WINCHESTER STUDIES · 8
General Editor: Martin Biddle

The Winchester Mint

and Coins and Related Finds from the Excavations of 1961–71



EDITED BY
MARTIN BIDDLE

WITH A CATALOGUE OF THE COINS OF THE MINT BY
YVONNE HARVEY





Obverse: +AEL FREDR EXSAX ONVM
(ÆLFRED REX SAXONVM)

Reverse: PIN
(Win[chester])

The first known coin type with the Winchester mint-signature (3:1)
struck in the later years of King Alfred of Wessex (871–99)
Mint catalogue **3b**, Dies Cc (cf. Pl. 1 and p. 88)
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WINCHESTER STUDIES 8

THE WINCHESTER MINT

AND COINS AND RELATED FINDS FROM THE EXCAVATIONS OF 1961–71

Edited by
MARTIN BIDDLE

The catalogue of the coins of the Winchester Mint by
YVONNE HARVEY

and contributions by
Martin Allen, Marion Archibald, Martin Biddle, †Mark Blackburn, †Christopher Blunt, Helen Mitchell Brown, †Michael Dolley, †Geoff Egan, †Margaret Gelling, Eurydice Georganteli, †Philip Grierson, Martin Henig, †Birthe Kjølbye-Biddle, Stewart Lyon, Adrian Marsden, Rory Naismith, Tim Pestell, †Stuart Rigold, and Veronica Smart

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IN MEMORY OF
MICHAEL DOLLEY AND CHRISTOPHER BLUNT
who began it
OF MARK BLACKBURN
who made it happen
AND OF
JEFFREY SMITH
MAYOR AND ALDERMAN OF WINCHESTER
who never wavered

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Martin Biddle 1968–
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†Christopher Blunt 1968–87
†Michael Dolley 1968–83
Paul Harvey 1976–
Yvonne Harvey 1968–
Stewart Lyon 1968–
Rory Naismith 2006–
Peter Sawyer 1968–9

The following contributed to making and checking the die-analysis of the catalogued coins of the Winchester Mint

The Anglo-Saxon series

†Mark Blackburn, Timothy Clough, Yvonne Harvey, Stewart Lyon

The post-conquest series

William I and William II: Yvonne Harvey, Stewart Lyon
Henry I and Stephen: Martin Allen, Marion Archibald, Joe Bispham
Henry II, 'Tealby': Martin Allen, Peter Mitchell, Alan Dawson
Henry II and later, 'Short Cross': Martin Allen, John Brand, Glenn Gittoes
Henry III, 'Long Cross': Martin Allen, Robin Davis, Stewart Lyon, Nicholas Mayhew

General Editor's Preface to the 2023 Reprinted and Open Access Edition

This is the second of our *Winchester Studies* volumes to be made available in facsimile of the original out-of-print edition. Developments in digital technologies now enable academic publishing to reach wider audiences with options to read online or print on demand. From the earliest days of the development of technology to enable online publication, we have been exploring options for digitising our volumes, while maintaining close attention to the quality of reproduction, especially of our large scale and complex illustrations. Those familiar with our volumes will understand and appreciate the care that has been taken with the illustrations. The team at Archaeopress have ensured important facets like scale and pagination are maintained throughout each volume. It is only through the expertise, dedication, and enthusiasm of Archaeopress and their team that this attention to detail and accuracy in digital reproduction has been achieved, and for that we are very grateful.

Martin Biddle
March 2023

GENERAL EDITOR'S PREFACE

The making of this book began with the finding of a silver penny of William II's second issue in July 1961, in the first season of the Winchester excavations of 1961–71 (below, p. 619, **43**), a few days after the discovery on the same site of a hoard of twenty silver coins deposited *c.*1265, perhaps on the occasion of the sack of Winchester by the troops of Simon de Montfort (below, pp. 622–4, 632, **66**, etc.). The summer of 1961 also saw the publication of *Anglo-Saxon Coins: Historical Studies Presented to Sir Frank Stenton*, edited by R. H. M. Dolley, a landmark in the development of numismatic studies of the pre-conquest period. In 1964 Michael Dolley invited Christopher Blunt to join him in working on the coins found during the annual seasons of excavation, a collaboration in which Christopher eventually took the lead. Their report appears here in Part II (pp. 611–34), and is followed by reports on the jettons, foils, tokens, Byzantine finds (coins, seals, and an intaglio), papal seals, a Kufic coin, a Hebrew token, and a lead ?baling seal of ?Henry I.

In October 1968, when the planning of Winchester Studies was under way, Michael Dolley, Stewart Lyon, and Peter Sawyer wrote to suggest that a volume devoted to the coins of the Winchester Mint should be included, 'something on the lines of Henry Mossop's monograph on the Lincoln mint which is at present in the press' (Mossop 1970). The series of Winchester Studies, accepted for publication by Oxford University Press that autumn, was designed to explore the history and archaeology of Winchester, using, as the excavations and associated research had been doing, all the available evidence, from written sources, archaeology, topography, and the natural sciences. The addition of the evidence of the coins struck in the city in the three and a half centuries of the mint's existence would cast wholly new light on the city as a centre of bullion exchange, and on the changing composition of its inhabitants as reflected in the names and careers of its moneyers. As Part I of this book shows, these objectives have been amply fulfilled, if not as the 1968 letter indicated, 'in a matter of two years at a cost of £550'.

The letter continued, 'we believe that we have been fortunate enough to discover a well-qualified person with the time and enthusiasm to collect the material, and to arrange it for publication'. Thus began Yvonne Harvey's great pilgrimage through the coin cabinets of the world, from Moscow and St. Petersburg westwards to New York and Washington. Numismatic studies at large and her Winchester colleagues in particular owe to her a debt which cannot be exaggerated for the enthusiasm and determination with which she persevered in this onerous and demanding task over so many years and through so many collections.

Throughout, Yvonne Harvey has been advised, contacts made, and problems addressed, by the members of the Winchester Mint Steering Committee, whose names are listed opposite. In recent years, the Steering Committee, latterly based in the Coin Room of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, has provided expertise and practical assistance without which the project could not have been concluded. The contributions made by Martin Allen, Mark Blackburn, Stewart Lyon, and Rory Naismith have been continuous and fundamental.

Colleagues in the Heberden Coin Room of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, notably Nick Mayhew and Julian Barker, responded to frequent requests for advice, and Volker Heuchert kindly scanned the jettons, tokens, and other items at short notice. Particular debts are owed to Christopher

Wren who devised and compiled the catalogue of the coins of the mint from Yvonne Harvey's cards, and to Richard Hodges who made up the plates from the photographs she and others provided.

Staff of the Winchester Research Unit played a major role in preparing the coins and other objects in Part II for publication. Anne Joshua typeset the volume with the incomparable skill with which she has set so many previous volumes of Winchester Studies.

In the event the funds needed have been considerable, particularly to support Yvonne Harvey's travels working long in coin collections far and wide, and for the editorial and electronic assistance needed in the final years. Warmest thanks are due to the trusts and foundations, and to the generous private individuals, whose names are listed above (p. vii). Without their support the project would at several stages have faltered and come to an end.

As Stewart Lyon writes (p. 5), 'the objective of this catalogue was to record as many coins bearing the name of Winchester as it was feasible to locate in public and private collections'. The bulk of the material presented here had been gathered by 1986 at which time it was felt that only important new material should be added, especially for the post-conquest series, for example the Winchester coins in the Brussels hoard included thanks to the generosity of Robin Davis and Peter Mitchell. The coins in the Hermitage Museum at St Petersburg are not comprehensively covered because it was only during the preparation for the Sylloge volumes that the Anglo-Saxon coins to 1016 in the St. Petersburg collection were systematically arranged. They were then rapidly published in 1999 by V. M. Potin in the *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* (*SCBI* 50). The later Anglo-Saxon coins from Cnut to Harold II by Dr Potin will be published in *SCBI* in 2012; the post-conquest coins were published by M. Mucha (*SCBI* 55) in 2003. With twelve exceptions, the over one hundred Winchester coins in the 1999 Hermitage volume have not been included in the catalogue or statistical analyses, but the picture provided by the more than 5,500 coins that are included here is unlikely to have been changed significantly by the inclusion of the Hermitage collection, important as those coins may be for the structure of individual issues.

The Lincoln and Winchester mints ranked about third and fourth in productivity in the late Anglo-Saxon period, with York a little larger, and London by far the largest, almost equal to York, Lincoln, and Winchester combined (Biddle and Keene 1976, 468; Lyon, this volume, pp. 44–9). In the aftermath of the conquest, with the harrying of the North, Winchester became second only to London (ibid.). Studies of Lincoln and some of the lesser mints have already appeared (e.g. Buckingham, Bury St. Edmunds, Durham, Huntingdon, Tamworth, Warwick, and Watchet), but fuller understanding of the Anglo-Saxon and earlier post-conquest coinages demands detailed studies of York and London. A study of the York mint by William Lean is in preparation and an analysis of the London mint is being undertaken by Rory Naismith.

In the three and a half centuries of its existence, from at least the later years reign of King Alfred to the reign of Henry III (*c.*885 to 1250), the moneyers of the Winchester mint and the men working for them produced at least 24 million silver pennies, equivalent to £100,000. It is a tribute to Yvonne Harvey's work that it is possible to reach even this minimum estimate (and it might be twice as large) of the productive capacity of a medieval urban industry. In her preface which follows Yvonne Harvey recounts her personal history of the immense work and long travels which this involved.

Martin Biddle

Hertford College, Oxford
Epiphany 2012

YVONNE HARVEY'S PREFACE

One day in 1968, when I was living in Southampton, the telephone rang and a voice introduced himself as Michael Dolley. In Southampton for a meeting about coins from the Hamwic site, he would like to come to see me, with one or two others: there was a proposition they wanted to put to me. I waited with some curiosity for this delegation. All was soon explained. At the end of the meeting, someone—and I suspect it was Michael—had said how much we needed a complete catalogue of the coins from a Wessex mint for comparison with *The Lincoln Mint, c.890–1279* by H. R. Mossop, then nearing publication. The obvious mint was Winchester, and a possible author was Yvonne Harvey, just married and with nothing to do. Might she be persuaded to take it on? But no persuasive appeal was necessary. Before its first sentences were out I found myself saying yes. How could I not? Much aware that I knew nothing of Anglo-Saxon coins I had for some time wanted to fill the gap, as a complement to work on other Anglo-Saxon and Viking material.

And so started a long but happy exploration of early English coinage, supported by a steering committee for whose help and patience I have always been grateful. One of its original members, Peter Sawyer, provided most practical help at the start in supplying the pro-forma cards which I used throughout, ensuring that the coins were described fully and consistently. Of other members I would especially mention Christopher Blunt, whose kindness and hospitality I enormously appreciated, Stewart Lyon, who has contributed the important statistical analysis, Mark Blackburn, and, of course, Martin Biddle.

Martin played a key role from the start of the work. He was then actively planning the series of volumes on the total archaeology of Winchester; a volume on coinage, including the full catalogue of the Winchester mint's surviving output, would fit the scheme well. This not only solved the problem of publication; it brought much help from the Winchester Research Unit, not least in the very first part of my work, on the coins in the British Museum, which were photographed by the Unit's photographer, Edward Cloutman. He did this superbly and set a standard for all succeeding photographs for the work.

The next major operation was to investigate the enormous quantity of material in the Statens Historiska Museet in Stockholm. I was greeted with great warmth by Brita Malmer, the then keeper of the Kungliga Myntkabinettet. She said that they would photograph for me the Winchester coins from their Systematic Collection, based on B. E. Hildebrand's classic *Anglosachsiska mynt* (1881), but that I must myself photograph the coins from the later hoards—and she blithely handed over the keys of cupboards filled with the many boxes of these excavated coins from all over Sweden. Looking back in these days of increasingly rigorous security it seems incredible that I was allowed such freedom. It was a privilege that I have been greatly conscious of as the years have gone by—and the collections in Lund, Uppsala, and Visby, in Oslo and Copenhagen were all opened to me in the same way.

The sheer volume of material in these Scandinavian collections was formidable. In Stockholm I had much help and kindness, over many years, from Elsa Lindberger. At one point there my

husband weighed the many hundreds of Winchester coins in the Systematic Collection for me—a peculiarly appropriate task for someone who at that time was plunged into work on medieval accountancy. By the time I worked on the coins in the Royal Collection in Copenhagen they were fully published in the Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles; I was greatly helped by being given proof sheets of the relevant photographs and was able to work from them. And my work in Copenhagen was immeasurably helped by Nina Clement, aunt of Birthe Kjølbye-Biddle, who provided a domestic background of hospitality and friendship.

These large collections are the backbone of the catalogue and from the staff in these museums I have had constant help and support. Among so many I would particularly mention Marion Archibald at the British Museum who kept me constantly informed of new finds and acquisitions. But I determined from the beginning to add to the catalogue every single coin I could trace. Every coin adds something, if only in increasing the numerical strength of a type or die combination. In visiting many collections, in Britain, Ireland, on the Continent, and in North America, I have been met with great courtesy and kindness, from being thawed out with hot tea on a snowbound January day to being exhorted to use some up-to-the-mark photographic equipment. It would be invidious to single out any particular museum, but I should like to thank them all for their contribution.

But assembling the material was only the prelude to work on the die study. By this time I was living in Durham and Mark Blackburn devoted a weekend there to setting me on the right track for the analysis. Any failings are my fault, not his. The number of comparisons required was huge—more than 19,000 in Cnut quatrefoil for instance. Here too I have had help, advice, and second opinions from other numismatists for which I am most grateful. The last stages of assembling text and photographs for the press were gallantly undertaken by Martin Allen, Mark Blackburn, Stewart Lyon, and Rory Naismith, calling upon the paid help of Christopher Wren and Richard Hodges, coordinated under the editorial eye of Martin Biddle. Users of the catalogue are much indebted to them all.

The grants I received from various bodies have been of incalculable help. They are listed on p. vii, but I should particularly like to thank the Marc Fitch Fund for its grant for photography—without which the catalogue could never have come into being.

And finally I should like to say how much pleasure I have had in the years spent on the Anglo-Saxon coins of Winchester and the pleasure I have had at all times from meeting people involved in the study of the coinage. I have made many new friends and am grateful for their kindness and support. A further final word of thanks is no less than the due of my husband, Paul D. A. Harvey, who cheerfully allowed himself to be involved in various stages of the preparation of the catalogue and whose support has never wavered.

Yvonne Harvey

8 November 2009

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Compiled by RORY NAISMITH

ASC	see Whitelock (ed.) 1961
ASE	*Anglo-Saxon England*
ASMH	see Blackburn (ed.) 1986
BAR	British Archaeological Reports
BEH	see Hildebrand 1881
BMC	see Keary 1887–93, Brooke 1916, and Allen 1951
BMS	see *SCBI 34*
BNJ	British Numismatic Journal
Checklist	Checklist of Coin Hoards from the British Isles, *c.*450–1180, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (*http://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/dept/coins/projects/hoards/*)
CNS	*Corpus Nummorum Saeculorum IX–XI qui in Suecia reperti sunt: Catalogue of Coins from the Viking Age found in Sweden* (Stockholm, 1975–) [for individual volumes, see Bibliography under *CNS*]
CR	Coin Register (in *BNJ* since1987)
CTCE	see Blunt, Stewart and Lyon 1989
DB	Domesday Book
DOC	see Bellinger 1966 and Grierson 1968 and 1973
EHD I	see Whitelock 1979
EHD II	see Douglas and Greenaway 1981
EMC	Early Medieval Corpus: Single Finds of Coins in the British Isles, 410–1180 www-cm.fitzmuseum.cam.uk/emc
Ep. lists	see Page 1965–6
Hild.	see Hildebrand 1881
I Interim	see Biddle and Quirk 1962
II Interim	see Biddle 1964
III Interim	see Biddle 1965
Malmer	see Malmer 1997
MEC	see Grierson and Blackburn 1986
MGH	Monumenta Germaniae Historica
NC	*Numismatic Chronicle*
NCirc	*Spink's Numismatic Circular*

North	see North 1991 and 1994
S	see Sawyer 1968
SCBI	*Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* [for individual volumes, see Bibliography under *SCBI*, pp. xxxvi–xxxviii].
SLAC	see Jonsson (ed.) 1990
Winchester 1949–60	See Cunliffe *et al.* 1964; Collis *et.* al. 1978
WS	see Biddle (ed.) 1976; Biddle (ed.) 1990; Biddle (*et al.*) in preparation; Keen 1985; Lapidge 2003; Rumble 2002

Winchester excavation site and other codes

ACD	Assize Courts Ditch 1963–4
ACN	Assize Courts North 1963 1970–1
ACS	Assize Courts South 1963–5
BS	Lower Brook Street 1965–71
BSSC	Lower Brook Street Site C, 1963–4
CACP	Cathedral Car Park 1961
CCP	Central Car Park 1959
Cathedral	Cathedral Library
CG	Cathedral Green 1962–70
CY	Castle Yard 1967–71
OA	Oram's Arbour 1965–7
PR 56	Plummer Roddis [104 High Street] 1956
SPC	St Pauls Church 1972
TS	Tower Street 1964
VR	Victoria Road 1978
WP	Wolvesey Palace 1963–71, 1974

The sites are all listed and described, with site and other plans where relevant, and detailed lists of the final phases, in WS 7. ii (Biddle (ed.) 1990), 1151–1221.

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PART I

THE WINCHESTER MINT

BY YVONNE HARVEY

with contributions by
Martin Allen, †Mark Blackburn, †Margaret Gelling,
Stewart Lyon, Rory Naismith, *and* Veronica Smart

1

MINTING IN WINCHESTER: AN INTRODUCTION AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

BY *STEWART LYON*

(numbers in **bold** refer to the Catalogue, pp. 88–577)

i. EARLY MINTING IN WESSEX

It is only at the close of the ninth century when coins had been minted in Anglo-Saxon England for more than two hundred years that we first have explicit evidence of minting at Winchester, with the survival of four late pence of Alfred bearing the reverse inscription ᚠIN (**1–3**). It does not necessarily follow that no money was coined there previously, for although there are gold shillings from the seventh century which associate themselves with London or Canterbury, and silver pence, mainly from the early ninth century, that name Canterbury or Rochester, most fully-inscribed coins struck earlier than the tenth century identify only the issuing authority and the moneyer who was accountable for the coin's weight and fineness.

Nevertheless some issues have been recognised as most probably minted in Wessex. In the eighth century a particular group of so-called *sceattas*—a name used by numismatists to distinguish the small, anonymous issues of early pennies from the royal and ecclesiastical issues of broad pence that began in the reign of Offa (757–96) if not slightly earlier—has been linked to the port of Hamwic (Southampton) because of the prevalence and predominance of local finds.[1] Subsequent royal issues thought likely to have come from a mint in Wessex include the three known pence of the West Saxon king Beorhtric (786–802), Offa's son-in-law.[2] It used to be thought that there was then a gap in the coinage until late in the reign of Egbert (802–39), when coins survive from two issues that differ from the king's contemporary Kentish types both in design and the names of the moneyers.[3] However, two recent single finds from the Isle of Wight by Peohthun, previously a moneyer of Beorhtric, have cast doubt on such an interruption. Today at least thirty coins by eight or nine moneyers including Peohthun are known, and of five other recorded single finds from Wessex three are from Hamwic.[4]

There is then a pronounced change. Although one of Egbert's Wessex types was continued by

[1] Series H (Metcalf 1988a).
[2] Grierson and Blackburn 1986, 294; North 558–9.
[3] Grierson and Blackburn 1986, 294–5; North 589–90.
[4] For Peohthun (or possibly Weohthun), Naismith 2008; for the Southampton finds, Metcalf 1988a, 54, no. 145, moneyer Tilred; Pagan 1988, 63, moneyer Tideman; Metcalf 2005, 133, Fig. 68, 20, moneyer Ecgred (?), and discussion, 135–6. Information on other finds from Naismith, pers. comm.

Æthelwulf (839–58) only two specimens are known, one by a moneyer of Egbert from a Wiltshire hoard[5] and the other, with no recorded find-spot, by a new moneyer, Osric (Fig. 1, a).[6] No coins at all are known of Æthelbald, who ruled in Wessex from 855–60, and although his brother Æthelberht was king in Kent from 858 and in Wessex from 860–65 none of his fairly plentiful coins has so far been attributed to Wessex. Significantly, however, a single coin of the next brother, Æthelred I (865–71), which is of similar design to his early Kentish issue but of different style, was found near Winchester and was minted by presumably the same Osric (Fig. 1, b),[7] who may one day be shown to have been active during the two preceding reigns.

The question is whether the survival of so few coins from 840–70 that appear to have been



a b

Fig. 1. The moneyer Osric: *a*, penny of Æthelwulf (king of Wessex, 839–58) by Osric; *b*, penny of Æthelred I (king of Wessex, 865–71), likely to be by the same Osric (1:1)

minted in Wessex is an indication that minting had more or less ceased at Hamwic as a result of its economic decline but had not yet begun on a significant scale at Winchester. If that is the case, it was by no means the end of minting in the Southampton area, for in the next century Athelstan's law code issued at Grateley allotted two moneyers to the *burh* of Hamtun. Minting there probably began (or was resumed) in the reign of Edward the Elder (899–924), and for a few years on either side of the millennium some dies were even issued to the moneyers with the signature Hamwic rather than Hamtun. For a review of the mint-signed coinage of Southampton, see Appendix 1.

Although no sign has so far been detected of minting in Wessex during the base silver *Lunettes* coinage of the early years of king Alfred (871–99), the issue of the middle to late 870s in fine silver (known as the *Cross-and-Lozenge* issue) exhibits considerable stylistic variation and it is probable that several of its moneyers worked in Wessex, two at least in Winchester.[8] As evidence for the broadening of minting at this time, the later issue by Alfred that included pence bearing the name of Winchester (ᚹIN) (**1**; First frontispiece) also extended to Exeter (EXA)[9] and, in a separate variety, Oxford (OHSNAFORDA)[10] although not, as far as we know, Southampton. In addition, Gloucester (ÆT GLEAWA) is named on a unique portrait coin which is modelled on the *Cross-and-Lozenge* issue except that the central so-called 'lozenge' on the reverse is replaced by a large plain cross.[11]

[5] *BMC* 25 from the Sevington (1834) find (Blackburn and Pagan 1986, no. 54).

[6] Fitzwilliam Museum, Lyon loan.

[7] At Stanmore, Winchester (EMC 1999.0160). See Blackburn 2003, 208–12; Lyons and Mackay 2007, 81, 84–5, and 103.

[8] Blackburn and Keynes 1998, 143.

[9] *BMC* 79; North 642.

[10] *BMC* 127 (the others listed under Type xviii are Danelaw imitations).

[11] *BMC* 80; North 643.

ii. THE CONTEXT OF THE WINCHESTER CATALOGUE

Ælfred's special issues were short-lived and the coinage soon reverted to identifying only the moneyer. However, in the reign of Athelstan (925–39) a practice was adopted in most of England except Lincoln, Stamford, and the southern Danelaw, of naming both the moneyer and the city, town, or other borough with which he was associated. The same king's law code issued at Grateley (Hampshire) specified the number of moneyers there should be in London and the boroughs of Kent and Wessex. For the latter, they comprised six in Winchester, two in Southampton, Lewes, Shaftesbury, Wareham, and Exeter, and one in every other borough including Chichester and Hastings.[12]

After Athelstan's death the naming of the minting place on the coins was discontinued (except, curiously, in Norwich) and, although resumed in part by Eadwig (955–9) and more substantially in central Wessex for much of the reign of Edgar (959–75), it was not until the latter's final years that it became national policy. On that occasion (*c.*973) it was linked with the adoption of a single design of coinage for the whole country where previously there had been significant regional differences. The design was changed at intervals which averaged six or seven years until the death of Cnut in 1035 and two or three years for the rest of the century, becoming even shorter thereafter. With one quickly abandoned exception,[13] the design always incorporated a royal portrait on the obverse, surrounded by the king's name and title, and on the reverse a Christian motif, generally cruciform, with the name of the moneyer and his accredited town. However, by the middle of the reign of Henry I (1100–35) the coinage had become so unsatisfactory that in 1124 the king had the nation's moneyers summoned to Winchester and mutilated, after which changes of design were few and the number of minting places was steadily reduced until, following a major recoinage in 1247–50, even Winchester succumbed.

From Edgar's reform to the Norman Conquest some 44,000 coins of all minting places are known to have survived, of which 6.6% are of Winchester moneyers. This is the fourth-highest proportion, after London (22.6%), York (10.8%), and Lincoln (9.9%), but it masks a decline from 10% in much of Æthelred's reign, when Winchester vies with York and Lincoln, to 5% from Cnut onwards, with brief flashes of higher percentages due probably to the composition of hoards from southern England.[14] Corresponding information is not available for the Norman period, and although the coins of the prolific *Paxs* issue of William I or II recorded in the *British Museum Catalogue*[15] include a Winchester component of 13% (i.e. 87/659) this is certainly misleading, because virtually all the surviving pence of that issue come from a hoard of nearly 6,500 coins found at Beauworth, not far from Winchester, and nearly a quarter of them were of that mint. A proportion of 3%[16] in the corresponding catalogue of Henry II's *Cross-and-Crosslets* issue of 1158–80[17] may be an understatement for the converse reason, although in this and subsequent issues Winchester's activity was of limited duration.

The objective of this catalogue was to record as many coins bearing the name of Winchester as it was feasible to locate in public and private collections.[18] With the exception of Alfred's **PIN** issue and Athelstan's pence with a Winchester signature, coins thought likely to have been minted there before the reign of Eadwig (955–9) are therefore not included.

[12] *EHD* 1, *no. 35 at p. 420 (cap 14.2).*
[13] Æthelred's *Agnus Dei* type of *c.*1009.
[14] Petersson 1990, 350–5 and Tables IV–V.
[15] *BMC* (Brooke 1916). For a recent appraisal of the *Paxs* type and the Beauworth hoard, see Metcalf 1988b.
[16] i.e. 24/812 legible coins.
[17] Allen 1951.
[18] There are some significant omissions: see p. x.

iii. MONEYERS

The Grateley laws specified six moneyers for Winchester and in Athelstan's final issue (*Bust Crowned,* **16–30**) six is the number for whom coins have survived. Only four are known from the previous issue (*Circumscription Cross*, nos. **4–15**) but the shortfall may simply be due to the accident of discovery. Indeed, by tracing the history of the moneyers who named Winchester in one or other of Athelstan's issues, it has been shown that four were already active under Edward the Elder (899–924), one of whom (spelt as Athelulf) had begun minting in Alfred's reign.[19] Then again, four of the names recorded in Athelstan's Winchester coinage are also known, without mint signature, for Edmund (939–46) and are likely to be the same persons.[20] One of them, Otic, is also noted for Eadred (946–55) without location but recurs with the Winchester signature for Eadwig (**32**). It is an uncommon name and suggests that Otic was a moneyer of Winchester whose career spanned the sixteen years or more between Athelstan's and Eadwig's mint-signed coinages.

During the course of any issue it is quite likely that there will be changes in the moneyers, for example through the replacement of those who retire or die. It is therefore unsound to assume that the total number recorded for the issue represents the official complement of moneyers at that particular time. A more reliable statistic is the number common to two adjacent issues, which gives a measure of those active at the point of transition. The greater the difference between that complement and the total number of moneyers in one of the issues, the longer the duration of that issue may have been, other things being equal. Figs. 2–5 show the number of moneyers recorded for each mint-signed issue starting with Athelstan, except that some issues of Henry I are grouped because of their scarcity. The moneyers are divided into three categories. Starting from the foot of each column, they are: (1) moneyers known to have minted in the **last** issue; (2) those not known in the last issue, perhaps through lack of representation in the surviving coins, but are recorded for an **earlier** though recent issue; and (3) those who are classified as **new**. The latter group may sometimes include one or two who do not fall within either of the other categories but have the same names as moneyers who were active longer ago and may or may not be the same persons.

It appears that by the time of Edgar's reform of *c.*973 the original complement of six moneyers had risen to at least eight, only to increase again during Æthelred's *Crux* issue (conventionally dated *c.*991–7, **261–563**) when substantial payments of tribute were made. Of a total of nineteen moneyers known for the issue, no fewer than eleven continued into *Long Cross* (*c.*997–1003, **564–607**) in which no new moneyers are recorded. For *Helmet* (*c.*1003–1009, **608–61**) eleven moneyers are known, of whom six were active in *Long Cross* and therefore in *Crux* also. The two most prolific issues, measured by the number of surviving coins, also give rise to the largest number of moneyers: twenty-five for *Last Small Cross* of Æthelred (*c.*1009–1016, **662–909**) and thirty-three for Cnut *Quatrefoil* (*c.*1017–1023, **910–1159**). Since twenty are common to the two types there must have been intensive minting in both of them, with an exceptional burst in *Quatrefoil* requiring many new moneyers, most of them limited to that issue. Fewer than half of its total are known also for the next issue, *Pointed Helmet* (*c.* 1023–1029, **1160–1262**), in which twenty moneyers in all are recorded,

[19] Athelulf, Eadstan, Rægenulf, and Wulfheard (*CTCE*, 47). An Alfred penny of Athelulf was found in Lower Barracks, Winchester, in 1989 (see *BNJ* 2007, CR 276) and an Edward the Elder penny of the same moneyer (*CTCE* p. 60 no. 74(ii), similar to *SCBI* 1, 564), was excavated at Southgate Hotel, Winchester, in 1990.

[20] Æthelm, Leofric, Otic, and Rægenulf (*CTCE*, 123–4).

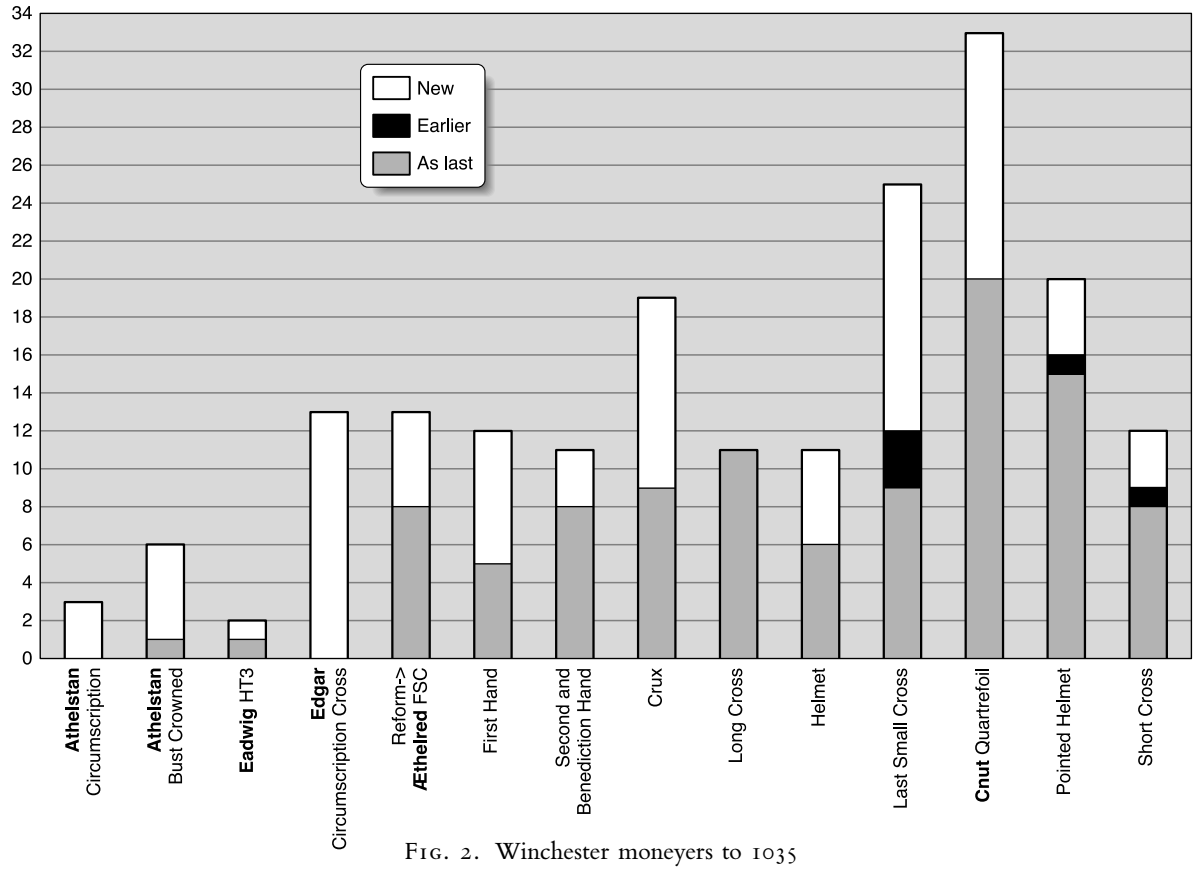


Fig. 2. Winchester moneyers to 1035

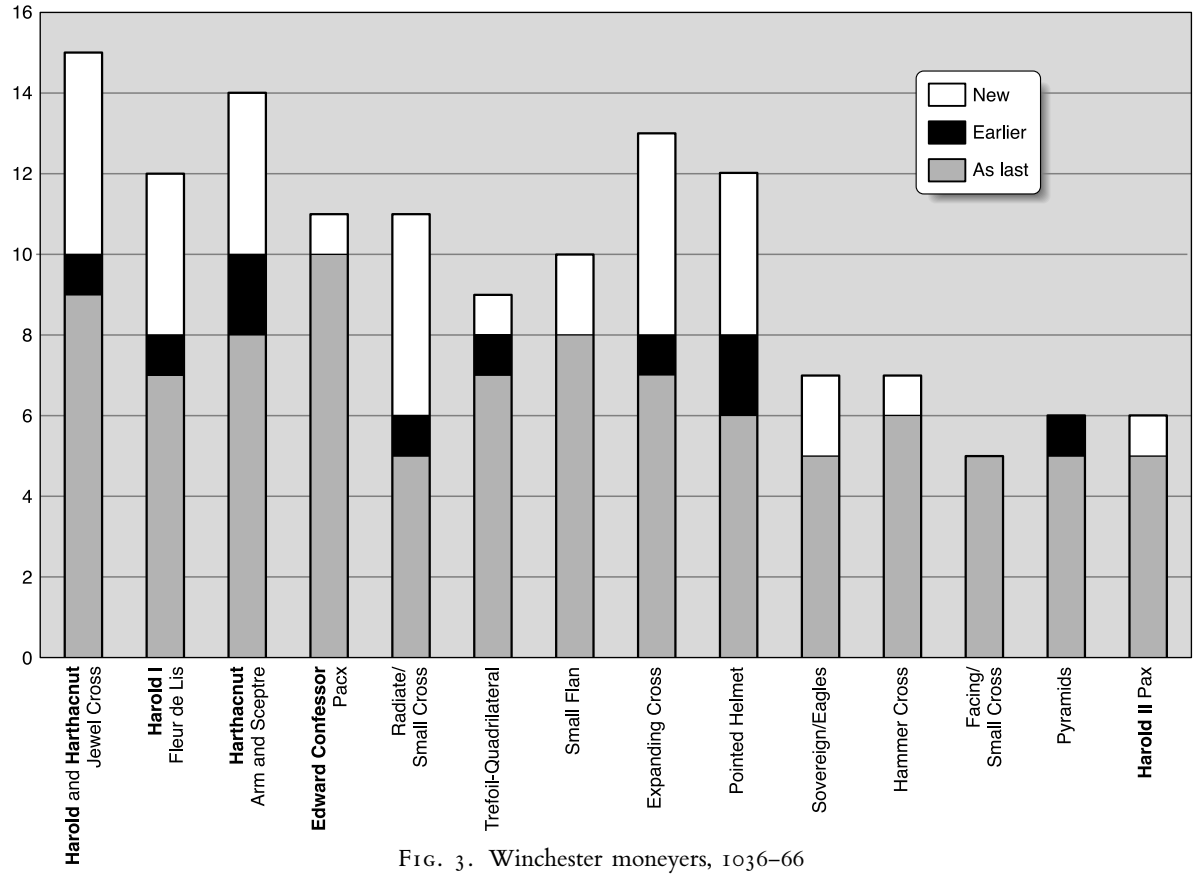


Fig. 3. Winchester moneyers, 1036–66

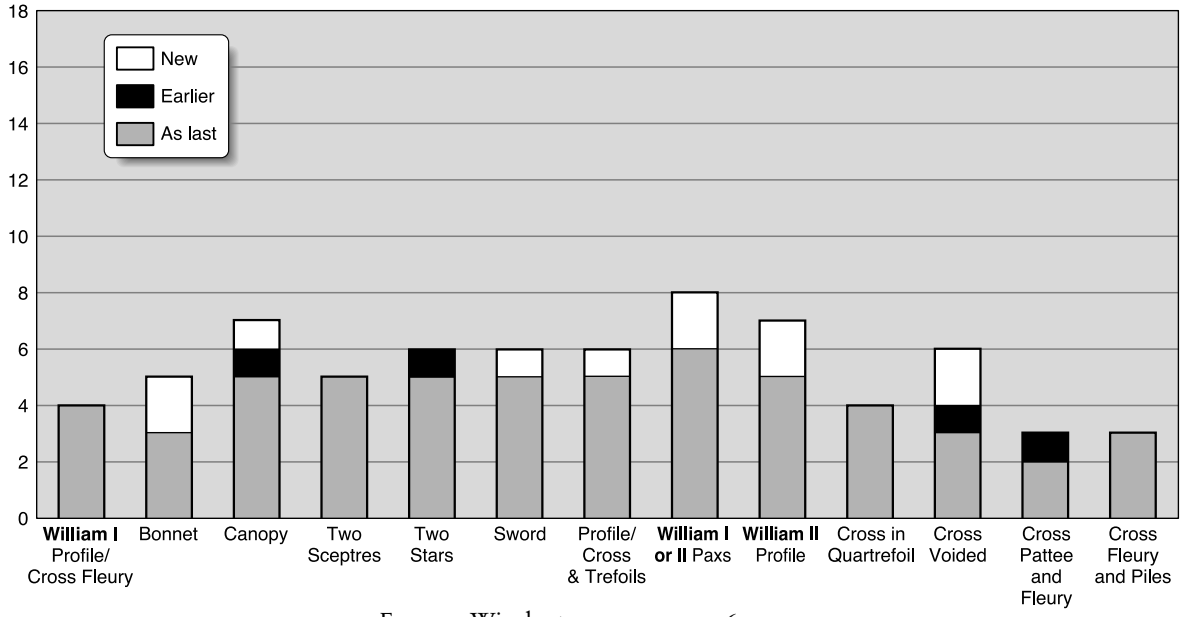


Fig. 4. Winchester moneyers, 1067–1100

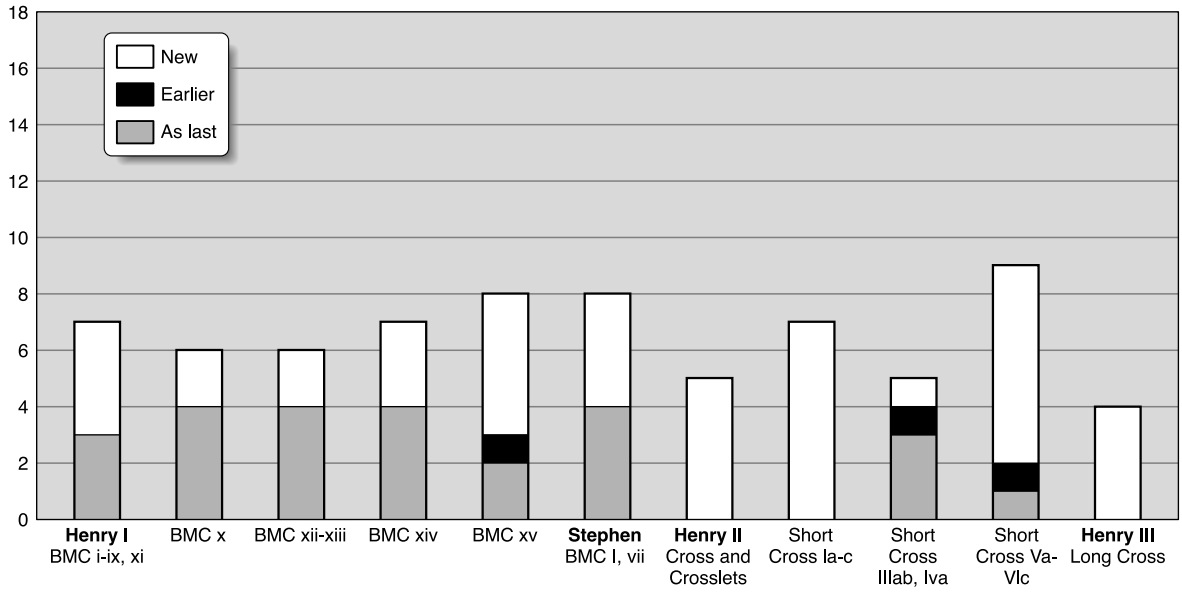


Fig. 5. Winchester moneyers, 1100–1250

though by this time minting connected with the payment of huge tributes either side of 1016 would presumably have ceased. *Short Cross* (*c.*1029–35, **1263–1342A**) marks a further decline but there is then a period of relative stability until after the accession in 1042 of Edward the Confessor. During this period the complement of moneyers appears to have been no more than ten. The decline resumes and continues irregularly until by 1066 the complement may have fallen to six (**1343–1877**).

The scarcity of surviving material for much of the Norman period makes it impossible to pursue the same line of inquiry. The *Paxs* type (**1994–2122**) is one exception. Conventionally dated *c.*1083–6, there is a continuing debate on whether it was the last issue of William I or (having regard to its message) the first of William II. It has survived in quantity thanks to the hoard found at Beauworth (Hampshire) in 1833. Eight moneyers are recorded, of whom six are also known for the previous issue, *Profile/Cross & Trefoils* (**1980–93**).

Henry I's frequent changes in the coinage before 1125 are poorly represented in the surviving material and it is impossible to be sure how many moneyers were active before the final, durable, issue of the reign, though it is possible that the complement was still six. However only two, or possibly three moneyers survived the mutilation of 1124 to be counted among the eight recorded for Henry's final issue (*Quadrilateral on Cross Fleury*, *c.*1125–35, **2256–2307**). Four of these are known to have continued into Stephen's first (*Watford*) type (*c.*1135–45, **2308–61**), for which a further four moneyers are recorded. One of these also struck pence of the same type during the anarchy, with the king's name and title replaced by the enigmatic PERERIC (**2328**). A single, new, moneyer is known for Stephen's scarce concluding issue (*Awbridge, BMC* Type vii, **2362–3**) which continued into the first years of his successor, Henry II.

None of Stephen's moneyers is among the four known in the *Cross and Crosslets* type (**2364–89**) that Henry introduced in 1158. As only one pair of dies is recorded from its final phase (Bust F) which is thought to have run from *c.*1173 until the recoinage of 1180,[21] there must have been little minting at Winchester in those years. The 1180 recoinage introduced the *Short Cross* issue (**2390–2776**), which was minted in the name of hENRICVS REX until its replacement in 1247 despite Richard I and John having successively occupied the throne for nearly half of that period. Seven moneyers were involved in the first phase of *Short Cross*, up to six of them simultaneously, and nine in the recoinage of 1205, up to eight simultaneously. A single moneyer is recorded in a brief revival of minting in 1217.[22]

As in the case of towns other than London and Canterbury and the ecclesiastical mints of Durham and Bury St Edmunds, Winchester did not participate in the last thirty years of *Short Cross.* Its final burst of activity was in the recoinage of 1247–50 which introduced the voided *Long Cross* issue (**2777–3027**) and involved four moneyers, all of them new.

Until Stephen's reign the Norman Conquest had little influence on the names of Winchester moneyers, but from then onwards Norman-introduced names predominate. This is less likely to denote an ethnic change in the eligibility for the office of moneyer than a new fashion in the naming of burgesses' children that must date from early in the twelfth century.[23]

iv. LONGEVITY OF MONEYERS

It is apparent from the full table of moneyers prepared by Rory Naismith, (Table 1) that some were more consistently active than others and that a moneyer could have quite a lengthy career. However it is not always easy to distinguish one man from another if the name is a common one. For

[21] Crafter 1998, 61.

[22] For documentary evidence of the *Short Cross* moneyers, see the contribution of Martin Allen, below pp. 56–65.

[23] For discussion of the names, see the contribution of Veronica Smart, below, pp. 66–78.

example, a moneyer **Ælfsige** who is first known before 973 in Edgar's *Circumscription Cross* type continues without interruption into Æthelred *Long Cross* (*c.*997–1003) but is missing from *Helmet*. The Ælfsige in *Last Small Cross* (*c.*1009–16) is likely to be a different person, because he continues as far as Cnut *Short Cross* (*c.*1029–35). With the name **Godwine** the problem becomes acute. The first Godwine is easily distinguished, for he operated only in *Crux* and *Long Cross*. Another begins in Cnut *Quatrefoil* (*c.*1017–23) and appears to continue, with one brief interruption (*Facing Bust*, *c.*1062–5), into Edward the Confessor's last issue, *Pyramids* (*c.*1065–66), although that would be a long time for one man. For most of that period some coins have the name Godwine followed by a byname, either Cas, Ceoca, or Widia, the significance of which is discussed elsewhere in this volume.[24] Then what must be a new Godwine appears in William I *Canopy* (*c.*1070–2) and continues to Henry I *Full Face/Cross Fleury* (*BMC* x, *c.*1117), but omitting the rare *BMC* types viii and ix (and also xi, which modern scholarship places before type x[25]).

Other examples of apparent longevity are:

Leofweald, from *First Hand* (*c.*979–85) to *Pointed Helmet* (*c.*1023–9).
Wulfnoth, from *Crux* (*c.*991–7) to *Fleur-de-Lys* (*c.*1037–40).
Brunstan, from *Helmet* (*c.*1003–9) to *Jewel Cross* (*c.*1035–7), excluding *Short Cross* (*c.*1029–35).
Spilmann, from *Helmet* (*c.*1003–9) to *Pacx* (*c.*1042–4), omitting *Pointed Helmet.* He had begun work at Southampton in *Long Cross* (*c.* 997–1003).
Ladmær, from *Quatrefoil* (*c.*1017–23) to *Small Flan* (*c.*1048–50).
Æthelstan, from *Pointed Helmet* (*c.*1023–9) to *Sovereign/Eagles* (*c.*1056–9), usually in the form Æstan and often with a second name Loc.
Ælfwine, from *Jewel Cross* (*c.*1036–7) to *Two Stars* (*c.*1074–7), omitting the previous type.
Lifing, from *Arm & Sceptre* (*c.*1040–2) to *Paxs* (*c.*1083–6 or *c.*1087–8).
Anderboda, from *Sovereign/Eagles* (*c.*1056–9) to *Sword* (*c.*1077–80).
Leofweald (2), from *Hammer Cross* (c.1059–62) to William II *Profile* (*c.*1088–90).
Wigmund, from *Paxs* (*c.*1083–6 or *c.*1087–8) to Henry I *BMC* viii (*c.*1113), omitting the very rare *BMC* types ii, iii, v and vi of Henry I.

v. CONTROL OF DESIGN AND DIE-CUTTING

When it mentions the origin of their dies, Domesday Book tells us that in Edward the Confessor's time, as in 1086, the moneyers sent to London for them when the type changed. From this it may be inferred that the obverse and reverse designs for a new issue were also determined in London. However, it was not always so. From Edgar's reform of *c.*973 until at least the end of Æthelred's reign it is apparent that Winchester was responsible for new designs and that from time to time their execution was decentralised to regional engravers.

