB ligatured, rev.? Same dies as
BMC 297 and *SCBI* 53, 82/

143 Bristol, Ceorl
Same dies as 142. 1.17 18.0 225

144 Bristol, Ceorl
+PILLEM REX IINI +COIIRL ON BRICSTO 1.28 19.7 270
Inner circle of pellets, rev.; same dies as *SCBI* 19, 43.

145 Bristol, Ceorl
Same obv. die as 144
Inner circle of pellets, rev. +CERL ON BRICSI 1.32 20.3 270

146 Bristol, Leofwine
+PILLEM REX IINI +LIFPINE ON BRIC 1.30 20.0 150

147 Bristol, Leofwine
Same dies as 146. 1.28 19.7 180

160		BESLY			
148	Bristol, Leofwine Same dies as 146.			1.32	20.3 270
149	Bristol, Leofwine +PILLEM REX IINI Same obv. die as 146–8.	+LIFPINE ON BRICI		1.36	21.0 0
150	Bristol, Leofwine Same dies as 149.			1.34	20.6 90
151	Canterbury, Manna +PILLEMI REX IIN Inner circle of pellets, rev.	+PILLEMI REX IIN		(1.05) chipped	0
152	Gloucester, Seolhwine +PILLEM REX III	+SILEAC ON GLEPI		1.33	20.5 0
153	Gloucester, Seolhwine +PILLELM REX III	+SILCPINE ON GI		1.17	18.0 270
154	Gloucester, Seolhwine Same dies as 153.			0.98	15.1 180
155	Hastings, Duning +PILLEM REX IIN Same dies as BM 1975-11-26, 154 (H.H. King).	+DVNIE ON IESTN		1.36	21.0 270
156	Hereford, Beorhtric Uncertain (double-struck) Inner circle of pellets, obv.	+BRIHTRIC ON HEF		1.31	20.2 270
157	Hereford, Æthelwine +PILLEM REX III Same dies as <i>SCBI</i> 20, 1380.	+[\ÆGL]PINE ON HER[I]		1.33	20.5 270
158	Hereford, Heathewulf +PILLEM REX IIN Same dies as <i>BMC</i> 320.	+HEÐEPI ON HREF		1.31	20.2 270
159	Hereford, Heathewulf +PILLEM REX NI	Same rev. die as 158.		1.34	20.6 270
160	Hereford, Leofstan +PILLEM REX IIN Inner circle of pellets, rev.	+LEOSTAN ON HREF		1.24	19.1 270
161	Hereford, Leofstan PILLEM REX IINII	+LEOSTAN ON HERI		1.37	21.1 270
162	Hereford, Leofstan Same dies as 161.			1.24	19.1 90
163	Hereford, Ordwig +PIL[]II[]	+ORDPI ON HERFDI		0.96	14.8 90
164	Hereford, Ordwig Obv. reading uncertain (double-struck) Same dies as 163.			1.19	18.3 0
165	Hereford, Ordwig +PILLEM REX IIN(?)	+ORDPI ON HERFDI		1.29	19.9 0