Two examples of design changes make this clear. When the *Crux* issue was in need of replacement, the authorities at Winchester decided on a reversion to the small-cross type which had initiated Edgar's reform. Dies were despatched to towns across Wessex and copies were made in

[24] See below, p. 71, and a note on Godwine in the index of moneyers, p. 581. For the frequency of occurrence of these and other bynames, see Table 20.
[25] Blackburn 1990, 72.

London. For some reason the new issue was aborted, but not before moneyers in a number of towns in a band from Barnstaple to Warwick, and especially Wilton, had begun minting with the new dies. A few of their coins have survived and are known as *Intermediate Small Cross*. Subsequently, moneyers in a dozen towns, led by Winchester and to a lesser extent London and Exeter, made the best of a bad job by combining the new obverses with old or new *Crux* reverses (*Intermediate Small Cross / Crux mules*, **525–56**). There are also instances of *Small Cross* reverses being altered to the *Crux* design (**541, 546**). What happened next was that experimental portraits were engraved on fresh obverse dies (*Transitional Crux*, **557–63**), and these contributed to the design of the type that soon did replace *Crux*, namely *Long Cross*.

The small-cross design was eventually reintroduced *c.*1009 (*Last Small Cross*), although with a markedly different portrait from either the original or the intermediate version, and it provides the second example of Winchester's involvement. It had evidently been decided to replace the *Helmet* type of *c.*1003–9 with a wholly exceptional issue, the obverse depicting the Lamb of God in place of the king's portrait and the reverse showing the Holy Dove. Thirty years ago Michael Dolley suggested that this *Agnus Dei* type might reflect the moralising of Archbishop Wulfstan.[26] Perhaps because of the arrival of Thorkel's Great Army in August 1009 this issue also was aborted, but again not before some dies sent out to provincial towns had been used.[27] Only twenty-one true coins have been recorded to date, including three sets of die-duplicates, but enough evidently reached Scandinavia to give rise to local imitations. In this case it was not considered appropriate to use up the obverse dies with *Helmet* reverses, so the type is unrepresented at Winchester itself. However, although more than half of the surviving coins are by moneyers of towns in the east midlands, the lettering on all of them (with the possible exception of a specimen of Hereford) closely resembles that used on Winchester dies in *Last Small Cross*.

The disruption caused by the Great Army must be the reason for the extensive decentralisation of die-engraving that is so apparent in *Last Small Cross.* It is possible that *Agnus Dei* was aborted because it was realised that there would have to be a delegation of die-cutting and that the complex and sensitive designs could be difficult to copy in bulk to an acceptable standard. There was also a problem in that no suitable engraver seems to have been available initially in London, since the first batch of *Last Small Cross* dies used there was supplied, very likely from Gloucester, by the engraver whose regular clientèle consisted of moneyers in the west midlands.[28] As with *Agnus Dei*, Winchester provided not only the dies for central Wessex but also the initial supply for several towns in the east midlands, including Lincoln.

At the end of *Last Small Cross* there are signs that the initiative had begun to pass from Winchester to London. A unique coin of a London moneyer in the museum in Bergen, unfortunately broken into four fragments, depicts the king wearing a pointed helmet and seems to be heralding a change of type,[29] although in this case the *Quatrefoil* issue intervened, with Cnut portrayed wearing a crown. Multiple decentralisation of die-cutting continued, with Winchester distributing flamboyant dies of its own manufacture within central Wessex although not, on this occasion, to the east midlands with the exception of Leicester and, arguably, Northampton.[30]

In *Pointed Helmet* and *Short Cross*, Cnut can be seen to have made a determined effort to bring the

[26] Dolley 1976, 359. For a recent reassessment, see Keynes 2007, 190–201 and a checklist at pp. 215–20.

[27] Stewart 1990, 477, suggested that it was not so much aborted as a special limited issue.

[28] Lyon 1998, 22.

[29] Lyon 1998, 30 and Pl. 4, 9.

[30] Blackburn and Lyon 1986, 228. See also Appendix 1, pp. 50–3.

engraving of dies under central control. The general practice of moneyers sending to London for their dies probably originated at this time, although York and Lincoln evidently retained some independence. When Harold I and Harthacnut divided the kingdom during the currency of *Jewel Cross* it was Harthacnut whose dies with portrait facing in the opposite direction had to be prepared by a different engraver, who must surely have been based in Winchester, but that is probably the last occasion on which dies for the coinage were engraved there.

vi. DIE SURVIVAL AND STATISTICAL ESTIMATION

For a comparative assessment of the magnitude of different issues the starting point has to be an analysis of the surviving coins by reference to the dies used. Recording the dies of every coin included in the catalogue—more than 5,500—was a mammoth task and Mrs Harvey merits high commendation for having the courage and the perseverance to carry it out. However, it is not always easy to be sure whether two similar coins were or were not struck from the same obverse or reverse die—or both, if duplicates—and this is especially true when the coins themselves are poorly struck or damaged or their photographs are unclear. Although great care has been taken to minimise the risk of error, anyone seeking to rely on a die-identity given in the catalogue is advised to examine the relevant illustrations and form their own judgment.

Tables 2–8 set out, for each coinage issue or group of issues, the numbers of obverse dies, reverse dies, and die-pairings recorded in the catalogue and their frequencies of occurrence. Where enough coins of an issue have survived, the results have been used to indicate the range within which the total number of dies employed, including those at present unknown, is most likely to lie. There are dangers in such a process, which relies on the surviving coins being a random sample of the whole issue. Such a claim might be valid if all the coins were from single finds, but for most issues hoards are the main source—in some instances a single hoard. It is not difficult to find reasons why in those cases the contents are likely to be far from a random sample. Statistical estimation is therefore more likely to underestimate than overestimate the unknown dies.

The methodology for this process has developed since it was employed in 1970 in the study of the Lincoln mint.[31] The best techniques rely, as then, on the fact that a key indicator of the number of unknown dies is the number of dies which are known only from a single coin, commonly referred to as 'singletons'. One approach, developed by Warren Esty, which builds on the number of recorded dies, the number of singletons, and the number of coins examined, also includes an allowance for the likely pattern of variability in the output of a die[32] and appears to be the most effective general method currently in use, particularly where the proportion of singletons is high.[33] Indicative or 'point' estimates derived in this way for the total number of dies employed are shown in the panel at the foot of each table.

Any method of calculating such an estimate assumes that the available sample of coins is not only a truly random sample of the entire coinage but also has a composition in the middle of the possible range of random samples of the same size. There being no evidence that this is the case, the next step is to calculate, with a high degree of probability, upper and lower limits for the total number of dies which could have produced the (supposedly) random sample we possess. The degree of

[31] Mossop 1970.

[32] Esty 2006, 359, Formulae (1) and (2).

[33] For a critical discussion, see Lyon 1989.

probability chosen by Esty for these 'confidence limits' is 95%, but the result, of course, is only as reliable as the assumption that our sample is truly random.[34] Limits above and below the point estimates are shown with them at the feet of the tables.

Estimation of this kind is only of practical value if the 95% range of values is of limited width. There can be no expectation of drawing robust conclusions if the data are so sparse that few coins are involved or if more than half of them are singletons in the context of their obverse or reverse dies, as the case may be, because then the point estimate of the total number of dies employed would usually exceed three times the number actually recorded, with the upper limit of the 95% range being still higher. No estimates have been provided in such circumstances.[35]

Figures 6–8 provide a visual comparison up to *c.*1087 for reverse dies (which have been used because they received the direct blow of the hammer and should have had a shorter and more consistent average lifetime than that of the embedded obverses.) The horizontal line in each range represents the central estimate, with projecting lines extending to 95% limits of confidence. It will be seen that in some cases the full range is so wide as to be of little practical use, except possibly to give an indication of whether the issue was similar in magnitude to adjacent issues that happen to be represented in greater numbers.

It is not surprising, given the pattern of moneying already presented, that the issues in which the greatest numbers of reverse dies are known or estimated to have been employed are *Crux*, *Last Small Cross,* and *Quatrefoil*. On the other hand it can be concluded with a high degree of confidence that in *Long Cross*, the type most consistently imitated in Scandinavia and also in Ireland, very few dies were actually used at Winchester. *Long Cross,* as will be demonstrated later, was minted there to a consistently heavy weight. None of its eleven moneyers was new, and none is recorded for more than five reverse dies. The duration of minting *Long Cross* at Winchester must have been very short and, given that only half the moneyers are known for the succeeding *Helmet* issue, it is probable that the latter was preceded by a significant period of inactivity.

This is an unexpected conclusion but it is borne out by a comparison with Lincoln. Whereas 10% of the *Crux* coins recorded from all mints by Petersson are of Winchester against 5% of Lincoln, in *Long Cross* the proportions are reversed at 5% and 11% respectively.[36] Nearly 50% more reverse dies are recorded at Lincoln for *Long Cross* (183) than for *Crux* (127), though the die estimates suggest a much closer relationship. However, at Winchester about six times as many reverse dies are recorded for *Crux* (219) as for *Long Cross* (34), and the ratio of the die estimates is even higher. In addition the distribution of *Long Cross* weights is much lighter at Lincoln.

In looking for a reason for the suspension of minting early in the *Long Cross* issue at the treasury city of Winchester of all places, we should bear in mind the frequent provisioning of the Viking army in the Hampshire area from 994 onwards as recorded in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.* Combining that with a major recoinage, which might have been linked to the collection of tribute since so much of it found its way to Scandinavia, the effect could have been to denude the city and its moneyers of supplies of silver bullion for several years. Precisely when this might have occurred may require further research; the conventional date for the introduction of *Long* Cross is 997 but that is not sacrosanct.

[34] Esty 2006, 360, Formula (4).

[35] For a further discussion of the methodology, see the explanatory note that introduces Tables 2–8 on p. 30.

[36] Petersson 1990, 354–5, Table V.

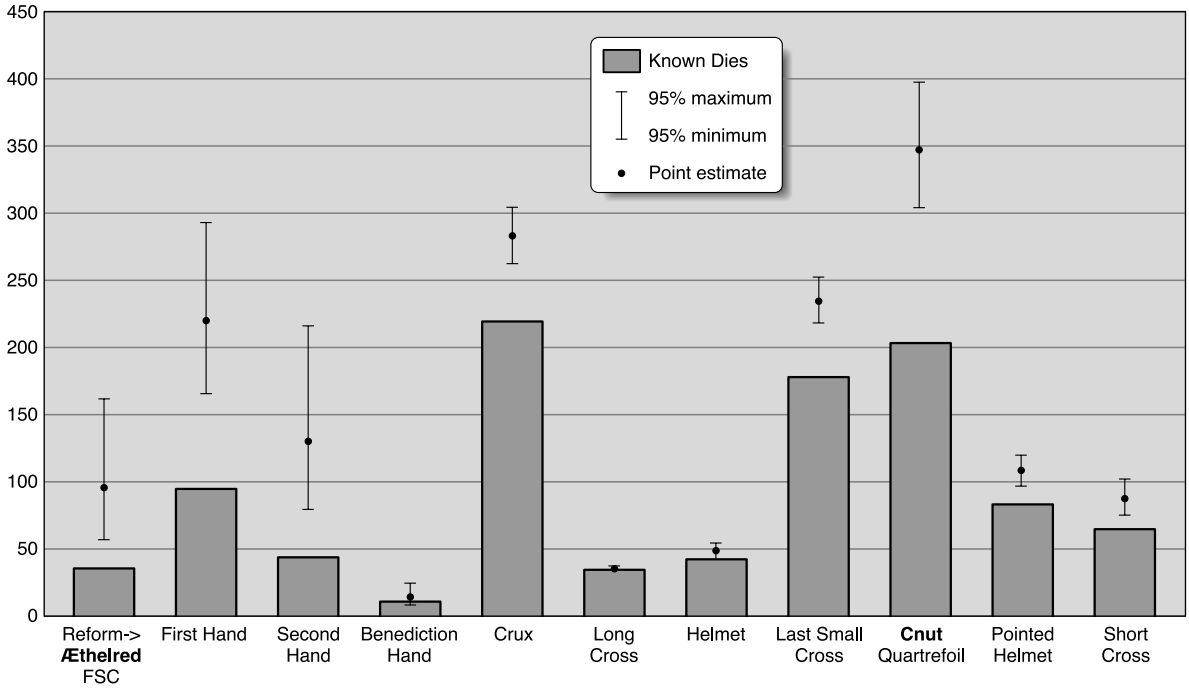


Fig. 6. Winchester mint: reverse dies and estimates, *c.*973–1035

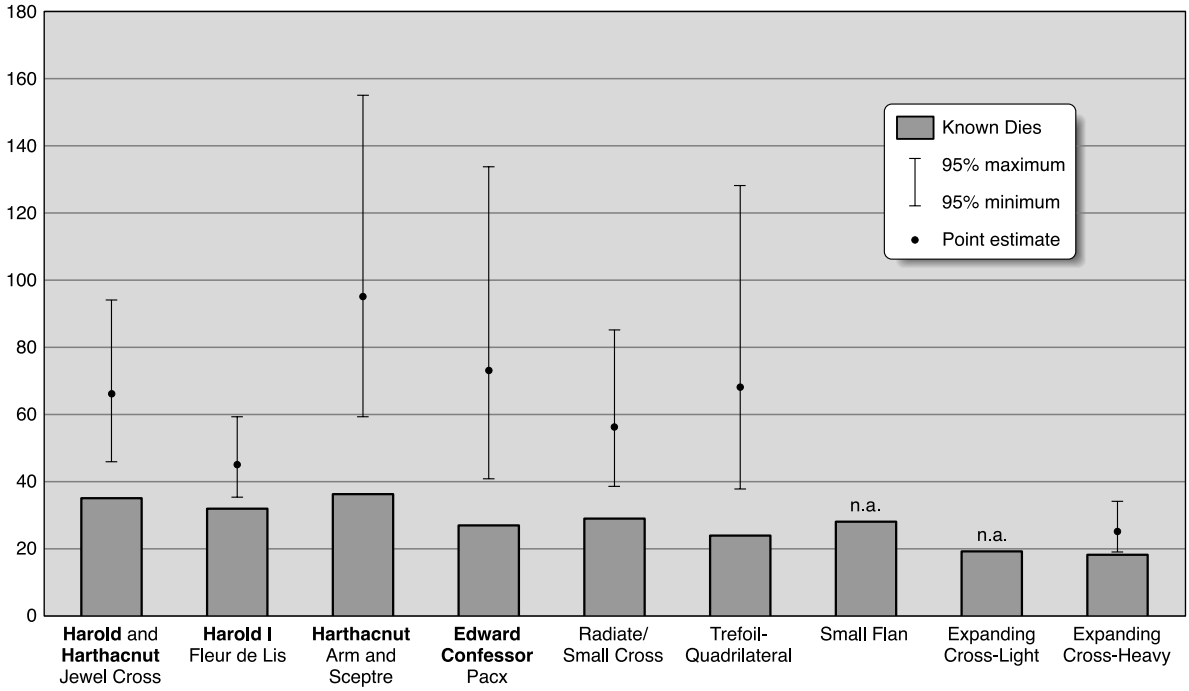


Fig. 7. Winchester mint: reverse dies and estimates, 1035–*c.*1052

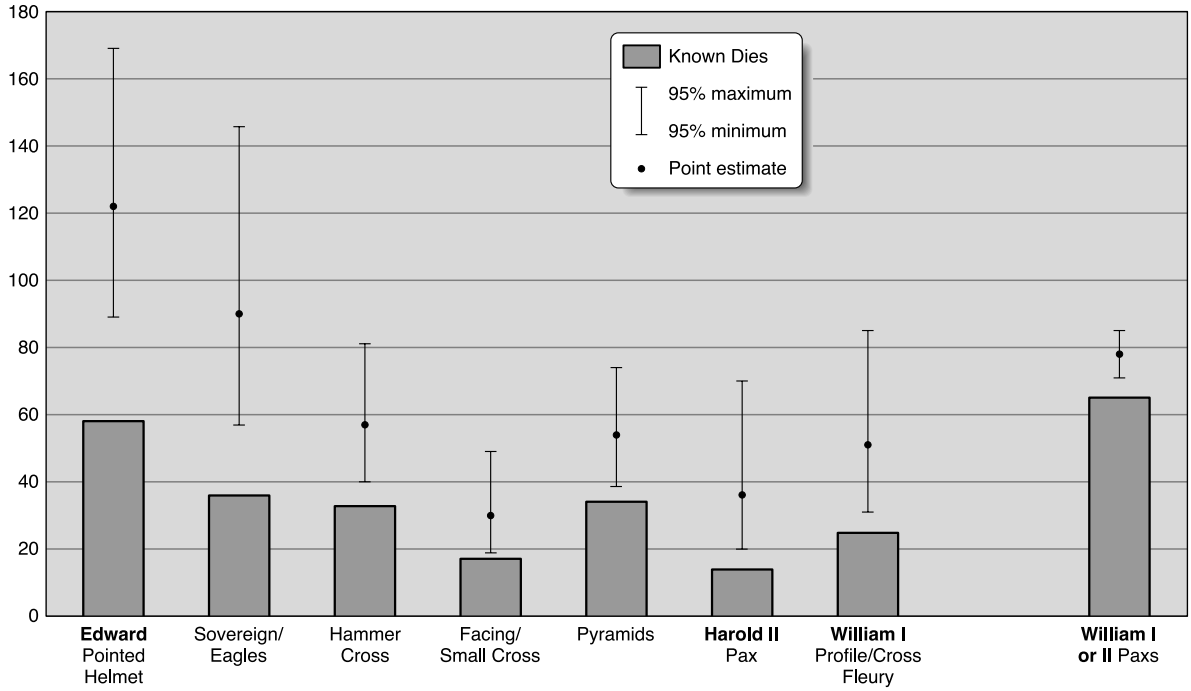


FIG. 8. Winchester mint: reverse dies and estimates, *c.*1052–68 and *c.*1083–6 or 1087–8

vii. LINKS BETWEEN WINCHESTER MONEYERS AND WITH MONEYERS OF OTHER TOWNS

The sharing of obverse dies between different Winchester moneyers is noted throughout the catalogue, most frequently in the issues for which the survival rate is greatest or stylistic variations facilitate the identification of die identities.[37] Moneyers were men of local standing[38] who supervised and took responsibility for the coins bearing their names, but are likely to have employed workmen to prepare the metal blanks and strike the coins. Security of his reverse dies would have been of primary concern to a moneyer because they named and located him, but if two or more moneyers were sharing a workshop it would not have mattered if their obverse dies had been placed in a common box and used at random. However, the fact of some moneyers sharing workshops does not justify their minting places being aggregated and described as a 'mint'. Indeed, it was only with the introduction of *Short Cross* in the recoinage of 1180 that all the moneyers were permitted to work in a single building, which could truly for the first time be called 'the Winchester mint' in a material sense.[39] The result was a far more extensive sharing of obverse dies, which was also a feature of the Long Cross recoinage of 1247–50.

Before minting apparently ceased at Southampton at the end of Cnut's *Quatrefoil* issue some Winchester moneyers also minted there, no fewer than five of them in *Quatrefoil* itself,[40] and there are several examples in the catalogue of the same obverse die being used in combination with

[37] For the 'List of Inter-moneyer, Inter-mint, and Inter-type die-links', prepared by Rory Naismith, see below, pp. 585–8.

[38] WS 1, 421–2

[39] See Martin Allen, below, pp. 56–7.

[40] Not seven as stated in Metcalf 1990, 170.

reverses of both towns, sometimes naming the same moneyer and sometimes different ones. It may have been that a Winchester moneyer went down to Southampton with one of his obverse dies and a specially prepared reverse naming *Hamwic* or *Hamtun* and that there was sharing of obverse dies in the workshop he used there. On the other hand, if minting was only spasmodic in Southampton, obverse dies used by its moneyers might have been returned to Winchester for re-use there.[41]

The problem assumes another dimension when the towns named on coins struck from a common obverse die have no obvious connection. In the catalogue there are examples of an obverse die used by a Winchester moneyer being paired with a reverse of a moneyer of Chichester, Cissbury, Cricklade, Exeter, Lewes, Lincoln, London or Wallingford. Links with the smaller towns may indicate, as in the case of Southampton, that serviceable obverse dies were returned to Winchester at the end of a period of activity and re-used there. Another possibility is that in periods of intensive minting (as, for example, at the inception of Æthelred's *Long Cross* issue) moneyers from outlying towns were summoned to Winchester for assistance, in which case they would have been issued with reverse dies naming their own town so that they could be traced if their coins proved to be deficient in weight or fineness. However it is hard to see how either of these explanations could account for the links with moneyers of other major cities.

One special circumstance can be seen In *Last Small Cross* of Æthelred, where a reverse die naming Winchester and an otherwise unknown moneyer, Siric [= *Sigeric*] is noted as being found in combination with three different obverse dies otherwise used by regular moneyers of Lewes (**886–8**).



a b

FIG. 9. The moneyer Siric: coins of Cnut's *Quatrefoil* type (*c.*1017–23), struck at Ribe, Denmark, using dies prepared by an official London engraver: *a,* square flan, Malmer 725.1925; *b*, round flan, different dies, Malmer 723.1926 (1:1)

Stylistically the Siric reverse could have been, but was not necessarily, a product of the Winchester die-engraver of the time and there is no irregularity in the coins themselves or their weights which would point to their having been struck in Scandinavia. However, Siric next appears using two *Quatrefoil* obverse dies of regular London style, each of them issued with two reverse dies naming the town of Ribe in Denmark (Fig. 9).[42] Had he perhaps been brought to England by Cnut in the final days of *Last Small Cross* to gain experience of moneying before returning to set up a mint in Ribe, initially with dies made for him in London? If so, why was Lewes apparently chosen for his training?

[41] If any minting was undertaken at Southampton after the *Quatrefoil* issue it would seem to have been by Winchester moneyers signing as such, for all coins of subsequent issues with the *Hamtun* signature are nowadays attributed to Northampton. See Appendix 1, below, pp. 50–3.

[42] Malmer 1997, nos. 723:1926, 723:1927, 725:1925, and 725:1928. Three of the reverse dies were also used with locally manufactured obverses, as shown in Chains 151 and 152.

viii. METROLOGY

The weights of the undamaged mint-signed coins recorded in the catalogue are set out, type by type, in Tables 9–13. Although they are grouped for convenience in bands of 0.05g, extended tables recording the exact weights given in the catalogue were used in determining mean (i.e. average) weights, as well as the descriptive statistics used in the discussion which now follows.

If the coins of an issue are ranked in descending order of their weights, the *median* is the weight of the middle coin, the *upper quartile* the weight of the coin a quarter of the way down from the top, and the *lower quartile* that of the coin a quarter of the way up from the bottom. The central half of the distribution therefore lies between the upper and lower quartiles and is referred to as the *quartile range.*

The purpose of using these descriptive statistics is twofold. First, the median is less susceptible than the mean to the effect of including coins which are worn or leached of metal or otherwise damaged, but are not recorded as such. Secondly, moneyers were able to mint coins to a close tolerance of weight, the quartile range associated with a single weight standard being no more than 0.06g (just under a troy grain) in the best Anglo-Saxon examples (e.g. Æthelred's *Benediction Hand*, *Crux,* and *Long Cross* issues) and even less in *Paxs* of William I or II. A larger quartile range is therefore indicative of more than one weight standard, particularly if the median is significantly closer to the upper than the lower quartile.

Two types with very small surviving numbers have been excluded from Tables 9 and 12: Alfred **FIN**, 4 specimens, 1.58g, 1.56g, 1.49g, and a fragment (**1-4**); and Eadwig Horizontal Trefoil (HT3), 3 specimens, 1.54g, 1.54g, and 1.51g (**31-2**), as have the four round halfpence, two from the tenth century (**32A** and **32B**) and two from the reign of Henry I (**2306–7**).

The six values given above are not out of line with Athelstan's Winchester coins, which have medians of 1.55g (*Circumscription Cross*) and 1.56g (*Bust Crowned*). However, Edgar's *Circumscription Cross* type is appreciably lighter, with median 1.42g and quartile range 1.47–1.33g, indicative of a declining weight standard.

No recoinage is known to have taken place after Alfred introduced a plain non-portrait coinage *c.*880 until Edgar's reform of *c.*973. During that period there were regional variations in coinage design and the purpose of Edgar's reform was to ensure that there was one coinage throughout the country. Whether intentionally or not, the reform led to a succession of issues of different but uniform designs, apparently of time-limited validity for at least certain kinds of payment and minted to weight standards that not only varied from the inception of one issue to another but also tended to decline as an issue progressed.[43] At Winchester, Edgar's surviving coins of the *Small Cross* issue instituted by the reform have a median of 1.55g and quartile range of 1.61–1.46g, while for those in the name of Edward the Martyr and Æthelred (in his case a single coin) the corresponding statistics are 1.47g and 1.51–1.40g—clear evidence that the initial standard of the reform was not maintained throughout the six or seven years of the issue's validity.

The *Hand of Providence* issues of the 980s illustrate the changes in weight standards even more clearly. For *First Hand* (the simplest form of the design) two styles of die-cutting are noted in the catalogue. Variety (a) has a median of 1.63g and quartile range of 1.66–1.59g (a reasonably compact distribution) while for variety (b) the figures are 1.48g and 1.54–1.43g. *Second Hand,* which added a

[43] For a critical analysis of chronology and purpose, see Stewart 1990; and for a challenging discussion of the individual types, Metcalf 1998.

trefoil-headed sceptre on the obverse and cusps to the cuffs of the hand on the reverse, was either an attempted new issue that failed to take hold at northern mints or, perhaps more likely, another stylistic variety introduced for purposes of minting control. There is a scatter of weights all the way down from 1.72g to the upper quartile of 1.55g, suggesting that Winchester's initial objective was to restore the old weight standard, but in the event most of the coins are in the range 1.49–1.30g, the median is only 1.40g, and the lower quartile 1.34g. However, only 8% weigh less than 1.30g, comparable with Canterbury (13%) but very different from London (52%) and Exeter (92%), these three being the only other mints responsible for more than 5% of the surviving coins of *Second Hand*.[44] The predominantly light minting at Exeter may perhaps be seen as a consequence of Danish attacks on the south-west, such as that in 988 recorded in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.

Finally there is another reversal in the shape of *Benediction Hand*, whose obverse depicts a modified portrait with no diadem and a cross-headed sceptre, while on the reverse the two smallest fingers of the hand are closed in benediction. The number of surviving coins is small, with a median at Winchester of 1.67g and quartile range 1.70–1.64g. The type was clearly of very limited duration. Whatever its purpose it was quickly replaced with a completely new type on which the portrait faced left instead of right and the reverse carried the letters CRVX in the angles of a voided short cross.

At Winchester *Crux* is the most prolific of all the post-Reform issues, in terms both of the surviving coins and the number of reverse dies recorded. It is an issue of the early and mid-990s and is likely to have been current when the tribute that followed the defeat at Maldon in 991 was being raised. The conventional dating of *c.*991–7 suggests that it would also have contributed to the geld paid after the campaign of 994. Remarkably, therefore, Winchester maintained a heavy weight standard throughout the issue, including the late *Transitional Crux* variety and the coins that used up *Intermediate Small Cross* obverses. The median of surviving *Crux* coins is 1.66g and the quartile range 1.68–1.63g, virtually the same as in *Benediction Hand*, and only 10% weigh less than 1.60g. This contrasts sharply with other major mints: for example, at London, York, and Exeter 77–79% of *Crux* coins are below the latter weight, at Canterbury 83%, and at Lincoln 92%. On the other hand Chester, with relatively few surviving coins, is fully comparable with Winchester.

The weight standard used for the brief production at Winchester of the omni-present *Long Cross* type[45] is the heaviest recorded in the Anglo-Saxon coinage. The median is 1.72g and the quartile range 1.74–1.69g. Fewer than 10% of the coins weigh less than 1.65g. However, after Winchester apparently suspended production, other major mints reduced the standard, so that the proportions of recorded coins weighing below 1.65g are: Chester 37%, York and Lincoln 58–59%, Canterbury and London 67–68%, Exeter 71%.

Winchester's persistence with heavy weight standards was broken in the next issue, *Helmet*. Here two standards are probable, one with median 1.46g and quartile range 1.49–1.44g, the other with median 1.26g and quartile range 1.31–1.24g. There is now a closer comparison with some other major mints, for 33% of Winchester coins weigh less than 1.40g compared with 42–43% at Lincoln and London, although there are as many as 60–64% at Chester, York, Exeter, and Canterbury.

With the introduction of Æthelred's final issue, *Last Small Cross*, there was an attempt to restore the heavy standard of *Long Cross*, but only 10% of the surviving coins were minted to that standard, with median 1.73g and quartile range 1.74–1.71g. There was then an abrupt fall to the heavier of the

[44] See Petersson 1990, 239–346 for this and subsequent comparisons with other mints, including Lincoln because it incorporates more material than in Mossop 1970.

[45] See above, p. 13.

Helmet standards, with 30% of the surviving coins having a median of 1.46g and quartile range 1.47–1.44g. This was followed by a gradual decline, with most of the output in the range 1.38–1.17g but hints of a late standard in the region of 1.08g, with 8% of Winchester's coins weighing less than 1.15g. (At London and Canterbury the corresponding proportion of light coins is 27%, Exeter 24%, Lincoln 16%, Chester 14%, but at York only 1%.) Twice as many moneyers are recorded at Winchester as for either *Helmet* or *Long Cross*. This, and the dramatic decline in the weight standard, may be largely attributable to the exigencies of the final years of Æthelred's reign, but may also indicate that *Last Small Cross* was of a longer duration.

Cnut tried to raise the standard to a respectable level at the start of his *Quatrefoil* issue but only 5% of surviving Winchester coins reflect it, with a median of 1.48g. and a total range of 1.52–1.44g. Another 17%, weighing 1.35–1.20g, have a median of 1.26g and quartile range 1.29–1.24g, evidently the same as the lighter *Helmet* standard. A further 40% occupy a range with median 1.13g and quartile range 1.15–1.10g, but then there is a steady decline with a hint of a standard as low as 0.90g, which would be in keeping with *Quatrefoil* production at, for example, mints in Somerset.[46] Thus at Winchester 20% (8%) of the coins weigh less than 1.00g (0.90g), compared with Canterbury 20% (11%), York 22% (3%), London 26% (6%), Chester 31% (5%), and Lincoln 39% (11%), but at Exeter the proportion is 54% (28%) and, at the unusually productive mint of Ilchester, 69% (37%).

In the next issue, *Pointed Helmet*, there are two clear standards at Winchester, each representing about half of the surviving coins. The heavier has a median of 1.15g and quartile range 1.16–1.13g, while the median of the lighter standard is 1.01g and the quartile range 1.03–0.99g. As a result, 16% of the coins weigh less than 1.00g, compared with Chester 18%, Lincoln 23%, Exeter 31%, York 33%, London 40%, and Canterbury 49%. The last of Cnut's issues, *Short Cross*, has a single standard at Winchester, the median of all surviving coins being 1.15g and the quartile range 1.17–1.12g, so matching the first standard of the preceding type. There is just a hint that there may have been an attempt to mint at about 1.03g, but it seems to have come to nothing. Thus only 2% of the coins weigh less than 1.00g, compared with Chester 6%, Exeter 7%, York 13%, Lincoln 15%, Canterbury 18%, and London 23%.

From Edgar's Reform to the end of Cnut's reign, a period of approximately sixty-two years, there were nine major issues, or ten if *Second Hand* is so regarded, making the average duration of an issue some six or seven years, although this does not necessarily imply that the issues were of approximately equal duration. However, from *Jewel Cross* of Harold Harefoot and Harthacnut until late in the reign of Henry I it is unlikely that any issue was minted for longer than three years. The scope for changes in weight standard within an issue should therefore have been limited and the number of surviving coins falls sharply. At Winchester *Jewel Cross* itself displays a single standard, with median 1.12g and quartile range 1.14–1.10g., and no specimen weighs less than 1.00g, whereas at York the proportion is 15%, London 18%, and Lincoln 29%.[47]

At Winchester, Harold's *Fleur-de-Lys* issue is essentially of the same standard as *Jewel Cross*, except that 11% of the coins weigh under 1.00g. This compares with 22% at London, 23% at York, and as much as 43% at Lincoln.

About half of the *Arm & Sceptre* coins struck by Harthacnut are of the *Jewel Cross* standard, but the other half occupy a range from 1.03g to 0.89g with a median of 0.98g. Unusually, this results in

[46] See Metcalf 1990, 165–76.

[47] From here on there are too few surviving coins of Canterbury, Chester, and Exeter for a meaningful comparison to be made.

as many as 36% weighing less than 1.00g, compared with 15% at York, 17% at Lincoln, and 22% at London.

It will be seen from Table 10 that the *Jewel Cross* standard, or something very close to it, was maintained at Winchester during the first four issues of Edward the Confessor. However, there is a tail of light-weight minting in the fourth issue, *Small Flan*, resulting in 17% of its coins weighing less than 0.90g. At London 41% weigh less than 0.90g, at Canterbury 43%, at nine other mints in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex 46%, but at York only 4%, and at Lincoln and in East Anglia 10%. It seems that when, *c.*1048–9, it was decided to base this issue on flans which were effectively of halfpenny size, there must have been a presumption that light-weight minting would be required at London and elsewhere in the south-east during its currency.

In the two-part *Expanding Cross* issue the light-weight component at Winchester has a median of 1.09g and quartile range 1.10–1.06g, while in the heavy component there may be two standards, one with median 1.69g and quartile range 1.70–1.68g, the other with median 1.62g and quartile range 1.64–1.60g. Until the discovery in 1997 of the Appledore (Kent) hoard it was generally believed that the light-weight coins were the earlier and that the dramatic increase in weight, which is reflected in broader flans, was the result of improved economic circumstances such as the abolition of the payment of *heregeld* in 1051 and the *rapprochement* with the Godwins the following year. The Appledore hoard consisted of nearly 500 heavy *Expanding Cross* coins to the total exclusion of light ones, although a very few specimens of earlier issues were present. It was natural to conclude that the hoard provided strong evidence for the heavy period of the issue having preceded the light period, as was proposed by Dr Gareth Williams in his initial report on the hoard.[48] On the other hand its owner could have disposed of light coins as unsuitable for saving, while retaining coins of earlier types because they would have incurred a minting charge if exchanged for *Expanding Cross* coins. In the opinion of the present writer the traditional hypothesis is the more consistent with the observed metrology of the adjacent issues, but the question must remain open pending the full report on the hoard and its context.

The next type, another *Pointed Helmet* issue, has an extended distribution with a median of 1.28g and quartile range 1.31–1.24g. This could be an amalgam of two standards, one slightly heavier and the other slightly lighter, and the adoption of standards at this level might have been due to the heavy issue of *Expanding Cross* having raised—and perhaps been designed to raise—the average weight of the coinage then in circulation. *Pointed Helmet* was followed by *Sovereign/Eagles,* which seems to have at least two standards with medians of about 1.37g and 1.29g., and a long tail. *Hammer Cross*, taken as a single distribution, has a median of 1.27g and quartile range 1.30–1.25g, but there is a slight hint of some minting at 1.18g. In these three issues there are relatively few specimens weighing less than 1.20g (9%, 10%, 8%) compared with Lincoln (17%, 14%, 19%) and London (26%, 29%, 38%)—but note again York (3%, 2%, 10%).

Edward's penultimate issue, *Facing Bust/Small Cross*, amounts to a reversion to the situation in the early years of his reign, for at Winchester there is no coin heavier than 1.18g and there appear to be standards of about 1.14g and 1.06g, with 17% weighing less than 1.00g compared with Lincoln 19%, York 21%, and London 26%.

There is a recovery in the three types which span the Norman Conquest and have sometimes

[48] Williams 1998.

been seen as separate parts of a single validity issue.[49] The Confessor's final type, *Pyramids*, has an extended distribution which, if viewed singly, has a median of 1.17g and quartile range 1.21–1.12g at Winchester. However, this probably conceals two standards centred on about 1.26g (a small group) and 1.15g, with 11% of the coins weighing less than 1.10g, much the same as London and Lincoln, although none are recorded of York. Harold II's *Pax* type has a scatter of weights from 1.39g down to 1.03g, but there are only 22 coins and it is hard to point to specific standards within this range.[50] The Conqueror's *Profile/Cross Fleury* type, on the other hand, clearly has a single standard, for all the coins but one are in the range 1.32–1.20g and the median for the type is 1.27g with quartile range 1.28–1.25g. Of his next two issues, *Bonnet* and *Canopy*, there are only eight and twelve weighed undamaged specimens and although the weight distributions are more extended than *Profile/Cross Fleury* the standards must have been much the same.

William's fourth and fifth types, *Two Sceptres* and *Two Stars*, introduce a raised standard. Again there are very few coins, but taking the two types together produces a median of 1.36g and quartile range 1.37–1.34g. *Sword* and *Profile/Cross & Trefoils*, taken together for the same reason, have a median of 1.37g and quartile range of 1.38–1.35g. These measurements are validated by the prolific *Paxs* coins of the Domesday period, or possibly the beginning of the reign of William II. Of 243 pence the heaviest is 1.44g and only six weigh less than 1.32g. The median is 1.37g, the quartile range 1.39–1.36g, and 80% of the coins are in the range 1.40–1.34g.

Thus at Winchester the metrological evidence points to an intention as early as the 1070s to stabilise the weight of the penny. Although it took until the *Paxs* type for this to be achieved nationwide, by *c.*1078 the name 'sterling' in its Latin form *sterilensis* was being used for the English penny on the Continent in recognition of its stability.[51] William's target was evidently in the region of 1.36–1.39g or 21.0–21.4 troy grains, which is exactly four-fifths of the standard of Æthelred's *Long Cross* issue—the highest achieved since Edgar's reform—and about 6% below the sterling pennyweight of 1.458g or 22.5 grains. Although Domesday Book does not mention sterling, some renders from royal manors in the heartland of England are expressed to be payable *de denariis qui sunt xx*^{ti} *in ora*, namely in pence or, more probably, pennyweights of twenty to the ora, and it has recently been suggested, on evidence from manors in Somerset, that this implied a payment by tale with a surcharge of 14½ pence on a pound of 240 pence. Amounting to 6.04%, it would ensure that if a specific payment, duly surcharged, was made in pence averaging 1.375g or 21.2 grains the king would actually receive the specified sum in pennyweights of 1.458g or 22.5 grains, not coined weights that were presumably net of minting charges.[52]

The pattern of the *Paxs* coinage is repeated in the next five issues, all of William II. However, because the total number of weighed coins is only 39 it is unrealistic to examine the issues separately. The median weight of the 39 coins is 1.38g, the heaviest being 1.49g and only two weigh less than 1.34g.

[49] e.g. Dolley 1976, 360.

[50] At this point we lose comparative data for other major mints except Lincoln.

[51] Grierson 1961. See Metcalf 1998, 183–90, for the national development of a stable weight.

[52] Lyon 2006, 232–7. It is argued there that the ora in question would be a unit of silver weight which originally contained sixteen pennyweights, with fifteen oras making a pound as stated in the law-code known as IV Æthelred. Those pennyweights would have been 25% heavier than the new sterling pennyweights, of which there were twenty to the same ora (hence the Domesday expression). However, this ora, which at a later date would become the ounce of the Tower scale, should not be confused with an ora of account, which continued to amount to sixteen pennies until it fell out of use.

Coins from the reign of Henry I are often badly struck on irregular flans, which makes it difficult to determine whether an illustrated specimen is entire or has been damaged in some way. The 26 weighed coins of *BMC* Types i–ix and xi have a median of 1.35g, reflecting a small peak at 1.38g and a thin tail down to 1.12g. In Type x the median of the 27 coins is only 1.29g because the bulk of them have weights in the range 1.37–1.23g. Type xii has minimal survival and the median of the 9 coins of Type xiii is 1.32g. However, Type xiv (24 coins) has a median of 1.36g and quartile range 1.38–1.31g. The evidence of these measurements is confusing and it would be going too far to claim that Henry must have intentionally lowered the standard set by his predecessors. In fact the metrology of Type xv, issued during the last ten years of his reign, suggests that the standard was raised following the mutilation of moneyers in 1124. The median of the 58 weighed coins is 1.39g and the quartile range 1.41–1.31g, but the peak of the distribution occurs at 1.41–1.39g. Much the same applies to Stephen's principal issue, the *Watford* type, where 91 coins have a median of 1.38g and quartile range 1.40–1.33g, the peak of the distribution again being at 1.41–1.39g.[53]

A further raising of the standard can be seen in the *Cross-and-Crosslets* issue of Henry II, with the median of 66 coins being 1.42g and the quartile range 1.45–1.37g. The author of the contemporary *Dialogus de Scaccario* states that when a sheriff's money was assayed at the Exchequer the first test was whether it took more than 246 pence to balance a pound weight, for if it did the money would be rejected as not being of acceptable weight.[54] If that pound contained 240 sterling pennyweights of 1.458g the sheriff's pence would have needed to weigh at least 1.422g on average. The Winchester coins would reach that target if eight coins weighing less than 1.32g, and therefore suspiciously light, were excluded. Although it is possible that fewer than 246 pence were intended to be minted from a sterling pound, a mintage as few as 240, as has been suggested, seems unlikely on this evidence.[55]

The *Short Cross* coinage, which began in 1180, was bedevilled by clipping and there was a recoinage of light coins in 1205. The listed coins of Class I (mainly the initial recoinage of 1180–2) have a median of 1.38g and quartile range of 1.42–1.31g, while the median of those of Class V (King John's recoinage) is 1.42g and the quartile range a narrower 1.44–1.37g, strongly suggesting that there was significantly less clipping afterwards. Nevertheless, the next recoinage, that of 1247–50, introduced a voided *Long Cross* on the reverse to act as a deterrent to clipping, which would be more easily detected. Winchester moneyers struck only Classes II and III and the median of the listed coins of the former is 1.41g, with a quartile range of 1.46–1.33g which is still quite wide. For Class III the median is 1.43g and the quartile range 1.47–1.38g, marginally better than Class V of *Short Cross*.

Martin Allen has recently argued that while there is documentary evidence for *Long Cross* having been minted at 242 pence to the pound (i.e. 1.446g), the standard prescribed for *Short Cross* may have been 246 (i.e. 1.422g).[56] By its nature the Winchester metrology cannot prove this hypothesis but is not inconsistent with it.

ix. METALLIC COMPOSITION

Unfortunately it was not feasible to institute a programme of metallurgical analysis to investigate

[53] For the most recent discussion of the weight standards of the English coinage from 1125–1158, see Allen 2006a, 262–4.

[54] *EHD* II, no.70, at p. 530.

[55] Allen 2005c.

[56] ibid, 232.

any possible correlation between weight standards and silver purity. In 1986 D. M. Metcalf and J. P. Northover published the only available study in depth of the coinage alloy from Edgar to Harold II.[57] It shows that Edgar's reform was not only about uniformity of design but was also concerned with the alloy, for it immediately raised the 'silver' content (defined as silver plus gold plus lead) to 96% from a level in Edgar's *Circumscription Cross* type which, at least at Oxford, was only 54–58%. From then on, 'silver' of 92–96% seems to have been the rule rather than the exception for the remainder of the period studied. Eight pence of Winchester were included in a sample of 235 coins and they give no indication of departure from what the authors describe as 'the overriding impression . . . of the precision and reliability with which the moneyers worked'.[58]

x. COMPARISON WITH LINCOLN AND YORK

Tables 14 and 15 provide two bases of comparison between Winchester, Lincoln, and York for the period from *c.*973 to 1180. Table 14 lists for each type the number of old and new moneyers and the coins included in the respective die-studies. Table 15 repeats the latter and adds the obverse and reverse dies and their singletons. Point estimates and the additions and subtractions needed to produce confidence limits are also shown, having been calculated on the basis used in Tables 9–13. The Lincoln input has been reproduced from Mossop 1970; that for York has been taken from William Lean's unpublished corpus and is reproduced here with his kind permission.

xi. CONCLUSION

Winchester played a major role in the development and control of the Anglo-Saxon coinage from Edgar to Cnut—a period of 150 years—and a lesser but still significant role thereafter until minting ceased there in 1250. As the royal treasury was located in Winchester, it is perhaps not surprising that the city's moneyers were more reluctant—or under less pressure—than those of London and other major cities to allow weight-standards to slide, a position they clearly established in the 990s and endeavoured to maintain subsequently with some degree of success before William I stabilised the weight and composition of what then became known as a sterling penny.

How the frequent variations in weight standards of the late Anglo-Saxon coinage were authorised and controlled, and how they affected traders, savers, and ordinary users of currency, remain matters of conjecture in the absence of documentary evidence. The material laid out in Mrs Harvey's catalogue and summarised in the various tables and charts of this introduction is designed not only to place on record Winchester's involvement in the coinage of the early Middle Ages but also to help future researchers make comparisons with other minting towns (Lincoln being the only one so far published in comparable depth, although William Lean's study of York is at an advanced stage of preparation), in the process developing new methods of analysis and furthering our understanding of the problems.

[57] Metcalf and Northover 1986. [58] ibid., 50.

TABLE 1

The moneyers of the Winchester mint from Alfred to Henry III, c.875–85 to 1250
(*compiled by* Rory Naismith)

A. From Alfred to Æthelred II

	Alfred	Athelstan		Eadwig	Edgar		Edw. M	Æthelred II											Later types
	FL	CC	CB	HT	CC	R	SC	FSC	FH	SH	BH	SH/Crux	Crux	ISC/Crux	TC	LC	H	LSC	
No. of moneyers	–	3	6	2	13	10	8	1	12	11	6	1	17	12	5	11	11	25	
Æthelwulf		X																	
Eadstan		X												-					
Amelric		X	X																
Æthelhelm			X																
Leofric			X																
Wulfheard			X																
Otic			X	X															
Regenulf			X		X	X	X	X	X										
Mangod				X															
Æthelstan					X	X			X	X	X		X						
Rodbert					X														
Deal					X														
Martin					X														
Wulfsige					X														
Wynsige					X														
Ælfsige					X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Eadstan					X	X	X												
Frithumund					X	X	X		X										
Wihtsige					X	X	X												
Burhhelm					X		X												
Man/Manna/Monna					X	X													
Mægred						X	X												
Marscalc						X													
Regenold						X													
Leofwine							X												
Wulfstan							X		X										

Ingalric									X										
Beorhtnoth									X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Beorhtræd									X	X	X		X						
Beorhtsige									X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Eadsige									X	X			X						
Leofweald									X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X
Toki									X	X			X	X					
Beorhtmær										X	X		X	X	X	X			
Æthelweard										X									
Asulfr										X									
Eadnoth													X						
Heahwulf													X						
Herewulf													X						
Ælfweald													X	X		X	X	X	X
Æthelgar													X	X		X	X		
Godman													X	X		X	X	X	X
Godwine													X	X	X	X			X
Wynstan													X	X					
Beorhtweald														X		X		X	X
Wulfnoth															X	X	X	X	X
Brunstan																	X	X	X
Cynna																	X	X	X
Leofwine																	X	X	X
Seolca																	X	X	X
Spilmann																	X	X	X
Ælfheah																		X	X
Ælfmær																		X	
Beorhtric																		X	
Sigeric																		X	
Ælfhelm																		X	X
Ælfstan																		X	X
Ælfwine																		X	X
Æthelwine																		X	X
Eadwine																		X	X
Leofsunu																		X	X
Oda																		X	X
Ordbeorht																		X	X
Sigeboda																		X	X

TABLE 1 (*cont.*)

B. From Cnut to Edward the Confessor

	Earlier types	Cnut			Harold I		Harthacnut				Harthacnut/EdC mule	Edward the Confessor														Later types
		Q	PH	SC	JC	FdL	FJC	SJC	Harold/ Harthacnut mules	AS		P	R-SC	R-SC/TQ	TQ	TQ/EC	SF	ECL	ECH	PH	PH/HC mule	SE	HC	FB-SC	P	
No. of moneyers		33	20	12	14	12	3	8	1	15	1	12	12	1	10	1	11	10	9	12	1	7	7	5	6	
Ælfhelm	X	X																								
Ælfweald	X	X																								
Ælfwine	X	X			X	X	X			X		X	X		X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Æthelwine	X	X											X						X							
Beorhtnoth	X	X																								
Cynna	X	X																								
Eadwine	X	X															X									
Leofsunu	X	X																								
Ordbeorht	X	X																								
Seolca	X	X																								
Spilmann	X	X		X	X	X		X		X		X														
Æthelweard		X																								
Leofstan		X																								
Sæwine		X								X	X	X														
Sigegar		X																								
Spearhafuc		X																								
Wulfric		X																								
Ælfsige	X	X	X	X																						
Ælfstan	X	X	X														X									
Æthelric		X	X	X	X			X																		
Beorhtweald	X	X	X																X							
Brunstan	X	X	X		X																					
Eadweard		X	X																							
Godwine	X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
Ladmer		X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X		X		X			X						
Leofweald	X	X	X																		X		X	X	X	X

Leofwine	X	X	X			X							X	X	X		X	X							
Oda	X	X	X																						
Sigeboda	X	X	X																						
Wihtsige		X	X																						
Wine		X	X							X															
Wulfnoth	X	X	X	X	X	X																			
Ælfheah	X		X	X																					
Leofing		X								X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Æthelstan			X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X				
Æthelstan Loc			X	X				X							X			X								
God/Goda			X																						
Goioluwa			X																						
Godwine Ca(s)				X																					
Godwine Ceo(ca)				X	X		X	X		X		X			X					X						
Godwine Widi(a)				X	X			X	X	X								X		X						
Godwidia																				X						
Widia					X	X				X			X					X		X						
Ælfric					X																					
Ælfweard					X																					
Æthelbeorht					X																					
Godman	X				X					X		X								X						
Æthelwig						X				X																
Spræcwulf						X																				
Eadwine						X																				
Sæweard						X				X		X														
Ælfred								X																		
Ælfwine Ofernon										X																
Ifing (Leofing?)												X	X		X		X									
Freothumund												X														
Leofwine Riclaf													X													
Beortmær													X													
Godric													X		X		X	X								
Loc																	X	X	X							
Wynstan																		X	X							
Brandr																			X							
Eadric																			X							
Beorhtmær																				X		X	X			
Ertan																				X						
Anderboda																						X	X	X	X	X
Spracling																						X	X	X	X	X

TABLE 1 (*cont.*)

C. From Edward the Confessor and Harold II to Henry I

	Earlier types	EdC & Harold II	Harold II	William I									William II					Henry I																		Later types
		P/PAX	PAX	P-CF	B	C	TS	TS	S	P-C&T	P/PAXS	PAXS	P	P/CQ	CV	CP&F	CF&P	A	P-CF	P	P/A&P	A&P	VC&F	PB&S	Q&S	LP-C&A	C in Q	FF-CF	DI	SP-C&A	S in LF	P in Q	Q on CF	RHP	
No. of moneyers		1	6	4	5	7	5	6	6	6	2	8	7	4	5	3	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	6	2	1	6	7	8	2	
Svertingr		X	X																																
Ælfwine	X		X	X	X	X		X							X																				
Anderboda	X		X	X		X	X	X	X																										
Leofing	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X																		
Leofweald	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																						
Spracling	X		X									X	X	X																					
Godnoth					X	X																													
Sigeweard					X	X	X	X	X	X		X																							X
Godwine	X					X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X					X	X	
Æthelstan									X	X	X	X	X	X																					
Bruning										X		X																							
Wigmund												X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X								X	
Eadwine													X		X																				
Sæwine													X																						
Ealdwine															X																				
Shirwold																		X																	
Leofwine																		X										X			X	X			
Æthelwine																				X							X	X	X						
Wulfwine																								X											
Sægeat																									X			X			X	X	X		X
Engelram																												X		X	X	X			
Stigandr																												X			X	X			
Elwi																															X				
Sæwulf																													X		X				
Ælfric																																X	X		
Godric																																X			
Warmund																																X			
Ælfweald																																	X		X
Æthelweard																																	X		
Ciping																																	X		X
Stefanus																																	X		X
Tofi																																	X		

TABLE 1 (*cont.*)

D. From Stephen to Henry III Long Cross

	Earlier types	Stephen		Henry II	Short cross											Long cross						
		Watford	Awbridge	Tealby	Ia	Ib	Ic	IIIab	IVa	Va	Vb1/Va mule	Vb1	Vb2	Vc	VIc	IIa	IIIa	IIIab1	IIIab2	IIIb	IIIb-c	IIIc
No. of moneyers		7	1	5	7	6	2	4	3	5	1	6	8	7	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ælfweald	X	X																				
Ciping	X	X																				
Gefrei		X																				
Hue			X													X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rodger		X																				
Sægeat	X	X																				
Sigeweard	X	X																				
Stefanus	X	X																				
Herebert				X																		
Herebert P				X																		
Osbert				X	X	X																
Ricard				X						X		X	X									
Willelm				X				X	X							X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Osber(n)								X	X													
Adam					X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X								
Clement					X	X																
Gocelm					X	X	X	X														
Henri					X					X					X							
Reinier					X	X																
Rodbert					X	X																
Pieres									X													
Iohan										X	X	X	X	X								
Miles										X		X	X	X								
Andreu												X	X	X								
Lukas												X	X	X								
Bartelme													X	X								
Rauf													X	X								
Iordan																X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nicole																X	X	X	X	X	X	X

INTRODUCTION TO TABLES 2–8
DIE ANALYSIS AND ESTIMATION

Tables 2–8 show for each type or class of coinage the number of obverse ('O') and reverse ('R') dies and their pairings ('P') recorded in the catalogue, analysed according to the frequency with which each die or pair of dies is represented. If there are at least fifteen specimens of a type or class and the number of dies known from only one specimen (a 'singleton') is no greater than half the total number of specimens, estimates are given of the total number of obverse and reverse dies that may have been used to strike that issue. Because such an estimate is just one point in a range of uncertainty (thus a 'point estimate'), limits are also quoted for the bracket within which, with 95% confidence, the 'true' answer should lie *if certain critical conditions are satisfied*.

The necessary conditions are (1) that the surviving specimens can be regarded as a random sample of the entire output of the type or class in question, and (2) that the variability of the number of coins struck from an individual die conforms to the statistical pattern assumed in the estimation. The first condition is unlikely to be satisfied, particularly if the surviving material is substantially derived from hoards rather than single finds. Whether the second is satisfied is unknowable, not least because information is likely to be lacking on the extent to which there may have been dies that were not used to their full capacity, nor can a statistical pattern make a realistic allowance for early breakages.

Statistical theory developed by I. J. Good in a biological context and adapted for Henry Mossop's study of the Lincoln mint shows that the proportion of non-singletons in a random sample of an issue can be a good estimate of the issue's total output minted from the obverse (or reverse) dies represented in the sample.[59] Since dies which produced relatively low output are certain to be under-represented among the surviving specimens, the estimated proportion of total *output* struck from known dies should not be taken as an estimate of the proportion that those dies represent of the total *number* of dies employed, for it would be an overestimate of that proportion and would lead to an underestimate of the total number of dies.

Warren Esty has developed an empirical method of allowing for unequal die output which seems to be the most widely accepted way round this problem at present and has therefore been applied in these tables, although it has been criticised for not making use of all the information in the die analysis.[60] It starts, as before, with the estimated proportion of total *output* produced by the known dies, and then takes the known dies, increased by half the singleton dies, as representing the same proportion of the total number of dies employed. That increase translates into a rise of up to 50% in the estimate otherwise obtained for the total number of dies.

Importantly, Esty has also developed ways of estimating the 95% confidence limits for the bracket within which the 'true' total will lie, but of course these limits are valid with that degree of confidence only if the surviving coins are a random sample of the entire issue. Esty's Formulae (2) and (4) have been used in the tables,[61] but as Esty himself has said the results should be treated with scepticism;[62] this is especially the case when the number of coins is small or the proportion of singletons is large, or, of course, where it is obvious that the surviving coins are far from being a random sample.

[59] Mossop 1970, 15–17, Table 4; Good 1953.
[60] Esty 1986; Esty 2006; Lyon 1989.
[61] Esty 2006.
[62] Esty 2006, 361.

TABLE 2

The Winchester mint: frequency of occurrence of obverse and reverse dies and die-pairs, c.927–91

	← Athelstan →						Eadwig			← Edgar →						Edward the Martyr			← Æthelred →								
	Circumscription Cross			Bust Crowned			Three-Line (HT_3)			Circumscription Cross			Reform Small Cross			Normal Small Cross*			First Hand			Second Hand			Benediction Hand		
Specimens	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P
1	6	7	8	6	3	7	1	1	1	28	28	30	17	17	24	7	8	8	41	62	85	23	33	45	7	3	9
2	5	3	4	5	10	8	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	4	2	3	4	4	13	17	16	11	5	6	4	6	3
3		1		1									3	1	2	1			9	12	9	–	3	0	1	1	1
4				1									1	-					8	3		1	1	1			
5														-					1			1	1				
6														1					1			-					
7																			1			1					
8																											
9																											
10																											
11																											
12																											
13																											
14																											
15																											
16																											
17																											
18																											
All	11	11	12	13	13	15	2	2	2	31	31	32	23	23	28	11	12	12	74	94	110	37	43	52	12	10	13
No. of Coins	16	16	16	23	23	23	3	3	3	34	34	34	34	34	34	16	16	16	144	144	144	61	61	61	18	18	18

* Includes one coin of Æthelred First Small Cross

Die Estimates

	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R
Known dies	11	11	13	13	2	2	31	31	23	23	11	12	74	94	37	43	12	10
Point Estimate	22	26	22	17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	63	63	26	32	132	220	78	130	25	14
95% High Limit	49	59	38	27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	118	118	59	80	165	293	116	216	53	24
95% Low Limit	11	13	13	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35	35	13	16	106	165	53	79	13	8

TABLE 3

The Winchester mint: frequency of occurrence of obverse and reverse dies and die-pairs, c.973–1035

				← Æthelred →														← Cnut →								
	Reform/ Small Cross (All)			First Hand (All)			Crux *			Long Cross			Helmet			Last Small Cross			Quatrefoil			Pointed Helmet			Short Cross		
Specimens	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P
1	24	25	32	71	98	139	38	69	150	7	2	10	4	7	14	41	63	116	76	104	163	18	28	45	10	23	40
2	5	8	6	28	28	25	27	55	72	2	2	4	7	12	18	24	28	52	32	47	46	8	12	16	8	13	17
3	4	1	2	10	16	10	19	24	25	0	2	2	4	8	7	16	27	33	27	29	27	6	10	13	6	12	10
4	1	–		9	4	1	14	26	24	1	2	3	5	1	5	9	17	19	11	15	8	5	9	9	7	4	9
5		–		2	1		10	9	10	1	1	3	1	3	3	13	8	7	11	5	2	8	8	10	3	7	2
6		1		1			8	18	11	–	1	1	2	5	4	10	8	8	7	1	1	4	7	4	2	3	3
7				2			7	9	8	–	3	1	3	2	2	6	9	7	3	1	1	2	3	4	3	–	-
8							3	3	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	7	6	4	1	1		2	2	2	2	–	1
9							9	–	1	–	4	4	1	2		3	5	–				2	–	–	–	–	
10							5	–	2	–	1	1	1			7	3	1				1	2	–	–	1	
11							3	3		–	2	4	1			5	3	1				3	–	–	–	–	
12							1	1		–	4	3	–			1	–	1				2	–	–	2	1	
13							3	2		1	1	1	2			1	–					1	2	1	–		
14							–			–	1	1				–	–					–			–		
15							2			–	1	1				–	–					–			–		
16							–			1	–	1				–	–					–			1		
17							–			–	1	–				–	1					–					

18							1			–	1	1				–						–				
19							–			–	2	2				1						1				
20							–			–	2	2														
21							–			–	1															
22							–			1																
23							–			1																
24							–			–																
25							–			2																
26							–			1																
27							1			1																
28										1																
29										1																
44										1																
46										1																
All	34	35	40	123	147	175	151	219	303	23	34	45	32	42	54	144	178	249	168	203	248	63	83	104	44	64	82
No. of Coins	50	50	50	223	223	223	666	666	666	344	344	344	152	152	152	592	592	592	391	391	391	283	283	283	176	176	176

*Excludes **259-60**.

Die estimates

	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R
Known dies	34	35	123	147	151	219	23	34	32	42	144	178	168	203	63	83	44	64		
Point Estimate	88	95	233	350	180	283	27	35	35	48	177	234	256	347	77	108	52	87		
95% High Limit	148	162	282	442	191	304	28	37	39	54	188	252	287	397	84	119	58	101		
95% Low Limit	54	57	192	277	170	263	26	34	32	42	166	218	228	304	70	97	46	75		

TABLE 4

The Winchester mint: frequency of occurrence of obverse and reverse dies and die-pairs, 1036–c.1053

	Harold & Harthacnut			Harold			Harthacnut			← Edward the Confessor →																
	Jewel Cross			Fleur-de-Lys			Arm & Sceptre			Pacx			Radiate/ Small Cross			Trefoil–Quadrilateral			Small Flan			Expanding Cross (Light)			Expanding Cross (Heavy)		
Specimens	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P
1	18	20	33	10	12	16	22	26	33	12	19	20	16	17	30	15	18	21	25	20	27	16	16	18	10	7	14
2	8	8	2	5	8	11	6	3	6	6	7	7	6	6	3	3	4	3	4	5	6	3	3	2	5	3	5
3	1	3	3	5	6	6	5	6	3	2	0	0	4	3	2	0	1	1	2	3					0	3	1
4	3	3	3	2	3	3	–	1		2	–	1	–	2	1	2	–	–							2	2	1
5	1	0	1	1	3	1	1				1		1	1	1	–	–	1							2	2	3
6	–	1		1									1			1	1								–	1	
7	–			–																					–		
8	–			–																					1		
9	1			1																							
10				1																							
11																											
12																											
13																											
14																											
15																											
16																											
17																											
18																											
All	32	35	42	26	32	37	34	36	42	22	27	28	28	29	37	21	24	26	31	28	33	19	19	20	20	18	24
No. of Coins	63	63	63	73	73	73	54	54	54	38	38	38	51	51	51	35	35	35	39	39	39	22	22	22	46	46	46

Die estimates

	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R
Known dies	32	35	26	32	34	36	22	27	28	29	21	24	31	28	19	19	20	18
Point Estimate	57	66	36	45	76	95	41	73	52	56	50	68	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32	25
95% High Limit	80	94	45	59	119	155	65	134	78	85	86	128	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45	34
95% Low Limit	41	46	29	35	49	59	26	41	36	38	30	38	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23	19

TABLE 5

The Winchester mint: frequency of occurrence of obverse and reverse dies and die-pairs, c.*1053–*c.*1072*

	← Edward the Confessor →															Harold II			← William I →								
	Pointed Helmet			Sovereign/Eagles			Hammer Cross			Facing Bust/ Small Cross			Pyramids			Pax			Profile/Cross Fleury			Bonnet			Canopy		
Specimens	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P
1	18	36	56	14	25	26	18	16	32	12	9	17	14	15	39	6	11	12	9	14	22	6	6	8	11	12	16
2	8	12	10	7	6	7	6	12	9	2	4	3	10	10	8	2	1	2	4	9	8	2	2	1	1	2	
3	9	5	5	0	3	2	4	3	1	2	3	1	2	6	2	2	1	0	3	2					1		
4	4	5	1	2	2	2	1	1	–	1	0	0	3	3	1	–	–	–	3								
5	–			1			1	1	1	1	1	1	–			–	–	–									
6	3			1			–						1			–	–	–									
7				1			1						1			–	–	–									
8																1	1	1									
9																											
10																											
11																											
12																											
13																											
14																											
15																											
16																											
17																											
18																											
All	42	58	72	26	36	37	31	33	43	18	17	22	31	34	50	11	14	15	19	25	30	8	8	9	13	14	16
No. of Coins	95	95	95	54	54	54	58	58	58	31	31	31	65	65	65	24	24	24	38	38	38	10	10	10	16	16	16

Die estimates

	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R
Known dies	42	58	26	36	31	33	18	17	31	34	11	14	19	25	8	8	13	14
Point Estimate	63	122	45	90	58	57	39	30	48	54	19	36	31	51	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
95% High Limit	80	169	63	146	84	81	68	49	65	74	31	70	46	85	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
95% Low Limit	50	89	32	57	40	40	23	19	36	39	12	20	21	31	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE 6

The Winchester mint: frequency of occurrence of obverse and reverse dies and die-pairs, c.1072–1100

	← William I →												William I or II			← William II →											
	Two Sceptres			Two Stars			Sword			Profile/Cross & Trefoils			Paxs			Profile			Cross in Quatrefoil			Cross Voided			Cross P & F and Cross F & P		
Specimens	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P
1	6	9	9	18	19	20	4	4	9	6	8	12	12	16	72	5	13	13	4	5	5	7	7	7	6	6	6
2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	4	1	1	2	10	13	20	3	2	2	1	2	2						
3	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	3	1	2		6	7	10	2			1								
4	–	1	1		1		2	–		–			3	8	12												
5	1						–	1		1			3	4	5												
6							1						1	4	3												
7													2	1	2												
8													2	5	1												
9													2	2	1												
10													–	2													
11													5	–													
12													3	1													
13													–	1													
14													–	–													
15													–	1													
16													–														
17													–														
19													1														
23													1														
All	8	10	10	20	20	21	10	12	16	9	11	14	51	65	126	10	15	15	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6
No. of Coins	13	13	13	23	23	23	26	26	26	16	16	16	264	264	264	17	17	17	9	9	9	7	7	7	6	6	6

Die estimates

	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R
Known dies	8	10	20	20	10	12	9	11	51	65	10	15	6	7	7	7	6	6
Point Estimate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	17	19	30	60	78	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
95% High Limit	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	25	40	73	65	85	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
95% Low Limit	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	12	10	15	55	71	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE 7

The Winchester mint: frequency of occurrence of obverse and reverse dies and die-pairs, 1100–1180

Note: In this period single dies unlettered through uncertainty have been regarded as singletons. Their inclusion is denoted by italics.

	← Henry I →																← Stephen →						Henry II		
	BMC i–ix, xi			*BMC* x			*BMC* xii			*BMC* xiii			*BMC* xiv			*BMC* xv			*BMC* i			*BMC* vii			Cross and Crosslets		
Specimens	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P
1	31	33	33	15	15	17	1	1	1	8	13	13	9	12	16	*39*	*33*	41	25	*23*	33	0	2	2	9	8	9
2	2	1	1	3	3	2				1			8	6	6	5	6	4	7	5	5	1			6	6	6
3				1	1	1				1			4	3	3	5	5	5	5	4	4				3	2	3
4													1	2	1	2	3	2	5	2	6				3	4	3
5																			4	5	3				5	5	5
6																			1	1	1				1	1	1
7																				1							
8																				0							
9																				1							
10																											
11																											
12																											
13																											
14																											
15																											
16																											
17																											
18																											
All	33	34	34	19	19	20	1	1	1	10	13	13	22	23	26	51	47	52	47	42	52	1	2	2	27	26	27
No. of Coins	35	35	35	24	24	24	1	1	1	13	13	13	41	41	41	72	72	72	100	100	100	2	2	2	73	73	73

Die estimates

	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R
Known dies	33	34	19	19	1	1	10	13	22	23	51	47	47	42	1	2	27	26
Point Estimate	n.a.	n.a.	71	71	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34	41	154	117	79	69	n.a.	n.a.	36	34
95% High Limit	n.a.	n.a.	175	175	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	50	63	247	178	102	88	n.a.	n.a.	45	42
95% Low Limit	n.a.	n.a.	35	35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23	27	97	78	62	55	n.a.	n.a.	29	27

TABLE 8

The Winchester mint: frequency of occurrence of obverse and reverse dies and die-pairs, 1180–1250

Coins with neither die identified have been omitted. Single unidentified dies have been treated as singletons

	← Henry II, Richard I, John, and Henry III—Short Cross →											
	Class I			Classes III/IV			Classes V/VI			All Classes		
Specimens	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P	O	R	P
1	48	55	74	6	5	16	10	32	81	64	92	171
2	37	29	38	4	4	14	12	30	46	53	63	98
3	17	20	19	3	9	8	12	17	29	32	46	56
4	7	12	8	3	3	3	6	21	20	16	36	31
5	6	3	3	5	3	2	8	15	7	19	21	12
6	4	5	2	3	4	3	10	5	4	17	14	9
7	3	3	3	1	1	1	6	5	2	10	9	6
8	0			1	1	0	2	1	0	3	2	0
9	0			2	2	1	0	0	1	2	2	2
10	0			0			5	0	0	5	0	0
11	1			0			3	2	0	4	2	0
12				0			1	1	0	1	1	0
13				1			1	1	0	2	1	0
14							3	1	1	3	1	1
15							0			0		
16							1			1		
17							0			0		
18							1			1		
All	123	127	147	29	32	48	81	131	191	233	290	386
No. of Coins	287	287	287	124	124	124	436	436	436	847	847	847

	← Henry III →								
	Obverses by Class							All Classes	
Specimens	IIa	IIIa	IIIab1	IIIab2	IIIb	IIIbc	IIIc	O	R
1	0	6	6	1	15	8	8	44	68
2	0	6	3	0	9	3	1	22	39
3	0	5	2	3	4	3	2	19	36
4	1	1	3	0	5	1	2	13	11
5	1	2	0	2	3	0	2	10	6
6	2		1		2	0	1	6	1
7	0		1		0	1	0	2	1
8	0				0		1	1	0
9	0				0		1	1	0
10	0				0			0	0
11	1				0			1	1
12	0				0			0	
13	0				1			1	
14	1							1	
15									
16									
17									
18									
All	6	20	16	6	39	16	18	121	163
No. of Coins	46	47	43	20	105	34	57	352	352

Die estimates

	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R
Known dies	123	127	29	32	81	131	233	290
Point Estimate	177	191	34	36	88	159	287	377
95% High Limit	201	219	38	41	94	172	303	402
95% Low Limit	155	167	29	32	83	146	271	353

Die estimates

O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	R
6	20	16	6	39	16	18	121	163
6	26	22	7	54	26	26	163	244
7	36	30	10	66	40	33	181	277
6	20	16	6	45	17	20	148	215

TABLE 9

The Winchester Mint: metrology, c.927–1016

	⟵ Athelstan ⟶		⟵ Edgar ⟶		Edward M	⟵ Æthelred ⟶								
	Circumscription Cross	Bust Crowned	Circumscription Cross	Reform/ Small Cross	Normal Small Cross	First Hand (var. (a))	First Hand (var. (b))	Second Hand	Benediction Hand	Crux	Long Cross	Helmet	Last Small Cross	
grams														grams
1.80+					1					12	6		1	1.80+
1.75–79	1				0				1	10	59		12	1.75–79
1.70–74	0				0	2		2	4	76	151		36	1.70–74
1.65–69	1			3	0	17		2	6	289	63		5	1.65–69
1.60–64	1	6	2	6	0	25	3	7	5	171	14		3	1.60–64
1.55–59	5	6	0	8	1	11	14	4	1	38	5		1	1.55–59
1.50–54	3	8	3	3	4	2	15	2		12	2	19	7	1.50–54
1.45–49	1	0	4	3	3	0	21	5		8	2	43	101	1.45–49
1.40–44	0	2	6	2	4	1	5	9		2	1	33	52	1.40–44
1.35–39	0		1	3	0	0	4	10		3	0	5	35	1.35–39
1.30–34	0		4	1	1	1	4	12		1	1	13	58	1.30–34
1.25–29	1		2	1	1		3	1		0	1	13	81	1.25–29
1.20–24	0		2		1		2	3		0		12	64	1.20–24
1.15–19	0						0	0		0		3	30	1.15–19
1.10–14	2						0	1		0			23	1.10–14
1.05–09	1						1			1			12	1.05–09
1.00–04							0						6	1.00–04
0.95–99							0						2	0.95–99
0.90–94							0						1	0.90–94
0.85–89							1							0.85–89
0.80–84														0.80–84
0.75–79														0.75–79
0.70–74														0.70–74
Total	16	22	24	30	16	59	73	58	17	623	305	141	530	Total
½, ¼	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	15	3	8	½, ¼
Damaged	0	0	1	2	0	0	7	2	1	31	17	5	45	Damaged
wnr	0	1	9	2	0	1	3	1	0	12	7	3	9	wnr
Total	16	23	34	34	16	60	84	61	18	669	344	152	592	Total
					Includes 1 FSC					Includes 3 SH/C				
Mean	1.472	1.550	1.413	1.524	1.477	1.617	1.461	1.434	1.664	1.653	1.708	1.403	1.360	Mean
Upper Q	1.57	1.60	1.47	1.61	1.51	1.66	1.54	1.55	1.70	1.68	1.74	1.47	1.46	Upper Q
Median	1.54	1.56	1.42	1.55	1.47	1.63	1.48	1.40	1.67	1.66	1.72	1.44	1.34	Median
Lower Q	1.47	1.51	1.33	1.46	1.40	1.59	1.43	1.34	1.64	1.63	1.69	1.32	1.24	Lower Q
Q range	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.21	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.22	Q range

TABLE 10

The Winchester Mint: metrology, 1017–c.1053

	← Cnut →			*Harold*	*Harthacnut*	*Harold*	*Harthacnut*	← Edward the Confessor →						
	Quatrefoil	Pointed Helmet	Short Cross	Jewel Cross		Fleur-de-Lys	Arm and Sceptre	Pacx	Radiate/ Small Cross	Trefoil-Quadrilateral	Small Flan	Expanding Cross		
grams												Light	Heavy	grams
1.80+														1.80+
1.75–79													1	1.75–79
1.70–74													7	1.70–74
1.65–69													12	1.65–69
1.60–64				1									19	1.60–64
1.55–59				0									3	1.55–59
1.50–54	5			0										1.50–54
1.45–49	10			0										1.45–49
1.40–44	3		1	0										1.40–44
1.35–39	1	1	0	0										1.35–39
1.30–34	11	0	0	0										1.30–34
1.25–29	29	0	0	0								1		1.25–29
1.20–24	22	3	5	0								0		1.20–24
1.15–19	45	60	78	4	1	8	1	1	1			0		1.15–19
1.10–14	89	54	56	24	12	32	21	22	23	12	15	9		1.10–14
1.05–09	45	22	12	6	3	13	3	6	20	13	8	6		1.05–09
1.00–04	26	73	6	2	1	2	5	5	4	4	1	4		1.00–04
0.95–99	22	24	1			4	10	2	0	2	3	0		0.95–99
0.90–94	20	11	2			3	6		1	1	2	1		0.90–94
0.85–89	13	1					1				1			0.85–89
0.80–84	10	3									1			0.80–84
0.75–79	5	0									1			0.75–79
0.70–74		1									3			0.70–74
Total	356	253	161	37	17	62	47	36	49	32	35	21	42	Total
½, ¼	3	13	8	3	4	9	5	2	2	1	2	0	2	½, ¼
Damaged	22	13	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	Damaged
wnr	10	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	wnr
Total	391	283	176	40	23	73	54	38	51	36	39	24	46	Total
										Includes RSC/TQ **1530**		Includes TQ/ECL **1557ab**		
					All JC									
Mean	1.112	1.071	1.138	→	1.123	1.094	1.047	1.095	1.084	1.067	1.021	1.083	1.651	Mean
Upper Q	1.20	1.15	1.17	→	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.13	1.12	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.69	Upper Q
Median	1.12	1.06	1.15	→	1.12	1.11	1.06	1.11	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.64	Median
Lower Q	1.01	1.01	1.12	→	1.10	1.07	0.98	1.08	1.06	1.05	0.96	1.06	1.62	Lower Q
Q range	0.19	0.14	0.05	→	0.04	0.06	0.14	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.15	0.04	0.07	Q range

TABLE 11

The Winchester Mint: metrology, c.1053–c.1083 or later

	← Edward the Confessor →					Harold II	← William I →							
	Pointed Helmet	Sovereign/ Eagles	Hammer/ Cross	Facing/ Small Cross	Pyramids	Pax	Profile/ Cross Fleury	Bonnet	Canopy	Two Sceptres	Two Stars	Sword	Profile/Cross and Trefoils	
grams														grams
1.80+														1.80+
1.75–79														1.75–79
1.70–74														1.70–74
1.65–69														1.65–69
1.60–64														1.60–64
1.55–59														1.55–59
1.50–54														1.50–54
1.45–49														1.45–49
1.40–44	1	1									1	2		1.40–44
1.35–39	7	17	1			4			1	7	13	19	12	1.35–39
1.30–34	26	8	14			4	6	1	3	5	5	3	0	1.30–34
1.25–29	32	11	32		8	6	24	4	5		1	0	1	1.25–29
1.20–24	18	7	7		11	2	6	1	1			0	1	1.20–24
1.15–19	2	3	5	4	21	3	0	1	1			1		1.15–19
1.10–14	4	0		7	15	2	1	1	1					1.10–14
1.05–09	1	1		10	2	0								1.05–09
1.00–04	1	1		5	2	1								1.00–04
0.95–99				4	3									0.95–99
0.90–94				0										0.90–94
0.85–89				1										0.85–89
0.80–84														0.80–84
0.75–79														0.75–79
0.70–74														0.70–74
Total	92	49	59	31	62	22	37	8	12	12	20	25	14	Total
½, ¼	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½, ¼
Damaged	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	2	0	2	Damaged
wnr	3	2	1	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	wnr
Total	95	54	60	31	65	26	38	10	16	13	23	26	16	Total
						Includes Pyramids/ Pax **1862**								

									Bonnet, Canopy		Two Sceptres, Two Stars		Sword, Profile	
Mean	1.273	1.296	1.271	1.068	1.162	1.257	1.265	→	1.255	→	1.354	→	1.356	Mean
Upper Q	1.31	1.36	1.30	1.12	1.21	1.33	1.28	→	1.29	→	1.37	→	1.38	Upper Q
Median	1.28	1.30	1.27	1.06	1.17	1.28	1.27	→	1.28	→	1.36	→	1.37	Median
Lower Q	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.02	1.12	1.19	1.25	→	1.24	→	1.34	→	1.35	Lower Q
Q range	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.03	→	0.05	→	0.03	→	0.03	Q range

TABLE 12

The Winchester Mint: metrology, c.1083 or later–1180

	William I/II	← William II →			← Henry I →					Stephen	Henry II	
	Paxs	Profile	Cross in Quatrefoil	*BMC* iii–v	*BMC* i–ix, xi	*BMC* x	*BMC* xii–xiii	*BMC* xiv	*BMC* xv	*BMC* i	Cross and Crosslets	
grams												grams
1.80+												1.80+
1.75–79												1.75–79
1.70–74												1.70–74
1.65–69												1.65–69
1.60–64												1.60–64
1.55–59												1.55–59
1.50–54									1		2	1.50–54
1.45–49		1			1		1		4	2	17	1.45–49
1.40–44	44	5	4	4	5	0	1	4	19	27	26	1.40–44
1.35–39	173	8	6	7	9	3	2	11	14	36	10	1.35–39
1.30–34	24	2		0	4	7	4	8	9	11	4	1.30–34
1.25–29	1			2	4	7	0	3	6	7	4	1.25–29
1.20–24	1				4	4	0	1	3	3	2	1.20–24
1.15–19					0	0	2	1	1	2	0	1.15–19
1.10–14					1	0	0		1	4	0	1.10–14
1.05–09						1				0	0	1.05–09
1.00–04										0	0	1.00–04
0.95–99										1	1	0.95–99
0.90–94										1		0.90–94
0.85–89										0		0.85–89
0.80–84										1		0.80–84
0.75–79												0.75–79
0.70–74												0.70–74
Total	243	16	10	13	28	22	10	28	58	95	66	Total
½, ¼	9	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	3	2	½, ¼
Damaged	2	0	0	0	4	1	2	2	4	0	0	Damaged
wnr	17	1	0	0	2	1	0	9	6	4	5	wnr
Total	271	17	10	13	35	24	14	40	72	102	73	Total
	Includes P/ Paxs **1994/5**		Includes P/C-in-Q **2138a**	Omits Type v **2157a**				Omits **2231**	Plus two round ½d	Omits **2329, 2350**		
			i/ii									
Mean	1.373	→	1.382	1.368	1.329	1.285	1.319	1.334	1.361	1.340	1.400	Mean
Upper Q	1.39	→	1.40	n.a.	1.38	1.33	n.a.	1.36	1.41	1.40	1.45	Upper Q
Median	1.37	→	1.38	1.37	1.35	1.29	1.32	1.35	1.39	1.38	1.42	Median
Lower Q	1.36	→	1.36	n.a.	1.28	1.26	n.a.	1.31	1.31	1.33	1.37	Lower Q
Q range	0.03	→	0.04	n.a.	0.10	0.13	n.a.	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.08	Q range

TABLE 13

The Winchester Mint: metrology, 1180–1250, and the grand total for the Catalogue

	← Henry II–Henry III Short Cross →				← Henry III Long Cross →						Catalogue Grand Total
	I	III / IV	V / VI	All	IIa	IIIa, ab	IIIb	IIIb-c, c	All		
grams										grams	
1.80+										1.80+	20
1.75–79										1.75–79	84
1.70–74										1.70–74	278
1.65–69										1.65–69	398
1.60–64	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	1.60–64	266
1.55–59	0	1	1	2	0	7	3	1	11	1.55–59	110
1.50–54	0	1	3	4	5	11	15	12	43	1.50–54	135
1.45–49	25	17	85	127	10	17	26	21	74	1.45–49	428
1.40–44	78	18	153	249	12	29	32	26	99	1.40–44	613
1.35–39	44	22	63	129	7	21	16	17	61	1.35–39	613
1.30–34	34	13	21	68	5	10	7	7	29	1.30–34	352
1.25–29	26	15	17	58	3	1	1	2	7	1.25–29	357
1.20–24	10	8	14	32	0	3	0	3	6	1.20–24	224
1.15–19	7	8	9	24	2	2	0	1	5	1.15–19	308
1.10–14	7	3	6	16	1	1	1	0	3	1.10–14	451
1.05–09	3	6	1	10	1	0	0	0	1	1.05–09	198
1.00–04	2	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	1.00–04	154
0.95–99	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.95–99	82
0.90–94	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.90–94	50
0.85–89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.85–89	18
0.80–84				0	0	0	0	0	0	0.80–84	15
0.75–79				0	0	0	0	0	0	0.75–79	6
0.70–74				0	0	0	0	0	0	0.70–74	4
Total	237	115	376	728	46	104	102	90	342	Total	5164
½, ¼	17	1	7	25	0	3	0	0	3	½, ¼	137
Dmgd	7	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	Dmgd	193
wnr	26	7	52	85	0	3	3	1	7	wnr	226
Total	287	124	436	847	46	110	105	91	352	Total	5720
Mean	1.351	1.319	1.389	1.366	1.387	1.417	1.434	1.418	1.418	Mean	
Upper Q	1.42	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.47	1.47	Upper Q	
Median	1.38	1.35	1.42	1.40	1.41	1.43	1.44	1.43	1.43	Median	
Lower Q	1.31	1.25	1.37	1.32	1.33	1.37	1.40	1.38	1.38	Lower Q	
Q range	0.11	0.17	0.07	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.09	Q range	

TABLE 14

Winchester, Lincoln, and York moneyers compared

	Winchester				Lincoln				York			
	Moneyers			No. of coins	Moneyers			No. of coins	Moneyers			No. of coins
Type	Old	New	All		Old	New	All		Old	New	All	
Athelstan CC	–	3	3	16	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	n.a.
BC	1	5	6	23	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	n.a.
Eadwig HT3	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-
Edgar CC	0	13	13	34	–	–	–	–	0	8	8^	n.a.
Reform–FSC	8	5	13	50	–	11	11	68	3	27	30	108
Æthelred FH	5	7	12	144	6	5	11	46	16+1	15	32	133
SH	8	3	11	61	–	–	–	–	0	1	1	1
BH	6	0	6	18	–	–	–	–	**	**	**	**
C	9	10	19	666	5+1	13	19	224	18+1	30	49	330
LC	11	0	11	344	7	9	16	642	19	4	23	497
HE	6	5	11	152	8	13	21	169	13+5	2	20	284
LSC	9+3	13	25	592	14	21	35	595	14+1	6	21	463
Cnut Q	20	13	33	391	25+2	7	34	523	14+1	12	27	595
PH	15+1	4	20	283	22+1	8	31	508	15	12	27	964
SC	8+1	3	12	176	16	7	23	496	11+1	7	19	564
Jewel Cross	9+1	5	15*	63	15	10	25	166	11+2	4	17	156
Harold FDL	7+1	4	12	73	12+3	4	19	156	12	3	15	190
Harthacnut A&S	8+2	4	14*	54	14+5	3	22	100	14	4	18	83
Edward PACX	10	1	11*	38	12	4	16	89	10	3	13	48
RSC	5+1	5	11*	51	8+2	3	13	96	12+4	5	21	193
TQ	7+1	1	9*	35	9	2	11	101	13	4	17	142
SF	8	2	10*	39	7	5	12	47	14	0	14	96
ECL	5++1	1	8*	22	6	2	8	41	8+1	3	12	112
ECH	4+1	4	9	46	6+1	1	8	96	11+1	0	12	81
PH	6+2	4	12*	95	5+3	0	8	57	10+2	0	12	204
SOV	5	2	7	54	5+1	3	9	30	8	3	11	109

HC	6	1	7	58	8++1	3	12	74	10+1	1	12	225
FB	5	0	5	31	5	4	9	37	10	1	11	283
Pyr	5+1	0	6	65	5+1	3	9	20	10	1	11	188
Harold II Pax	5	1	6	24	6+1	1	8	30	9	3	12	68
William I PCF	4	0	4	38	3	2	5	10	4	1	5	15
Bonnet	3	2	5	10	3+1	2	6	49	5+5	1	11	156
Canopy	5+1	1	7	16	2	1	3	6	1	0	1	2
Sceptres	5	0	5	13	1	4	5	35	1+3	0	4	31
Stars	5+1	0	6	23	4	1	5	36	3	2	5	30
Sword	5	1	6	26	4	0	4	7	4	0	4	14
PCT	5	1	6	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
William I/II Paxs	6	2	8	264	1+1	0	2	72	1+3	0	4	37
William II Profile	5	2	7	17	1	1	2	6	1	0	1	1
C-in-Q	4	0	4	9	2	2	4	10	1+1	0	2	5
CV	3+1	2	6	7	2	5	7	24	2++1	0	3	6
CPF, CFP	2	1	3	6	3	1	4	5	2	0	2	2
Henry I BMC i	3	1	4	5	1	2	3	3	0	1	1	1
ii-ix,xi	2	4	6	30	0	6	6	15#	1	4	5	10
x	3+1	2	6	24	2	2	4	19#	3	1	4	11
xii	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1?	0?	1	1
xiii	5	1	6	13	1+1	2	4	17#	0+3	1	4	13
xiv	4	3	7	41	2++1	2	5	28#	3	3	6	20
xv	2+1	5	8	72	0	6	6	20#	2	5	7	27
Stephen BMC i	4	3	7	100	5	2	7	95	5	2	7	110
ii-vii	0	1	1	2	1	3	4	9	1	2	3	8
Other	–	–	–	–	0+1	2	3	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88
Henry II C-&-C	0	5	5	73	0	7	7	168	0	10	10	105
Total		157		4507		195		5053		195		6812

Note: Except for the *Crux* type of Æthelred, 'Old' moneyers are survivors of the 'All' moneyers in the previous line or (where preceded by +) the line last-but-one or, in special circumstances (where preceded by ++), the line last-but-two. The same applies to *Crux* at Winchester, but at Lincoln and York *First Hand* is treated as the previous line.
*These totals differ from the table of moneyers because (a) Æthelstan Loc and Loc, (b) Godwine Widia, Godwidia and Widia, (c) Lifing and Ifing, have been treated here as the same person.
^ *CTCE*, 184, and *NCirc* June 2002, 112. Only Herolf and Thurstan show the mint-name.
**Type known only from 'mules' with Crux reverses.
Includes Lincoln moneyers and coins from 'Beauvais', Melandry (Lincoln) and Pimprez hoards, not known to Mossop. (Wicklewood, for Stephen types ii and vi, has not been included.)

TABLE
Winchester, Lincoln, and York,

	← Winchester →										←		
Type	Coins	Obv. dies	Singletons	Point Estimate and 95% Confidence Limits			Rev. dies	Singletons	Point Estimate and 95% Confidence Limits			Coins	Obv. dies	Singletons
Athelstan CC	16	11	6	22	+27	−11	11	7	26	+33	−13	–	–	–
BC	23	13	6	22	+16	−9	13	3	17	+10	−4	–	–	–
Eadwig HT_3	3	2	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–	–	–
Edgar CC	34	31	28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31	28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–	–	–
Reform–FSC	50	34	24	88	+60	−34	35	25	95	+67	−38	68	32	14
Æthelred FH	144	74	41	132	+33	−26	94	62	220	+73	−55	46	29	19
SH	61	37	23	78	+38	−25	43	33	130	+86	−51	–	–	–
BH	18	12	7	25	+28	−12	10	3	14	+10	−6	–	–	–
C	666	151	38	180	+11	−10	219	69	283	+21	−20	224	103	60
LC	344	23	7	27	+1	−1	34	2	35	+2	−1	642	155	58
HE	152	32	4	35	+4	−3	42	7	48	+6	−6	169	79	44
LSC	592	144	41	177	+11	−11	178	63	234	+18	−16	595	247	120
Cnut Q	391	168	76	256	+31	−28	203	104	347	+50	−43	523	245	116
PH	283	63	18	77	+7	−7	83	28	108	+11	−11	508	174	74
SC	176	44	10	52	+6	−6	64	23	87	+14	−12	496	161	58
Jewel Cross	63	32	18	57	+23	−16	35	20	66	+28	−20	166	76	35
Harold FDL	73	26	10	36	+9	−7	32	12	45	+14	−10	156	75	43
Harthacnut A&S	54	34	22	76	+43	−27	36	26	95	+60	−36	100	51	26
Edward PACX	38	22	12	41	+24	−15	27	19	73	+61	−32	89	46	23
RSC	51	28	16	52	+26	−16	29	17	56	+29	−18	96	40	13
TQ	35	21	15	50	+36	−20	24	18	68	+60	−30	101	63	40
SF	39	31	25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47	24	11
ECL	22	19	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41	27	17
ECH	46	20	10	32	+13	−9	18	7	25	+9	−6	96	26	6
PH	95	42	18	63	+17	−13	58	36	122	+47	−33	57	35	23
SOV	54	26	14	45	+18	−13	36	25	90	+56	−33	30	23	19
HC	58	31	18	58	+26	−18	33	16	57	+24	−17	74	44	25
FB	31	18	12	39	+29	−16	17	9	30	+19	−11	37	23	14
Pyramids	65	31	14	48	+17	−12	34	15	54	+20	−15	20	14	8
Harold II Pax	24	11	6	19	+12	−7	14	11	36	+34	−16	30	13	5
William I PCF	38	19	9	31	+15	−10	25	14	51	+34	−20	10	6	2
Bonnet	10	8	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49	18	3
Canopy	16	13	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	4	2
Sceptres	13	8	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35	14	7
Stars	23	20	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36	19	12
Sword	26	10	4	14	+7	−4	12	4	17	+8	−5	7	5	3
PCT	16	9	6	19	+21	−9	11	8	30	+43	−15	1	1	1
Wm I/II Paxs	264	51	12	60	+5	−5	65	16	78	+7	−7	72	12	0

15
die-estimates compared

Lincoln →								← York											
Point Estimate and 95% Confidence Limits			Rev. dies	Singletons	Point Estimate and 95% Confidence Limits			Coins	Obv. dies	Singletons	Point Estimate and 95% Confidence Limits			Rev. dies	Singletons	Point Estimate and 95% Confidence Limits		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
49	+16	−12	46	30	109	+58	−37	108	64	40	133	+46	−34	79	61	252	+126	−83
66	+41	−25	33	26	106	+88	−46	133	70	45	140	+40	−31	90	63	231	+87	−63
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182	+34	−28	127	80	260	+58	−47	330	114	58	173	+21	−18	203	126	430	+83	−70
202	+13	−12	183	76	251	+18	−17	497	64	16	74	+4	−4	139	53	185	+15	−14
137	+29	−24	80	41	133	+28	−23	284	55	15	66	+6	−5	107	47	156	+21	−18
385	+38	−34	277	149	469	+51	−46	463	93	23	110	+7	−7	164	52	214	+20	−18
389	+44	−39	276	143	478	+60	−53	595	154	45	191	+13	−12	276	139	451	+48	−43
247	+23	−21	186	77	265	+25	−23	964	146	22	161	+6	−6	234	52	275	+14	−13
215	+19	−17	175	52	225	+20	−18	564	98	19	111	+6	−6	122	24	140	+9	−8
118	+24	−20	91	46	158	+37	−30	156	52	15	66	+10	−9	58	23	82	+14	−12
133	+31	−25	81	47	150	+37	−29	190	44	6	49	+5	−5	51	11	60	+7	−7
86	+26	−20	51	29	92	+28	−22	83	27	7	33	+7	−6	30	12	42	+10	−8
78	+25	−19	52	33	109	+42	−30	48	24	10	37	+15	−11	29	16	56	+30	−19
54	+13	−10	51	19	75	+22	−17	193	62	21	81	+11	−10	73	30	104	+17	−14
137	+53	−38	59	33	112	+38	−28	142	44	9	52	+8	−7	50	19	69	+12	−10
39	+17	−12	21	8	30	+12	−8	96	21	3	23	+4	−2	26	5	30	+5	−4
61	+41	−24	25	11	42	+23	−14	112	33	8	40	+7	−6	46	19	67	+15	−12
31	+5	−5	36	13	49	+11	−9	81	23	6	28	+6	−5	30	12	42	+11	−9
78	+42	−27	34	22	73	+38	−25	204	45	6	49	+5	−4	55	16	68	+8	−7
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	109	30	4	33	+5	−3	48	22	74	+18	−15
85	+35	−25	44	26	88	+37	−26	225	48	10	55	+5	−5	67	17	82	+10	−9
48	+32	−19	24	16	56	+42	−23	283	64	15	76	+7	−6	83	23	103	+11	−10
30	+32	−14	14	8	30	+32	−14	188	27	5	30	+3	−2	41	7	46	+5	−4
19	+9	−6	14	4	18	+9	−4	68	14	2	15	+3	−1	21	7	27	+7	−5
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	7	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
21	+6	−3	23	8	32	+12	−9	156	12	1	13	+1	−1	17	3	19	+2	−1
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
22	+10	−7	18	11	34	+20	−12	31	8	2	10	+3	−2	13	4	17	+8	−4
38	+22	−14	20	14	44	+29	−17	30	4	0	4	+1	−0	9	3	12	+4	−3
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	6	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	1	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
12	+2	−0	17	2	19	+3	−2	37	4	1	5	+1	−1	6	0	6	+1	−0

TABLE

	← Winchester →										←		
Type	Coins	Obv: dies	Singletons	Point Estimate and 95% Confidence Limits			Rev: dies	Singletons	Point Estimate and 95% Confidence Limits			Coins	Obv: dies	Singletons
William II Profile	17	10	5	18	+16	−8	15	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	6	6
C-in-Q	9	6	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	5	4
CV	7	7	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24	14	9
CPF, CFP	6	6	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	5	5
Henry I BMC i	5	4	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	3	3
ii–ix, xi	30	29	28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29	28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	n.a.	n.a.
x	24	19	15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19	15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19	n.a.	n.a.
xii	1	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	1
xiii	13	10	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	n.a.	n.a.
xiv	41	22	9	34	+16	−11	23	12	41	+22	−14	28	n.a.	n.a.
xv	72	51	39	154	+93	−57	47	33	117	+61	−39	20	n.a.	n.a.
Stephen BMC i	100	47	25	79	+23	−17	42	23	69	+19	−14	95	28	9
ii–vii	2	1	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	6	5
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	4
Henry II C-&-C	73	27	9	36	+9	−7	26	8	34	+8	−7	168	58	20
Total	4507	1609	787				1909	984				5053	2015	967

Notes:
(1) All die-estimates are based on Esty 2006, Formulae (2) and (4). Minimum number of coins: 15 and at least twice the number of singleton dies.
(2) Lincoln data derived from Mossop 1970, augmented for Henry I by coins from 'Beauvais', Melandry and Pimprez hoards.
(3) York data kindly supplied by William Lean for use in this comparison.