166	London, Beorhtric +PILLEM REX III Inner circle of pellets, obv.; same obv. die as 168.	+BRHTIC ON LVNI	1.29	19.9	90
167	London, Beorhtric +PILLEM REX IING	+BRIHTRIC ON LIII	1.19	18.3	90
168	London, Beorhtric Same obv. die as 166 ND ligatured; same dies as <i>SCBI</i> 21, 1197.	+BRIHTRIC ON LVND	1.36	21.0	270
169	London, Eadwig +PILLEM[]N (folded) Inner circle of pellets, rev.; ? same rev. die as <i>BMC</i> 339.	+IEDPI ON LVND	1.33	20.5	270
170	London, Eadwig +PILLEM REX IIII	+EDPI ON LVND	1.26	19.4	90
171	London, Godric +PILLEM REX IIN	+GODRIC ON LVND	1.57	24.2	180
172	London, Godwine +PILLELMI REX III Same dies as <i>SCBI</i> 12, 84.	+GODPN ON LVNDE	1.19	18.3	90
173	London, Godwine +PILLELM REX III	+GODPINE ON LIII	1.20	18.5	0
174	London, Godwine +PILLEM REX IIII	+GODPINE ON LIII	1.24	19.1	180
175	Norwich, Eadweald []M REX IIN	+EDP[]NORÐ	(0.73)	fragment	
176	Sandwich, Ælfgeat +PILLEM REX NII	+IELFGET ON SAND	1.20	18.5	90
177	Shaftesbury, Ælfnoth +PILLEM REX II	+IELFNÐ ON SIEFT	1.20	18.5	90
178	Shaftesbury, Cnihtwine +PILLEM REX IIIII[]	+CNIHTPINE ON SF	1.19	17.0	180
179	Shaftesbury, Cnihtwine +PILLEM RREX II	+CNITPNE ON SAF	1.10	17.0	180
180	Shaftesbury, Cnihtwine Same obv. die as 179. Same dies as <i>BMC</i> 367	+CITPINE ON SAF	1.07	16.5	90
181	Shaftesbury, Cnihtwine Same obv. die as 179. Rev. double-struck	+CII[]NSAF	1.12	17.2	180
182	Wallingford, Brandr +PILLEM REX [] ? Same obv. die as <i>BMC</i> 377; same rev. die as <i>BMC</i> 378 and <i>SCBI</i> 12, 93.	+BRAND ON PALIG	1.18	18.2	270
183	Winchester, Anderboda +PILLEM REX []NI No pellet at king's l. shoulder; dies D – = Winchester Catalogue 1947 (obv.) / –	+ANDERB ON PINCI	1.35	20.9	270

162		BESLY			
184	Winchester, Godwine +PILLEM REX IINII No pellet at king's l. shoulder; dies – a = Winchester Catalogue – / 1948 (rev.).	+GODPINE ON PNCSI	1.37	21.1	180
185	Winchester, Godwine +PILLEM REX III Dies E f = Winchester Catalogue 1953.	+GODPINE ON PN	1.38	21.3	90
186	Winchester, Godwine +PILLEM REX IINI Dies F – = Winchester Catalogue 1954(obv) / –	+GODPINE ON PI(?)	1.32	20.3	0
187	Winchester, Leofweald +PILLEM REX IIN[] No pellet at king's l. shoulder; neither die in Winchester Catalogue.	+LFOLD ON PINCESI	1.37	21.1	90
188	York, Thorr +PILLELM REX IIN	+ÐVRI ON EFRPIC	1.24	19.1	0
189	Uncertain, irregular +[]LLELM PEX IINI	+ []NE []PI ?	1.09	16.8	45?
190	Uncertain, irregular Reading uncertain NC ligatured.	+/NCDCN ON LNDII (?)	1.07	16.5	240
191	Uncertain, irregular Same dies as 190.		1.03	15.9	150
192	Uncertain, irregular Same dies as 190.		1.08	16.6	150
193	Uncertain, irregular Same dies as 190.		1.07	16.5	150
<i>Sword, BMC VI</i>					
194	Bristol, Leofwine +IILLEM REX II	+LFPINE ON BRICSTI	1.34	20.6	180
195	Hereford, Ordwig +PILLEM REX	+ORDPI ON HERFOR	1.35	20.8	90
196	Wilton, Ælfwine +PILLELM REX I	+IELFPINE ON PILTI	1.39	21.5	180
197	Uncertain, irregular []ILLELM REX (?) Readings uncertain; first N and L retrograde, rev.	+IIN[?]IILNOIIIIII	1.14	17.6	?
<i>Profile/Cross and Trefoils, BMC VII</i>					
198	London, uncertain Obv. reading uncertain.	+ []E ON LII []		fragments	
199	Oxford, Heregod +PILLELM REX	+HRGOD ON OXNEFI	1.35	20.8	0

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