15 (*cont.*)

← Lincoln →								← York →									
Point Estimate and 95% Confidence Limits			Rev: dies	Singletons	Point Estimate and 95% Confidence Limits			Coins	Obv: dies	Singletons	Point Estimate and 95% Confidence Limits			Rev: dies	Singletons	Point Estimate and 95% Confidence Limits		
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	2	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
30	+25	−13	13	9	28	+23	−12	6	3	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	2	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	8	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	5	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	4	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20	8	3	11	+7	−3	8	3	11	+7	−3
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27	10	3	13	+6	−3	9	1	10	+4	−1
36	+7	−6	28	9	36	+7	−6	110	15	3	17	+2	−2	15	3	17	+2	−2
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	7	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88	38	27	74	+23	−18	42	34	96	+35	−26
77	+12	−11	59	19	77	+12	−11	105	22	4	25	+4	−3	22	4	25	+4	−3
			2231	1122				6812	1587	483				2315	942			

APPENDIX 1

MINT-SIGNED COINAGE AT SOUTHAMPTON IN THE TENTH AND ELEVENTH CENTURIES

The reconquest of the southern Danelaw by Edward the Elder (899–924) led to a situation in which two *burhs* named Hamtun were under English rule. However, until Edgar's reform of the coinage *c.*973 there were usually significant differences between the coin types used in the Danelaw and those adopted in southern England. Difficulties in distinguishing coins of Southampton from those of Northampton have therefore chiefly been limited to the period from *c.*973 onwards and have generally been resolved on grounds of die-cutting style or the sequence of moneyers' names. Nevertheless some room for disagreement on the division of coins reading **H**, **HA**, **HAM**, **HAMT**, **HAMTV** or **HAMTVN** may still remain. Except as specifically noted, the allocation of moneyers in Jonsson and van der Meer (1990) has been followed here for the period from Edgar's reform to Cnut's *Quatrefoil* issue. However, in the absence of a completed catalogue with illustrations, their names have not been normalised and are spelt, for clarity, as usually found on the coins. The number of specimens noted below and in Table 16 has regard to Mrs Harvey's original work, supplemented by new material, and taking account of current thinking on the division of moneyers between Southampton and Northampton.

Athelstan (925–39)

The earliest pence to be attributed to Southampton on the basis of a mint-signature are three specimens of the *Circumscription Cross* issue of Athelstan (925–39), by two moneyers, Eadgild and Frithebriht. The signature in each case is **AMTVN VRB**.[63] Both moneyers are also known from coins of Edward the Elder, so it can be inferred that minting was already taking place in the southern Hamtun during his reign.

Eadwig (955–9)

Two of the moneyers who sign **HAM** in the next mint-signed issue, the HT3 *(Horizontal Three-Line)* type of Eadwig (955–9), are attributed to Southampton rather than Northampton, namely Eadgild (one specimen) and Mangod (three specimens),[64] the latter also being known at Winchester.

Edgar (959–75) and Edward the Martyr (975–8)

Five coins of Edgar's southern *Circumscription Cross* issue (959–*c.*972) by four moneyers attributed to Southampton are known from a postulated 'Hampshire' hoard of *c.*1990, *viz* Eadgild (**HA**) (two specimens), Landbriht (**HANT**), Osulf (**HAMTVN**), and Wistan (**H**).[65] A specimen by another moneyer, Burhstan, known from a different source, is signed **HT** and may well be from Southampton.[66] Both Eadgild (**H**) and Landbriht (**HAF**) are also known, from single specimens,

[63] *BMS* 99; Blunt 1974 nos. 212–13.
[64] *BMS* 805–6.
[65] Lessen 2003.
[66] *BMS* 1080, found at Lympne.

in the *Reform-Small Cross* type of Edgar.[67] Landbriht (**HAꟻIC**) (two specimens) continues under Edward the Martyr, where Wynstan (-?-) reappears.[68] The obverse die for the sole penny of Wynstan was also used by two moneyers of Lympne.[69]

Æthelred II (978–1016)

In *First Small Cross* of Æthelred (*c.*978–9), two moneyers, Æthelweard (**HA**) and Is(s)egel (**HAMTVN**), are attributed to Southampton, both of them new and known from single specimens.[70] In the more prolific *First Hand* issue (*c.*979–85) Æthelweard (sixteen specimens) and Isegel (ten, including a mule with a *First Small Cross* obverse), sign for Hamwic (**HAMVI**, **HAMVIC**, **HAMꟻI**, **HAMꟻIC**),[71] as does a further new moneyer, Æthelman (**HAMꟻI**) (two specimens).[72] None of the three is known to have signed also with Hamtun. Æthelweard (one specimen) goes on to sign at **HAMꟻI** in *Second Hand* (*c.*985–91),[73] in which he is also known at Winchester, while Isegel is next recorded signing **HAMꟻ** in *Benediction Hand* (*c.*991) (one specimen)[74] and then **HAMꟻI** in *Crux* (*c.*991–7) (nine specimens),[75] where he is joined by Godman (six specimens) with the same signature.[76] Godman's latest coin there is an *Intermediate Cross / Crux* mule (*c.*997) (**HAMꟻI**, one specimen).[77] He is also known at Winchester, starting with *Crux* and continuing through to Edward the Confessor. (In *Benediction Hand* a second moneyer, Eadstan, unhelpfully signed **HA**.[78] Recorded only for two specimens of that type, he is thought to belong to Southampton rather than Northampton.)

Thus far, nearly 70 coins are on record. *Long Cross* (*c.*997–1003) increases that number close to 130 with two new moneyers, Æthelnoth (36 specimens) and Spileman (24). The layout of the design is such that the signature is always **HAM**, which leaves us in the dark as to whether it related to Hamtun or Hamwic. The output of the two moneyers appears to have been quite different. Spileman's coins are from a single pair of dies[79] and many are about 0.2g. (or 3 troy grains) lighter than the Winchester standard. He subsequently became a Winchester moneyer. Æthelnoth, in contrast, is known for four reverse dies and perhaps as many as eleven obverse dies, while most but not all of his minting is at the Winchester standard. He is not known at Winchester and until recently was thought to be a Northampton moneyer, but is otherwise unknown there either. The deciding factor has been the demonstration by William Lean that six of his obverse dies were shared with moneyers of one or more southern towns, directly involving Chichester, Lewes, and London, as well as Winchester.[80] The significance of these links, and the multiplicity of the obverse dies he used, is a subject for further consideration in the wider context of the *Long Cross* issue.

In *Helmet* (*c.*1003–9) there are also two moneyers, again new, namely Ælfget (**HAI**) (one specimen) and Æthelsige (**HEAM**) (six). Neither is known at Winchester, but both are die-linked to Winchester moneyers of different names.[81] Two moneyers in *Last Small Cross* (*c.*1009–16) are from

[67] Jonsson 1986, 47.
[68] Jonsson 1986, 54, but the other two moneyers he lists (Eadnoth and Leofælm) are more probably attributable to Northampton.
[69] Jonsson 1987, 161.
[70] Jonsson 1986, 60.
[71] e.g. *BEH* 1295–7 and 1300.
[72] *BEH* 1294.
[73] *BEH* 1298.
[74] Wells 1923–24, 58–9, and plate opposite p. 51.
[75] *BEH* 1301.
[76] *BEH* 1299.
[77] Dolley *et al.* 1967, 71, and Pl. IX. 30.
[78] *CNS* 1.2.4.1002.
[79] e.g. *BEH* 1273; *SCBI* 50 (St Petersburg I), 900.
[80] Pers. comm. See for example *SCBI* 50, 897–8.
[81] Dolley 1966b, 29–30.

Winchester and their own coins of the two mints are die-linked. Ælfsige signs HAMPIC on his only surviving Southampton coin, minted at a heavy weight at the outset of the issue; it is the latest known occurrence of the Hamwic signature. The other Winchester moneyer, Seolca (six specimens), was active later in the type and signed HAMTV and HEAMTV.[82] A third moneyer, God (two specimens), is not known at Winchester at this time; he signs HAMTEVNE and his dies are of late Winchester style, which makes it more likely that he worked at Southampton than Northampton.[83]

Cnut (1016–35)

There followed a flurry of activity at Southampton during the later years of Cnut's *Quatrefoil* issue of *c.*1017–23. It involved three Winchester moneyers, Ælfsige, Leofwine, and Siboda, and possibly a fourth, Eadwine, together with Ælfwerd who was apparently the most productive but had no Winchester connection. There are no recorded die-links for any of the first four moneyers between their Hamtun coins and their own Winchester coins, although they all have links with other Winchester moneyers.[84]

The signature on *Quatrefoil* coins is usually HAMT, occasionally HAM, and rarely HAMTV. However, in this issue there is a problem in correctly distinguishing Southampton coins from those of Northampton. It arises because, although moneyers operating at Southampton naturally used dies of Winchester die-cutting style in this highly-decentralised issue, a number of dies of the same style were supplied to moneyers as far away as Leicester.[85] Now Northampton is about 30 miles south of Leicester, and although it may have manufactured some of its own dies it certainly drew upon a number of other die-cutting centres[86] and might therefore have received some dies from Winchester as Leicester did. So although moneyers of 'Hamtun' named Ælfsige, Eadwine, Leofnoth, Leofwine, Leofwold, and Siboda each used one or more dies of Winchester style, it cannot be taken for granted that in all cases those dies were being used in Southampton by the Winchester moneyers of the same names. There is strong stylistic evidence from other dies to show that there must have been moneyers at Northampton named Leofnoth, Leofwine, Leofwold, and possibly also Eadwine, making it necessary to demonstrate by other means the existence of a namesake at Southampton.

A die-link with a Winchester moneyer is the clearest evidence and its existence in the case of Leofwine validates duplication of that name. It is reinforced by the sharing of another obverse die between Leofwine and Ælfwerd, a Hamtun moneyer who only uses dies of Winchester style and can safely be regarded as working in Southampton.[87] The argument for the existence of a Southampton Eadwine hinges on a single coin of Winchester style that proves to be die-linked to another moneyer of Winchester,[88] but also to be considered is a second Hamtun coin by a moneyer Eadwine, this time from dies of late London style.[89] Such dies would be wholly unexpected at Southampton, but without the help of a die-link to provide a firm context they can do no more than raise the possibility of an equally unknown Eadwine at Northampton, so the question must remain open. On the other hand there is no compelling evidence for a Leofnoth or Leofwold at Southampton as well as Northampton and in the writer's opinion they should both be limited to the

[82] Dolley 1966b, 32–33.

[83] Dolley 1960, 95. However, contrary to Dolley's argument, the late Winchester style is, very rarely, found north of the Thames, in particular at Leicester (e.g. *BEH* 1582 and *SCBI* 7 (Copenhagen II), 508).

[84] Elmore Jones 1970.

[85] Blackburn and Lyon 1986, 228, and Appendix 1.

[86] ibid., 240, and Appendix 1.

[87] Elmore Jones 1970, 6, and Pl. X. 1–2.

[88] ibid., 8.

[89] *BEH* 1126.

latter mint.[90] The best that can be said is that the surviving *Quatrefoil* coins of Southampton are, as a minimum, six of Ælfsige, twenty-four of Ælfwerd, one of Eadwine, and eight of Siboda, together with at least two and possibly several times that number by Leofwine, depending on how many coins of Winchester style should actually be allocated to his Northampton namesake.

The end of coinage by Southampton moneyers

A century ago it was commonly held that all late Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins reading HAMTVN or an abbreviation were minted at Southampton. When this was seriously challenged,[91] the pendulum went too far in the opposite direction and there was a long period of argument and confusion. New ideas to resolve the dilemma put forward by Dolley formed the basis of all future work.[92]

It is now clear that until the introduction of *Last Small Cross*, *c.*1009, minting at Southampton was carried out by moneyers accredited to the *burh* broadly in accordance with Athelstan's law code issued at Grateley, although sometimes they subsequently transferred to Winchester. However, in *Last Small Cross* and again in *Quatrefoil* there seems to have been only one local moneyer, supplemented as necessary by Winchester moneyers using reverse dies that demonstrated their presence in Southampton.

It is generally accepted that, after *Quatrefoil*, all coins with the Hamtun signature belong to Northampton.[93] The present study indicates that there are not quite 200 extant mint-signed coins of Southampton up to and including *Quatrefoil*, compared with nearly 1,000 recorded in the Winchester catalogue for the same period. If there was any later minting in Southampton it is likely to have been by Winchester moneyers using their Winchester dies, thereby putting an end to confusion with Northampton namesakes but unfortunately leaving no evidence. Northampton itself continued as a minting town into the *Long Cross* coinage of Henry III—in other words, for as long as Winchester.

[90] The Leofwold coin of Winchester style is *SCBI* 37 (Polish Museums), 198. Dolley (1960) attributed it to Southampton, dismissing any parallel between Northampton and Leicester in the supply of dies from Winchester. He appears to have been unaware of a unique coin of Winchester style of Leofnoth in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, which Elmore Jones (1970) rejected as of Southampton while supporting Dolley over Leofwold. There was a brief airing by Blackburn and Lyon (1986, 249, n. 23), whose comment that 'it may be that the attribution of other 'Hamtun' coins should be reconsidered' has prompted this reassessment.

[91] Wells 1923–4.

[92] Dolley 1955.

[93] Metcalf (1998, 242) inexplicably revived an old belief that the Southampton mint was reopened soon after the Norman Conquest. This assumed that the presence of a prefix 'North-' on some 'Hamtun' coins of William I, but not others, signified the existence of two 'Hamtun' mints, notwithstanding that the moneyer's name Sæwine was common to both signatures.

TABLE 16

Southampton: recorded coins of moneyers signing at Southampton

	Edward the Elder	Athelstan	Eadwig	Edgar		Edward	← Æthelred →								Cnut	
Name			HT_3	CC	Reform	NSC	FSC	FH	SH	BH	C	LC	HE	LSC	Q'foil	Total
Eadgild	X	2	1	2	1											6
Frithebriht	X	1														1
Mangod (W)			3													3
Burhstan				1												1
Landbriht				1	1	2										4
Osulf				1												1
Wynstan				1		1										2
Æthelweard							1	16	1							18
Isegel							1	10*		1	9					21
Æthelman								2								2
Eadstan										2						2
Godman (W)											7#					7
Æthelnoth												36				36
Spileman (W)												24				24
Ælfget													1			1
Æthelsige													6			6
Ælfsige (W)														1	6	7
God														2		2
Seolca (W)														6		6
Ælfwerd															24	24
Eadwine (W)															1	1
Leofwine (W)															2+	2+
Siboda (W)															8	8
Total	X	3	4	6	2	3	2	28	1	3	16	60	7	9	41+	185+

(W) Moneyer also known at Winchester in the same type or soon afterwards
* Includes one mule of First Small Cross / First Hand
# Includes one mule of Intermediate Small Cross / Crux
+ Plus any other coins of Winchester style not attributable to Northampton

APPENDIX 2

AN ADDITIONAL MONEYER FOR WINCHESTER IN EDGAR'S CIRCUMSCRIPTION CROSS COINAGE

by RORY NAISMITH

The coin below came to the editors' attention too late to be included in the main part of the catalogue.[94] It was one of three Circumscription Cross pennies of Edgar found in a small hoard at Lucca, Tuscany, Italy, in January 2002.[95] The hoard came to light in the course of excavations in the north-west of the medieval city, in the area around the early medieval monastery of San Salvadore, now the grounds of the former Galli Tassi Hospital.[96]

The coins from the hoard were found scattered in a small area underneath a medieval pathway that ran alongside the Roman city walls. In total the hoard comprised thirty-two silver coins of the tenth century: besides the three pennies of Edgar, it contained twenty-seven Italian silver *denari*, one German *denar* of Otto I from Mainz, and one (possibly German) imitation of an Islamic dirham. All of these can be dated to the 960s or before, and the march of Otto I (936–73) through Lucca towards Rome in 964 has been suggested as a possible context for the hoard's deposition.[97] It is now in the possession of the Museo Nazionale di Villa Guinigi in Lucca.

This new coin adds a fourteenth moneyer to Winchester in Edgar's Circumscription Cross coinage, produced in the period before the major reform of *c.*973, and an eighth to those moneyers who worked on both sides of the reform. This moneyer, Marscalc, was already known for the post-*c.*973 Reform coinage of Edgar (**60–3**), but this is the first evidence that his career extended back into the earlier coinage. He is not known to have survived into the reigns of Edward the Martyr (975–8) or Æthelred II (978–1016).



Obv. +EADGARREXANGLORVM
Rev. +MARSCALCMOPINTONI (NT ligatured)
1.29 grams (edge chipped), 22mm, 30°.
Fig. 9 *bis.* Circumscription Cross penny of Edgar, moneyer Marscalc, with Winchester mint signature (1:1) [obverse image ×2] [reverse image ×2]

[94] My thanks are due to Dr Bill Day and Professor Andrea Saccocci for helping secure the images here reproduced.

[95] *BMC* iii, North 749, *SCBI 34* CC (**33–43A**). The other two pennies in the hoard were both London mint, moneyer Æthelwold (Blunt, Stewart and Lyon 1989, no. 216), one a die-duplicate of *NCirc* February 1985, no. 113.

[96] Ciampoltrini, Abela, and Bianchini 2002.

[97] Saccocci 2002, with catalogue on pp. 183–9, the English coins being nos. 28–30 (pp. 188–9).

2

THE WINCHESTER MINT AND EXCHANGE, 1158–1250

BY *MARTIN ALLEN*

i. INTRODUCTION

WINCHESTER had four moneyers at the beginning of the *Cross-and-Crosslets* (*Tealby*) coinage of 1158–80, but their number declined after the end of the recoinage of 1158–*c.*1160, and only one moneyer has been recorded in Class F (*c.*1174–1180). At the beginning of the Short Cross recoinage of 1180–2 five Winchester moneyers shared a mint building, which burnt down in July 1180. The number of moneyers increased to six before the end of 1180, and two exchangers were also at work, in their own premises. After the recoinage the mint and exchange remained in operation, with two moneyers in the mint, but in the 1190s profits declined and the mint and exchange closed. The mint was reopened for King John's recoinage of clipped and lightweight money in 1205–7, with five moneyers, temporarily increased to eight. There was a further revival of minting in Winchester early in the reign of Henry III (1216–72), when one moneyer used dies supplied in 1217, but the Winchester mint and exchange took no further part in the Short Cross coinage of 1180–1247. There was one final period of activity in the Long Cross recoinage of 1247–50, and then the mint and exchange closed forever.

ii. THE CROSS-AND-CROSSLETS (TEALBY) COINAGE, 1158–80

The Winchester mint had four moneyers in the recoinage of 1158-*c.*1160 (Herbert, Hosbert/Oseberd, Ricard, and Willem), all of whom were new to office.[1] The 1158/9 pipe roll of the exchequer records the receipt of £24 13*s.* 4*d.* from the Winchester moneyers, and this sum probably at least partly consisted of money paid by the old moneyers on leaving office, although it is possible that it also included payments from the new moneyers for the right to strike the new coinage.[2] £20 received from the Winchester moneyers in 1160/1 may have been a levy on the profits of the new moneyers at the end of the recoinage.[3] A further £5 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid by them in 1168 in contributions to the aid raised for the marriage of Henry II's daughter Matilda to Henry the Lion.[4]

[1] WS 1, 418, suggests that Osbert was a certain Osbertus, the occupant of property on the south side of High Street in the 1148 survey, and more tentatively identifies Willem as Willelmus filius Bos, who had property on both sides of High Street. It is also suggested that Ricard may have been Ricardus filius Odonis, the occupier of properties in three streets in the 1148 survey.

[2] *Pipe Roll 5 Henry II*, 46; Allen 1951, lxxxiii–lxxxiv, clxvii.

[3] *Pipe Roll 7 Henry II*, 57; Allen 1951, lxxxv, clxvii.

[4] Allen 1951, lxxxvi, clxvii. The aid was levied on the moneyers of six mints.

In 1166/7 Herbert FitzWestman and other, unnamed, moneyers of Winchester had been amerced £5 because they had worked together in one house (*quia fabricaverunt simul in uno domo*).[5] The Winchester surveys indicate that the moneyers had separate workshops in *c.*1115 and 1148, but their working practices seem to have changed. Herbert FitzWestman, who may have had some particular responsibility for the adoption of a single mint premises, appears in the 1148 survey in occupation of property on the north side of High Street.[6]

Twelve of the twenty-six recorded *Cross-and-Crossets* reverse dies of Winchester are in Herbert's name (no other moneyer has more than five), which may well indicate that he was the leading Winchester moneyer. Each of the moneyers has a separate series of pairs of dies without connecting die links, with the single exception of the use of a reverse die of Hosbert/Oseberd with two obverse dies in class D. This clearly indicates that each moneyer was usually allowed to have only one pair of dies at a time, and that dies were always reserved for the exclusive use of one moneyer.

The Winchester mint never had more than four moneyers between 1158 and 1180, but in 1180/1 the sheriff of Hampshire received an allowance of £4 for the farm of eight moneyers in Winchester, which was no longer payable under the new arrangements for the administration of the profits of the coinage in the recoinage of 1180–2. From 1181/2 this *defalta monetariorum* allowance was reduced to £2 10*s*. for five moneyers, without explanation, and it became a fixed allowance in the annual account of the city of Winchester.[7]

iii. THE SHORT CROSS COINAGE, 1180–1247

On the night of 14/15 July 1180 the Winchester mint burnt down, and the fire spread to 'the greater and better part' of the city.[8] The production of the Short Cross coinage had started earlier in 1180, and Winchester evidently had one centralized mint building from the beginning of the new coinage, formalising the arrangement forbidden in the 1160s. At the time of the fire the mint seems to have had five moneyers (Clement, Gocelm, Henri, Osber, and Rodbert), and Short Cross Class Ia2 was in production. After the fire some of the mint's obverse dies of Classes Ia1 and Ia2 were used at the Wilton mint, apparently as an emergency measure, and the coinage of the moneyer Henri ends abruptly in class Ia2.[9] Henri was evidently replaced by Adam, whose known issues start in Class Ia2, and at Wilton in Class 1a2 Osber seems to have taken the place of Iohan, who has recently been added to the corpus of Short Cross moneyers from a coin of Class Ia1.[10] Osber continued to issue coins in Winchester after the fire, but he seems to have been regarded as a Wilton moneyer allowed to use the facilities of the Winchester mint. In the 1183/4 pipe roll Osber is identified as Osbert, moneyer of Wilton, charged with a rent of 2 marks (£1 6*s*. 8*d*.) for the use of the mint building in Winchester.[11] Osbert paid small instalments of this sum in 1187/8 and 1188/9, but a debt of £1 2*s*. 2*d*. remained until 1193/4, when the pipe roll has a cross by his name marking his death.[12] The Winchester coinage of Osbert and three other moneyers (Clement, Reinier, and Rodbert) whose

[5] *Pipe Roll 13 Henry II*, 193. Allen 1951, ciii, suggests that the sharing of a mint building was being prohibited to discourage collusion in forgery.

[6] WS 1, 73–4, 418.

[7] Wells 1931, 275, 291; Allen 1951, lxxviii, lxxxi, clxvii.

[8] *Winchester ann.* 62; Brand and Elmore Jones 1966, 118–19.

[9] Allen 1993, 53–4.

[10] Dr Barrie Cook has very kindly informed me about this coin, which was shown at the British Museum in 2005.

[11] *Pipe Roll 30 Henry II*, 85; Allen 1993, 54.

[12] *Pipe Roll 34 Henry II*, 138; *Pipe Roll 1 Richard I*, 173; *Pipe Roll 6 Richard I*, 219.

issues end in Class Ib1 was probably restricted to the recoinage of 1180–2.[13] Two moneyers remained in Class Ib2 (Adam and Gocelm), and from 1183/4 these moneyers were evidently responsible for a rent of 2 marks each for the use of the mint building, payable every year unlike the 2 marks never completely collected from their former colleague Osbert.[14] In 1181/2 the operating costs of the mint (*domus monete*) declared in the pipe roll were £37 12*s.* 8*d.*, but the recorded expenditure fell to £2 8*s.* 4*d.* in 1182/3, after the recoinage, and subsequent costs do not appear in the pipe rolls.[15]

During the recoinage of 1180–2 the exchanges of the English mints were administered by salaried exchangers not under the authority of the moneyers. In the 1179/80 pipe roll the exchanger Walter FitzGerold received a total of £62 12*s.* to support the exchanging operation in Winchester, and he was paid £2 9*s.* 4*d.* in wages for the period from 31 August to 6 October 1180.[16] This fee probably included payment of Walter FitzGerold's assistant Rolland, who is named in the 1180/1 pipe roll.[17] Walter FitzGerold and Rolland were paid £10 2*s.* 8*d.* for 152 days' work in 1180/1, and one of them (presumably Rolland) was paid £5 13*s.* 4*d.* for the rest of exchequer accounting year from 12 April to 29 September 1181.[18] Rolland carried some of the king's treasure from London to Winchester, using bags which cost 7*s.*[19] In 1181/2 Rolland is the only exchanger known to have been paid for the whole of the year, as the wages of other exchangers recorded in the pipe roll end at Easter (28 March) 1182.[20] Rolland's work continued after the conclusion of the recoinage in 1182, and he finally left office at end of 1185, receiving £3 0*s.* 10*d.* as a quarter of a year's wages in 1185/6.[21] The exchequer receipt roll for the half year to Michaelmas (29 September) 1185 provides some evidence of the business of the Winchester exchange towards the end of Rolland's period of office. £131 17*s.* 9*d.* from the receipts of the treasury was given to the exchangers of Winchester to support their work, because they had no more than 20 marks (£13 6*s.* 8*d.*) in reserve.[22] In 1190/1 the Winchester exchange was specifically excluded from the first account of the English exchanges, which might indicate that its proximity to the kingdom's principal treasury at Winchester gave it a privileged status.[23] The assumption that the exchange had premises in Winchester separate from the mint is supported by a reference to £2 18*s.* 0*d.* spent on the renting of houses (*pro domibus locandis*) and other minor expenses of the exchangers in 1180/1.[24]

The 4 marks per annum rent of the Winchester mint was paid regularly from 1183/4 to 1189/90, but in 1191/2 only 2 marks was paid.[25] The 1193/4 pipe roll notes that the remaining 2 marks owed for 1191/2 had not been paid because of the poverty of the wife of Adam Chaim.[26] It may be inferred that one of the two Winchester moneyers, Adam, had died before his half of the rent could be paid, and that it could not be collected from his widow. The issues of Adam and his fellow moneyer Gocelm end in Short Cross Class III, and they were replaced by Osbern and Willelm

[13] Allen 2001, 2, discusses the reduction of the number of moneyers at the English mints in Class Ib1, at the end of the recoinage.

[14] *Pipe Roll 30 Henry II*, 85.

[15] *Pipe Roll 28 Henry II*, 146; *Pipe Roll 29 Henry II*, 147.

[16] *Pipe Roll 26 Henry II*, 30, 148, 150.

[17] Brand 1994, 28 and n. 56.

[18] *Pipe Roll 27 Henry II*, 135; Brand 1994, 29.

[19] *Pipe Roll 27 Henry II*, 157; Brand 1994, 27.

[20] *Pipe Roll 28 Henry II*, 146; Allen 1951, xc; Brand 1994, 30.

[21] *Pipe Roll 32 Henry II*, 168. Rolland must have been paid 8*d.* per day, as £3 0*s.* 10*d.* is exactly one quarter of 365 × 8*d.* Brand 1994, 32, misinterprets this as a payment for a quarter of the previous year (1184/5).

[22] Hall 1899, 31; Brand 1994, 32.

[23] *Pipe Roll 3 Richard I*, 148–9.

[24] *Pipe Roll 27 Henry II*, 135.

[25] *Pipe Roll 30 Henry II*, 85; *Pipe Roll 31 Henry II*, 213; *Pipe Roll 32 Henry II*, 177; *Pipe Roll 33 Henry II*, 199; *Pipe Roll 34 Henry II*, 178; *Pipe Roll 1 Richard I*, 205; *Pipe Roll 2 Richard I*, 138; *Pipe Roll 3 Richard I*, 91.

[26] *Pipe Roll 6 Richard I*, 219.

before the introduction of Class IVa in about 1194.[27] In 1194/5 William the Moneyer, together with Richard the Melter (*fusor*), who presumably also worked in the mint, offered 80 marks (£53 6*s.* 8*d.*) to farm the Winchester exchange, but only 30 marks (£20) of this was paid.[28] The recorded rents of the Winchester mint seem to indicate a rapid decline in its viability in the late 1190s. Payment of the rent for 1195/6 was delayed until the following year, when only three quarters of the 4 marks was forthcoming, and after a partial settlement of accumulated arrears in 1197/8 payments stopped. The rents due from 1198/9 to 1203/4 were never paid, apart from those of two half years in 1199/1200 and 1200/1, which were eventually paid by the citizens of Winchester in 1208/9 and 1209/10. From 1204/5 the rent of the mint was incorporated into the farm of the city.[29] The cessation of direct payments in 1198 suggests that the mint closed at about that date, and this conclusion is consistent with the absence of coins of Winchester between Class IVa (*c.*1194–1200) and the recoinage of 1205–7.

The Winchester mint was reopened for the recoinage of 1205–7, with five moneyers at first (Adam, Henri, Iohan, Miles, and Ricard), using dies of Class Va2, which was superseded by Class Vb1 in May or June 1205.[30] The number of moneyers increased to six in Class Vb1, and it rose further to eight during the production of Class Vb2, which seems to have begun later in 1205.[31] The Winchester exchange was farmed for a year from 24 June 1205 by Nicholas de Kevilli, for 240 marks (£160) and a cask of Auxerre wine, and a further fine of £100, but the king retained the right to profits made before that date.[32] William of Wrotham may have been responsible for the profits of the exchange from 24 June 1206 to the end of the recoinage in 1207, although he never accounted for them.[33] The number of Winchester moneyers declined from a peak of eight in Class Vb2 to seven in Class Vc, which might indicate a reduction of activity towards the end of the recoinage and the closure of the mint.[34]

A royal grant of rights and privileges to the citizens of Winchester on 18 July 1215 included the profits of the mint and exchange, in principle if not in practice.[35] The mint and exchange had been closed since 1207, and King John had granted the Winchester mint's building (*domus monete*) to William de Pavilly on 3 June 1215.[36] However, the mints and exchanges of Winchester and York were revived in 1217, during the general restoration of financial administration after the civil war of 1215–17.[37] An exchequer memorandum records the sending of two sets of dies to Winchester on 1 December 1217, to be kept by four die-keepers (Roger Coleman, Roger de Cadamo, Simon Hosbund, and William).[38] There was one set of dies for each of the two moneyers, Henry de Templo and Brian de Gerstreet. The two exchangers, John Kipping and Andrew Beaubelet, whose

[27] The evidence for the dating of Short Cross Class IVa is discussed by Brand 1964, 60–1; Allen 2001, 4.

[28] *Pipe Roll 7 Richard I*, 210. 20 marks (£13 6*s.* 8*d.*) had been paid for the farm of the Winchester exchange in 1193/4 (*Pipe Roll 6 Richard I*, 219).

[29] *Pipe Roll 9 Richard I*, 21; *Pipe Roll 10 Richard I*, 21–2; *Pipe Roll 2 John*, 193; *Pipe Roll 3 John*, 114; *Pipe Roll 6 John*, 132; *Pipe Roll 7 John*, 128; *Pipe Roll 8 John*, 154; *Pipe Roll 9 John*, 143; *Pipe Roll 10 John*, 127; *Pipe Roll 11 John*, 173; *Pipe Roll 12 John*, 189.

[30] Allen 1989, 55; Stewart 1989, 43–4; Allen 2001, 6. Reverse dies with the cross pommeé initial mark of Class Va2 seem to have remained in production for a short period after the first appearance of Class Vb1 obverse dies.

[31] Allen 2001, 6.

[32] *Fine R*, 303, 317, 367; *Pipe Roll 7 John*, xxx–xxxi, 12, 129–30; Brand 1994, 56.

[33] *Pipe Roll 10 John*, 170; *Pipe Roll 11 John*, 29; *Pipe Roll 12 John*, 180; *Pipe Roll 13 John*, 34; Stewart 1989, 40–1; Brand 1994, 56.

[34] One of the moneyers of Class Vc, Rauf, is otherwise only recorded in Class Vb3 and may have replaced one of the three moneyers of Class 5b2 not represented in Class Vc (Iohan, Miles and Ricard).

[35] *Rot Chart*, 217; *Cal Chart R 1226–1257*, 39 [1227]; *Cal Chart R 1257–1300*, 357 [1290]; *Cal Chart R 1341–1417*, 417 [1344].

[36] *Rot Litt Claus* i. 214, 219, 225; WS 1, 514.

[37] Wells 1931, 277–9; Brand 1964, 67; Brand 1994, 57. Carpenter 1990, 65–8, discusses the reopening of the exchequer in November 1217 and the revival of financial administration.

[38] TNA, PRO E 159/00, m. 5.

appointment may have been a particularly sensitive issue as they handled the profits of minting, were chosen in the presence of the treasurer and the bishops of Winchester and Salisbury. The assayers of the mint were Robert the Goldsmith and Adam of St Laurence. A list of the mint and exchange officials compiled in 1221/2 supplies the full name of the die-keeper, William the Doorkeeper (*hostarius*), which is illegible in the 1217 memorandum, and repeats all of the other names of 1217 with minor variations.[39] One of the moneyers (Henry de Templo) struck coins, but as only one pair of dies of Short Cross Class VIc2 has been recorded from the coins of 'Henri' it seems that the revival of the mint was brief. It is not certain that the mint was still active on 21 February 1218, when the mayor and reeve of Winchester were sent a copy of a notice that all of the exchanges of England had been placed under the authority of William Marshall junior.[40] The listing of the officials in 1221/2 does not necessarily imply that the mint was then still open.

iv. THE LONG CROSS RECOINAGE, 1247–50

The Winchester mint and exchange were opened for the last time in the recoinage of 1247–50. Writs issued on 11 December 1247 instructed the civic authorities of Winchester and Norwich to nominate four moneyers in each city, who would be sworn-in after good and secure buildings had been found for their work, and who would be answerable for the profits of the exchange and the custody of the dies.[41] In the Winchester Annals the exchange of the new coinage in the city is dated to 13 January 1248, and it is stated that the new money was made in Winchester after that date.[42] If the Winchester exchange was opened on 13 January 1248 it must have been using new money from elsewhere, as the mint was opened later. On 26 February 1248 new writs were sent to the authorities of Winchester and four other places (Exeter, Lincoln, Northampton, and Norwich), ordering the election of mint officials by juries of twenty-four citizens.[43] The juries had to elect four of their fellow citizens as moneyers, four as die-keepers, and two well-qualified goldsmiths as assayers. These officials were to present themselves at the exchequer on 15 March 1248, and each place would receive £1,000 from the king's brother Richard of Cornwall to support the business of the exchange. On 10 October 1248 similar writs were sent to nine other places, with the additional instruction that a clerk of the exchange should be elected.[44] Two trial plates, of 'pure' silver and sterling silver, were sent to Winchester and eleven other places with mints, and the mint and exchange officials were registered at the exchequer.[45] The four Winchester moneyers were Nicholas Cupping, Hugh Silvester, William Prior, and Jordan Draper; the die-keepers were Walter Coleman, Robert de la Dene, Walter Ruffus, and John Goldsmith; the assayers were Robert Goldsmith and Peter de Wormhole; and the clerk of the exchange was Robert Poterel. The moneyer Nicholas Cupping is presumably the same man as Nicholas Kopping, who as mayor of Winchester in 1242 obtained the removal of the Drapery from the mint building (the Old Mint or *vetus monetrium*) to the High Street, in return for the city's payment of a rent for the Old Mint increased from £6 to £9.[46] The Old Mint may have temporarily returned to its original function in 1248.

[39] TNA, PRO E 159/00, m. 4d. The list of 1221/2 has Brien de Garstrete as a moneyer, Simon Osmundi as a die-keeper, and John Kipine and Andrew Biaubelet as exchangers

[40] *Cal Pat R 1216–1225*, 138; Brand 1994, 56.

[41] *Close Rolls 1247–1251*, 98.

[42] *Winchester ann.* 91.

[43] Wells 1934–7, 84–5, 104.

[44] *Cal Close R 1247–1251*, 107–8; Wells 1934–7, 85–6, 104–5.

[45] Johnson 1956, xxvii, 55, 100–6.

[46] *Cal Close R 1237–1242*, 449; WS 1, 514.

At the end of the recoinage in 1250 the sheriffs of counties with recoinage mints were ordered to return the dies under the seals of themselves, the mayor, and a die-keeper, and to send the officials to the exchequer on a specified date in April 1250 to answer for the profits. The Winchester officials were to appear at the exchequer on 24 April 1250.[47] On 28 July 1250 further writs were sent to the sheriffs specifying sums that had been paid to exchangers, clerks, and die-keepers, and that should be repaid.[48] The Winchester die-keepers had been paid £12 7*s.* 11*d.* (which should have been paid by the moneyers), at a rate of 1*s.* for each 100 tower pounds of silver minted, implying an output of about £24,998.[49] The exchanger had received £11 11*s.* 5*d.* more than was due from a salary of 9 marks (£6) per annum, and the clerk had been paid £7 14*s.* 3½*d.* in excess of a salary of 6 marks (£4). Both of these sums are equivalent to an overpayment of salary for one year and 339 days, calculated at a daily rate, if it is assumed that the exchanger was paid a total of 18 marks (£12) per annum, and that the clerk received 12 marks (£8). On this evidence the Winchester mint and exchange may have been open for about one year and 339 days in 1248–50.

A die study of the 352 Long Cross coins of Winchester in the Catalogue has found 121 obverse dies and 163 reverse dies in 252 combinations, which are summarized in Table 17. In each sub-class the obverse dies have been given one alphabetical identifier, differing from the practice of the rest of the Catalogue, to show the exceptional numbers of links between reverse dies of different moneyers as clearly as possible. Reverse dies involved in links between obverse dies are lettered in bold, and reverse dies providing links between sub-classes are in bold italics.

The frequency of die-links between reverse dies of different moneyers in Table 17 indicates that the obverse dies were not usually appropriated to the use of one moneyer. Brand's die study of the Long Cross coins of Shrewsbury led him to the conclusion that the four Shrewsbury moneyers shared the use of a current working stock of four obverse dies in the early stages of the operation of the mint in 1249, but that the sharing of obverse dies may have come to an end in Class IIIc.[50] In October or November 1248 the sheriffs of Yorkshire, Northumberland, and Cumberland were instructed to take custody of the dies for the mints in their counties, supplying the die-keepers of each mint with four 'dies' (presumably four sets of obverse and reverse dies) for their four moneyers. The die-keepers were to be required to surrender four old 'dies' to obtain four new ones, and when most of the sheriff's reserve of dies had been used he was to send the old dies to London for replacement.[51] The implementation of a system of this kind in Winchester would have resulted in separate groups of no more than four die-linked obverse dies, but there are die-linked groups of more than four obverse dies in each of the sub-classes. It is still possible that the Winchester die-keepers had a working stock of four sets of dies, and that they could exchange less than their full stock of dies for new dies as needed. It is also possible that the die-keepers usually had no more than one reverse die for each moneyer, as the reverse dies can be arranged in long sequences, with occasional die-links between successive dies, but there are breaks in the sequences. The reverse dies cannot be readily arranged in a single series in Class IIa, between Class IIIb obverse die MM and Class IIIbc obverse die D, and in Class IIIc (obverse dies A–H). In these cases the die-keepers seem to have had more than four reverse dies at one time. The reappearance of Nicholas Kopping's reverse die c from Class IIIa as his reverse die b in Class IIIc might indicate that this die was temporarily

[47] Wells 1934–7, 92–3, 106.
[48] Wells 1934–7, 93–7, 106; Allen 2005b.
[49] TNA, PRO, E 159/25, m. 14; Wells 1934–7, 95–7; Allen 1999, 207–8.
[50] Brand 1971, 135–7, 141.
[51] Wells 1934–7, 100–1.

taken out of use, and later included in a supply of new dies to the die-keepers. The great variety of the Winchester obverse dies, belonging to seven different sub-classes, suggests that the basic stock of dies was replenished on many occasions, but the frequency of die-links between sub-classes indicates that the Winchester mint never had a complete exchange of its old dies for new dies during the Long Cross recoinage. In contrast, Brand found evidence of only two supplies of dies to Shrewsbury, and an almost complete exchange of dies.[52]

The first supply of dies to Winchester in 1248 seems to have consisted of six Class IIa obverse dies, with an uncertain number of reverse dies for each moneyer. The earliest reverse dies of the moneyer Jordan Draper in Class IIa can be identified as the three dies (a, b and c) with his name in the form 'Iordan', which was superseded by 'Iurdan' in Class III, and there are three reverse dies of Willem (William Prior) in Class IIa, but the Class IIa coins of Nicole (Nicholas Kopping) are from five reverse dies, and the coins of Huge (Hugh Silvester) are from six. Brand suggested that dies were supplied to Shrewsbury in dozens, and Winchester's first batch of dies in Class IIa may well have consisted of half a dozen obverse dies and either a dozen or two dozen reverse dies, divided between the four moneyers.[53] Subsequent supplies of dies to Winchester in Class III may have been in dozens or half dozens, although there is little evidence of this in Table 17. The six obverse dies of Class IIIab2 might possibly represent a batch of half a dozen dies.

Brand combined the numbers of dies found in his study of the Shrewsbury mint with the mint's recorded output to calculate that the average output of the dies was about 46,500 coins per obverse die and 20,000 per reverse die. He also produced more tentative estimates of obverse die output in Classes IIIab1 and IIIb (57,000), and Classes IIIbc and IIIc (27,000), assuming that the Class IIIbc and Class IIIc dies could be related to the Shrewsbury mint's recorded output from October 1249. Brand's averages for reverse dies before and after the apparent break in activity in October 1249 are very similar: 19,250 coins per die in Classes IIIab1 and IIIb, and 20,750 in Classes IIIbc and IIIc.[54] Calculations for Winchester, based upon the total output inferred from the die-keepers' fees (£24,998) and Lyon's estimates of the numbers of dies used, provide averages of about 33,000–40,000 coins per obverse die and 23,000–27,000 per reverse die.[55] The Winchester estimates for obverse dies are within the range of the two figures for Shrewsbury, but the reverse die averages are significantly higher than the Shrewsbury estimates, which might reflect a difference in the use of reverse dies at the two mints. The reverse dies in the first batch supplied to Shrewsbury may not have been used to their full capacity before they were replaced, and the same might be true of the second supply of dies, the use of which was terminated by the closure of the mint in 1250.

[52] Brand 1971, 134–47.

[53] Brand 1971, 135.

[54] Brand 1971, 135, 139–41. Brand attributed the first group of dies to Classes IIIa and IIIb, and all of the second group were classified as Class IIIc.

[55] Stewart Lyon has suggested on the basis of his analysis of the Long Cross die statistics (see above, p. 38) that about 30–60 obverse dies and 60–100 reverse dies may be missing from the die study, and these figures have been added to the numbers of dies actually found (121 obverse dies and 163 reverse dies) in the calculation of average outputs.

TABLE 17

Die study of the Long Cross coins of Winchester in the Catalogue

	Obv. die	Huge rev. die(s)	Iordan/Iurdan rev. die(s)	Nicole rev. die(s)	Willem rev. die(s)
Class IIa	A	**a**		**a**, b	**a**
	B	**b**, c	**a**	**a**	**a**
	C			**c**	
	D	**b**, d	**a**, **b**	**c**	
	E	**e**, ***f***	**b**, c		b
	F	**a**, **e**	**d**	**a**, d, ***e***	**a**, c
Class IIIa	A	***a***, b	**a**		
	B		**a**		
	C			***a***, b	
	D		**b**		**a**
	E				**a**
	F		**b**, **c**		
	G		**c**		**b**
	H			***c***, **d**	
	J		**d**	**d**, **e**	**b**
	K		**d**		
	L		**d**, e		
	M			**e**	**c**
	N				**c**
	O			f	
	P			g	
	Q			h	
	R			j	
	S				d, e
	T			***k***	
	U			***l***	
Class IIIab1	A	***a***		***a***, **b**	
	B	**b**	**a**	**b**	
	C	**b**			**a**
	D	**b**, c			**a**
	E	d, e	**a**	**b**	
	F		**a**, **b**		
	G		**b**		
	H			c	**a**, **b**
	J				**b**
	K		c	**d**	
	L		d	**d**	
	M		e		
	N		f	e	
	O			f	
	P			g	
	Q				c
Class IIIab2	A	**a**	a	**a**	**a**
	B				**a**
	C	**a**		**a**	**b**, **c**

TABLE 17 (*cont.*)

	Obv. die	Huge rev. die(s)	Iordan/Iurdan rev. die(s)	Nicole rev. die(s)	Willem rev. die(s)
	D	***b***			**b**, **c**
	E	c			**c**, **d**
	F			**a**	**d**
Class IIIb	A			***a***, b, c	
	B	a, **b**			
	C	**b**, **c**			
	D	**c**, d, **e**			
	E	**e**		d	
	F	**f**			
	G	**f**			
	H	**f**	**a**		
	J		**a**	**e**, **f**, g, h, j	
	K		b	**e**	
	L			**f**	
	M	**g**		**k**	**a**
	N	**g**, **h**	c		
	O	**h**		l	
	P			**k**	
	Q				**a**, b
	R		**d**		
	S		**d**	m	
	T	j	e		
	U		f		
	V		g		
	W		h		
	X		j	n	
	Y		k		c
	Z			o	
	AA				d
	BB				e
	CC				f
	DD		**l**		
	EE		**l**		
	FF		**l**, m		**g**
	GG		n		**g**
	HH	**k**			**g**, **h**, j
	JJ		o		**h**
	KK	**k**	p, ***q***	**p**	
	LL			**p**	
	MM			q	k, ***l***
	NN		r	***r***	
	OO				***m***
Class IIIbc	A			***a***	
	B			***a***	
	C				***a***
	D				***b***, c

TABLE 17 (*cont.*)

	Obv. die	Huge rev. die(s)	Iordan/Iurdan rev. die(s)	Nicole rev. die(s)	Willem rev. die(s)
	E	a			
	F	b			
	G		a		
	H	**c**	**b**		d
	J	**c**	**b**		**e**
	K			b	**e**
	L	d, **e**		c	
	M	**e**, f	c	**d**	**f**
	N			**d**	
	O			**d**, **e**	
	P			**e**	
	Q				**f**
Class IIIc	A			**a**	a
	B	a		**a**, ***b***, **c**	
	C		a	**c**, d	**b**
	D				**b**
	E		b	***b***	c, **d**
	F				**d**
	G	b		e, **f**	**d**
	H			**f**	e, f
	J		***c***		
	K	c, **d**			
	L	**d**			
	M		d		**g**
	N			g	**g**
	O				**g**
	P			h	
	Q			j	
	R				h
	S				j

Note Reverse dies in bold have been recorded in combination with more than one obverse die, and reverse dies in bold italics were used with obverse dies of two different sub-classes, as follows:

Huge ***f*** in class IIa = ***a*** in class IIIa
Huge ***a*** in class IIIab1 = ***b*** in class IIIab2
Iordan/Iurdan ***q*** in class IIIb = ***c*** in class IIIc
Nicole ***e*** in class IIa = ***a*** in class IIIa
Nicole ***c*** in class IIIa = ***b*** in class IIIc
Nicole ***k*** in class IIIa = ***a*** in class IIIb
Nicole ***l*** in class IIIa = ***a*** in class IIIab1
Nicole ***r*** in class IIIb = ***a*** in class IIIbc
Willem ***l*** in class IIIb = ***a*** in class IIIbc
Willem ***m*** in class IIIb = ***b*** in class IIIbc

3

THE NAMES OF THE MONEYERS OF THE WINCHESTER MINT

BY *VERONICA SMART*

(For abbreviations used only in this chapter, see below, pp. 77–8)

In the first volume of Winchester Studies the late Olof von Feilitzen, and Martin Biddle and Derek Keene, discussed comprehensively the Winchester moneyers who are mentioned as such in the two surveys that comprise the Winton Domesday, and also all the moneyers known from coin-legends who can be identified with any degree of probability as persons figuring in the surveys (Fig. 10).[1] Survey I (*c.*1110) included references to property-holders in Winchester TRE (*tempore regis Edwardi,* 'in the time of King Edward'), and Biddle and Keene therefore scrutinised the names of moneyers of Edward the Confessor known from their coins, for correspondences. They considered that the material for the TRE entries reflected the coinage earlier in Edward's reign more closely than that at the very end, and corresponded most nearly with the personnel of Edward's seventh issue, the Sovereign Eagles type, which Dolley, according to his theory of regular type-changes, would give to *c.*1056–9.[2] The contemporary material of *c.*1110 in Survey I was then compared with Henry I's coinage, and Survey II (1148) with Stephen's. Henry II's Tealby moneyers were also scrutinised for any correspondences with entries in any way connected with the mint in the later of the surveys.

Starting from the point of view of the present catalogue of the coins of the Winchester Mint, however, rather than from the Winton Domesday, it is obvious that there still remains a pool of name-material that has not yet been dealt with in the Winchester context. Minting at Winchester is known from explicit evidence from before the end of the ninth century, recording moneyers' names in the coin-legends for almost two hundred years before any written records concerning them.

A great many of these names have been etymologised elsewhere, and appropriate references are all that are needed here. Von Feilitzen published a survey of moneyers' names in a joint paper with Christopher Blunt on the coinage of Edgar,[3] I have written about the subsequent period *c.*973–1042 in two studies relating to Æthelred and the Danish dynasty,[4] whilst Fran Colman and Anthony Freeman have covered the moneyers of Edward the Confessor.[5] For the moneyers before Edgar, I have added notes here where no other commentary exists. I have also tried to compare the evidence which is derived solely from the coin-legends with the names of the holders of land in Winchester as recorded in the surveys, to test whether the naming-practices which were used by the families who staffed the mints differed from another sample of the population.

[1] von Feilitzen 1976; Biddle and Keene 1976.
[2] For a summary, see van der Meer 1961, 185–7.
[3] von Feilitzen and Blunt 1971.
[4] Smart 1968; Smart 1987.
[5] Colman 1982; Freeman 1985.

Since in most cases the names on the coins appear in several different forms, which are transcribed in Yvonne Harvey's catalogue in this volume, I have used head forms alone to list and comment, except in some cases where a form may be particularly significant. The names of OE derivation are given in the standard (usually West Saxon) spelling, and Scandinavian names in the classical Icelandic form. The abbreviations for reigns and types, repeated here on pp. 77–8, are those used in my index volume to the *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles*.[6]

i. WINCHESTER MONEYERS TO 975

Wessex/Winchester moneyers before Alfred

OE *Bosa* [Ecgb, late][7] well evidenced in OE from Bede and LVD onwards.

OE *Beornheard* [Ecgb, late]. Forms are ⟨BEORNEHART, BEORNEHET⟩. *Beorn-* would favour the OE derivation, although *-hart* (rather than *-heard*) suggests the CG cognate. OE *Beornheard* is well attested.[8]

OE *Eanweald* [Ecgb, late; Æthwf].[9]

OE *Ecgheard* [Bhtr].[10]

OE *Ecgred (?)* [Bhtr] is well attested.[11]

OE *Ifa* [Ecgb, late].[12] According to Förstemann, a secondary stem arising from compounds of *Id-* followed by *b,* such as *Idbald, Idbert.*[13] As such compounds are lacking in OE, Forssner suggested that the name is CG,[14] but von Feilitzen accepts it as OE.[15]

OE *Osric* [Æthwf] is well attested.[16]

OE *Peohthun* [Bhtr].[17] *Peoht-* belongs to a group of elements deriving from folk-names: OE *Peoht*, 'Pict', cf. *Vendel-*, 'Wend', *Dene-*, 'Dane', *Seax-*, 'Saxon' (?—or possibly OE *seax*, 'sword'), Scand *-gautr*, 'Goth', etc.

OE * *Tid(e)man* [Ecgb, late].[18] The Ecgberht moneyer is the only known instance. The name could also be CG, where the compound is known,[19] but as both elements are used in OE names, the compound is a possible OE name.

OE *Tilred* [Ecgb, late].[20]

Æthelstan moneyers using a Winchester mint-signature (one of whom is known for Alfred and four for Edward the Elder, without mint-signature)

OE *Æthelhelm* ⟨ÆÐELM⟩ [Æthst BC].[21]

OE *Æthelwulf* ⟨AÐELVLF, AÐVLF⟩ [Æthst CC];[22] loss of 'l' to give the contracted form;[23] and the late OE sound change *æ⟩a*.[24] AÐVLF is regular and not indicative of derivation from CG *Adal-*.

CG *Amelric* [Æthst BC, CC].[25] The etymology of the first element is uncertain, but *Amel-* names

[6] Smart 1992.
[7] Redin 1919, 86.
[8] Searle 1897, 100.
[9] Searle 1897, 211.
[10] Searle 1897, 219.
[11] Searle 1897, 220.
[12] Redin 1919, 99.
[13] Förstemann 1966, 941.
[14] Forssner 1916.
[15] von Feilitzen 1937, 300.
[16] Searle 1897, 377.
[17] Searle 1897, 387.
[18] Searle 1897, 452.
[19] Forssner 1916, 233.
[20] Searle 1897, 452.
[21] von Feilitzen 1937, 184.
[22] von Feilitzen 1937, 191.
[23] von Feilitzen 1937, 78.
[24] von Feilitzen 1937, 46.
[25] Förstemann 1966, 94–5.

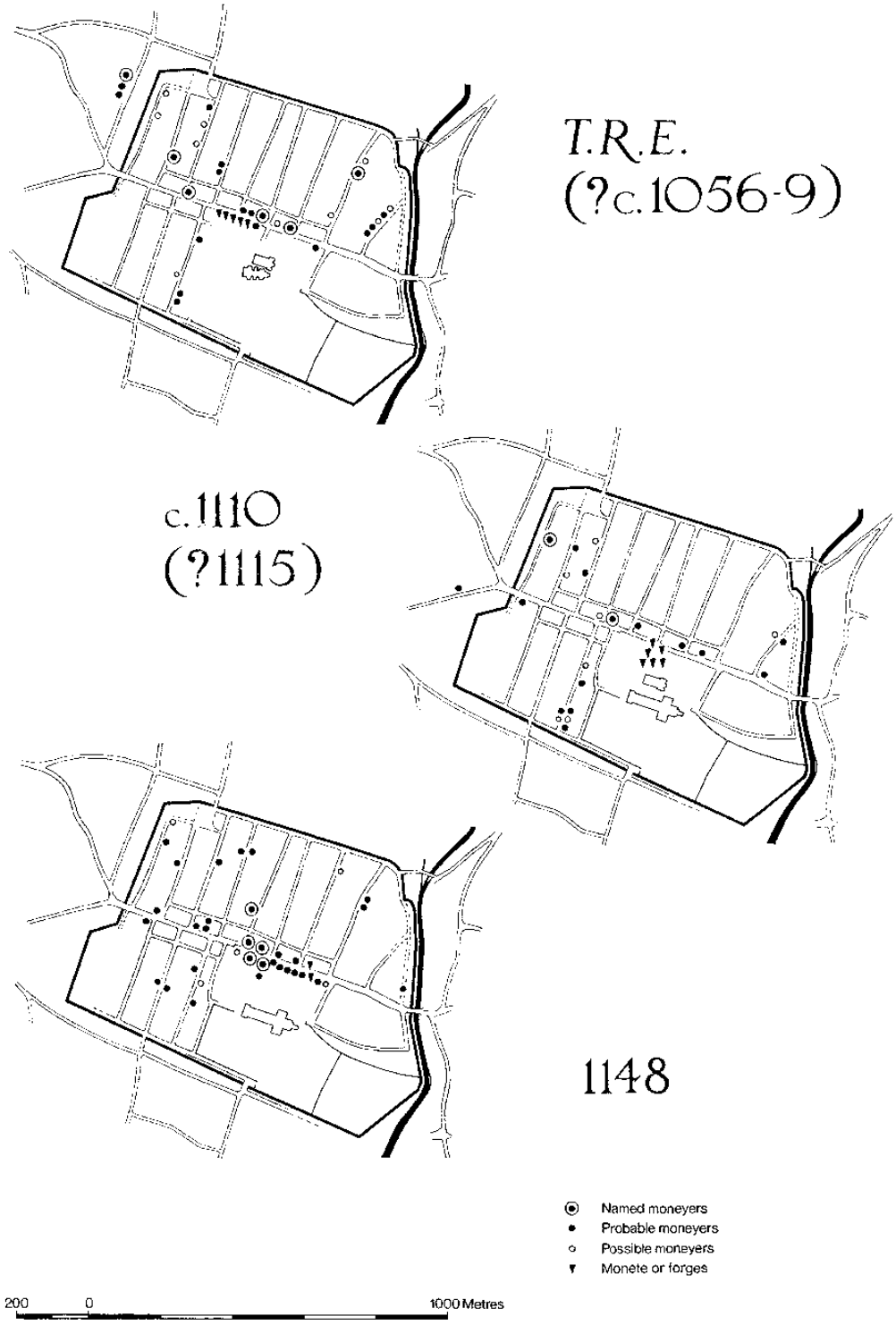


FIG. 10. The probable location of eleventh- and twelfth-century moneyers' workshops in Winchester (for commentary, see Biddle (ed.) 1976, Fig. 22)

were popular in the royal houses of the Ostrogoths and Visigoths. Later they were frequent in France generally.[26]

OE *Eadstan* [Æthst CC].[27]

OE *Leofric* [Æthst BC].[28]

CG *Otic* [Æthst BC]. Although OE names are found with the *-ic* suffix (*Æfic, Byttic*, etc.) the stem cannot be related to any OE element, and it would seem more probable to connect it with CG *Ot-*, a reflex of PrimG *Aud-*, 'riches', cognate with OE *Ead-*.[29]

CG *Regenulf* [Æthst BC].[30] The coin-forms are RÆGENVLF, with partial anglicization in the spelling.

OE *Wulfheard* [Æthst BC].[31]

Winchester moneyers: Eadmund to Edgar

Mint-signatures on coins of Eadmund and Eadred are extremely rare and there are no mint-signed coins of Winchester for these reigns.

The Æthelstan moneyer *Otic* reappears with a Winchester mint-signature in Eadwig's coinage in [Edwg HT3], along with:

CG *Mangod* ⟨MANNGOD⟩. Kisbye has shown that *-god* was not in use as a second element in OE and that instances derive either from Scand *-gautr* or CG *-gauz*.[32]

The Edgar moneyers' names are discussed by von Feilitzen and Blunt.[33]

In [Edg CC] before the Reform, they are:

OE *Ælfsige, Æthelstan* ⟨ÆÐESTAN⟩, *Eadstan* (also EATSTAN), *Frithumund* ⟨FRIDEMVND⟩, *Wihtsige, Wulfsige*, *Wynsige.*

CG *Rodbert* ⟨RODBRIHT⟩ partially anglicised.

In the Post Reform, Small Cross type, they are:

OE *Ælfsige, Eadstan, Frithumund, Man, Mægred* ⟨MÆGERD, MÆGERED⟩, *Wihtsige.*

CG *Marscalc, Regenold, Regenulf* ⟨RÆGEN-⟩.

Conclusions

Table 18 shows that all the coins attributed to Winchester issued before the accession of Æthelstan were struck by moneyers with English names. Continental names begin to appear under Æthelstan and form half the total in the period 955–75. Allowing for the smallness of the sample and the total lack of mint-signed coins with moneyers' names for Alfred, Edward the Elder, Eadmund, and Eadred, this can be compared with findings from the moneyers' names on the coinage as a whole. Continental names begin to appear significantly in the last years of Alfred's reign, increase to about 20% under Æthelstan and remain at about 25% to 30%, before declining in the last years of Edgar's reign. The Winchester figures for continental names are rather higher than for the overall total of mint-signed and not mint-signed coins, and hold up at the end of the period, not sharing the decline apparent elsewhere. As might be expected, Scandinavian names do not figure in this sample.

[26] Morlet 1968, 34–5.
[27] von Feilitzen 1937, 237.
[28] von Feilitzen 1937, 313–15.
[29] Förstemann 1966, 188.
[30] Förstemann 1966, 1240.
[31] Searle 1897, 509–10.
[32] Kisbye 1979.
[33] von Feilitzen and Blunt 1971.

TABLE 18

The names of moneyers of coins of Wessex/Winchester type pre-871 and of coins with a Winchester mint-signature struck in the period 924–75

Old English	Continental Germanic
Pre-Alfred (pre-871)	
Bosa	
Beornheard	
Eanweald	
Ecgheard	
Ecgred (?)	
Ifa	
Osric	
Peohthun	
Tidman	
Tilred	
Æthelstan (924–39)	
Æthelhelm	Amelric
Æthelwulf	Otic
Eadstan	Regenulf
Leofric	
Wulfheard	
Eadwig-Eadgar (955–75)	
Ælfsige	Otic
Æthelstan	Mangod
Eadstan	Marscalc
Frithumund	Regenold
Man	Regenulf
Mægred	Rodbert
Wihtsige	
Wulfsige	
Wynsige	

ii. WINCHESTER MONEYERS 975–1066

Names on the coins: proportions from language origins

In this period, all coins have a mint-signature. The percentages in Table 19 are taken from my articles on the moneyers 973–1042,[34] and Colman's book on the coinage of Edward the Confessor.[35] There are a few problems in assessing the number of individuals denoted by the names. I have taken:

⟨ISEPARD [HCn B] to be an erroneous form of OE *Sæweard* [Winchester, Hr I, HCn], rather than a hapax for CG *Ise(n)ward*.

In spite of phonological difficulties, I would still maintain that *Ladmær* [Cn G-Edw III F] and *Leodmær* [Cn G, H, and Edw III A] refer to the same person, because of the rarity of the names and the coincidence in place and time. Whilst *Leod-* and *Lad-* cannot be reconciled by reference to any diachronic or diatopic variation, it is possible that in CG *Ladmer*, *Lad-*, 'challenge '—which is by far

[34] Smart 1968; Smart 1987. [35] Colman 1992.

the more frequent form—was mistakenly anglicised by substitution with OE *Leod-* 'people'. A parallel to this process can be found in the name CG *Sunegaut* [Lincoln, Æthr II C, E, A, Cn, E, G] where the element *sunja-*, 'truth', was erroneously identified with OE 'son' in the form SVNVGOD [Æthr II C]. The compromise form LODMÆR [Hr I A] also seems to me to strengthen the identification. Insley would prefer to recognise two names,[36] but Colman, whilst accepting that the different forms refer to one person, and that *Lad-* is the principal form, looks for an OE etymon.[37] She suggests a number of OE words which could give rise to *Lad-*, although there is no evidence for any of these having ever been used as a name-element. Whilst this criterion is not inflexible, our knowledge of the OE name-forming lexicon being unavoidably incomplete, such constructions must be a last resort, especially if the name exists in another historically appropriate language.

On the other hand, for the purposes of Table 19 I have counted *Ifing* and *Lifing* as two moneyers, since instances of *Ifing* are too frequent to be dismissed as accidental omission, and there are two discrete names, OE *Ifing* related to *Ifa*,[38] and OE *Lifing* where the root is *Leof-*.

I have discussed elsewhere the problem of the comparatively numerous double names which appear on the coins of Winchester in the later part of the period under discussion.[39] Whereas on other occasions in the course of the Anglo-Saxon coinage a good case can be made for double names on reverses being an indication of two moneyers working in conjunction, the nature and use of these doublets in the period between 990 and the conquest would seem to point to bynames, or in some cases possibly alternative names (Table 20). Addition or omission of bynames at this time is quite unstable. Thus I would regard *Godwine Widia, Widia*, and at least some contemporary instances of *Godwine* alone in Winchester legends as the marks of a single moneyer, and *Godwine Ceoca* as the mark of another.

Since the publication of my 1990 article another byname has come to light. This is OFERNON, which would appear to be identical with the OE word *ofernon*, 'afternoon'. At first sight this seems a strange name-item, but there are parallels in the Edgar moneyers *Morne, Morgna* from OE *morgen*, 'morning' and *Prim*, if this is OE *prim*, 'early morning, the first hour, six o'clock'.[40]

Comparisons with the Winton Domesday

Olof von Feilitzen's analysis of the TRE personal names in the Winton Domesday yields the following percentages:[41]

Old English	71.3
Scandinavian	6.2
Continental Germanic	14.4
Romance, biblical, saints	6.2 (mostly also continental introductions)
Unexplained	1.9

The TRE entries in Domesday are generally supposed to relate to the end of the reign, 'on the day that Edward was alive and dead', although Biddle and Keene found that the men explicitly described there as Winchester moneyers would suggest a roll taken rather earlier in the reign, for

[36] Insley 1996.
[37] Colman 1992, 106, 338.
[38] See above, p. 67.
[39] Smart 1990.
[40] von Feilitzen and Blunt 1971.
[41] von Feilitzen 1976, Table 6; cf. Fig. 1.

the Sovereign/Eagles type of *c.*1056–9, the seventh out of ten issues.[42] There are other difficulties in the way of a direct comparison, the chief being the smallness of the sample of names presented by the moneyers, so that uncertainty over the origin of a single name could inordinately distort the percentages. Also it must be remembered that von Feilitzen's material included men's and women's names together,[43] whilst the moneyers represent male names only; Clark discerns different practices in naming between the sexes.[44]

For a comparison I have taken the moneyers who strike the issues from Edward the Confessor Type 7 (BEH H) to Type 10 (BEH I) (Table 21).

The sample is small but it is roughly consonant with von Feilitzen's percentages. On his figures one would expect out of eight moneyers, between five and six to have OE names, between one and two CG, and one (or none) Scandinavian.

Anderboda is undoubtedly CG, since neither element is found in OE, and the name is found in continental sources.

Spraceling is more problematical. Björkman takes it to be Scandinavian, on the grounds that in an entry in John of Worcester's *Chronicle* Thorgils Sprakeleggr, father of the Ulfr jarl Sprakalegson in *Heimskringla*, is called *Spraceling*.[45] Björkman's explanation that OE speakers mistook *-leggr* for a patronymic seems unconvincing, but substitution of elements is not unknown, and it is also possible that the chronicler may have substituted an unfamiliar Scandinavian name with an existent English one.

Sprac- does not occur in the vocabulary of Germanic personal name elements except in the name of an earlier Winchester moneyer *Spraculf* [Hr I B], and possibly metathesised in *Sperckulf* recorded by Searle as in the *Chronicle of Evesham*.[46] The question is then whether these two names reflect Scand *sprækr*, 'brisk, active', or a possible OE cognate **sprac* found in modern dialect *sprack* in west midland and south-western counties but not recorded until *c.*1393 (in Langland), in the adverbial form, and not until the eighteenth century adjectivally. Another possible OE etymon is *spræc*, 'a shoot, sprig', which may in turn be related in sense to the adjective. The question must remain open as to whether the names of the Winchester moneyers are Scand **Sprakulfr* and **Sprakling* or their OE equivalents. It is this kind of crux which makes numerical counts of names in small samples so uncertain.

Scandinavian names at Winchester 975–1066

Scandinavian names are of particular interest where they occur in those regions of England where primary Scandinavian settlement was negligible. Stenton postulated a considerable secondary settlement of landholders by Cnut, and this has been borne out by further studies, but although some changes in the organisation of the coinage took place in Cnut's reign they did not include the replacement of moneyers. At Winchester we find no Scandinavian names amongst the moneyers between 1017 and 1042. In the 980s and 990s we find *Toca* at Winchester as a moneyer in Æthelred's Hand and Crux types. The name *Toca* is almost certainly an anglicization of *Toki*, originally ODan but later spreading to Norway and Sweden. In England it is distributed widely. In

[42] Biddle and Keene 1976, 402–7.
[43] von Feilitzen 1976, 179–83.
[44] Clark 1979, 17–18.
[45] Björkman 1910, 28.
[46] Searle 1897, 429.

Domesday TRE and in charters from 967 onwards it is found relating to Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Somerset, and Devon as well as in the Danelaw. At Winchester a Toca specifically designated *danus* appears as a benefactor of the New Minster in 1030.[47] As a moneyer's name it is similarly widespread, occurring at Colchester, Cricklade, London, Maldon, Southwark, Winchester, and York. The Winchester instance *c.*985 is the earliest as a moneyer's name. The name TOCGA, which appears on coins of Archbishop Ceolnoth, is most probably a different, OE, name.

Swearting on the Edward the Confessor/Harold II mule, and further in Harold's sole type, is Scand *Svertingr* but influenced by the OE cognate adjective *sweart*, 'black'. *Sweartling* must surely refer to the same moneyer because of the obverse die-link, but with the substitution of the diminutive suffix *-ling*.

The likelihood of *Spraceling* being Scandinavian has been discussed already. Another possible Scandinavian name from earlier in Edward's reign (Type 5, BEH E) and so included in Table 19 but not in Table 21, is *Brand* and here we are dealing with a recorded name, but even so there are problems. A *Brand* is recorded in the Chronicle in the recitation of the genealogy of Cerdic but as he is there alleged to be the grandson of Woden this is hardly good evidence for the name being current in OE. The other instances belong to the 1060s and refer mainly to the abbot of Peterborough elected in 1066 and dying the following year. Redin[48] and Forssner[49] regard these later instances as 'foreign'. Although the deuterotheme *-brand* is frequent in continental sources, the simplex is rare, but *Brandr* is very common in Icelandic and Danish. The balance of evidence would suggest that the etymon for the Winchester moneyer's name is the Scandinavian one.

Insley has suggested that the Cnutian influx of which Stenton spoke was confined to the landholding classes.[50] However, this may eventually have led to popularity for Scandinavian names in non-Danelaw counties in later generations, in the same way that 'Norman' names spread after the conquest. Although it is clear that the men named on the coins managed the workshops rather than struck the coins themselves, it does not seem that Cnut's followers were given the perquisite of minting, and indeed a generation elapsed after Cnut's accession before any subsequent Scandinavian influence was seen in Winchester moneyers' names.

TABLE 19

The names of moneyers of coins with a Winchester mint-signature struck in the period 975–1066 (percentages)

	Old English	Scandinavian	Continental Germanic
Eadgar-Æthelred (973×975–1016)	44 (91.6)	1 (2.1)	3 (6.3)
'Danish dynasty' (1017–42)	45 (95.8)	—	2 (4.2)
Edward the Confessor (1042–1066)	21 (84.0)	2 (8.0)	2 (8.0)

[47] Keynes (ed.) 1996, 94, cf. p. 40 (from BL, Stowe MS 944, f. 25[r]).

[48] Redin 1919, 4–5.

[49] Forssner 1916, 14.

[50] Insley 1982, 77–93.

TABLE 20

Winchester moneyers with bynames, compound names, or alternative names

	← Cnut →		Harold/ Harthacnut	Harold	Harthacnut	← Edward the Confessor →							
	Pointed Helmet	Short Cross	Jewel Cross	Fleur-de- Lys	Arm and Sceptre	Pacx	Radiate/ Small Cross	Trefoil- Quadrilateral	Small Flan	Expanding Cross		Pointed Helmet	Sovereign/ Eagles
										Light	Heavy		
Ælfwine	–	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	X	X	X
Ælfwine Ofernon	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No die-link													
Æthelstan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	X	X
Æthelstan Loc	X	X	X	–	–	–	–	X	–	X	–	–	–
Loc	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	–	–
Die-link		A–AL											
Godwine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Godwine Cas	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Godwine Ceoca	–	X	X	–	X	X	–	X	–	–	–	X	–
Godwine Widia	–	X	X	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	–	X	–
Godwidia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
Widia	–	–	X	X	X	–	X	–	–	X	–	X	–
Die-links		G–GCas											
		G–GCeo			G–GCeo	G–GCeo		G–GCeo				G–GCeo	
			GW–W	G–W			G–W					G–W	
Lifinc	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ifinc	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–
No die-link													
Leofwine	X	–	–	X	–	–	X	X	X	X	–	–	–
Leofwine Riclaf	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
No die-link													

TABLE 21

Winchester moneyers who struck coins of Edward the Confessor's Type 7 [BEH H] to Type 10 [BEH I], c.1056–66

Moneyer	7 (H) Sov/Eagles	8 (G) Hammer Cross	9 (Ac) Facing bust/ Small cross	10 (I) Pyramids
Ælfwine	X	X	X	X
Æthelstan	X			
Anderboda	X	X	X	X
Beorhtmær	X			
Godwine	X	X		X
Lifinc	X		X	X
Leofweald	X	X	X	
Spraceling	X	X	X	X

iii. WINCHESTER MONEYERS 1066–1250

The main focus of interest in the moneyers' names after the conquest centres on tracing how the continental names introduced by the Normans gradually overtook native personal names and the Anglo-Scandinavian names that had become naturalized. No comprehensive survey has yet been made of this process amongst moneyers' names, although some single-mint studies have provided material and an impression of what the pattern might be (Table 22).

In the case of Lincoln, Gloucester, and Bristol I had previously looked at the names.[51] The York figures are taken from Pirie.[52] The figures for London, which provides a significant sample in the way of numbers, and Canterbury, which I have added for greater completeness, have been made up from an *ad hoc* count from *BMC* and *SCBI*, without the preparation of a detailed analysis. The bias has been towards a native derivation, for instance, with such names as *Ulard* (CG *Ulfhard* or OE *Wulfheard*) and *Aimar* (CG *Adelmar* or OE *Æthelmær*). Similarly, there can be uncertainty with Scandinavian derived names: if they were known already in pre-conquest England I have regarded them as Anglo-Scandinavian, rather than as introductions from Normandy where many names were transplanted by the Viking settlers there.

The figures for Winchester conform fairly closely to the pattern in Table 22, given these considerations. The figure of continental names for William I and William II is high in comparison with the other mints, but illustrates the difficulty in tailoring the material into a table, when the sample is so small. Of the two names, *Esebern* is a doubtful reading; it is most likely, if correctly read, to stand for CG *Esbern*, as the Scand *Asbjorn* is less likely at Winchester. *Anderboda* was already the name of an established moneyer in Edward's reign, very probably a relative of *Sigeboda*, who goes back to the end of Æthelred's reign, in which case the family was established in Winchester long before Duke William brought his followers across the Channel, and even before Edward the Confessor showed a preference for Norman courtiers and officials.

The first new post-Conquest name at Winchester is *Engelram* in Henry I's Type x. All the *Engel-*

[51] Smart 1970; Smart 1973, 35–8, 115–19. [52] Pirie 1975.

names cited by Searle belong to continental people, except the Æthelstan moneyer's name *Engelbert*, where, like the other *Engal-* names from coin legends, it fits into the context of groups of moneyers of continental origin working in England. By this time a number of different stems have fallen together, resulting in *Engel-*, *Ingal-*. etc., variously from the folk-names 'Angle' from Angeln in South Jutland, or *ingwa* – 'Ingvaones'.

Stigant, who appears in Henry I's Type xiv, is interesting. Although the name, Scand *Stigandr*, 'one who strides', is recorded in Normandy it would not appear here to be of Norman introduction. It is an unlikely name on purely linguistic grounds to be found at Winchester, as in England it belongs essentially to the Danelaw,[53] but it is hard to believe it owes nothing to the celebrated (or notorious) Stigand who was bishop of Winchester from 1047 to 1070, holding this see in plurality with Canterbury from 1052. Archbishop Stigand's origins are unknown, but it is unlikely that he was a Norman, given his opposition to Edward's Norman clerics and his support of Godwin's party. He first emerges as bishop of Elmham in Norfolk, and was succeeded by his brother. Insley notes that he held land in Norfolk and Suffolk, and that he had strong associations with East Anglia.[54] The name would be consonant with this. It is not impossible that the moneyer was baptised in Winchester during Stigand's episcopate, although this would mean that he was in his fifties when he began striking coins.

Stefne, who appears in Henry I's Type xv, his last type, and subsequently strikes for his own namesake, is the first instance of the fashion for saints' names.

Continental names increase in the reign of Stephen, when their share of the moneyers' names rises to 50 per cent, similar to London and Lincoln, although at York Anglo-Scandinavian names were more tenacious. At Winchester, and indeed elsewhere, typically 'Norman' names begin to appear: *Gefrei, Rogir(us)*, and *Hue*. Most of these are from Germanic roots, introduced to France by the Franks. Latinization in *Rogirus* appeared earlier in Henry I Type xv *Ælfricus* and in his Type xi *Ailwinus*, perhaps reflecting Norman administrative practice creeping into the otherwise purely vernacular tradition of the way personal names are recorded on coins.

In Henry II's Cross and Crosslets, Tealby, type all the names could well be from the continental tradition, or rather it is now probably impossible to divide them, as names which were used in Anglo-Saxon England now fall in together with their continental counterparts. The forms *Osbert, Hosbert* would combine CG *Osbert* (PrimG *Ans-*) with the development of OE *Osbeorht*. *Herbert* is more likely the continental name than OE *Herebeorht*, and *Ricard* and *Willem* are new introductions. Although from Germanic elements, they are not found in pre-conquest England.

Henry II's second type, Short Cross, which was to continue throughout the reigns of Richard and John into that of Henry III, improved the appearance and legibility of the coins. We now find a massive increase in Norman-introduced names almost to the exclusion of personal names from any other source. The popularity of names of the ruling class had gained momentum generally amongst the population, so this does not represent any change in policy in recruiting moneyers. Henry III's Long Cross is the last type to place moneyers' names on the coinage and all four names are 'Norman', two Germanic and two devotional. *Nicholas* became popular in western Europe after the translation of the saint's relics from Asia Minor to Bari in southern Italy, whilst the river-name *Jordan* with its baptismal associations readily became a font-name when Crusaders brought home phials of water from the Holy Land.

[53] Insley 1994, 346–7. [54] Insley 1994, 347.

A comparison with the names of the burgesses of Winchester as a whole as recorded in the surveys, bearing in mind the smaller sample of the moneyers' names, and the possible skewing by gender in that von Feilitzen included male and female names together whilst all the moneyers were men, does seem to indicate a rather slower uptake of 'Norman' names among the moneyers than among the burgesses at large. For the survey TRE von Feilitzen records 19.4 per cent of continental (Germanic and Romance) names, whilst the comparable moneyers contain only 8 per cent.[55] At the *c.*1100 survey the difference is even more marked, with 50.4 per cent continental for all the burgesses and only 15 per cent for the moneyers alone.[56] But by 1148 the two patterns have come together, with approximately 50 per cent in both groups. It appears that the family groups who operated the mint were rather traditional in their selection of names, until the tide of fashion could no longer be ignored.

TABLE 22

Progress of continental names amongst post-conquest moneyers in Winchester, 1066–1250
continental names: native names, real figures and (percentages)

Mint	William I–II	Henry I	Stephen	Henry II Tealby	Henry II Short cross
Winchester	2:15 (12)	2:11 (15)	4:4 (50)	5:5?	16:1 (94)
York	0:13 (0)	3:8 (27)	2:7 (22)	8:4 (66)	13:1 (93)
London	3:33 (8)	6:28 (18)	11:12 (50)	7:4 (65)	25:3 (89)
Lincoln	0:19 (0)	2:5 (29)	6:6 (50)	3:3 (50)	11:2 (84)
Canterbury	0:15 (0)	4:7 (36)	2:4 (33)	3:3 (50)	16:3 (84)
Bristol	0:8 (0)	2:6 (25)	3:1 (25)	2:1 (66)	-
Gloucester	0:8 (0)	2:6 (25)	1:1 (50)	0:1 (0)	-

iv. ABBREVIATIONS FOR KINGS, LINGUISTIC TERMS, ETC. USED ONLY IN THIS CHAPTER

Æthr II	Æthelred II (978–1016), Types B (First Hand), C (Crux), D (Long Cross), E (Helmet)
Æthst	Æthelstan (924/5–39), Types BC (Bust Crowned) and CC (Circumscription Cross)
Æthwf	Æthelwulf (839–58)
Bhtr	Beorhtric (786–802)
CG	Continental Germanic
Cn	Cnut (1016–35), Types E (Quatrefoil), G (Pointed Helmet), H (Short Cross)
Ecgb	Ecgberht (802–39)
Edg	Edgar (959–75), Types CC (Circumscription Cross)
Edw III	Edward the Confessor (1042–66), Types A (Radiate/Small Cross), E (Expanding Cross), F (Pointed Helmet), H (Sovereign Eagles), I (Pyramids)
Edwg	Eadwig (957–9), Type HT 3 (Horizontal Trefoil)

[55] von Feilitzen 1976, Table 6, 1066.

[56] von Feilitzen 1976, Table 6, *c.*1110.

HCn	Harthacnut (1040–2), Type B (Arm and Sceptre)
Hr I	Harold I (1037–40), Types A (Jewel Cross), B (Fleur-de-Lys)
LVD	*Liber vitae ecclesiae dunelmensis*, see Rollason and Rollason 2007
ODan	Old Danish
OE	Old English
PrimG	Primitive German
Scand	Scandinavian

4

THE PLACE-NAME 'WINCHESTER'

BY †MARGARET GELLING[1]

THE Romano-British tribal capital on the site later occupied by Winchester was called *Venta Belgarum. Venta* appears in five Romano-British place-names. The others are *Venta Silurum* (Caerwent, Monmouthshire), *Venta Icenorum* (Caistor St. Edmund, Norfolk), *Glannoventa* (Ravenglass or ?Ambleside, Cumberland), and *Bannaventa* (Whilton Lodge, Northamptonshire). In a discussion of *Venta* in 1984, Coates concluded that there was a likely connection with an Illyrian place-name *Vendum* and with an Albanian word *vend* 'place'. Coates uses the term 'pre-British' for this word, but he feels that the combination with British words (meaning 'bank' and 'hill-spur') in *Glannoventa* and *Bannaventa* shows that *'uenta* was taken up into British as a place-name-forming element.'[2] Coates's view was largely endorsed by P. R. Kitson in an article of 1996.[3]

There was another discussion in 1987 by Professor T. Ó Máille who suggested that *Venta* was a river-name related to the Irish river-name Finn.[4]

A possible objection to the view that *Venta* is a river-name is that the river at Winchester has the pre-English name Itchen, which is very well attested for several other rivers. In England pre-English river-names which survived are usually evidenced as denoting several rivers or streams in different parts of the country, but no actual river appears to have been noted with a name which could derive from *Venta*. However, Professor Coates (pers. comm.) notes that Ó Máille's article raises points which deserve further consideration.

The problem of the meaning of *Venta* cannot be regarded as solved, but this does not directly concern the present study, which aims to trace the development of the name Winchester from the time of its first recording in Bede's *Ecclesiastical History* to the Norman Conquest. Material for the study has been supplied by Mrs Yvonne Harvey, who has provided a full list of spellings on the coins, and by Professor Martin Biddle, who has set out the spellings from the literary sources.

The name Winchester in the written sources

Bede regularly used the Romano-British name *Venta*, to which he gave a Latin genitive *Ventae* ('ad Danihelem . . . episcopum Uentae ciuitatis').[5] He also used an adjectival form *Uentana, -us*.[6] This differs from those he employs for other bishoprics: cf. (all in the ablative) *Lundoniensi, Lyccitfeldensi, Hrofensi*.[7] It is perhaps due to *Venta* having a final vowel, not a consonant. Smith notes that Bede

[1] Dr Alex Rumble kindly read this chapter in advance of publication. Dr Rumble and Professor Richard Coates kindly read the proofs.

[2] Coates 1984. Professor Coates repeats his opinion that *Venta* is probably pre-Celtic in Coates and Breeze 2000, 2–3.

[3] Kitson 1996, 80.

[4] Ó Máille 1987.

[5] *HE*, v. 23 (p. 558); cf. iii. 7 (p. 234).

[6] e.g. *HE*, v. 18 (p. 514), v. 23 (p. 558).

[7] *HE*, v. 23 (p. 558).

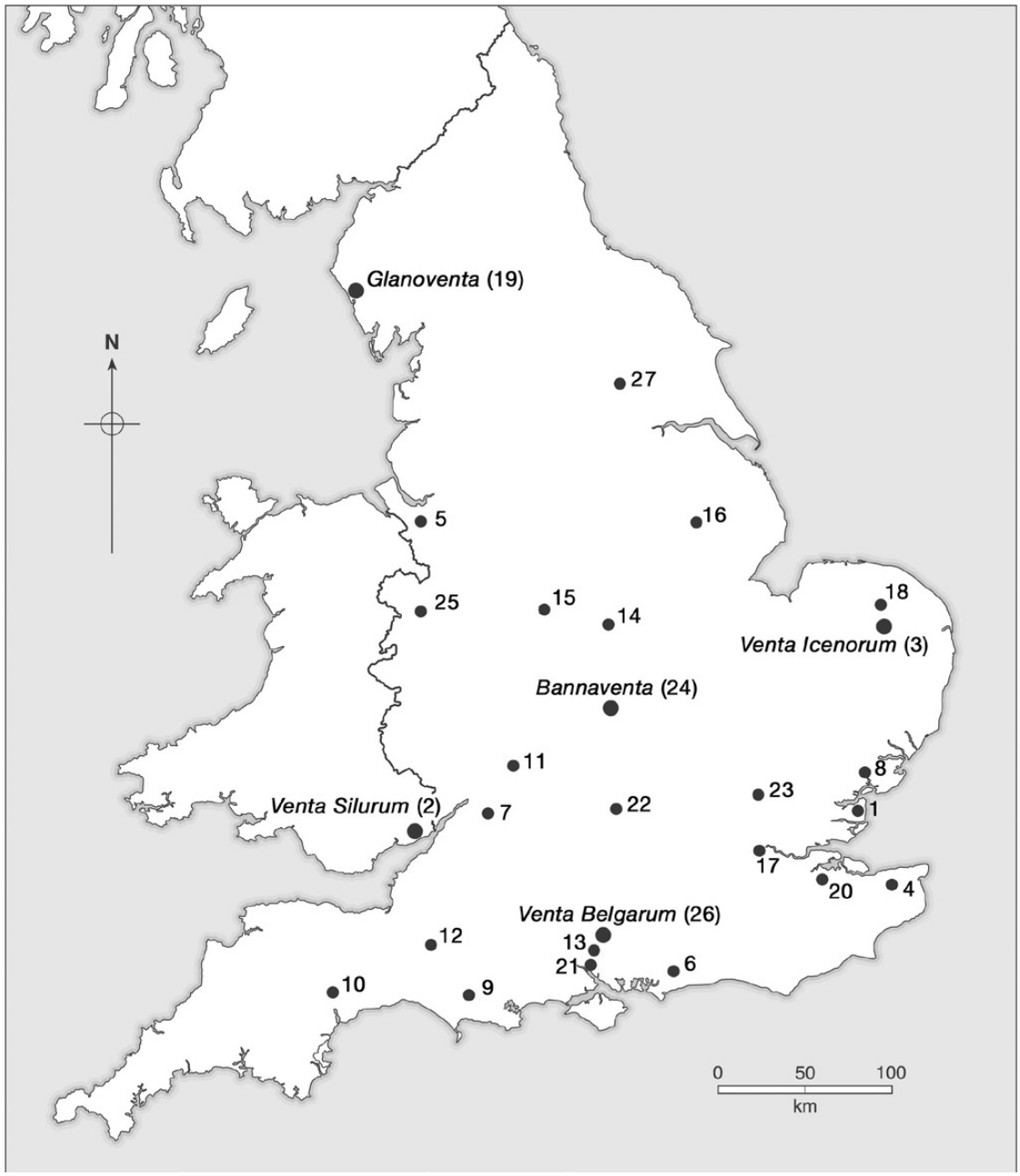


Fig. 11. The place-name 'Winchester': the occurrence of *venta* and other names mentioned in this chapter

Roman names: *Venta Belgarum* (Winchester, 26), *Venta Icenorum* (Caister by Norwich, 3), *Venta Silurum* (Caerwent, 2), *Bannaventa* (Whilton Lodge, Northants, 24), *Glanoventa* (Ravenglass or ?Ambleside, 19)

English names: 1, Bradwell-on-Sea; 2, Caerwent; 3, Caistor St Edmund; 4, Canterbury; 5, Chester; 6, Chichester; 7, Cirencester; 8, Colchester; 9, Dorchester (Dorset); 10, Exeter; 11, Gloucester; 12, Ilchester; 13, Itchen River; 14, Leicester; 15, Lichfield; 16, Lincoln; 17, London; 18, Norwich; 19, Ravenglass or ?Ambleside, Cumberland; 20, Rochester; 21, Southampton; 22, Wallingford; 23, Ware; 24, Whilton Lodge, Northamptonshire; 25, Whittington, Shropshire; 26, Winchester; 27, York

evidently did not know any ancient text which had the adjectival form *Ventensis*, found in the *Notitia Dignitatum*, and also that his knowledge of the name *Venta* was probably obtained from the written account of the history of the church in Wessex, Sussex, and the Isle of Wight sent to him by Daniel, bishop of Winchester *c.*705–44.[8]

Bede only used the vernacular name *Uintancaestir* once, as a gloss on *civitate Uenta* ('in civitate Uenta, quae a gente Saxonum Uintancaestir appellatur').[9] One manuscript of his *Ecclesiastical History* has *uintacaestir*,[10] but there can be no doubt that *Wintanceaster* was the vernacular form represented in this passage. It is not certain that Bede knew *Wintan* to be the Old English genitive of a name derived from *Venta*. *Winta(n)* shows the regular Old English substitution of *-i-* for Primitive Welsh *-e-* when followed by *n* + consonant;[11] and as regards the weak genitive *-an*, exactly the same treatment was accorded by the Anglo-Saxons to derivatives of the Romano-British names *Isca*, which is the first part of *Escanceaster* (Exeter), and *Othona* (?Bradwell-on-Sea, Essex) for which Bede gives the vernacular form *Ythancaestir*.[12]

The forms *Venta, Wenta* are found frequently in literary sources from the latter part of the ninth century and throughout the tenth. The adjective *Ventana, Wentana* is recorded from 749 (S 258/9) to *c.*1100 (*Ep. lists*). There are indications of slightly variant formations with *-anea, -ania* in occasional spellings such as *Wentanee* 838–9 (*Cant. Profess.* 18) and *Wentania* 989 × 95 (*Ep. lists*); but *Wentana* was clearly a much-favoured manner of referring to the church and the bishopric in documents composed in Latin. The persistence of this adjectival form might be held to suggest that it had currency in the West Saxon church independent of (perhaps prior to) its appearance in Bede. Alternatively, it could be considered to have been coined by Bede, and to have persisted in West Saxon ecclesiastical usage because of the influence of his *History*.

The very occasional use of forms such as *Wintania* 825 (*Cant. Profess.*), *Wintana* 977 × 988 (Æthelweard), *Uuintanea c.*1100 (*Ep. lists*) is probably due to influence from the vernacular name *Wintanceaster*.

Wintanceaster is the regular form in documents written in Old English from the date of King Alfred's will (873 × 888) to the end of the ninth century. There are occasional shortened forms, such as *Wintaceastre*, in copies of ninth-century grants but these may be due to 'modernisation' by copyists. Shortened forms in the earlier annals of *ASC* are not valid as evidence.

Genuine shortened forms are found in contemporary manuscripts at the turn of the ninth century. *ASC* (A) has *on/to Winte ceastre* s.a. 897, 909, 910. This spelling occurs in a contemporary copy of a charter of 934 (S 425), and it can be accepted as genuine in later copies of a number of charters from the first half of the tenth century.

The final shortening to *Wince(a)ster,* is evidenced by Ælfric's Life of St. Swithun, *c.*1000, in contemporary or near-contemporary copies of charters from the first half of the eleventh century, and in ASC annals from 984 onwards (*Winceastre ASC* (F) s.a. 648 can obviously be disregarded). DB spellings are *Wincestre* (frequent), *Winchestre* (once). Apart from the adoption of the spelling *-ch-* for *-c-*, the vernacular name has not changed from *c.*1000 to the present day.

It is desirable to ascertain the date at which the later Latinizations, *Wintonia* and *Wintoniensis*, first appear, and to chart the progress of their victory over *Wenta* and *Wentana*. It seems advisable to discount the evidence of charters, authentic or spurious, which are only known from the *Codex*

[8] Smith 1979, 9; cf. *HE*, Preface (p. 5).
[9] *HE*, iii. 7 (p. 5).
[10] BL Cotton MS Tiberius C. ii: Plummer (ed.) 1896, i, 140, n. 8.
[11] Jackson 1953, 282.
[12] *HE*, iii. 22 (p. 282).

Wintoniensis, as the several scribes (twelfth to fourteenth centuries) may have substituted the form favoured in their own times for an archaic one. As regards charters, only occurrence in a contemporary manuscript seems likely to be safe evidence for *Wintonia* or *Wintoniensis* before the middle of the tenth century; but this caveat does not necessarily apply to the text of Asser's Life of King Alfred, the lost manuscript of which is known to have been a copy written *c.*1000. Winchester is only mentioned once in the text, with reference to a Viking raid in 860, and the form given is *Wintoniam civitatem*. Obviously there can be no proof that this was Asser's manner of referring to the place, rather than an emendation by a copyist, but there is a very reasonable chance that it was in the original text of 893. Another occurrence in Asser of *Wintonia civitas* is thought to refer to Caerwent, *Wintonia* being an English scribe's spelling of *Guentonia*, the Latin name for Caerwent in Cambro-Latin texts.[13]

The earliest instance of *Wintoniensis* in a contemporary manuscript is the statement 'Uuintoniensis Ecclesia . . . diuisa est', dating from 934 × 942 (*Ep. lists*). The same source frequently has *Uuentanae civitatis* and the like to the end of the tenth century (and, indeed, *c.*1100). *Wentonie* occurs once in 940 in S 470 (a contemporary copy), but the earliest instance of *Wintonia* noted in a reliable text is that in S 1368, dated *c.*964: 'Atheluuoldum Uuintonie episcopum . . . in Uuintonia ciuitate'. After this, *Wintonia(e)* occurs in *Regularis Concordia* (973), in Æthelweard (977 × 988), and in Wulfstan's *Narratio metrica* of St. Swithun (996), although only once in the last-mentioned source, as against numerous instances of *Wenta* and *Wentana*.[14]

There are several instances of *Wintaniensis*, which looks like an alternative Latin adjective based on an obsolescent vernacular form *Wintanceaster*. This occurs in S 470, a contemporary copy of a charter of 940. It occurs also in S 1376, in the Latin translation of an English document of 975 × 78. This is only known from the *Codex Wintoniensis*, but since *Wintaniensis* is an unusual form it may fairly be considered to have been in the original. Most significantly, the New Minster charter of 966 (S 745) has *U(u)intaniensis* in the text, as against *Uuintoniensis* in the list of witnesses, where *Dorobernensis* (Canterbury), *Eboracensis* (York), and *Londoniensis* also appear).[15]

The evidence suggests that *Wintonia* and *Wintoniensis* were in use *c.*940, but did not supersede *Wenta, Wentana,* until about the date of the Norman Conquest. *Wintoniensis* is the only adjectival form in DB. There is good evidence for a rival form *Wintaniensis*; but another occasional Latinization, *Wintancestrensis*, only occurs in charters which are spurious or interpolated (S 281, 314, 322). The single occurrence of *Wincestriae* (S 1444) is in a Latin translation of an Old English document.[16] *Wintoniensis* and *Wintaniensis* were probably the only Latinized adjectives other than the ancient *Wentana* which were current in learned circles in the tenth century.

Wintonia may have arisen in the late ninth or early tenth centuries by imitation of *Lundonia*. If Asser's *Wintoniam civitatem* may be accepted as original, this creation of a form imitating *Lundonia* can be suspected of having taken place in the milieu of King Alfred's court.

Professor Biddle notes several references to Winchester as *Ceaster: ASC* s.a. 964; King Eadred's will 955; Ælfric's 'Life of Swithun' *c.*1000. All these are in a context of reference to the Old and New Minsters. There may have been a local practice of referring to Winchester simply as 'the chester', but the evidence available only shows that this was occasionally done when the accompanying names of the minsters made the identification clear.

[13] Keynes and Lapidge (eds.) 1983, 261.
[14] WS 4.ii, 388 (*Epistola specialis*, line 198).
[15] WS 4.iii, **Document IV, viii** (p. 82), **xxii** (pp. 93–4).
[16] Keynes and Lapidge (eds.) 1983, 261.

The name Winchester on the coins

The earliest mint signature is ƿIN on coins of Alfred (the 'wynn' hereafter represented by P in spellings of the mint name). From the reign of Æthelstan are found VVIN CIVIT[ATIS], VVIN. CI, VVINEI, VVINCI**.** It is impossible to be certain what is being abbreviated here, but the forms are probably based on the vernacular *Winteceaster*, with *-civitas* substituted for *-ceaster*.

Coin usage up to the end of the reign of Æthelstan resembles that of Bede in the matter of equating *ceaster* with *civitas*.[17] This is seen on mint signatures from Chester, Chichester, Gloucester, Leicester, and Rochester, as well as on the Winchester coins. There are possible *civitas* forms for Exeter from the reigns of Eadwig and Edgar. *Civitas* is not found on coins from Colchester, Dorchester (Dorset), and Ilchester, but from the first two of these there are no coins earlier than Æthelred II. Places for which *civitas* is used on early coins but which did not have -chester names (not, at any rate, in regular use) are Canterbury, Lincoln, London, and York; and as in Bede's usage these are important places with a Roman past.[18]

VVIN occurs in the reigns of Eadwig and Edgar, but on Edgar's coins forms derived from the Latinization *Wintonia* also appear. These are WINTO, PITONI, PINTONIA. These forms, like DOROBERNIA, DOROBREBIA, EBORACA, and LVNDONI, LONDONI on coins from Canterbury, Rochester, York, and London, are probably to be understood as the use of the accepted name of the bishopric, although, as noted above, *Wintonia* was not the only name-form in current use for the bishopric of Winchester. The use of Latinized forms continues through the reign of Æthelred (PINTO, PINTONI, PINTONIA, PNTO), but is probably not found later than the 'Last Small Cross', which has been dated to 1009–17, from which there is a single PINTO. Occasional PINT after this is probably best interpreted as an error for PINC.

The 'Last Small Cross' coins of Æthelred have the first unequivocal evidence for the use as signature of the vernacular forms *Wint(e)ceaster, Winceaster*. The signatures are:

PIC[E]S, PICESER, PICESTR, PINCES, PINCESER, PINCESR, PINCESTE, PINCESTER, PINCESTR, PINCESTRE, PINCSER, PINCSR, PINCSRE, PINCST, PINCSTE, PINCSTER, PINCSTI, PINCSTR, PINCSTRE, PINCTR, PINTCE, PINTCES, PINTCESRE, PINTCEST, PINTCESTER, PINTCESTR, PINTCESTRE, PINTCSR.

Similar forms predominate on the coins of Cnut, Harold I, and Edward the Confessor, but with no clear indications of the *-t-* of the longer name, which was represented on Æthelred's coins in PINTCESRE, PINTCEST, PINTCEST(E)R, PINTCS(R). Probably the name was *Wincester* from *c.*1015, and occasional PINT occurring later than this is for PINC.

In the reign of Harold II, the mint-name is much abbreviated (P, PI, PII, PIN, PINI), but instances of PINC, PINCEST suggest that *Wincester* is intended, and this is the case with the coins of William I and his successors. In the reign of Henry III there is a spelling WINCHE, which suggests that Winchester had by then completely attained its modern form.

In the large number of mint signatures from Alfred to Henry III, the only deviant forms which appear at all significant are PENT and PENVEIO, both from Æthelred II. It is natural to look for influence from the Latin form *Wenta*, still flourishing in Latin documents at the end of the tenth century; but as each of these forms only occurs on a single die, they are probably casual errors.

[17] For Bede's usage, see Campbell 1979.

[18] Information about mint signatures other than Winchester is taken from the 'Cumulative Index' of the first forty volumes of the *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* (Smart 1981; Smart 1992).

The name Winchester in the Norman chronicles

Two aspects of the name's history remain to be considered: the versions of it which are used by the Norman chroniclers William of Poitiers and Ordericus Vitalis, and the Welsh form *Cair Guinntguic* used by Nennius.

William of Poitiers (writing 1073–4) and Ordericus Vitalis (writing 1127–35) both use the archaic *Wenta*, which they render into the French form *Guenta*. This is in accordance with their treatment of other English place- and personal names with initial *W-*. William of Poitiers has *Guarengefort* for Wallingford, *Guallevus* for (Earl) Waltheof. Ordericus has a considerable number of these spellings, including *Guitentona* (Whittington), *Guaris* (Ware), *Guareuichæscira* and *Guighercestræscira* for Warwickshire and Worcestershire. Examples of the substitution of *G(u)* for *W* are extremely rare in DB and in other post-Conquest English sources, and this is perhaps surprising when it is so regular in these Norman chroniclers. This treatment of *Wenta* has, however, no significance for the history of the name Winchester. What is significant is the preference for *Wenta*, which was on the point of oblivion in English usage by *c.*1100.

William of Poitiers only mentions *Guenta* once.[19] Ordericus Vitalis has a number of references to the place, and a variety of forms. His most frequent form is *Guenta.* He uses the ancient adjectival form with *-ana* ('Guentanae urbi', 'urbem Guentanam', 'Guentanae regionis'), and the men of Winchester are *Guentanii*. But he also has *Guentoniae, Guintonia, Guentoniensis, Guintoniensis*, so he is familiar with both Latinizations. It would presumably have been impossible for him not to know that *Wintonia, Wintoniensis* were the usual forms in his own time.

The name Winchester in Welsh

Nennius (*c.*830, in a manuscript of *c.*1200) includes *Cair Guinntguic* in his list of the twenty-eight cities of Britain, and this is considered to be Winchester. *Guinntguic* could only derive from the Old English name, since *Venta* became *Gwent* (not *Gwint)* in Welsh; Nennius has *Cair Guent* for Caerwent. *Guinntguic* could be interpreted as 'a rewelshification of an OE **Winta(n)wic "Venta-wic"*'.[20] Coates points out that only a very early Welsh refashioning of this hypothetical English name would account satisfactorily for the syncope of the medial syllable. An early date and a brief currency would also be indicated by the absence of such a name from English records.

A sixth-century Old English **Wintan wic* preceding *Wintanceaster* (which we know to have been the vernacular in Bede's time) seems highly improbable, as does the currency in the ninth century of an independent Welsh form. If there had been a Welsh form at the end of the century, Asser might have been expected to mention it, as he does when referring to Exeter, Cirencester, and Dorchester (Dorset), although admittedly the Welsh glosses are for the vernacular English names, and might not have seemed so appropriate to a Latinization like *Wintonia*. The obvious Welsh equivalent of Winchester would be *Cair Guent*, and it is possible that the pre-emption of this for Caerwent inhibited its use by the Welsh authors when referring to Winchester.

Nennius's *Cair Guinntguic* is unexplained, but probably best left aside in assessing the development of the name Winchester. The mid to later ninth-century settlement established

[19] E. A. Freeman's identification of this *Guenta* as *Venta Icenorum*, as representative of Norwich, was corrected by Professor Frank Barlow in *II Interim*, 217–19 (Barlow 1964).

[20] Coates 1984, 7.

outside the western defences of Winchester after the abandonment of *Hamwic* could theoretically have had a *wic* name, but this would not have come into use early enough to be adopted and Welshified by Nennius.

In his *Historia regum Britanniae* Geoffrey of Monmouth regularly uses a Welshified [or Frenchified (RC)] version, *Guintonia*, of the *Wintonia* which had become predominant in English records by 1086. In Book II. ix, however, he uses a Welsh translation *Kærguenit* ('Kærguenit id est Guintoniam'),[21] and this suggests acquaintance with the earlier Latinization *Wenta* which became obsolete about the time of the Norman Conquest. These forms are in a MS of *c.*1136. A later version of *c.*1380 has *Kær wynt*, possibly reflecting a wish to connect the name more closely to post-conquest English forms.

[21] Griscom 1929, 261.

5

CATALOGUE AND DIE-ANALYSIS OF THE WINCHESTER MINT-SIGNED COINS

BY YVONNE HARVEY

revised and completed by
Martin Allen, †Mark Blackburn, Stewart Lyon, and Rory Naismith

A NOTE ON THE CATALOGUE

THE CATALOGUE takes the form of a die study of the surviving mint-signed coins of the Winchester mint. It is arranged in chronological order by reign and, within each reign, by issue, followed for each issue by the normalised names of the moneyers in alphabetical order. The combinations of obverse and reverse dies recorded for each moneyer are listed, each combination being given a serial number in a continuous series that runs through the catalogue and, in addition, two letters in a sequence specific to the moneyer, the first in upper case for the obverse die and the second in lower case for the reverse die.[1] The inscriptions produced by the dies are noted, followed by a further lower-case letter to distinguish each specimen recorded as having been minted from them. An asterisk denotes that the specimen is illustrated in the plates. The present or most recently known location of the specimen is given and, where possible, an abridged provenance, in two or more lines if necessary. Finally its weight in grams is shown, followed by the die axis in degrees and the diameter of the coin in millimetres.

The die axis of a coin denotes the relative positions of the impressions of the two dies on its flan. When the coin was struck, the obverse was the lower, fixed die and the reverse, mounted on a metal bar, was placed over it, with the coin flan in between, and struck with a hammer. Placing the king's portrait on the obverse upright, the coin is rotated on a vertical axis and the position of the initial cross on the reverse is noted as a number of degrees clockwise from the top of the axis. The result, known as the die axis, is usually 0°, 90°, 180° or 270° on late Anglo-Saxon and early Norman coins coins up to 1100, indicating that one of the dies must have been fitted with a square collar and the other must have had a square head that fitted inside it. This ensured that the full designs were reproduced on the flan, in contrast to the situation that prevailed in the twelfth century when the use of a collar was evidently abandoned.

In the catalogue the die inscriptions have been reproduced as literally and in as much detail as possible, though some letter-forms and ligatures could not be replicated because of limitations on

[1] In the *Long Cross* issue of Henry III (Catalogue nos. 2777-3027) a single sequence of upper case letters covers the four moneyers because of the extensive sharing of obverse dies between them.

the fonts available to the compilers. Also, since much of the work of transcription was undertaken from photographs of varying quality and not the coins themselves, there may sometimes be scope for a minor difference of opinion when comparing text and plate. Such differences can also extend to die-identifications, since the cutting of dies was often a matter of rapid repetition and the engraver became skilled at making a die virtually indistinguishable from one he engraved a short time previously, particularly a reverse die because no portraiture was involved. It is unlikely that any discrepancies that may be detected after the publication of the catalogue will materially affect the picture of the coinage that emerges from the statistical tables in the Introduction.

It has taken more than forty years from the time work began on assembling data and photographs to bring the catalogue to the point of publication, although its initial compilation was completed in less than half that time. Since then many new fascicules of the *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* have been published, relevant new hoards have been unearthed at home and abroad and numerous single finds reported. Although additions have been made to the catalogue up to the last minute they have increasingly been limited to coins of special significance, for example by adding a new moneyer to those known for a particular reign or type. As a result it should be noted that some of the Winchester coins listed in *SCBI* fascicules later than volume 34 have not been included, the greatest omission to date being 96 of the 108 specimens published in *SCBI* 50 (St. Petersburg I).

SL

September 2010

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)

ALFRED (871–99)

Fourth Coinage; with mint name, without moneyer's name: *BMC* xxi, North 647

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
1	Aa	+ÆEL FREDR EXSAX ONVM	F I N	a*	London BM 1959 12-10-24. Morley St Peter 1959 hd	1.58	0°	20.2
2	Bb	+ÆEL FREDR EXSAX ONVM	F I N	a*	London *BMC* 156. Cuff [455]	1.56	180°	21.9
3	Cc	+AEL FREDR EXSAX ONVM	F I N	a*	London *BMC* 157. Cuerdale 1840 hd *fragment*	0.87	180°	21.0
				b*	London BM 1959 12-10-23. Morley St Peter 1959 hd	1.49	90°	20.0

ATHELSTAN (924/5–39)

Circumscription Cross: *BMC* v and va, North 672, *SCBI* 34 CC

Æthelwulf

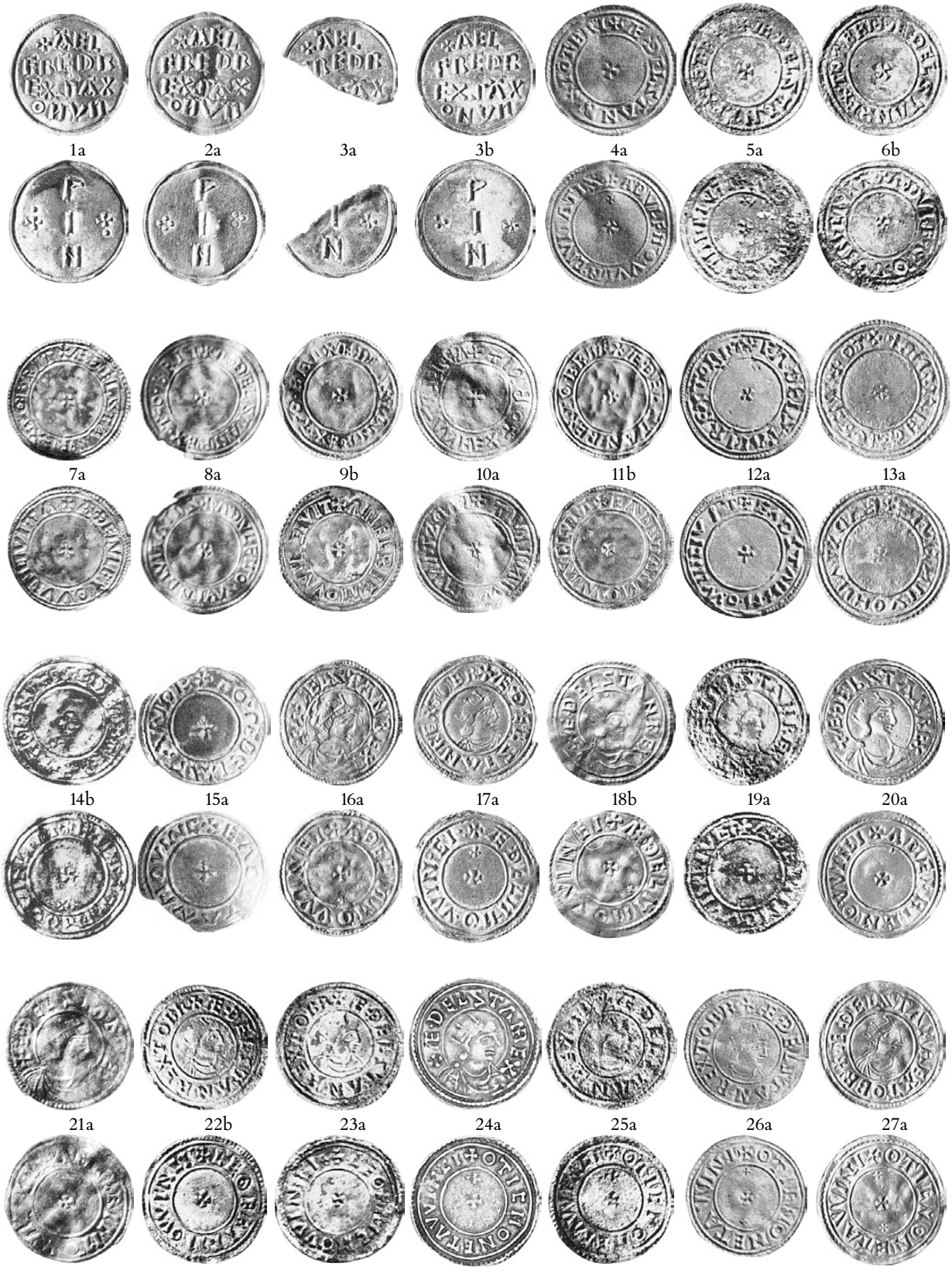
No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
4	Aa	+ ÆÐELSTANREX.TOT.BRI	+AÐVLFM-O.VVIN. CIVITATIS	a*	Edinburgh *SCBI 6* 156. Trotternish 1891 hd	1.64	135°	22.2
5	Ab		+AÐVLF.MO.VVIN.CIVIT	a*	Rome Metcalf 375. Forum hd	1.57	210°	–
6	Bb	+ÆÐELSTANREX.TOT.BRI		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 4* 706.5 Thomsen 8622	1.47	135°	–
				b*	Rome Metcalf 374. Forum hd	1.52	315°	–
7	Cc	+ÆÐELSTAN.REX.TO×BRIT.	+AÐELVLF.MO.VVIN ·CIVITA.	a*	Cambridge. Blunt; Shand [324].	1.58	180°	21.3
8	Dd	+ÆÐELSTANREX.TO.BRIT.	+AÐVLFM-O.VVI-N CIVITATIS	a*	Dublin RIA 15.	1.53	180°	22.1

Amelric

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
9	Aa	+ÆÐELSTAN.REX.TO.BRI	+AMELRICMOVVINCIVIT	a	Rome Metcalf 376. Forum hd	1.54	180°	–
			trefoil of pellets in field	b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 775. Bt 1920	1.56	30°	22.5

Eadstan

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
10	Aa	+ÆÐELSTANREXTO.BRIT *legends retrograde*	+EADSTAN.MOVVIN. CIVIT	a*	Edinburgh *SCBI 6* 157.	1.79	270°	22.0
11	Bb	+ÆÐELSTANREX.TO.BRIT.	+EADSTAN.MO.VVIN. CIVIT	a	Dublin RIA 641. Smarmore 1929 hd	1.65	315°	22.0
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 776. Lockett [3691]; Walters [61]	1.57	315°	22.0
12	Cc	+ÆÐELSTAN.REX.TO.BRIT.	+EDSTAIN.M.O.WIHCIVIT	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 627. Hunter 399	1.55	0°	22.5
13	Dd	+ÆÐELSTANRI TO RE: *legends retrograde*	+EADSTANHOVIINCIVIT	a*	London BM *SCBI 34* 274. Chester 1950 hd	1.28	90°	23.3
14	Ee	+ÆÐELSTANREXTOBRIT	+EADSTANMOV.VIN CIVIT	a	Edinburgh *SCBI 6* 158. Knowe 1852 hd	1.08	0°	22.0
		cross in field	*cross in field*	b*	Leeds U *SCBI 21* 996. Winchester Cathedral; Dean Stephens	1.12	315°	22.1
15	Ff	EDELSTANRE+TO'R	+EACSTANMOVINC	a*	Cambridge. Blunt; Bennett 1972.	1.10	270°	22.5



1a 2a 3a 3b 4a 5a 6b

7a 8a 9b 10a 11b 12a 13a

14b 15a 16a 17a 18b 19a 20a

21a 22b 23a 24a 25a 26a 27a

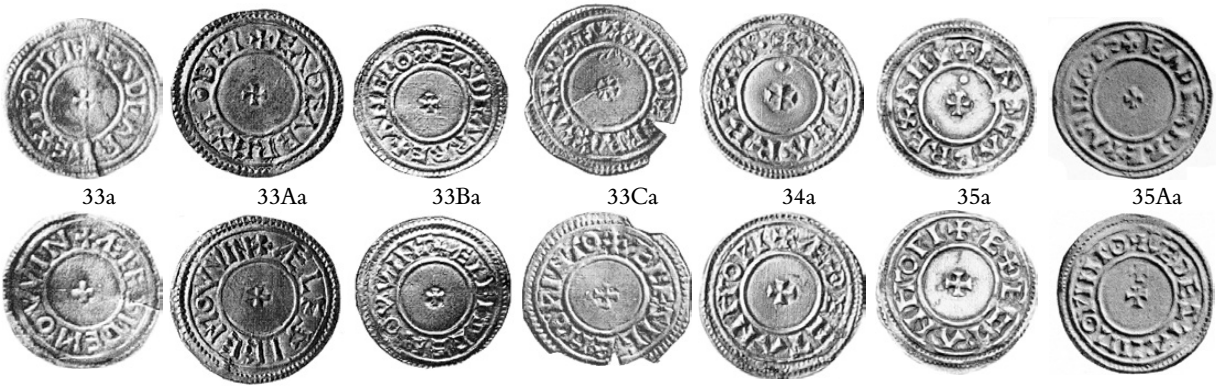
No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Eadstan (*cont.*)								
Circumscription Cross/Crowned Bust with mint name *mule*								
15A	Aa	+ÆÐELSTAN·REX T¯O'BRIT	+RÆGENVLF·M¯O· VVIN·C¯I	a*	London BM *SCBI 34* 121. Chester 1950 hd *Illustrated on pl. 117. This coin came to the editors' attention too late to be included in the tables, calculations and appendices elsewhere in this volume.*	1.61	315°	22.0
Crowned Bust with mint name: *BMC* viii and ix, North 675, *SCBI 34* BC								
Æthelhelm								
16	Aa	+ÆÐELSTAN REX	+ÆÐELMM–OVVINEI	a*	London BM *SCBI 34* 158. Morgan; Evans; Ireland 1862 hd	1.54	90°	21.0
17	Bb	+ÆÐELSTAN REX TOBR	+ÆÐELM–HO.VVIN.C·I.	a*	London *SCBI 34* 159. prob. in BM 1803	1.50	0°	22.0
			cross in field	*b*	*Rome Metcalf 492.* Forum hd	1.51	270°	–
18	Cc	+ÆÐELSTANREX	+ÆÐELMM.IOVVIN.CI.	a	Rome Metcalf 491. Forum hd	1.54	270°	–
				b*	Doubleday [556]. Crompton-Roberts; Drabble [851]	1.51	270°	21.6
19	Cd		+ÆÐELMMOVVINCIVI.T *cross in field*	a*	Rome Metcalf 490. Forum hd	1.43	0°	–
Amelric								
20	Aa	+ÆÐELSTAN REX	+AMELRIC·M.O.VVINCI *pellet in field*	a*	London BM *SCBI 34* 160. Tyssen	1.58	90°	21.1
21	Bb	+ÆÐELSTAN REX	+AMELRIC·MOVVINC·I	a*	Fd Canterbury Cathedral. Nave excavation 1993.	–	–	–
				b	Rome Metcalf 493. Forum hd	1.58	0°	–
Leofric								
22	Aa	+ÆÐELSTANREXTOBR	+LEOFRICMOVVINCI	a	Rome Metcalf 495. Forum hd	1.60	270°	–
				b*	Rome Metcalf 496. Forum hd	1.53	90°	–
23	Ab		+LEOFRICMOVVIN.CI+	a*	Rome Metcalf 494. Forum hd	1.50	330°	–
				b	Stack [465]; Ridgemount [62]; Wigan; Brice; Montagu 1895 [627]	1.61	–	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Otic								
24	Aa	+ÆÐELSTANREX	+OTICMONETAVVINCI *cross in field*	a*	American *SCBI 30* 340. Drabble [850]; Bruun [89]; Murdoch [111]; Montagu 1895 [629]	1.61	270°	–
25	Ba	+ÆÐELSTANREXTB		a*	Rome Metcalf 497. Forum hd	1.56	270°	–
26	Cb	+ÆÐELSTAN.REXTOBR	+OTIGMONETAVVINCI	a*	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 580. Duncanson; Smart; Smith [25]; Lake Price [28]; Murchison [264]	1.57	270°	22.0
27	Db	+ÆÐELSTANREXTOBR·		a*	London BM *SCBI 34* 161. Lockett [566]	1.55	180°	21.8

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crowned Bust with mint name (*cont.*)								
Regenulf								
28	Aa	+ÆÐELSTANREX	+RÆGENVLFMOVVINCI	a	Rome Metcalf 498. Forum hd	1.44	180°	–
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 778. Lockett [3687]; Miller	1.61	270°	22.0
29	Bb	+ÆÐELSTANREX·TOBR	+RÆGENVLFMOVVINCI	a	Rome Metcalf 499. Forum hd	1.53	240°	–
			four pellets in field	b*	Rome Metcalf 500. Forum hd	1.61	150°	–
Wulfheard								
30	Aa	+ÆÐELSTAN·REX	+VVLFHEARD·MOVVIN·CI *pellet in field*	a	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 579. Henderson; Montagu 1895 [628]; Shepherd [86]; Devonshire II [187]	1.61	0°	21.5
				b*	London BM *SCBI 34* 162. Bt Campanari (Rome) 1846.	1.57	315°	21.7
EADWIG (955–9)								
Horizontal Trefoil: *BMC* ii, North 727, *SCBI 34* HT3								
Mangod								
31	Aa	+EADVVIGREX·	MANN +MONETA GODH·O *(in three lines)*	a*	London BM *SCBI 34* 817. Devonshire II [315]	1.51	180°	21.4
Otic								
32	Aa	+EADVVIGREX	OTIC +MONETA NONE· *(in three lines)*	a	Cambridge. Blunt; Mann [162]; Bliss [97]; Montagu 1895 [700]	1.54	285°	21.0
				b*	Stack [481]; Knobloch.	1.54	105°	21.0
					Unisigned Two-Line halfpenny			
Round halfpenny, Ornamental Type, without moneyer's name: *BMC*–, North 740/3, *SCBI* 34–								
32A	Aa	+EADVVIGRE *cross in centre*	VVIN *vertical line with pellet at centre and cross at each end*	a*	EMC 2006.0203. Fd Calbourne parish, Isle of Wight, 2006. *chipped*	0.56	90°	–
32B	Bb	+EADVVIGREX	VVIN	a	Unknown. North pl. 12, 11.	–	–	–
TENTH CENTURY *to* EADGAR *c.* 973								
Round halfpenny, Ornamental Type: *BMC*–, North–, *SCBI* 34– (attribution uncertain, possibly Winchester)								
32C	Aa	----------X *cross in centre*	--T· (?) *cross crosslet with lower limb replaced by a forked base*	a*	EMC 2011.0012. Fd Staple Gardens, Winchester exc. 2004 *three fragments*	0.16	90°	–



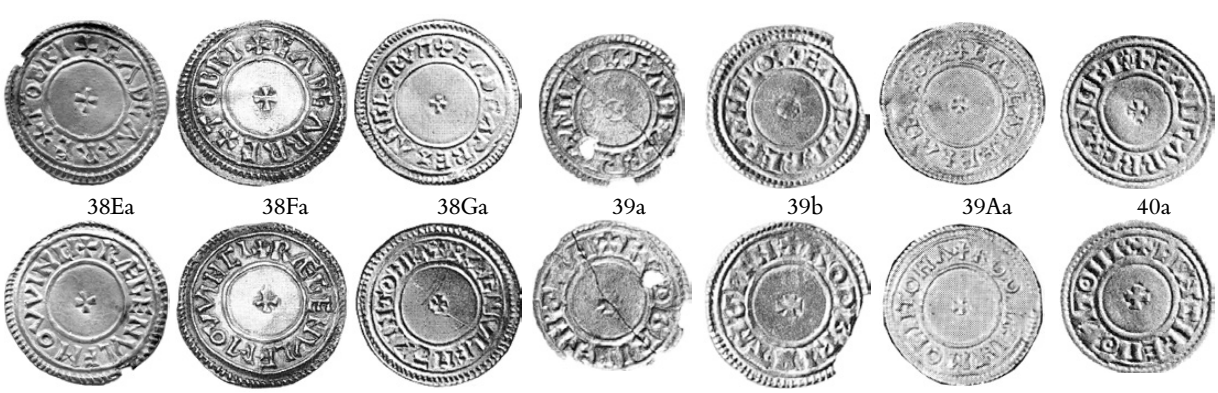
28b 29b 30b 31a 32b 32Aa 32Ca 32Da



33a 33Aa 33Ba 33Ca 34a 35a 35Aa



35Ba 36a 37a 38a 38Aa 38Ca 38Da



38Ea 38Fa 38Ga 39a 39b 39Aa 40a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*

EADGAR (959–75)

Round halfpenny, Ornamental Type, without moneyer's name: *BMC*–, North 754, *CTCE* 395
(possibly a misread coin of Eadwig, cf. 32A)

32D	Aa	+EADGARREX *cross in centre*	VVIN *vertical line with pellet at centre and cross at each end*	a*	EMC 1991.0256. Fd St Bartholomew's, London, pre-1842 *disintegrated*	–	–	–

Circumscription Cross: *BMC* iii, North 749, *SCBI 34* CC
(significant additions to this type have been discovered in recent years, largely thanks to the 'Hampshire' hoard of *c.*1993)

Ælfsige

33	Aa	+EADGARREXTOBR¯I	+ÆLFSIGEMOVVIN	a*	Cambridge. Blunt; bt Spink 1979; ?West	1.40	90°	21.0
33A	Bb	+EADGARREXT¯OBR¯I	+ÆLFSIGEMOVVINE	a*	Lessen; US dealer. 'Hampshire' *c.* 1993 hd	1.61	0°	–
33B	Cc	+EADGARREXANGLO	+ÆLFISGEMOVVINT	a*	SNC July 1994 [4714]. 'Hampshire' *c.* 1993 hd	1.49	–	–
33C	Dd	+EADGARREXANGLO *inverted m in field*	+ÆLFSIGE·M¯O'VI'NTO	a*	Finn list 5 (1995) [53]. 'Hampshire' *c.* 1993 hd	–	—	–

Æthelstan

34	Aa	+EADG·A·R·REX·: *pellet in field below initial cross*	+ÆÐESTANH¯OVI	a*	London BM *SCBI 34* 1082. Barnett; ?O'Hagan [353]; Sotheby 12/06/1899 [291]; ?Ballaquayle 1894 hd	1.63	180°	21.4
35	Ba	+EADGARREXANG *pellet in field below initial cross*		a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 809. Bt Baldwin 1968	1.46	180°	–
35A	Cb	+EADGARREXANGLORV	+ÆÐESTANMOVINTO *cross in field*	a*	Lyon; bt Baldwin 2002; Ryan [790]; Drabble [432].	1.42	90°	–
35B	Dc	+EADGARREXA:· *pellet in field*	+'Æ'ÐE'ST'A'NM¯OV	a*	Finn list 4 (1995) [96]. 'Hampshire' *c.* 1993 hd	–	–	–
35C	?	?	?	a	Birkbeck college?	–	–	–

Burhhelm

35D	Aa	+EADG.A.RRE+A.NGLORVM	+BYRHEL.MMONEVVIN	a*	*NCirc* Sept 1993 [6142]. 'Hampshire' *c.* 1993 hd	1.34	–	–

Deal

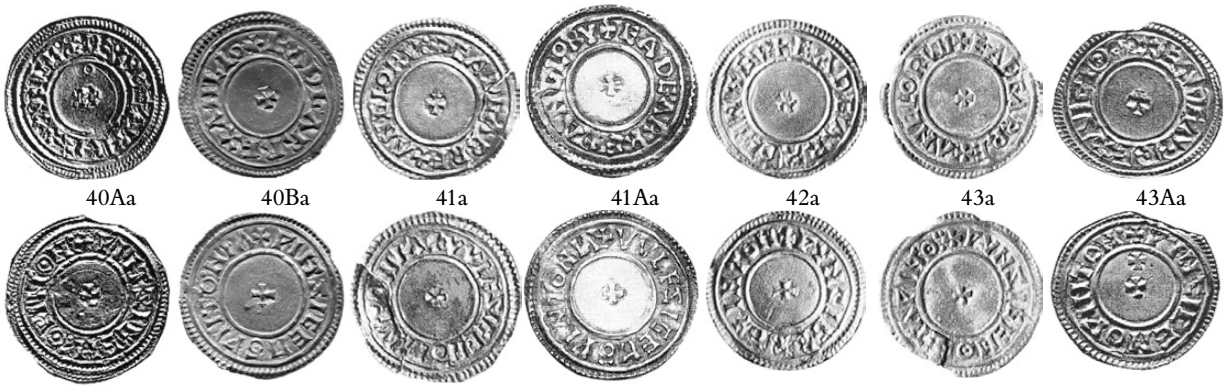
35E	Aa	+EADGARREXANGLORVII *dies not examined*	+DEALHONETAVVINTO	a	Carlyon-Britton [1722b]	–	–	–

Eadstan

36	Aa	+EADG·A·RRE+ANGL·OR	+EADSTANMOTOVINTO	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 790. Lockett [626]	1.31	270°	21.3
37	Bb	+EADGARREX·: *pellet in field*	+EATSTANMOVINTO· *cross in field*	a*	London BM *SCBI 34* 1083. Radnor	1.29	180°	22.0
37A	Cc	+EA.DGAR.R.E.X.A *dies not examined*	+EADSTANMOVIN	a	Seen by I. Stewart at CNG 1995. Possibly 'Hampshire' *c.*1993 hd	–	–	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Frithumund								
38	Aa	+E·A·DG·A·RR·EX·A·N	+FRIÐEHVNDN·OF·	a*	Edinburgh *SCBI 6* 551. Iona 1950 hd	1.33	180°	21.0
38A	Bb	+EADGARREXANGLORV *scroll decorations within inner circle at 12 and 6 o'clock*	+FRIÐEMVNDM¯OFINTO	a*	DNW auction 71 (28/9/2006) [534]	1.53	180°	–
Man/Manna/Monna								
38B	Aa	+E·A·D·G.A·RREX·A·N	+HANHONETAVI	a	Stewartby; bt CNG 1995. Hampshire' *c.* 1993 hd	1.44	–	–
Martin								
38C	Aa	+EADGARREXTO¯BR¯I	+MARTINMOVVN	a*	Shown at BM and Spink 1998. 'Hampshire' *c.* 1993 hd	1.42	–	–
38D	Bb	+EADGARREXANGLORV·:	+MARINM¯OFINONIA:·	a*	*Searcher* 253 (September 2006), p. 12.	–	–	–
Regenulf								
38E	Aa	+EADGAREXT¯OBRI	+RÆGENVLFMOVVINEI	a*	Lyon; bt Baldwin 1993. 'Hampshire' *c.* 1993 hd	1.54	270°	–
38F	Ab		+RÆGENVLFMOVVINEI	a*	CNG auction 33 (15/3/1995) [1744]. 'Hampshire' *c.* 1993 hd.	1.54	–	–
38G	Bc	+EADGARREXANGLORVM	+RÆGNVLFM¯OFINTONIA	a*	Finn list 4 (1995) [95]. 'Hampshire' *c.* 1993 hd.	–	–	–
Rodbert								
39	Aa	+EADGARRE+ANGLO:	+RODBRIHTN·OFIN:	a*	Cambridge. Blunt; Lawrence.	1.23	90°	21.0
				b	London BM *SCBI 34* 1084. pres. Baldwin 1959	1.29	180°	21.4
39A	Bb	+EADGARREXANGLOR	+RODBRIHTM¯OFIHTONA	a*	Dolphin list 7 (1995) [144]. 'Hampshire' *c.* 1993 hd.	–	–	–
39B	Cc?	+EADGARR.EXANGL¯OR *coin not seen*	+RODƧBRIHTMOFINTONA	a	Seen by M. Lessen at CNG.	–	–	–
Wihtsige								
40	Aa	+E·A·DGƦRR·EXANGL·:	+FIHTSIGEMOFITONI·:	a*	Edinburgh *SCBI 6* 516. Advocates; ? Sutherland	1.36	270°	20.4
				b	CNG auction 37 (20/3/1996) [2550]. 'Hampshire' *c.* 1993 hd. *chipped*	1.40	–	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Circumscription Cross (*cont.*)								
Wihtsige (*cont.*)								
40A	Bb	+E·A·DGARREXANGI:· *pellet in field below initial cross*	+PIHTSIGEM:OPINTON:	a*	SNC July 1993 [4279]. Possibly 'Hampshire' *c.* 1993 hd	1.23	–	–
40B	Cc	+EADGARREXANGLO	+PIHTSIGEM¯O PINT·O·NIA	a*	Lyon; bt Baldwin September 1993. Possibly 'Hampshire' *c.*1993 hd	1.47	0°	–
Wulfsige								
41	Aa	+EADG·A·RRE+ANGLORV:	+VVLFSIGEMOPINTONIA	a*	Worthing *SCBI 42* 791. fd St Cuthman's field, Steyning 1967	1.30	0°	22.0
41A	Bb	+EADGARRE+ANGLORV	+VVLFSIGEM¯O PINTONIA	a*	CNG auction 33 (15/3/1995) [1743]. 'Hampshire' *c.* 1993 hd.	1.47	–	–
Wynsige								
42	Aa	+EADGARR--G *reads:* +E ADGARROPINSGOX *coin turned in striking; part of legends on both sides*	+PYNSIG------INTON +PYNSIGRRO+INTON	a*	Cambridge. Blunt; bt Spink 1980.	1.42	270°	21.5
43	Bb	+EADGARRE+ANGLORVM	+PVNSIGEMONETA PINTO·:	a*	London BM *SCBI 34* 1085. Tyssen *cracked & chipped*	1.19	90°	21.2
43A	Cc	+EADGARREXANGLO··	+PYNSIGEMOPINTON· *cross in field*	a*	Finn list 5 (1995) [54]. *'Hampshire' c.* 1993 hd.	–	0°	–
Reform Coinage: Portrait: BEH C2, *BMC* vi, North 752								
Ælfsige								
44	Aa	+EADGARREXANGLOX	+ ÆLFSIGEMOPINTHI·	a	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 728. Hunter 458	1.51	30°	20.2
				b	Lund UHM 4164.	1.61	0°	20.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 46.	1.64	90°	20.0
45	Ba	+EADGARREXNANGLOX		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 47.	1.44	180°	19.8
46	Ca	+EADGARREXANGLOX		a*	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 623. Duncanson; Smart; Rashleigh [276]; ?fd St Austell (before 1818)	1.36	0°	21.0
47	Da	+EADGARREXANGLOX		a*	London BM 1920 3-16-9. Newstead; from Chester? *chipped*	1.35	15°	20.0
48	Eb	+EADGARREXANGLOX	+ ÆLFSIGEM¯OPINTO·	a*	Lund UHM.	1.58	270°	20.4
49	Fc	+EADGARREXANGLOX	+ ÆLFSIGEM¯OPINTAO	a*	Stockholm SHM CNS 1:2 4/949. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.35	0°	–
Æthelstan								
49A	Aa	+EADGARREXANGLOX *coin not seen*	+ÆÐESTANMOPIN	a	Glendining 17/6/42 [81].	–	–	–
Eadstan								
50	Aa	+EADGARREXANGLOX	+EATSTANM¯OPIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 48.	1.58	180°	21.3
51	Bb	+EADGARRE°XANGLOX	+EATSTANMOPINTO·	a*	Visby GF C10396/2. Karls 1966 hd	1.56	90°	21.4
52	Bc		+EATSTANMOPINTO	a*	Doubleday [557]. *broken, part of rim missing*	1.52	90°	21.0



40Aa 40Ba 41a 41Aa 42a 43a 43Aa



44c 45a 46a 47a 48a 49a 50a



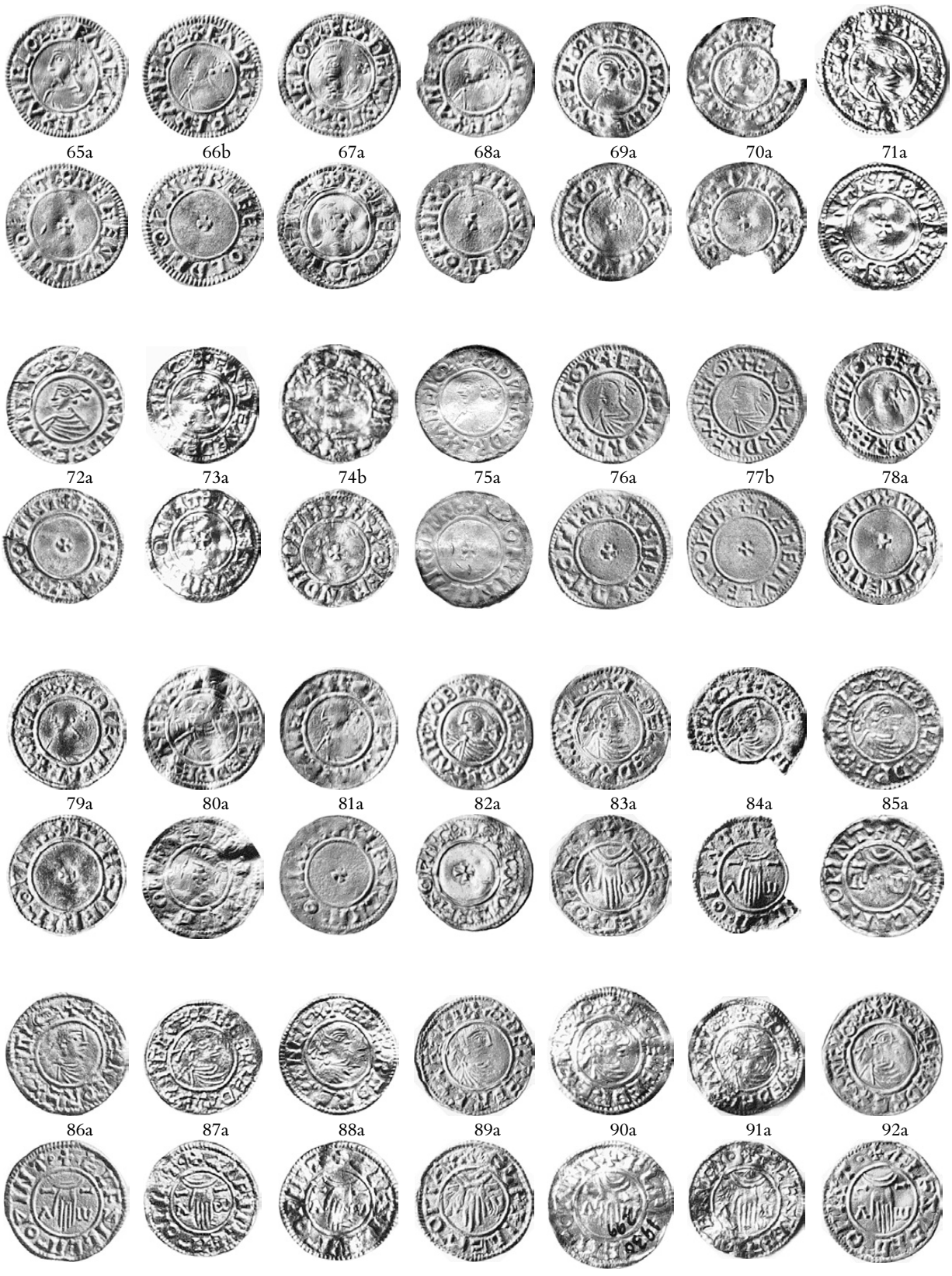
51a 52a 53a 54a 55a 56a 57a



58b 59a 60a 61a 62a 63a 64a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Reform Coinage: Portrait (*cont.*)								
Frithumund								
53	Aa	+EADGARREXANGLOR	+FRYÞEMVNDM⁻OFINT·	a*	Stockholm SHM 20879/2. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.56	270°	–
54	Bb	+EADGARREXANGLOR	+FRYÞEMVND·MOFINT·	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 729. Hunter 459	1.40	0°	19.5
Mægred								
55	Aa	+EADGARREXANGLOR	+M ÆGERDM⁻OFINT·:	a*	Stockholm SHM 23228/2. Botarve 1943 hd	1.64	90°	–
56	Ab		+MÆGEREDM⁻OFINT·	a*	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). B/1	1.54	270°	–
57	Ac		+MÆGERDH⁻OFINT·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 49.	1.25	90°	21.0
Man, Manna, Monna								
58	Aa	+EADGARREXANGLOR	+MANM⁻OFINTONI·	a	Pagan. *half rim missing*	1.03	180°	20.8
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 51.	1.63	180°	21.8
				c	Visby GF Läroverk 5.	1.59	0°	21.0
59	Bb	+EADGARREXANGLOR	+MANMONETAFINTO·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 50.	1.60	180°	22.0
Marscalc								
60	Aa	+EADGARREXANGLOR	+MARSCALEH⁻OFINT·	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 4* 783. Iholm 1853 hd	1.66	90°	–
61	Ba	+EADGARREXANGLOR		a*	London *BMC* 55.	1.46	0°	19.1
62	Bb		+MARS··CEALEN⁻OFIN·	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 796. Lockett [3714]; Naish	1.55	90°	21.0
				b	Stack [491].	1.47	–	–
63	Bc		+MARSCEALEM⁻OFINT	a*	seen BM and Seaby.	–	–	–
Regenulf								
64	Aa	+EADGARREXANGLOR	+R·ÆGNVLFM⁻OFINT:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 52.	1.63	270°	21.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Reform Coinage: Portrait (*cont.*)								
Regenulf (*cont.*)								
65	Bb	+EADGARREXANGLOR	+R·EGENVLFM¯OFINT·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 55.	1.55	90°	21.0
Regenold								
66	Aa	+EADGARR·EXANGLOR	+REGENOLDM¯OFIN·	a	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 730. Coats 368	1.67	180°	–
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 53.	1.65	0°	21.0
67	Bb	+EADGARREXANGLOR	+REGENOLDMOFINT·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 54.	1.55	0°	21.0
Wihtsige								
68	Aa	+EADGARREXANGLOR	+FIHTSIGEM¯OFINTO·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 56.	1.48	270°	20.0
69	Ba	+EADGARREXA·NGL·OR		a*	London BM 1920 3-16-8. Newstead; Pemberton's Parlour 1914 hd	1.33	0°	20.0
70	Cb	+EADGARREXANGLOR	+FIHTSIG------OFINT	a*	London BM 1920 7-7-2. Newstead; Pemberton's Parlour 1914 hd *part of rim missing*	0.85	135°	21.0
EDWARD II the Martyr (975–8)								
Normal Small Cross: BEH A; *BMC* I; North 763								
Beornhelm								
71	Aa	+EADFEARDREXANGLOR	+BYRNELMN-OFINTA·	a*	Uppsala *SCBI 52*, 16 Holm 13.	1.53	90°	21.0
Eadstan								
72	Aa	+EADFEARDREXANGLOR	+EATSTANM-OFINT	a*	London BM 1920 3-16-30. Newstead; Chester find *edge broken*	1.46	190°	20.0
73	Bb	+EADFEARDREXAHGLOR	+EATSANM-OFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 23040/1. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.42	270°	–
Frithumund								
74	Aa	+EADFEARDREXANGLOR	+FRY·ÐEMVNDM¯OFINT·	a	Stockholm SHM 17352b/5. Pilgårds I 1854 hd	1.42	180°	20.2
				b*	London BM 1954 12-1-1. pres. Dolley; from a Finnish hoard	2.14	0°	20.0
Leofwine								
75	Aa	+EADFEARDREXANGLOR	+LEOFFINEFM-OFIN·	a*	Lyon (acq. 1992). Scandanavian find	1.48	180°	20.0
Mægred								
76	Aa	+EADFEARDREXANGLOR	+MEGER/ÆDM-OFINT·	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 765. Hunter 491	1.58	270°	20.4
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 24.	1.51	0°	20.5
Regenulf								
77	Aa	+EADFEARDREXANGLOR	+R·/EGENVL·FM-OFINE·	a	American *SCBI 30* 400. Stack's 4/5/1995 [2212]; Dresser [50]; Parsons [154]; Argyll; Grantley [1108]	1.48	270°	20.0
				b*	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 627. Young; Carlyon-Britton [1051]	1.52	270°	21.0



65a 66b 67a 68a 69a 70a 71a

72a 73a 74b 75a 76a 77b 78a

79a 80a 81a 82a 83a 84a 85a

86a 87a 88a 89a 90a 91a 92a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Normal Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Wihtsige								
78	Aa	+EADPEARDREXANGLOX	+PIHTSIGEM-OPINT	a*	London *BMC* 35. [undated]	1.31	270°	20.0
				b	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.).	1.40	180°	20.9
79	Ab		+PVHSIGEM-OPIN.·	a*	London *BMC* 36. [undated]	1.51	0°	20.0
80	Bc	+EADPEARDREXANGLOX	+PIHTSIGEM-OPINT·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 25. Nygårds 1874 hd	1.40	270°	21.0
Wulfstan								
81	Aa	+EADPEARDREXANGLOX	+PVLFSTANM.OPINT·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 26. Reslöv 1842 hd	1.26	180°	20.3
ÆTHELRÆD II (978–1016)								
First Small Cross: BEH A; *BMC* i; North 764								
Regenulf								
82	Aa	+ÆDELREDREXAIIGLOX	+REGNVL·FM¯OPINC	a*	Stockholm SHM 29976/216. Smiss 1970/1 hd	1.21	180°	20.1
First Hand: BEH B1; *BMC* iia; North 766								
Ælfsige								
variant a								
83	Aa	+ÆÐELREDREXANGLOX	+ÆLFSIGEM¯OPINT·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4029.	1.69	270°	21.0
				b	Visby GF Läroverk 12.	1.69	270°	21.0
84	Am		+ÆLF(*loop*)IGEM¯OPINT·	a*	Riga VRVM *SCBI 45* 2 Laukskola (grave 530) *loop attached*	1.52	90°	–
85	An		+ÆLFSIGEM¯OPINT	a*	seen C. J. Martin.	1.43	90°	20.5
86	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆLFSIGEM¯OPINT·	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 809. Hunter 534	1.64	90°	20.6
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4047/1.	1.69	90°	20.8
				c	Chester. Pemberton Parlour 1914 hd	–	–	–
87	Cc	+ÆÐELREDREXANGLOX	+ÆLFSIGEM¯OPINT·	a*	Elmore Jones 1971 [919].	1.60	0°	20.5
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 827. Bt Spink 1961	1.66	270°	20.5
88	Dc	+ÆÐELREDREXANGLOX		a*	Bergen B.98 18. Slögstad 1947 hd (3)	1.69	0°	20.4
89	Dd		+ÆLFSIGEM¯OPINX:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4046.	1.64	90°	20.1
90	Ee	+ÆÐELÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆLFSIGEM¯OPINT	a*	Reykjavik 299. Gaulverjabaer hd 168	1.64	180°	–
91	Ff	+ÆDELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆLFSIGEM¯OPENVGIO *possibly not Winchester?*	a*	Stockholm SHM 15152/2. Kvie 1914 hd	1.64	90°	–
92	Gg	+ÆÐELR·EDREXA·NGL·OX	+ÆLFSIGEM¯OPINT·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4047/2.	1.61	0°	20.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
First Hand (*cont.*)								
Ælfsige (*cont.*)								
variant b								
93	Hh	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆLFSIGEM⁻OFINTO	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/972. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.64	90°	–
94	Jj	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆLFSIGEM⁻OFINTO	a*	Stockholm SHM 12956/6. Kvarna 1906 hd	1.56	90°	20.0
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 6/978. Snovalds 1918 hd. *pierced*	1.49	180°	–
95	Kk	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆLFSIGEM⁻OFINT·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4048.	1.52	0°	20.1
96	Ll	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆLFSIGEM⁻OFINTONI	a*	Stockholm SHM 10396/28. Karls 1966 hd. *bent*	1.52	270°	20.5
97	*not used*							
Æthelstan								
A = Cricklade, Æthelstan (BEH 336) F = Regenulf F G = Beorhtnoth D								
variant a								
98	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+EÐESTANM⁻OFINTO·	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1341. Vaalse 1835 hd	1.66	270°	21.0
99	Ab		+ÆÐESTANMOFINT·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4079.	1.59	0°	20.1
100	Bc	+ÆÐELREDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐESTANM⁻OFIN·	a*	Lund UHM 4166. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.63	90°	21.0
101	Bd		+ÆÐESTANM⁻OFINTO·	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/973. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.63	180°	–
102	Be		+ÆÐESTA·NM⁻OFINTO·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4081.	1.62	180°	20.5
103	Cd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐESTANM⁻OFINTO·	a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 9. Nousiainen 1895 hd	1.62	180°	20.0
104	Dd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Stockholm *SHM CNS 3:1* 27 693. Klockarebacken 1911 hd	1.60	90°	20.0
105	Ef	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+ÆÐESTANM⁻OFIHTONI	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4082.	1.57	90°	21.0
variant b								
106	Fg	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐESTANM⁻OFINTO	a*	Elmore Jones 1971 [920].	1.54	0°	20.5
		obverse not illustrated		b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4080.	1.47	270°	20.3
112	Gh	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐESTAHH⁻OFIИTO	a*	seen Baldwin	1.56	180°	20.3
Beorhtnoth								
C = Ingalric D D = Æthelstan G G = Leofweald A								
variant a								
107	Aa	+ÆÐELREDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTNOÐM⁻OFIN·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4165.	1.70	90°	20.0
108	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BEORHTNOÐM⁻OFIN	a*	Turku *SCBI 25* 10. Piikkiö 1949 hd	1.70	0°	20.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4109/1.	1.64	90°	20.0
109	Cb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a	Goddard 93. acq. 1967	1.65	0°	20.2
				b*	Stockholm SHM 8503/5. Gärestad 1888 hd	1.60	0°	–



93a 94a 95a 96a 98a 99a 100a



101a 102a 103a 104a 105a 106a *No image* 112a



107a 108a 109b 110a 111c 113a 114a



115a 116a 117a 118a 119a 120a 121a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
First Hand (*cont.*)								
Beorhtnoth (*cont.*)								
110	Cc		+BΘRHTNΘ·ÐM¯ΘΓINT·	a*	Stockholm SHM 9533. Ytlings 1894 hd	1.58	0°	20.1
111	Dd	+ÆÐELREDREXΛNGLΘX	+BYRHTNO·ÐM¯ΘΓIN·	a	Toronto ROM.	1.67	0°	20.4
				b	Stockholm SHM 10396/29. Karls 1966 hd	1.65	0°	20.4
				c*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1370. Stockholm 1854 *double struck*	1.63	270°	20.8
112	(*see above after 106*)							
113	Ee	+ÆÐELREDREXΛNGLΘΘX	+BYRHTNO·ÐM¯ΘΓINT	a*	Elmore Jones 1971 [921].	1.63	90°	20.8
variant b								
114	Ff	+ÆÐELRÆDREXΛNGLΘX	+BYRHTNΛ·ÐM¯ΘΓINTO	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4163.	1.64	0°	19.9
115	Gg	+ÆÐELRÆDREXΛNGLΘX	+BYRHTNO·ÐM¯ΘΓINTO	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4166.	1.60	0°	19.8
116	Gh		+BYRHTNΛ·ÐM¯ΘΓINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4162.	1.50	270°	20.5
117	Gj		+BYRHTNO·ÐM¯ΘΓINTO	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 828. Argyll 1953	1.49	270°	20.5
118	Hk	+ÆÐELRÆDREXΛNGLΘX	+BYRHTNΛ·ÐM¯ΓINTO	a*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 449. Godwyn	1.58	0°	20.5
119	Jl	+ÆÐELRÆDREXΛNGLΘX	+BEORHN·ÐM¯ΘΓINTO	a*	London *BMC* 356. Hodsol	1.55	90°	20.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 16504/3. Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.52	0°	–
120	Jm		+BEΘRHNΘ·ÐM¯ΘΓINTO	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 217. Witzmitz/Wicimice 1878 hd	1.57	270°	20.5
121	Km	+ÆÐELRÆDREXΛNGLΘX		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1350. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.55	90°	19.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
First Hand (*cont.*)								
Beorhtnoth (*cont.*)								
122	Ln	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BEORHNOÐMˉOFINTO	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4104.	1.52	90°	20.0
123	Mo	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BEORHNÐMˉOFINTO	a*	Lockett [669].	–	–	–
Beorhtræd								
		B = Beorhtsige C						
		D = Eadsige C						
variant b								
124	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BY.RHTREDMˉOFINTO	a*	Uppsala Holm 391.	1.51	90°	20.0
125	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTREDMˉOFINTO	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4171.	1.47	270°	20.0
126	Bc		+BYRHTREDMˉOFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 9994/1.			
					Stora Klintegårda 1949 hd	1.43	270°	20.0
127	Cb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Brussels MRBA.	1.38	90°	20.6
128	Dd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BVRHTRÆDMˉOFINTO	a*	Lund UHM 4167.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.47	90°	20.4
129	Ee	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTRÆDMˉOFINTO	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.31	90°	20.5
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 829.			
					Argyll 1953	1.27	90°	20.5
				c	Oslo AC 1849.			
					Kaldal 1848 hd (6)	0.89	90°	20.5
130	Ff	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTRÆDMˉOFINTO	a*	seen Coins of Canterbury.	–	90°	–
Beorhtsige								
		B = Frithumund G						
		C = Beorhtræd B						
variant b								
131	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BVRHSIGEMˉOFINTO	a*	Uppsala Holm 385.	1.42	180°	20.5
132	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHSIGEMˉOFINTO	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4141.	1.40	270°	21.0
133	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BVRHSIGEMˉOFINTONI	a*	Dublin NMI.			
					Dundalk 1980 hd	1.39	–	–
134	Dd	+ÆÐELREDREXANGLOX	+BVRHSIGEMˉOFINTO	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1361.			
					Munkegaard 1864 hd	1.29	270°	20.1
Eadsige								
		A = Ingalric M						
		C = Beorhtræd D						
variant b								
135	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+EADE·ASIGEMˉOFINTO	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4204.			
					double struck	1.55	180°	20.1
136	Ab		+EADSIGEMˉOFINTONI	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4210.	1.45	0°	20.0
137	Ac		+EADSIGMˉOFINTO	a*	London BM 1955 12-8-1.			
					Bt Baldwin 1955	1.20	0°	20.0
138	Bd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLCOX	+EADSIGEMˉORINTO	a	Lund UHM 4168.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.49	90°	20.0
				b	London *BMC* 357.			
					Hodsol	1.29	270°	20.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4208.	1.47	90°	20.0
139	Be		+EADSIGEMˉOFINTO	a*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 450.			
					Knight; Barett?	1.31	270°	19.5
140	Cf	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+EADSIGEMˉOFINTONI	a*	Stockholm SHM 30256/223.			
					Smiss 1970/1 hd	1.48	90°	19.6



122a 123a 124a 125a 126a 127a 128a



129a 130a 131a 132a 133a 134a 135a



136a 137a 138c 139a 140a 141a 142a



143a 144a 145a 146a 147a 149a 150a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
First Hand (*cont.*)								
Eadsige (*cont.*)								
141	Df	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Lockett pl. 3 4/3.	–	–	–
142	Eg	+ÆÐELRÆDREXA·NGLOX	+EADSIGM⁻OPINTO·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4207.	1.47	180°	19.5
143	Eh		+EADSIGEM⁻OPINTONI	a*	Stockholm SHM 9321/1. Tiricker 1940 hd	1.24	0°	19.3
144	Fj	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+EADSIGEM⁻OPINTO	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4209.	1.34	0°	20.8
145	Gk	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+EADSIGM⁻OPINTO·	a*	Doubleday [558]; Parsons [156].	1.47	90°	20.0
Frithumund								
		G = Beorhtsige B H = Wulfstan C						
variant a								
146	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+FRYÐEMVDM⁻OPINT:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4220.	1.31	270°	20.3
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/975. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.62	90°	20.1
				c	Stockholm SHM 25384/2. Stale II 1954 hd	1.68	180°	19.5
147	Bb	+ÆÐELREDREXANGLOX	+FRYÐEMVDM⁻OPINT·	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 830. Argyll 1962	1.55	90°	21.0
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/974. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.68	180°	20.3
148	Cb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a	Stockholm KMK BEH 4221.	1.58	90°	21.0
149	Dc	+ÆÐELREDREXANGLOX	+FRPÐEMVNDM⁻OPIN·	a*	London *BMC* 358. Hodsol	1.62	315°	20.0
150	Ed	+ÆÐEL·REDREXANGLOX	+FRYÐEMNDM⁻OPIN:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4219.	1.57	90°	20.4

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
First Hand (*cont.*)								
Frithumund (*cont.*)								
151	Fe	+ÆÐELREDREXANGLOX	+FRYÐEMVNDM⁻OFIN·	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-991. Morgan; Evans	1.56	90°	20.0
variant b								
152	Gf	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+FRYÐEMVNDM⁻OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4222.	1.59	0°	20.5
153	Hf	+I----------XANGLOX		a*	Dublin RIA 49 *fragment*.	0.91	90°	–
Ingalric								
		D = Beorhtnoth C J = Toki C K = Regenulf C M = Eadsige A						
variant a								
154	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+INGELRIM⁻OFINT·	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/976. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.68	90°	20.3
155	Ab		+INGELRIM⁻OFINT·	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 832. Evans; Carlyon-Britton	1.62	180°	20.0
156	Bc	+ÆÐELREDREXANGLOX	+INGELRIM⁻OFINTO·	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1403. Munkegaard 1864 hd	1.66	270°	20.5
				b	private coll. Estonia *SCBI 51 7*	1.62	90°	–
157	Cd	+ÆÐELRÆÐREXAN·NGLOX	+INGELRIM⁻OFINT·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4250.	1.66	270°	20.0
158	Ce		+INGELRIM⁻OFINT·	a*	London *BMC* 359. Hodsol	1.65	270°	20.5
				b	Stockholm SHM 16200/13. Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.64	0°	20.3
159	De	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1402. Iholm 1853 hd	1.60	270°	21.0
160	Df		+INGELRIM⁻OFINTO	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4251.	1.65	90°	20.4
				b	Stockholm SHM 8503/6. Gärestad 1888 hd	1.64	90°	20.0
				c	Uppsala Holm 398.	1.61	90°	20.0
161	Ef	+ÆÐELREDREXANGLOX	+INGELRIM⁻OFINTO·	a*	Dublin RIA 42.	1.52	270°	20.2
variant b								
162	Fg	+ÆÐELRÆDREXNGLOX	+INGELRIN⁻OFINTO	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 3:1* 27/695. Klockarebacken 1911 hd	1.58	90°	20.0
163	Gh	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·OX	+INGELRIM⁻OFINTO	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4252.	1.57	90°	20.2
164	Gj		+INGLRIM⁻OFINTONI	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1404. Stockholm 1854	1.58	270°	20.4
165	Hk	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+INGLRIM⁻OFINTONI	a*	Visby GF Läroverk 13.	1.50	90°	20.1
				b	Reykjavik 310. Gaulverjabaer hd 179	1.54	90°	–
166	Hl		+INGLRIM⁻OFINTONI	a*	Dublin RIA 41. *chipped*	1.46	90°	20.9
				b	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). G/1. *cut half*	0.60	270°	20.0



151a 152a 153a 154a 155a 156a 157a



158a 159a 160a 161a 162a 163a 164a



165a 166a 167a 168a 169a 170a 171a



172b 173a 174a 175a 176a 177a 178b

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
First Hand (*cont.*)								
Ingalric (*cont.*)								
167	Jm	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+INGLRIMMONINTONI	a*	Stockholm SHM 16200/14. Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.54	270°	20.0
168	Kn	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+INGLRIMMONINTONI	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4253.	1.48	90°	20.3
169	Lo	+ ÆÐELREDRE-------OX	----GLRIMMONINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 14916/1. Skavsta 1913 hd. *broken*	1.08	90°	–
170	Mp	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+INGLRIMMONINTONI	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 218. Klein-Roscharden II 1886 hd	1.53	90°	–
171	Mq		+INGLRIMMONIN	a*	Cotton. fd Crewkerne. *chipped*	1.18	270°	20.5
Leofweald								
		A = Beorhtnoth G						
variant b								
172	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+LEOFFOLDMMONINT	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 4273.	1.47	270°	19.9
				b*	Stockholm SHM 30256/224. Smiss 1970/1 hd	1.36	270°	20.0
173	Ab		+LEOFFOLDMMONINTO	a*	Stockholm SHM 20879/7. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.46	0°	20.1
174	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 831. Argyll 1953	1.36	0°	20.5
175	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+LEOFFOLDMMONINTO	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4274.	1.47	270°	20.4
Regenulf								
		C = Ingalric K F = Æthelstan F						
variant a								
176	Aa	+ÆÐELREDREXANGLOX	+RÆGENVLFMMONIN·	a*	Stockholm *SHM CNS 1:1* 19/1241. Myrände 1893 hd	1.63	0°	20.5
177	Ba	+ÆÐELREDREXANGLOX		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4294/2.	1.58	0°	20.4
178	Bb		+RÆGENVLFMMONIN·	a	Harris.	1.55	0°	–
				b*	Oslo. Æthel II 273. *slightly double struck*	1.58	0°	20.5
				c	Stockholm SHM 11300/3. Mannegårda II 1900 hd	1.52	0°	20.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
First Hand (*cont.*)								
Regenulf (*cont.*)								
variant b								
179	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+RÆGENVLFMOFINTO	a	Oslo AC 1849.			
					Kaldal 1848 hd (7)	1.57	90°	20.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4294/1.	1.55	90°	20.0
				c*	Visby GF Läroverk 14.	1.46	90°	20.2
180	Dd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+RÆGENVLFMOFINT·	a*	seen Baldwin.			
					Grantley	1.55	0°	20.4
181	Ee	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+RÆGENVLFMOFINTO	a*	Lund UHM 4169.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.51	270°	20.0
182	Ff	--------ÆDREXANGLOX	+RÆGNV--------INTO	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 813.			
					pres. Spink 1986. *fragment.*	1.08	90°	20.0
Toki								
		C = Ingalric J						
variant b								
183	Aa	+ÆÐELR·ÆDREXANGLOX	+TOLAMOFINTONI	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1432.			
					Munkegaard 1864 hd	1.50	90°	21.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 21026/1.			
					Änggårde 1935 hd	1.50	90°	20.1
184	Ab		+TOLAMOFINTONI	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-986.			
					Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.48	0°	20.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4323.	1.48	0°	20.1
185	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 833.			
					Argyll 1962	1.49	180°	20.5
186	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+TOLAMOFINTONI	a*	Visby GF Läroverk 15.	1.52	270°	20.9
187	Dc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4322.			
					chipped	1.42	270°	20.3
188	Ed	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·	+TOLAMOFINTONIA	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 810.			
					Hunter 535	1.45	180°	19.7
Wulfstan								
		C = Frithumund H						
variant a								
189	Aa	+ÆÐELREDREXANGLOX	+PVLFSTANMOFIN·	a*	Stockholm SHM 9533.			
					Ytlings 1894 hd	1.69	0°	20.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 26697/3.			
					Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.60	0°	20.2
190	Ab		+PVLFSTANMOFINT	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 834.			
					Bt Spink 1928	1.57	270°	20.5
variant b								
191	Bc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+PVLFSTANMOFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 10396/30.			
					Karls 1966 hd	1.48	270°	20.0
192	Cd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+PVLFSTANMOFIN·	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1439.			
					Lorichs 5358]	1.34	0°	22.0
				b*	London *BMC* 360.	1.46	270°	21.0
				c	Stockholm SHM *CNS 3:1* 27/696.			
					Klockarebacken 1911 hd	1.44	270°	20.0



179c 180a 181a 182a 183a 184a 185a



186a 187a 188a 189a 190a 191a 192b



193a 194b 195a 196a 197a 198a 199a



200a 201a 202a 203a 204a 205a 206a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
First Hand (*cont.*)								
Wulfstan (*cont.*)								
193	Dd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Stockholm SHM 14935/4. Sandtorp 1913 hd	1.08	180°	19.2
Second Hand: BEH B2; *BMC* iid; North 768								
Ælfsige								
		D = Beorhtræd A, Eadsige A, Toki D						
194	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXAHGLOX	+ÆLFSIGEM ̄OFINTO	a	Mack *SCBI 20* 846. Bt Spink 1960	1.63	180°	21.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4049.	1.67	180°	21.0
195	Ba	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Reykjavik 300. Gaulverjabaer hd 169	1.61	135°	20.4
196	Ca	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	London *BMC* 361.	1.54	90°	20.5
197	Db	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆLFSIGEM OFINTO	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1328. Munkegaard 1864 hd	1.60	180°	20.5
Æthelstan								
		B = Eadsige C						
		C = Beorhtsige B						
198	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐESTANM ̄OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4083/1.	1.57	0°	21.0
199	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐESTANM ̄OFINT	a*	Lund KFS.	1.49	270°	21.0
200	Cb	+Æ----RÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐESTAN----OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4083/2.	1.38	90°	21.0
Æthelweard								
201	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐELFERDM ̄OFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 1/1. Botvatte 1912 hd	1.55	270°	20.0
202	Ab		+ÆÐELFERD------NT	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 3:1* 27/797. Klockarebacken 1911 hd *chipped & bent*	1.38	90°	–
203	Bc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐELFERDM ̄OFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 21613/12. Kviende 1936 hd	1.44	270°	–
Asulfr/Oswulf								
		A = Leofweald B						
204	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+OSVLFM ̄OFITONI	a*	Stockholm SHM 10396/63. Karls 1966 hd	1.38	270°	20.0
Beorhtmær								
		B = Beorhtnoth B						
205	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHMÆRM ̄OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4137.	1.56	270°	21.0
206	Ab		+BYRHMERM ̄OFINT	a*	Baldwiin's 18 12/10/1998 [1694]	1.30	190°	21.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Second Hand (*cont.*)								
Beorhtmær (*cont.*)								
207	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 3:1* 27/792. Klockarebacken 1911 hd	1.30	270°	20.0
208	Cc		+BYRHMÆRM⁻OFINT	a*	Spink. fd Chelsea Reach 1981	–	–	–
209	Db	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Tallinn AM *SCBI 51* 16. Kose 1982 hd (no. 1495)	1.38	270°	–
Beorhtnoth								
		B = Beorhtmær B E = Beorhtræd D						
210	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYORHTNOÐM⁻OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4134.	1.70	270°	20.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 1456/3. Skäggs I 1848 hd	1.72	270°	20.1
211	Ba	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4135.	1.63	90°	21.0
212	Cb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXLANGLOX	+BEORHNOÐM⁻OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4105.	1.64	90°	21.0
213	Cc		+BEORHNOÐM⁻OFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 14916/3. Skavsta 1913 hd	1.40	90°	20.3
214	Cd		+BEORHNOÐM⁻OFINTO	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 847. Bt Spink 1960	1.24	270°	20.5
				b	London *BMC* 363. Hildebrand	1.38	90°	21.0
215	Db	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BEORHNOÐM⁻OFINT	a*	Lund UHM 12026.	1.48	90°	20.4
216	Dd		+BEORHNOÐM⁻OFINTO	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4106.	1.42	90°	20.3
217	Ec	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BEORHNOÐM⁻OFINT	a	London *BMC* 362.	1.45	90°	20.5
				b*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 3:1* 27/793. Klockarebacken 1911 hd	1.44	270°	20.0
				c	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). D/3.	1.44	90°	19.9
				d	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). D/4. *broken*	1.04	180°	–
Beorhtræd								
		A = Ælfsige D, Eadsige A, Toki D D = Beorhtnoth E						
218	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRNTREDM⁻OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4173.	1.49	0°	20.1
219	Ab		+BYRHTREDM⁻OFINTO	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 848. Argyll 1953	1.35	90°	20.3
220	Bc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTREDM⁻OFINTO	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-985. Sweden	1.40	270°	21.0
221	Cd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTREDM⁻OFINT	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1373. Stockholm 1854	1.33	90°	20.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4172/1.	1.32	270°	20.2
222	De	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTREDM⁻OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4172/2.	1.24	90°	20.2
Beorhtsige								
		B = Æthelstan C						
223	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHSIGEM⁻OFINTO	a*	Stockholm *SHM CNS 3:1* 27/794. Klockarebacken 1911 hd	1.56	90°	20.1



207a 208a 209a 210a 211a 212a 213a



214a 215a 216a 217b 218a 219a 220a



221b 222a 223a 224a 225a 226a 227a



228a 229a 230a 231a 232a 233a 234a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Second Hand (*cont.*)								
Beorhtsige (*cont.*)								
224	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHZIGENOPINTO	a*	Edinburgh *SCBI 6* 658.			
					Iona (H.310)	1.34	270°	–
225	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHSIGEMONINTO	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4142.	1.34	90°	20.5
226	Dd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHSIGEMONINT	a*	Oslo FC 175.			
					Tråen 1906 hd (7)	1.30	90°	–
227	Ee	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHSIGEMONINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4139.	1.23	270°	20.5
228	Ff	+ ÆÐLRÆD-------IGLOX	+BYRHSIG------INT	a*	London BM 1929 27-7-29.			
					Lawrence 1929	1.12	270°	21.0
229	Gg	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHSIGEMONINTO	a*	Doubleday [559].			
					Parsons [156]	1.31	270°	21.1
Eadsige								
		A = Ælfsige D,Beorhtræd A, Toki D						
		C = Æthelstan B						
230	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+EADSIGEMONINTO	a*	London BM 1928 5-7-45.			
					Vogel [4714]	1.47	0°	21.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 10396/62.			
					Karls 1966 hd. *bent*	1.38	0°	20.3
231	Ab		-----DSIGEMONINTO	a*	Stockholm *CNS 3:1* 27/796.			
					Klockarebacken 1911 hd	1.40	90°	20.2
232	Bc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+EADSIGEMONINTO	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4211.	1.31	90°	20.9
				b	Winchester *SCBI 42* 821	1.37	0°	20.8
233	Cd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+EADSIGEMONINTO	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 3:1* 27/795.			
					Klockarebacken 1911 hd	1.32	180°	20.5
234	De	+·ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+EADSIGEMONINTO	a*	Uppsala Holm 393.	1.32	270°	21.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Second Hand (*cont.*)								
Leofweald								
		B = Asulfr A						
235	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+LEOFFOLDM¯OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4275.	1.40	270°	20.5
236	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+LEOFFOLDM¯OFINT	a*	London *BMC* 364.	1.26	300°	19.6
237	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDRE-------X	-------FFOLDM¯OFI	a*	Bergen B.4826. Nesbøen 1891 hd (2) *broken*	1.17	90°	20.7
Toki								
		D = Ælfsige D, Beorhtræd A, Eadsige A						
238	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+TOLAM¯OFINTO	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.69	0°	20.2
239	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+TOLAM¯OFINTO	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 849. Argyll 1953	1.62	90°	20.0
240	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+TOLAM·OFINTONI	a*	Turku *SCBI 25* 16. Piikkiö 1949 hd	1.60	180°	20.0
241	Dd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+TOLAM¯OFINTOFI	a*	Leeds U *SCBI 21* 1022. Winchester Cathedral	1.51	0°	21.0
242	Ee	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	TOLAM¯OFINTONI	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/998. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.40	90°	–
243	Ff	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+TOLAM¯OFINTONI	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4324.	1.38	90°	21.0
244	Gg	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+TOLAM¯OFINTONI	a*	London BM 1947 11-2-9. Lawrence	1.36	90°	21.0
245	Hh	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+TOLAM¯OFINTONI	a*	Lyon. fd Chelsea Reach 1981	1.34	90°	–
Benediction Hand: BEH B3; *BMC* iif; North 769								
Ælfsige								
246	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆLFSIGEM¯OFINT	a	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 19. Hattula 1950 hd	1.75	270°	20.0
				b	Lund UHM 12027.	1.64	180°	20.0
				c*	Stockholm SHM 10396/69. Karls 1966 hd	1.64	180°	20.1
Æthelstan								
247	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐELSTANM¯OFIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4076.	1.71	90°	20.2
248	Ba	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Paris 302.	1.57	270°	22.0
Beorhtmær								
249	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BRIHTMÆRM¯OFIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4120.	1.70	270°	20.0
				b	Doubleday [560];. Drabble [461]; Nunn [127]	1.64	270°	20.0
Beorhtnoth								
250	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+BRYHTHOÐM¯OFI	a*	Cardiff NMW 55,553/4. Lockett [678]	1.67	90°	–
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 2/339. Ösarve 1897 hd	1.70	270°	20.0
251	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGLOX	+B·RYHTNOÐM¯OFIN	a	Stockholm SHM 16200/26. Sigsarve 1918 hd (?27)	1.66	90°	–
				b*	Stockholm SHM 21613/13. Kviende 1936 hd	1.70	270°	–
252	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BRIHTNOAÐM¯OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4122.	1.66	270°	20.0



235a 236a 237a 238a 239a 240a 241a



242a 243a 244a 245a 246c 247a 248a



249a 250a 251b 252a 253a 254a 255a



256a 257a 258a 259a 260a 261b 262a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Benediction Hand (*cont.*)								
Beorhtræd								
253	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BRYHTREDM⁻OFIN	a*	Stockholm SHM 9533. Ytlings 1894 hd	1.68	270°	20.0
254	Ab		+BRYHTREDM⁻OFIN	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1003. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.68	90°	–
255	Bb	+ÆÐEL----------OX		a*	Stockholm SHM 7673/14. Lännäs 1885 hd. *fragment*	0.78	0°	–
Beorhtsige								
256	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHSIGEM⁻OFIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4143/2.	1.68	270°	20.0
257	Ba	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	a*		London BM 1896 6-9-13. Montagu 1895 [785]	1.60	0°	20.5
258	Cb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHSIGEM⁻OFIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4143/1.	1.61	0°	20.1
Second Hand/Crux *mule*: BEH Cc; *BMC* iii								
Ælfsige								
		b = Crux i						
259	Aa		+ÆLF·SIGEM⁻OFINT	a*	London BM 1896 6-9-6-20. Montagu 1896 [18]	1.64	90°	20.5
260	Ab	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆLFSIGEM⁻OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4056.	1.66	90°	20.5
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS* 1:2;4/1007. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.65	0°	–
Crux: BEH C; *BMC* iiia; North 770, 771, 772								
Ælfsige								
		C = Beorhtnoth D, Eadnoth B						
261	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆLFSIGEM⁻OFINTO	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 4053/2.	1.66	180°	20.1
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4053/1.	1.61	90°	21.0
				c	Visby GF *CNS* 1:1:9/462. Gandarve 1952 hd. *cut half*	0.83	180°	–
				d	Stockholm SHM 19635/19749/18. Hägdarve 1931 hd	1.54	90°	–
262	Ab		+ÆLFSIGEM⁻OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4052	1.61	0°	20.3
				b	Stockholm SHM 20879/106. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.70	270°	–
				c	Uppsala Holm 374.	1.62	270°	21.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Ælfsige (*cont.*)								
263	Ac		+ÆLFSIGEM MONETA	a*	Stockholm SHM 12079/71. Stige 1904 hd	1.67	0°	–
264	Ad		+ÆLFSIGEM MONETA	a*	London *BMC* 367. Russian find 1850	1.63	270°	20.5
265	Bc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+ÆLFSIGEM MONETA	a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 129. old collection	1.67	90°	–
266	Bd		+ÆLFSIGEM MONETA	a*	St Petersburg *SCBI 50* 528. Reichell Inv. 93,253	1.64	–	–
267	Be		+ÆLFSIGEM MONETA	a*	Lund UHM 4175. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.71	180°	20.1
				b	private coll. (Isle of Man). Bradda Mountain 1848 hd	–	–	–
268	Bf		+ÆLFSIGEM MONETA	a*	Visby GF C10396/295. Karls 1966 hd	1.68	180°	21.0
269	Bg		+ÆLFSIGEM MONETA	a*	Lund UHM 12028. 1879 find	1.66	90°	20.2
				b	Lund UHM 4174. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.63	270°	21.0
270	Bh		+ÆLFSIGEM MONETA	a*	Dresden 87.	1.62	90°	20.4
271	Bj		+ÆLFSIGEM MONETA	a*	Liverpool *SCBI 29* 529. Nelson; Parsons 1941	1.65	90°	–
272	Ck	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+ÆLFSIGEM MONETA	a*	Stockholm SHM 8503/40. Gärestad 1888 hd	1.70	270°	–
273	Dk	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO		a*	Lund UHM 4177. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	180°	20.7
274	Ek	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+ÆLFSIGEM MONETA	a*	Stavanger S.4398. Jøsang 1923 hd (23)	1.64	270°	21.0
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18/1516. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.65	270°	–
275	Fk	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO		a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 887. Bt Lincoln & Son 1914	1.63	90°	21.0
				b	Visby GF *CNS 1:1* 9/461. Gandarve 1952 hd	1.63	90°	–
				c	Stockholm SHM 14935/37. Sandtorp 1913 hd	1.52	270°	–
276	Fl	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+ÆLFSIGEM MONETA	a*	Stockholm SHM 18945/13. Lilla Haltarve 1928 hd	1.72	270°	–
277	Gm	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+ÆLFSIGEM MONETA	a*	Reykjavik 298. Gaulverjabaer hd 166	1.64	0°	–
				b	Reykjavik 297. Gaulverjabaer hd 167	1.63	180°	–
278	Gn		+ÆLFSIGEM MONETA	a*	Lund UHM 4173. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.67	0°	20.5
				b	Lund UHM 4171. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.67	90°	20.9
279	Go		+ÆLFSIGEM MONETA	a	Winchester *SCBI 42* 874. Bt 19201.66	90°	21.0	
				b*	St Petersburg *SCBI 50* 531. Stroganov Inv. 93,305	1.63	–	–



263a 264a 265a 266a 267a 268a 269a



270a 271a 272a 273a 274a 275a 276a



277a 278a 279b 280a 281a 282a 283a



284b 285a 286a 287e 288c 289a 290a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Ælfsige (*cont.*)								
280	Gp		+ÆLFSIGEM MO FINT	a*	Visby GF C10396/294. Karls 1966 hd	1.60	180°	21.0
281	Gq		+ÆLFSIGEM MO FINT	a*	St Petersburg *SCBI 50* 532. old collection	1.61	–	–
282	Gr		+ÆLFSIGEM MO FINT	a*	Doubleday [561]. *r and s may be the same die*	1.60	270°	21.0
283	Hr	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+ÆLFSIGEM MO FINT	a*	Uppsala Holm 375.	1.65	90°	21.0
284	Js	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+ÆLFSIGEM MO FINT	a	Stockholm *CNS* 1:2:4/1238. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.66	0°	–
				b*	Stockholm SHM 30256/318. Smiss 1970/1 hd	1.67	0°	21.0
285	Jt		+ÆLFSIGEM MO FINT	a*	Visby GF C10022. Tjälders 1953 hd	1.68	180°	21.0
286	Ku	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+ÆLFSIGEM MO FINT	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1329. Holsegaard 1884 hd	1.70	180°	21.0
				b	St Petersburg *SCBI 50* 530. Stroganov Inv. 93,306	1.63	1800	–
287	Kv		+ÆLFSIGEM MO FINT	a	Berlin *SCBI 36* 315. acq. 1921. *chipped*	1.41	180°	–
				b	Lund UHM 4170. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.68	180°	20.4
				c	Lund UHM 4179. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	180°	21.0
				d	Lund UHM 4178. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.63	180°	21.0
				e*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4051.	1.67	180°	21.0
				f	Stockholm SHM 8503/39. Gärestad 1888 hd	1.68	180°	–
				g	Visby GF C10396. Karls 1966 hd	1.62	270°	20.8
288	Kw		+ÆLFSIGEM MO FINT	a	Lund UHM 4172. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.76	90°	20.5
				b	Lund UHM 4181. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.71	0°	20.3
				c*	Stockholm SHM 16200/76. Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.68	0°	–
				d	Stockholm SHM 25384/29. Stale II 1954 hd	1.66	90°	20.0
289	Lw	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+ÆLFSIGEM MO FINT	a*	Lund UHM 4180. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.61	0°	20.0
290	Lx		+ÆLFSIGEM MO FINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 23040/50. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.64	90°	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Ælfsige (*cont.*)								
291	Ly		+ÆLFSIGEM ON DIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4050.	1.62	180°	20.3
292	Lz		+ÆLFSIGEM ON DINT	a*	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). S/21	1.66	0°	–
293	Mz	+Æ ÐELR ÆDREX ANGLOX		a*	Schleswig. List 55	1.62	–	–
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 19/1280. Läroverk 77 Myrände 1893 hd	1.67	0°	20.1
294	Nz	+Æ ÐELR ÆDREX ANGLOX		a*	Oslo. Æthelræd II 276	1.58	0°	20.1
295	Oaa	+Æ ÐELR ÆDREX ANGLOX	+ÆLFSIGEM ON DINT	a*	Lund UHM 4182. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.65	270°	20.9
				b	Visby GF Läroverk 78.	1.72	90°	21.3
296	Pbb	+Æ ÐELR ÆDREX ANGLOX	+ÆLFSIGEM ON DINT	a*	Oslo FC 52:10. Fuglevik 1880 hd (48/275)	1.45	90°	20.6
Ælfweald								
297	Aa	+Æ ÐELR ÆDREX ANGLOX	+ALFFOLDM ON DIN	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 889. Argyll 1953	1.66	270°	21.0
298	Ab		+ALFFOLDM ON DIN	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1345. Stolpehuse 1837 hd	1.63	270°	20.5
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4097.	1.67	0°	20.5
				c*	Stockholm SHM 26697/33. Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.62	180°	–
299	Bb	+Æ ÐELR ÆDREX ANGLOX		a*	Lund UHM 4197. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	90°	20.1
				b	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). N/13	1.66	0°	–
				c	Visby GF C10396/300. Karls 1966 hd	1.58	0°	20.0
300	Bc		+ALFFOLDM ON DIN	a*	Visby GF C10396/301. Karls 1966 hd	1.62	180°	20.2
Æthelgar								
301	Aa	+Æ ÐELR ÆDREX ANGLOX	+Æ ÐELGAR M ON DINTO	a	Bergen B.4826. Nesbøen 1891 hd (9). *bent*	1.56	0°	20.4
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1336. Iholm 1853 hd	1.72	180°	20.0
				c	Douglas A/S 200. Bradda Mountain 1848 hd	1.07	–	–
				d	Dublin NMI. Dundalk 1980 hd	1.61	–	–
				e	Mack *SCBI 20* 888. Bt Spink 1928	1.66	270°	21.0
				f *	Stockholm KMK BEH 4069/1.	1.63	270°	21.0
				g	Stockholm SHM 16200/77. Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.64	270°	–
302	Ab		+Æ ÐELGAR M ON DINT	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 4068/2.	1.66	180°	20.5
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4069/2.	1.65	270°	20.5



291a 292a 293a 294a 295a 296a 297a



298c 299a 300a 301f 302b 303b 304e



305b 306a 307a 308a 309a 310a 311a



312a 313a 314a 315a 316a 317a 318a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Æthelgar (*cont.*)								
303	Bc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐELGARMˉOFINT	a	Bergen B.5307.			
					Hårr 1894 hd (Hårr 13)	1.54	180°	20.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4068/1.	1.67	180°	21.0
				c	Uppsala Holm 379.	1.62	315°	20.0
				d	St. Petersburg *SCBI* 50 537.			
					Old Collection Inv No 82,965	1.64	2700	–
304	Cd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐELGA·RMˉOFIN	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1334.			
					Iholm 1853 hd	1.67	90°	20.0
				b	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 130.			
					Hattula 1950 hd	1.67	270°	–
				c	Lund UHM 4190.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	90°	20.2
				d	Visby GF C10396/296.			
					Karls 1966 hd	1.70	90°	20.2
				e*	Visby GF C10396/297.			
					Karls 1966 hd	1.58	90°	20.4
				f	St Petersburg *SCBI 50* 535.			
					Stroganov Inv. 93,339	1.66	–	–
305	Ce		+ÆÐELGARMˉOFIN	a	Oslo. Æthel II 277	1.79	0°	20.0
				b*	Stockholm SHM 15152/10.			
					Kvie 1914 hd	1.65	270°	–
				c	Winchester C1341 *SCBI* 42 875.			
					Argyll 1955	1.65	0°	20.0
				d	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 107.			
					Kohtla-Käva II 1957 hd *pierced*	1.33	90°	–
306	De	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+---------RMˉOFIN	a*	Stockholm (no inv. no.). G/11. *half rim missing*	–	0°	–
307	Df		+ÆÐEL·G·ARMˉOFIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4067.	1.66	90°	20.0
				b	Uppsala Holm 378.	1.56	90°	20.5
308	Ee	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Lund UHM 4187.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.69	90°	20.0
309	Ef			a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 316. Althöfchen/ Starydworek 1872 hd	1.68	90°	–
				b	Uppsala Holm 377.	1.64	180°	21.0
				c	*SCMB* (March 1985) E168.	–	–	–
310	Eg		+ÆÐELGARMˉOFINT	a*	Visby GF Läroverk 79.	1.67	0°	21.0
311	Eh		+ÆÐEŁGARMˉOFINT	a*	Lund UHM 4191.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.68	90°	21.2
312	Ej		+ÆÐELGARMˉOFINT	a*	Birmingham. Loan coll. 37.			
					Bt Seaby 1942; Sears [20]	1.67	90°	21.0
				b	Lund UHM 4183.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.68	0°	20.8
				c	Stockholm SHM*CNS 1:2* 26/216.			
					Ammunde III 1931 hd. *fragment*	1.32	0°	–
				d	Dr Sommar.	1.69	0°	21.0
				e	St Petersburg *SCBI* 50 536.			
					Stroganov Inv. 93,280	1.64	270°	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
313	Fk	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐELGARM⁻OPINT	a*	Stack [510]	1.68	–	–
				b	St Petersburg *SCBI* 50 534.			
					Strogonov Inv No 93,288.	1.56	0°	–
314	Gj	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Lund UHM 12029.	1.58	180°	20.1
315	Gk			a*	seen Baldwin.	1.73	0°	20.9
316	Hl	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐELGARM⁻OPIN	a*	Lund UHM 4185.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.65	270°	20.8
317	Hm		+ÆÐELGARM⁻⊙PINT	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1335.			
					Iholm 1853 hd	1.65	180°	21.0
				b	London BM 1915 5-7-1061.			
					Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.65	270°	20.5
318	Jm	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Lund UHM 4186.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	180°	1.95

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Æthelgar (*cont.*)								
319	Jn		+ÆÐELGARM¯OFIN	a	Stockholm SHM 14379/12. Barshaga 1911 hd	1.62	180°	–
				b	Stockholm SHM 13950/1159.	1.64	180°	20.9
				c*	Stockholm SHM 3861/6a. Karlberg 1868 hd	1.66	180°	–
Æthelstan								
320	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐESTANM¯OFINT	a	Reykjavik 301. Gaulverjabaer hd 170	1.66	270°	–
				b*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1240. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.64	0°	–
321	Ab		+ÆÐESTANM¯OFINT	a	seen Baldwin.	1.54	180°	19.7
				b*	Doubleday [561].	1.60	135°	19.5
322	Ac		+ÆÐESTANM¯OFINT	a*	?Stockholm SHM 1456. Visby GF Läroverk 80. Skäggs I 1848 hd	1.68	270°	19.9
323	Bc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a	seen Baldwin.	1.63	90°	20.5
				b*	Lockett [687].	-	–	–
				c	Stockholm SHM 30256/319.	1.64	180°	20.3
				d	Visby GF C10396/298. Karls 1966 hd	1.63	90°	20.2
				e	Visby GF C10396/299. Karls 1966 hd	1.61	0°	20.4
				f	St Petersburg *SCBI 50* 538. Stroganov Inv 93, 289	1.68	90°	–
324	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a	seen Baldwin.	1.39	90°	20.0
				b*	Lund UHM 4195. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.69	90°	20.4
325	Dc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1342. Iholm 1853 hd	1.64	90°	20.2
				b	Lund UHM 4194. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.64	270°	20.5
				c	Stockholm SHM 11619/9. Garde II 1902 hd	1.59	0°	20.0
				d	St Petersburg *SCBI 50* 539. Stroganov Inv 93,254	1.56	0°	–
326	Dd		+ÆÐEST·A·NM¯OFINT	a	Lund UHM 12031.	1.70	270°	20.7
				b	Lund UHM 4193. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.64	270°	20.3
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4084.	1.62	0°	21.0
327	De		+ÆÐESTANM¯OFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1239. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.68	180°	–
328	Df		+ÆÐESTANM¯OFINT	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 876. Bt Spink 1920	1.66	90°	21.0



319c 320b 321b 322a 323b 324b 325a



326c 327a 328a 329a 330a 331a 332b



333a 334b 335c 336a 337c 338b 339a



340d 341a 342a 343a 344a 345b 346a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Æthelstan (*cont.*)								
329	Eg	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐESTANM¯OFINT	a*	Knobloch.	1.70	135°	21.0
				b	London *BMC* 368.			
					Evans1.65	90°	20.5	–
				c	Lund UHM 4196.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.69	0°	21.0
				d	Lund UHM 4192.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.68	0°	21.0
				e	Oxford *SCBI 9* 506a.			
					Ramsay	1.50	0°	21.0
				f	Stockholm SHM 8032/2.			
					Kyrkebys 1886 hd. *chipped*	1.57	0°	21.0
				g	Visby GF Läroverk 81.	1.69	0°	21.0
330	Fh	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐESTANM¯OFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 3:1* 27/870.			
					Klockarebacken 1911 hd	1.64	270°	20.9
331	Fj		+ÆÐESTANM¯OFINT	a*	Lund UHM 12030.	1.60	270°	20.4
Beorhtmær								
332	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTMÆRM¯OFINT	a	seen Baldwin.	1.67	315°	20.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4157.	1.67	270°	20.1
				c	Stockholm SHM 8503/42.			
					Gärestad 1888 hd	1.71	270°	–
				d	Wells *SCBI 24* 490.	1.62	90°	20.5
333	Ba	+ÆÐELRÆDREXA·NGLOX		a*	Lund UHM 4218.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.67	0°	20.0
334	Bb		+BYRHTMÆRM¯OFIN	a	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 134.			
					old collection	1.65	180°	–
				b*	Lund UHM 4220.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	180°	20.2
				c	Stockholm SHM 16200/82.			
					Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.70	180°	–
				d	Stockholm SHM 16504/27.			
					Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.66	180°	–
335	Bc		+BRIHTMÆRM¯OFINT	a	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 839.			
					Hunter 557	1.62	180°	20.1
				b	Lund UHM 4217.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	180°	20.1
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4121.	1.67	180°	20.5
336	Cd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTMÆRM¯OFINT	a*	Lund UHM 4225.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.65	180°	20.0
337	De	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTMÆRM¯OFIN	a	New York *SCBI 30* 429.			
					acq.1914. *chipped*	1.54	270°	20.5
				b	Oslo AC 1849.			
					Kaldal 1848 hd (57)	1.68	0°	20.9
				c*	Uppsala Holm 388.	1.65	0°	21.0
338	Ee	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a	Lund UHM 4222.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	180°	20.3
				b*	Stockholm SHM 20879/110.			
					Kännungs 1934 hd	1.66	180°	–
339	Ef		+BYRHTMÆRM¯OFIN	a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 135.			
					Nousiainen 1895 hd	1.69	180°	–
				b	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 136.			
					Nousiainen 1895 hd	1.69	180°	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
340	Eg		+BYRHTM/ERM¯O/IN	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1367.			
					Iholm 1853 hd	2.08	90°	21.0
				b	Lund UHM 4213.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.88	90°	21.0
				c	Lund UHM 4215.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.87	90°	20.0
				d*	Lund UHM 4212.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.71	90°	20.0
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 4156.	1.89	90°	20.2
				f	Stockholm SHM 20879/111.			
					Kännungs 1934 hd	1.65	90°	–
				g	Stockholm SHM 25384/30.			
					Stale II 1954 hd	1.66	90°	21.0
				h	Stockholm (no inv. no.).			
					S/24.	1.70	90°	–
				i	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 114.			
					Räägi 1931 hd. *cut half*	0.87	90°	–
341	Fg	+/Æ-ÐELR/ÆDREX/TNGLOX		a*	London BM 1955 12-8-2.			
					Bt Baldwin 1955	1.67	180°	20.0
342	Fh		+BYRHTM/ERM¯O/IN	a*	Lund UHM 4224.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.69	0°	20.4
343	Fj		+BYRHTM/ERM¯O/IN	a*	Lund UHM 12037.	1.68	0°	20.7
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18/1517.			
					Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.66	0°	–
344	Gg	+/Æ-ÐELR/ÆDREX/TNGLOX		a*	Lund UHM 4216.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.81	0°	20.5
345	Gja	Lund UHM 4221.						
					Igelösa 1924 hd. *bent*	1.70	270°	20.4
				b*	Mack *SCBI 20* 893.			
					Bt Baldwin 1956	1.67	0°	21.0
				c	Visby GF Läroverk 89.	1.65	180°	21.0
346	Gk		+BYRHTM/ERM¯O/IN	a*	Lund UHM 4223.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.67	0°	20.0
				b	Oxford *SCBI 9* 505.			
					Browne Willis	1.74	0°	21.0

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Specimen	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
Crux (*cont.*)								
Beorhtnoth								
	D = Ælfsige C, Eadnoth B							
347	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BERHTN·AÐM¯OFIN	a	Lund UHM 4205. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.84	180°	21.0
				b	Lund UHM 4210. Igelösa 1924 hd. *bent*	1.81	180°	21.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4112.	1.69	90°	21.0
				d	Stockholm SHM 16200/79. Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.98	180°	–
				e	Stockholm SHM 19635/19749/19. Hägdarve 1931 hd	1.56	270°	–
				f	Visby GF C10396/303. Karls 1966 hd	1.72	180°	21.0
				g	Visby GF Läroverk 84. Bt 1845	1.71	180°	21.0
348	Ba	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Stockholm 16200/78. Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.64	270°	–
349	Bb		+BERHTANÐM¯OFIN	a*	Lund UHM 4204. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	270°	21.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4111.	1.69	0°	20.1
350	Bc		+BERHTNAÐM¯OFIN	a	Lund UHM 4207. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	0°	21.0
				b*	Oslo FC 52:100. Fuglevik 1880 hd (49)	1.45	270°	20.4
				c	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1236. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.66	0°	–
				d	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). S/22	1.72	90°	–
				e	Visby GF C1383/22. Österby 1920 hd	1.66	270°	21.0
351	Bd		+BERHTNAÐM¯OFIN	a	Stockholm SHM 21613/35. Kviende 1936 hd	1.70	0°	–
				b	Stockholm SHM 23040/51. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.58	0°	–
				c	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 109. Vaabina 1911 hd 42	1.71	0°	20.5
				d*	York *SCBI 21* 1030. Fd Sweden, acq.1916	1.65	180°	20.5
352	Be		+BYREHTNAÐM¯OFIN	a	Lund UHM 4208. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	90°	20.2
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4136.	1.69	270°	20.0
				c	Stockholm SHM *CNS 3:1* 27/871. Klockarebacken 1911 hd	1.62	90°	20.3
				d	Stockholm SHM 18029/17. Helge 1926 hd	1.67	0°	–
				e	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1247. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.68	270°	–
				f	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1248. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.65	0°	–
				g	Stockholm (no inv. no.) J/10. *edge ragged*	1.40	180°	1.85



347c 348a 349a 350b 351d 352b 353a



354a 355a 356a 357b 358a 359a 360a



361a 362g 363a 364b 365c 366a 367a



368a 369a 370a 371b 372a 373a 374a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Beorhtnoth (*cont.*)								
353	Bf		+BYRHTNΛ·ÐM¯OF·INT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4164.	1.69	270°	20.3
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1256.			
					Digeråkra 1928 hd. *bent*	1.65	270°	–
354	Bg		+BEORHTNO·ÐM¯OF·INT	a*	Lund UHM 4199.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.63	270°	20.6
				b	Stockholm SHM 18287/11.			
					Stora Haglunda 1927 hd			
					pierced	1.64	0°	–
355	Bh		+BEORHIIO·ÐM¯OF·IN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4107.	1.59	0°	20.3
356	Bj		+BERI·ITNΛ·ÐM¯OF·INT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4113.	1.66	0°	20.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 16295/432/37.			
					Djuped 1919 hd	1.65	180°	–
				c	Stockholm *CNS 1:2* 4/1243.			
					Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.70	180°	–
357	Cj	+ÆÐELRÆDREXΛNGLOX		a	seen Baldwin.	1.58	0°	21.1
				b*	Lund UHM 4202.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.71	0°	19.5
				c	Stockholm SHM 3861/7.			
					Karlberg 1868 hd.			
					bent	1.68	270°	–
				d	Stockholm SHM 21613/36.			
					Kviende 1936 hd	1.70	180°	–
358	Ck		+BERHTNΛ·ÐM¯OF·IN	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1244.			
					Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.66	270°	–
359	Dk	+ÆÐELRÆDREXΛNGLOX		a*	Lund UHM 4200.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.64	90°	19.9
360	El	+ÆÐELRÆDREXΛNGLOX	+BEORHNO·ÐM¯OF·INT	a*	Liverpool *SCBI 29* 530.	1.61	0°	–
				b	London BM 1915 5-7-1062.			
					Morgan; Evans; Sweden	1.63	90°	21.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4108.	1.74	90°	20.5
				d	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1241.			
					Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.70	0°	–
				e	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1242.			
					Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.68	270°	–
				f	Winchester *SCBI 42* 877.			
					Argyll 1955	1.66	270°	20.8
361	Fe	+ÆÐELRÆDREXΛNGLOX	+BYREHTNΛ·ÐM¯OF·IN	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1359.			
					Munkegaard 1864 hd	1.73	90°	20.0
				b	Elmore Jones 1971 [922].	1.63	270°	20.0
				c	Lund UHM 4203.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	270°	20.0
				d	Reykjavik 303.			
					Gaulverjabaer hd 172	1.67	270°	
				e	Dr Sommar.	1.65	270°	19.9
362	Gn	+ÆÐELRÆDREXΛNGLOX	+BEORHTNO·ÐM¯OF·IN	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1353.			
					Stockholm 1854	1.63	0°	20.1
				b	Lund UHM 12032.	1.65	180°	20.1
				c	Lund UHM 4209.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.64	180°	20.1
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 4110.	1.70	0°	20.0
				e	Stockholm SHM 18029/16.			
					Helge 1926 hd	1.65	180°	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
				f	Stockholm SHM 26697/34. Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.54	90°	–
				g*	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 108. Vaabina 1936 hd 41	1.69	90°	20.0
363	Ho	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+BEORHTNOÐMˉOFIN	a*	Stockholm SHM 1456/15. Skäggs I 1848 hd	1.70	180°	20.0
364	Jp	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+BERHTNAÐMˉOFIN	a	Stockholm SHM 8503/43. Gärestad 1888 hd	1.68	180°	–
				b*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1245. Digeråkra 1928 hd	–	0°	–
				c	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 110. Võõpsu 1878 hd	1.69	–	–
365	Jq		+BERHTNAÐMˉOFIN	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1352. Iholm 1853 hd	1.64	0°	21.0
				b	Lund UHM 4198. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.64	0°	21.0
				c*	Stockholm SHM 16200/80. Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.68	0°	–
				d	Stockholm SHM 16504/30. Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.68	0°	–
				e	Uppsala Holm 383. *chipped*	*1.59*	*0°*	*20.8*
				f	Visby GF Läroverk 83.	1.60	180°	21.0
366	Jr		+BERHTNAÐMˉOFIN	a*	London *BMC* 369. Sewening	1.67	0°	20.5
367	Ks	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+BERHTNAÐMˉOFIN	a*	Oslo. Æthel II 279	1.69	0°	20.4
				b	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). D/24	1.66	90°	–
368	Lc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+BERHTNAÐMˉOFIN	a*	Lund UHM 12033. ?Värpinge 1783 hd	1.67	180°	21.1
369	Mt	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+BYRHT·NOÐMˉOFINT	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1371. Stockholm 1854	1.66	90°	20.4
				b	Lund UHM 12038.	1.70	270°	20.7
370	Mu		+BYRHTNOÐMˉOFINT	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 892. Bt Spink 1928	1.64	0°	20.5
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4167.	1.68	90°	20.5
				c	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). LU 38/16. *chipped*	1.36	0°	
				d	Uppsala Holm 390.	1.67	270°	20.5
371	Mv		+BYRHNOÐMˉOFINT	a	Lund UHM 4206. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	90°	20.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4140.	1.66	180°	20.3
				c	Stockholm SHM 20879/108. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.64	90°	–
				d	Visby GF C10396/305. Karls 1966 hd	1.64	90°	20.0
372	Ns	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+BERHTNAÐMˉOFIN	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 890. Argyll 1953	1.61	90°	21.0
373	Nw		+BERHTNAÐMˉOFIN	a*	Stockholm SHM 20879/107. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.70	90°	–
374	Ox	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+BRIHTNAÐMˉOFINT	a*	Visby GF C10396/304. Karls 1966 hd	1.64	270°	19.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Beorhtnoth (*cont.*)								
375	Py	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BEOREHTNOÐMOFIN	a*	Visby GF C10396/302. Karls 1966 hd	1.61	90°	21.0
376	Qz	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTNOÐMOFINT	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-1063. Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.64	270°	21.0
377	Raa	+ÆÐLRÆDREXANGLOX	+BEORHTNOÐMOFI	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1351. Munkegaard 1864 hd	1.35	180°	20.0
Beorhtræd								
		A = Eadsige C						
378	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BRYHTREDMOFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4132/2.	1.72	270°	19.5
379	Ab		+BRYHTREDMOFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4132/1.	1.64	90°	20.0
Beorhtsige								
380	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHSIGEMOFIN	a	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 133. Hattula 1950 hd	1.65	270°	–
				b*	Lund UHM 12036.	1.89	90°	20.0
				c	Stockholm SHM 16200/81. Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.70	270°	–
				d	Visby GF *CNS 1:3* 34/532. (GF C8914/15) Hemängen I 1938 hd. *bent*	1.68	0°	20.6
381	Ab		+BYRHSIGEMFIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4144/2.	1.67	180°	20.2
382	Ac		+BYRHSIGEMOFIN	a	Stockholm SHM 18287/10. Stora Haglunda 1927 hd	1.68	0°	–
				b*	Visby GF C10396/308. Karls 1966 hd	1.61	180°	20.1
383	Ad		+BYRHSIGEMOFIN	a	Oslo FC 52:10.	–	–	–
					Fuglevik 1880 hd (50/280)	1.48	90°	21.0
				b*	Stockholm SHM 23228/23. Botarve 1943 hd	1.66	90°	–
384	A1c *(possibly different from A)*	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHSIGEMOFIN	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1362. Iholm 1853 hd	1.65	270°	20.4
				b*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 131. old collection	1.67	270°	–
				c	Lund UHM 4239. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.63	0°	20.9
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 4144/1.	1.64	180°	21.0
385	A1e		+BYRHSIGEMOFIN	a	Lund UHM 12034.	1.67	90°	20.3
				b*	Visby GF C9500/199. Ammor	1.62	270°	20.0
386	Be	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHSIGEMOFIN	a*	Visby GF C10396/306. Karls 1966 hd	1.58	90°	21.0
387	Bf		+BYRHSIGEMOFIN	a*	Lund UHM 4229. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.73	90°	20.8
388	Bg		+BYRHSIGEMOFIN	a*	Dresden 89.	1.67	0°	21.4
				b	Lund UHM 4228. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.64	270°	21.0



375a 376a 377a 378a 379a 380b 381a



382b 383b 384a 385b 386a 387a 388a



389e 390a 391a 392a 393g 394a 395c



396a 397a 398a 399a 400a 401a 402a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Beorhtsige (*cont.*)								
389	Bh		+BYRHTSIGEM-OF INT	a	London BM 1963 9-3-7. Hersch Pusch	1.64	135°	21.0
				b	Lund UHM 4236. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	180°	20.9
				c	Oslo FC 52:10. Fuglevik 1880 hd (52/282)	1.49	270°	20.9
				d	Reykjavik 304. Gaulverjabaer hd 173	1.65	0°	–
				e*	Stockholm SHM 8503/41. Gärestad 1888 hd	1.64	0°	–
				f	Stockholm *CNS1:2* 4/1254. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.62	90°	–
390	Ch	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOR		a*	Stockholm SHM 14379/13. Barshaga 1911 hd	1.53	90°	–
391	Dj	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOR	+BYRHTSIGEM-FINT	a*	Lund UHM. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.73	180°	20.0
392	Dk		+BYRHTSIGEM-OFIN	a*	Stockholm SHM 15152/11. Kvie 1914 hd. *chipped*	1.46	270°	–
				b	Visby GF Läroverk 86.	1.70	270°	21.0
393	El	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOR	+BYRHTSIGEM¯OF INT	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1363. Hildebrand 1846	1.68	270°	20.2
				b	Lund UHM 4232. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.71	270°	20.2
				c	Lund UHM 4233. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.61	270°	20.4
				d	Mack *SCBI 20* 891. Argyll 1953	1.64	270°	21.0
				e	New York *SCBI 30* 428. Clapp 1941; Robinson; Bt Spink 1919	1.65	90°	20.0
				f	Stockholm *CNS 3:1* 27/872. Klockarebacken 1911 hd	1.68	270°	20.3
				g*	Visby GF C10396/312. Karls 1966 hd	1.69	270°	20.8
				h	Visby GF C10396/311. Karls 1966 hd	1.65	180°	20.1
				i	Visby GF Läroverk 88.	1.65	180°	20.5
				j	Winchester C1264 *SCBI* 42 879. Bt Spink 1920	1.67	0°	20.2
394	Em		+BYRHTSIGEM-OF INTO	a*	Stockholm *CNS 3:1* 27/875. Klockarebacken 1911 hd	1.63	180°	20.0
395	Fg	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOR	+BYRHTSIGEM-OFIN	a	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 132. Hattula 1950 hd	1.68	180°	–
				b	Stockholm SHM 22468/55. Bosarve 1939 hd	1.68	270°	–
				c*	Stockholm SHM 30256/320. Smiss 1970/1 hd	1.64	180°	20.2
				d	Visby GF C1383/23. Österby 1920 hd	1.31	180°	20.1

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
396	Fm		------SIGEM-O----	a*	Stockholm *CNS 1:3* 34/533. Hemängen I 1938 hd *fragment*	0.56	270°	19.0
397	Fn		+BYRHTSIGEM-OFIN	a*	Lund UHM. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	270°	20.5
398	Fo		+BYRHTSIGEM-OFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). S/23	1.66	0°	–
399	Gc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTSIGEM-OFIN	a*	Visby GF C10396/307. Karls 1966 hd *bent*	1.65	90°	21.0
				b	Visby GF C10396/309. Karls 1966 hd *bent*	1.58	0°	20.4
400	Go		+BYRHTSIGEM-OFINT	a*	Lund UHM. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	270°	20.2
				b	Lund UHM 4238. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.68	90°	21.0
				c	Oslo FC 52:10. Fuglevik 1880 hd (51/281) *broken*	1.47	270°	20.4
				d	Oslo AC 1849. Kaldal 1848 hd (56)	1.68	90°	20.2
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 4145.	1.69	180°	21.0
				f	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1249. Digeråkra 1928 hd. *cut half*	0.86	0°	-
				g	Uppsala Holm 387.	1.63	0°	22.0
				h	Visby GF C10396/313. Karls 1966 hd	1.64	270°	20.5
				i	Visby GF Läroverk 87.	1.69	0°	21.0
				j	York *SCBI 21* 1031. Sweden; acq. 1916	1.68	90°	21.0
401	Gp		+BYRHTSIGEM-OFIN	a*	Uppsala Holm 386.	1.69	0°	20.5
402	Ho	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTSIGEM-OFNIT	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 317. Birglau/ Bierzglowe 1898 hd	1.64	0°	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Beorhtsige (*cont.*)								
403	Jq	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1263. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.63	0°	–
404	Jo		+BYRHTSIGEM-OFNIT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4147.	1.69	0°	21.0
405	Jr		+BYRHTSIGEM-OFIN	a*	Lund UHM. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.69	0°	20.3
406	Ks	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTSIGEM-OFIN	a	Lund UHM 4231. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.67	270°	20.4
				b*	Stockholm SHM 16295/435/38. Djuped 1919 hd	1.65	270°	–
407	Ll	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTSIGEM-FINT	a*	Lund UHM 12035.	1.68	90°	20.4
408	Mt	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTSIGEM-OFINT	a*	Leeds CM *SCBI 21* 1032. Baron	1.67	270°	20.8
				b	London BM 1927 10-18-1. anonymous gift. *chipped*	–	90°	21.0
				c	Stockholm SHM 20879/109. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.64	90°	–
409	Mu		+BYRHTSIGEM-OFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1255. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.61	90°	–
410	Nt	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTSIGEM-OFINT	a*	Lund UHM. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.67	0°	21.0
411	Ot	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Reykjavik 305. Gaulverjabaer hd 174	1.65	90°	–
412	Pt	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Stockholm *CNS 1:2* 4/1251. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.64	0°	–
413	Qt	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 3:1* 27/873. Klockarebacken 1911 hd	1.61	0°	20.5
414	Rv	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTSIGEM-OFINT	a*	Lund UHM. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	180°	20.1
				b	Stockholm SHM 15152/12. Kvie 1914 hd	1.58	270°	–
415	Sw	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTSIGEM-OFINT	a	Stockholm *CNS 3:1* 27/874. Klockarebacken 1911 hd	1.57	270°	20.3
				b*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1250. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.64	270°	–
416	Tx	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTSIGEM-OFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1252. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.63	0°	–
417	Ux	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Stockholm *SHMCNS 1:1* 19/1281. (Visby GF Läroverk 85) Myrände 1893 hd	1.50	270°	20.0
418	Vy	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTSIGEM-OFINT	a*	Visby GF C10396/310. Karls 1966 hd	1.63	180°	20.0
				b	Poznan *SCBI* 37 48.	1.70	1800	–
419	Wz	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTSIGEM-OFINT	a*	Cambridge. Blunt.	1.57	90°	–
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 6/980. Snovalds 1918 hd	1.59	270°	–
420	Xaa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTSIGEM-OFINT	a*	Moscow no 218219	1.68	0°	–



403a 404a 405a 406b 407a 408a 409a



410a 411a 412a 413a 414a 415b 416a



417a 418a 419a 420a 421b 422a 423a



424d 425c 426b 427a 428b 429a 430a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Eadnoth								
	B = Ælfsige C, Beorhtnoth D							
421	Aa	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+EADNOÐM-OFINTO	a	London BM 1913 10-7-3. Young	–	270°	20.5
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4206.	1.69	180°	21.0
				c	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1257. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.66	270°	–
				d	Stockholm SHM 20879/112. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.70	270°	–
				e	Visby GF *CNS 1:1* 9/463. Gandarve 1952 hd	1.54	270°	–
				f	Visby GF Läroverk 90.	1.58	270°	20.3
422	Ab		+EADNOÐM-OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4205.	1.62	90°	20.2
				b	Winchester C1343 *SCBI* 42 880. Argyll 1955	1.65	270°	20.1
423	Bb	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Lund UHM 4241. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	270°	20.9
Eadsige								
	B = Wynstan J C = Beorhtræd A							
424	Aa	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆDSIGEM-OFINT	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1388. Stockholm 1856 hd	1.79	0°	20.5
				b	Lund UHM 12039. 1879 find	1.79	270°	20.7
				c	private coll. (Isle of Man). Bradda Mountain 1848 hd	–	–	–
				d*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4216.	1.71	270°	20.0
425	Ab		+ÆDSIGEM-OFINTONI	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1389. Stockholm 1854	1.60	180°	20.5
				b	Lund UHM 4242. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.68	180°	20.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4218.	1.70	270°	20.1
				d	Stockholm SHM 26697/35. Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.66	270°	–
426	Ac		+EADSIGEM-OFINT	a	Oxford *SCBI 9* 506. Bodleian Library.	1.62	0°	20.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4213.	1.66	180°	20.5
				c	*SCMB* (Apr 1977) E617.	–	–	–
427	Ad		+EADSIGEM-OFINT	a*	Visby GF C10396/314. Karls 1966 hd	1.62	0°	20.0
428	Bd	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a	Belfast. Grainger	1.55	0°	19.0
				b*	Mack *SCBI 20* 894. Argyll 1953	1.59	0°	20.0
429	Be		+EADSIGEM-OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4212.	1.63	90°	21.0
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS* 3:1:27/876. Klockarebacken 1911 hd	1.64	90°	20.0
430	Cf	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+EDSIGEM-OFINTO	a*	Lund UHM 4243. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	90°	20.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Eadsige (*cont.*)								
431	Cg		+EDSIGEM-OFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 25384/31.			
					Stale II 1954 hd	1.59	–	–
				b	Stockholm SHM 1456/18.			
					Skäggs I 1848 hd	1.60	90°	20.1
432	Ch		+EDSIGEM-OFINTO	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4217.	1.60	180°	20.8
433	Cj		+EDSIGEM-OFINT	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 318.			
					Grote	1.59	90°	–
Godman								
434	Aa	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+GODMANM-OFIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4235.	1.70	0°	20.3
Godwine								
435	Aa	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+GODFINEM-OFIN	a	Lund UHM 4244.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	0°	20.3
				b	Oxford *SCBI 9* 507.			
					Baldwin 1950;			
					fd. Sweden *c.* 1933			
					pierced, with rivet	1.90	0°	21.0
				c*	Stockholm SHM 4237/2.	1.65	0°	20.1
				d	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18/1518.			
					Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.84	0°	20.8
				e	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1258.			
					Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.74	0°	–
				f	Stockholm SHM 22468/56.			
					Bosarve 1939 hd	1.66	0°	–
				g	Stockholm SHM 26697/36.			
					Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.65	0°	–
436	Ab		+GODFINEM-OFINT	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1396.			
					Iholm 1853 hd	1.68	90°	20.5
				b	Lund UHM 4248.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	90°	20.6
				c	Lund UHM 4254.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.65	90°	20.8
				d*	Mack *SCBI 20* 895.			
					Bt Baldwin 1961	1.67	270°	20.5
				e	Oslo AC 1849.			
					Kaldal 1848 hd (58)			
					fragment	1.34	90°	20.0
				f	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18/1519.			
					Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.60	90°	20.0
437	Ac		+GODFINEM-OFINT	a	Dresden 97.	1.65	0°	20.5
				b	Lund UHM 4245.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	180°	20.1
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4238.	1.67	180°	20.8
				d	Stockholm SHM 12079/86.			
					Stige 1904 hd. *fragment*	0.82	180°	20.5
				e	Stockholm SHM 30256/321.			
					Smiss 1970/1 hd	1.64	0°	20.2
438	Bd	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+GODFINEM-OFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 8503/44.			
					Gärestad 1888 hd	1.70	180°	–



431a 432a 433a 434a 435c 436d 437c



438a 439b 440a 441a 442b 443a 444a



445a 446b 447a 448a 449a 450a 451a

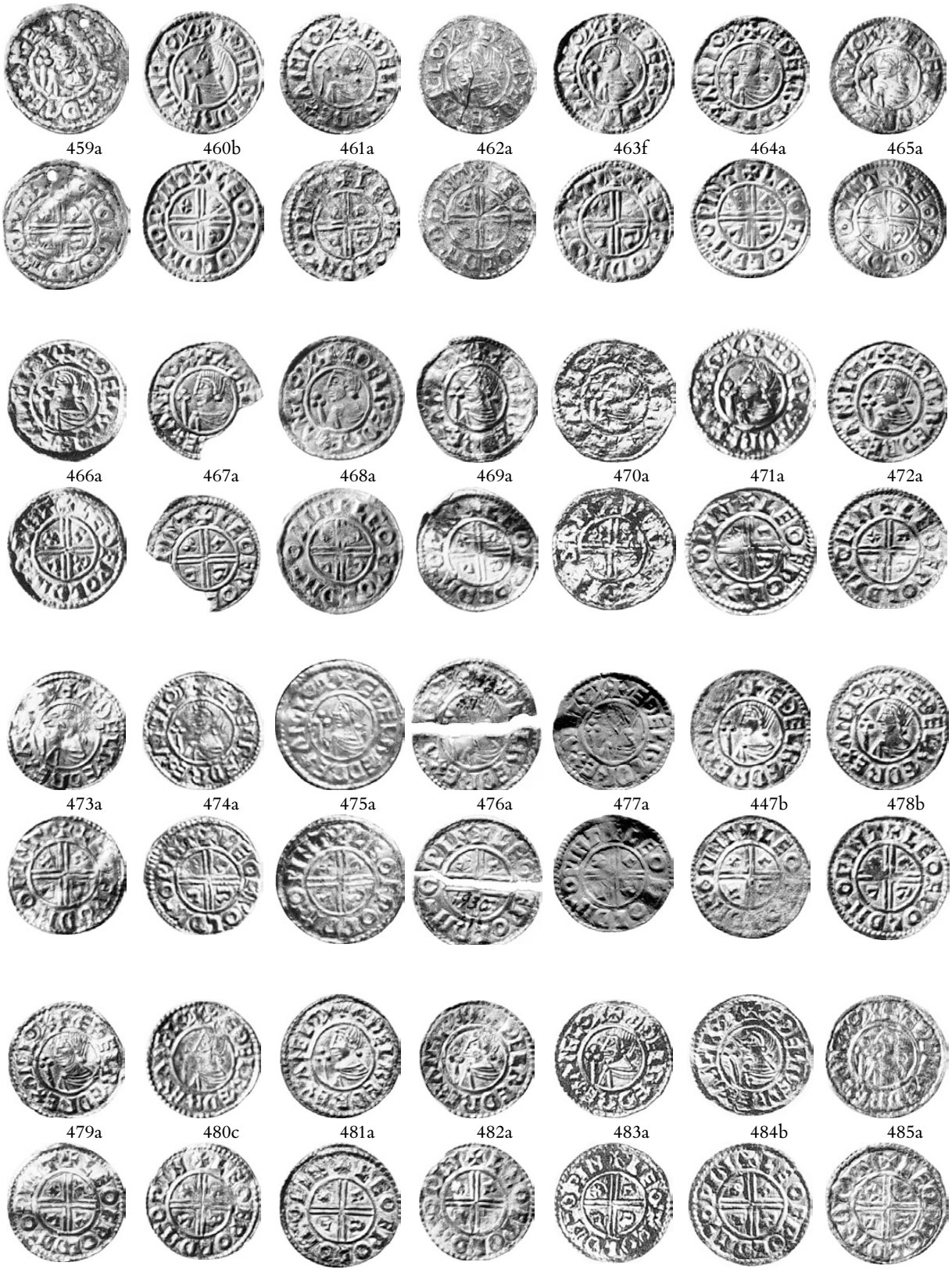


452a 453a 454a 455a 456d 457b 458a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Godwine (*cont.*)								
439	Ce	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+GODPINEM-OPINT	a	London BM 1928 5-7-46. Vogel [4716]	1.65	225°	21.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4237/1.	1.67	180°	21.0
				c	Visby GF C10396/315. Karls 1966 hd	1.66	180°	20.9
440	De	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 674. Young; Hay [305]; fd Denmark	1.63	225°	21.0
441	Ed	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+GODPINEM-OPINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4239.	1.67	180°	20.5
442	Ef		+GODPINEM-OPINT	a	Lund UHM 4249. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	180°	20.7
				b*	Uppsala Holm 397.	1.65	270°	20.5
443	Ff	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Lund UHM 4251. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.65	180°	20.0
444	Gf	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Lund UHM 12040. 1879 find	1.65	0°	20.9
445	Gg		+GDPINEM-OPIN	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1397. Iholm 1853 hd	1.60	0°	20.5
446	Hh	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+GODPINEM-OPINT	a	Lund UHM 4246. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	90°	21.0
				b*	Stockholm SHM 26697/37. Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.63	180°	–
447	Hj		+GODPINEM-OPINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 16295/438/39. Djuped 1919 hd	1.66	90°	–
448	Jk	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+GODPINEM-OPINT	a*	Uppsala Holm 396.	1.63	0°	21.0
449	Kl	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+GODPINEM-OPINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 16504/28. Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.63	270°	–
450	Lm	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+GODPINEM-OPINTO	a*	Lund UHM 4253. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.58	270°	21.0
Heahwulf								
		C = Leofweald K and Cricklade, Wulfstan (*CNS 3:4* 59/476)						
451	Aa	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+HEAPVLFM-OPINT	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1400. Munkegaard 1864 hd	1.75	180°	20.0
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 896. Argyll	1.65	180°	20.5
452	Ba	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Stockholm *CNS 1:16*/981. Snovalds 1918 hd	1.73	90°	–
453	Bb		+HEAPVLFM-OPINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4247.	1.64	90°	21.0
454	Ca	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Lund UHM 4255. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.69	180°	20.1
Herolf								
455	Aa	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+HERVLFM-OPIMT	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1259. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.74	180°	–
456	Ab		+HERVLFM-OPINT	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1401. Stockholm 1854	1.66	0°	19.4
				b	Lund UHM 12041. 1879 find	1.67	0°	20.0
				c	Oxford *SCBI 9* 508. Magdalen College	1.68	0°	19.5
				d*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4248.	1.66	0°	20.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Leofweald								
		K = Heahwulf C and Cricklade, Wulfstan (*CNS 3:4* 59/476)						
457	Aa	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOR	+LEOFFOLDM-OFIN	a	Lund UHM 12043.	1.77	0°	20.8
				b*	Stockholm *CNS 1:4* 18/1520. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.70	0°	–
				c	Stockholm SHM 20879/113. Kännungs 1934 hd	2.10	90°	–
458	Ab		+LEOFFOLDM-OFINT	a*	Lund UHM 4267. Igelösa 9124 hd	1.68	90°	20.4
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1260. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.56	0°	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Leofweald (*cont.*)								
459	Bc	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+LEOFFOLDM-OFINT	a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 138. *pierced*	2.03	0°	–
460	Cc	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a	Dresden 94.	1.70	90°	20.4
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4277.	1.66	180°	20.5
461	Cd		+LEOFFOLDM-OFINT	a*	Lund UHM 12044.	1.61	270°	20.0
462	Dc	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+LEOFFOLDM-OFINT	a*	Visby GF Läroverk 91. Bt 1895	1.67	90°	20.6
463	Ee	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+LEOFFODM-OFINT	a	Dublin NMI. Dundalk 1980 hd	1.65	–	–
				b	Elmore Jones 1971 [924].	1.79	270°	21.0
				c	Lund UHM 4266. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.65	90°	20.2
				d	Mack *SCBI 20* 897. Argyll	1.63	270°	21.0
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 4267.	1.71	270°	20.9
				f *	Stockholm KMK BEH 4268.	1.62	270°	20.4
				g	Stockholm SHM 14376/B174. Stora Bjers II 1909 hd. *fragment*	0.96	90°	–
464	Ef		+LEOFFOLDM-OFINT	a*	Doubleday [561].	1.64	0°	20.1
				b	Llantrisant. Hocking 1906 I 123	–	0°	20.3
				c	Lund UHM 4265. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.55	270°	21.1
				d	Stockholm SHM 16200/83. Sigsarve 1914 hd	–	180°	–
				e	Stockholm SHM 29976/323. Smiss 1970/1	1.68	180°	21.0
				f	Visby GF Läroverk 92.	1.63	0°	20.7
465	Eg		+LEOFFOLDM-OFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 14565/9. Amlings 1911 hd	1.66	0°	–
466	Eh		+LEOFFOLDM-OFINT	a*	York *SCBI 21* 1034. acq. 1916; fd Sweden	1.58	180°	20.5
467	Fg	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.) E/3. *fragment*	1.53	0°	20.5
468	Gk		+LEOFFOLDM-OFIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4276.	1.69	180°	21.0
469	Hj	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+LEOFFOLDM-OFIN	a*	Stockhom BEH 4257. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.65	90°	20.8
				b	Lund 156. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.68	–	21.0
470	Hl		+LEOFFOLDM-OFIN	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1412. Enner 1849 hd	1.66	90°	21.0
471	Hm		+LEOFFOLDM-OFIN	a*	Uppsala Holm 399.	1.63	270°	21.3
472	Hn		+LEOFFOLDM-OFIN	a*	Lund UHM 4258. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.62	90°	20.2
473	Je	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+LEOFFOLDM-OFINT	a*	Lund UHM 12042.	1.64	0°	20.0
474	Jg		+LEOFFOLDM-FINT	a*	Elmore Jones 1971 [923].	1.67	270°	20.5
475	Jo		+LEOFFOLDM-OFINT	a*	Cardiff NMW (52,500/1).	1.60	180°	–
476	Kk	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+LEOFFOLDM-OFIN	a*	Reykjavik 311. Gaulverjabaer hd 180. *broken*	1.62	0°	–



459a 460b 461a 462a 463f 464a 465a

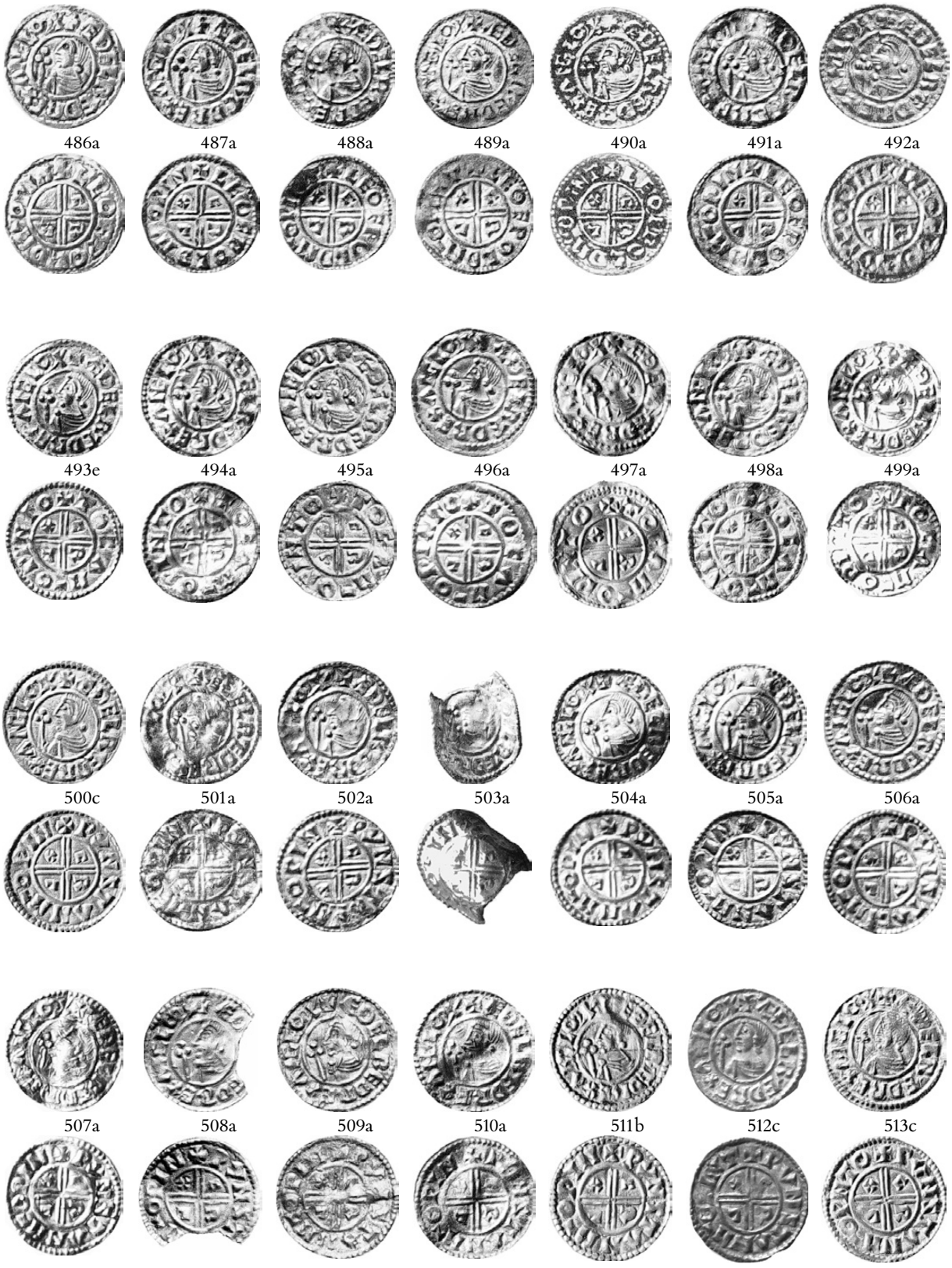
466a 467a 468a 469a 470a 471a 472a

473a 474a 475a 476a 477a 447b 478b

479a 480c 481a 482a 483a 484b 485a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Leofweald (*cont.*)								
477	Kp		+LEOFFOLDM-OFINT	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 319. Gansauge	1.66	90°	–
				b	Lund UHM 4259. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.60	270°	20.2
478	Kq		+LEOFFOLDM-OFINT	a	London *BMC* 370. fd Ireland 1843	1.54	90°	21.0
				b*	Lund UHM 4270. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.60	270°	20.9
				c	Stockholm SHM 18029/18. Helge 1926 hd	1.64	0°	–
				d	Visby GF C10396/316. Karls 1966 hd	1.56	90°	21.0
479	Kr		+LEOFFOLDM-OFINT	a*	Visby GF C10396/317. Karls 1966 hd	1.58	270°	20.9
				b	Winchester C1265 *SCBI* 42 881. Bt Spink 1920	1.52	270°	20.3
480	Ls	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOR	+LEOFFOLDM-OFIN	a	Lund UHM 4264. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.59	90°	20.1
				b	Stockholm SHM 18945/14. Lilla Haltarve 1928 hd	1.68	180°	–
				c*	Stockholm SHM 30256/322. Smiss 1970/1 hd	1.69	270°	20.3
481	Lt		+LEOFFOLDM-OFIN	a*	Lund UHM 4261. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.64	0°	20.8
482	Mt	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOR		a*	Lund UHM 4263. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.59	180°	19.9
483	Mu		+LEOFFOLDM-OFIN	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1415. Munkegaard 1864 hd	1.66	180°	20.0
484	Nv	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOR	+LEOFFOLDM-OFIN	a	Lund UHM 4264. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.69	0°	20.6
				b*	York *SCBI 21* 1033. acq. 1916; fd Sweden	1.59	90°	20.8
485	Oa	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOR	+LEOFFOLDM-OFIN	a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 137. old collection	1.61	180°	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Leofweald (*cont.*)								
486	Ow		+LEOFFOLDM-OFIN	a*	Dr Sommar.	1.66	270°	21.0
487	Ox		+LEFFOLDM-OFIN	a*	Lund UHM 4262.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.64	180°	20.1
488	Py	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+LEOFFOLDM-OFINT	a*	Lund UHM 4268.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	90°	20.0
				b	Uppsala Holm 400.	1.47	180°	20.0
489	Qy	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Lund UHM 4256.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.65	270°	20.2
490	Rz	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+LEOFFOLDM-OFINT	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1416.			
					Iholm 1853 hd	1.67	180°	20.9
491	Saa	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+LEOFFOLDM-OFIN	a*	Lund UHM 4271.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.61	180°	20.3
492	Tx	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Cracow *SCBI 37* 49.	1.65	90°	–
Toki								
493	Aa	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+TOCAM-OFINTO	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1433.			
					Holsegaard 1884 hd	1.75	270°	21.0
				b	Dresden 95.	1.65	90°	20.1
				c	Lund UHM 4277.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.67	270°	19.5
				d	Lund UHM 4273.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.64	270°	20.0
				e*	Visby GF C10396/318.			
					Karls 1966 hd	1.67	270°	20.4
494	Ab		+TOCA M-OFINTO	a*	Lund UHM 4276.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	180°	20.2
495	Ac		+TOCA M-OFINTO	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 898.			
					Argyll	1.70	270°	20.0
				b	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 115.			
					Valgamaa 6:242			
					Kuigatsi 1938 hd	1.69	–	–
496	Ad		+TOCA M-OFINTO	a*	Lund UHM 4275.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	90°	21.1
				b	Lund UHM 4274.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.64	270°	20.7
497	Ae		+TOCA M-FINTO	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-1064.			
					Morgan; Evans	1.66	180°	21.0
				b	Tallinn AM *SCBI* 51 116.			
					Kose 1982 hd (1503)	1.66	180°	–
498	Af		+TOCA M-OFINTO	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4325.	1.64	180°	20.1
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18/1521.			
					Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.65	90°	20.3
499	Ag		+TOCA M-OFINTO	a*	Stockholm SHM 18029/19.			
					Helge 1926 hd	1.64	0°	–



486a 487a 488a 489a 490a 491a 492a

493e 494a 495a 496a 497a 498a 499a

500c 501a 502a 503a 504a 505a 506a

507a 508a 509a 510a 511b 512c 513c

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Wynstan								
		J = Eadsige B						
500	Aa	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+PYNSTANM-OPIN	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1442.			
					Iholm 1853 hd	1.69	0°	20.9
				b	Lund UHM 42900.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.69	270°	20.9
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4342.	1.70		
				d	Stockholm SHM 29976/324.			
					Smiss 1970/1 hd	1.72	0°	20.4
				e	Visby GF C9994/7.			
					Stora Klintegårda 1949 hd	1.68	0°	20.8
501	Bb	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+PYNSTANM-OPIN	a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 139.			
					Nousiainen 1895 hd	1.65	270°	–
				b	Lund UHM 4284.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.78	90°	20.8
502	Bc		+PYNSTANM-OPIN	a*	Lund UHM 4282.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	90°	20.6
503	Bd		+PYNSTANM-OPIN	a*	Visby GF C9500/200.			
					Ammor. *buckled & chipped*	1.38	270°	–
504	Cd	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Lund UHM 4281.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	180°	20.0
				b	Lund UHM 4283.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	0°	20.6
				c	Stockholm SHM 30256/325.			
					Smiss 1970/1 hd	1.68	180°	20.8
				d	Turku *SCBI 25* 140.			
					Piikkiö 1949 hd	1.66	90°	–
				e	Visby GF Läroverk 94.			
					fragment	0.91	270°	20.1
505	Ce		+PYNSTANM-OPIN	a*	Lund UHM 4280.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.68	90°	20.2
506	Cf		+PYNSTANM-OPIN	a*	Lund UHM 4285.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	0°	20.8
507	Cg		+PYNSTANM-OPIN	a*	Stockholm SHM 20879/114.			
					Kännungs 1934 hd	1.62	270°	–
508	De	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Oslo AC 1866.			
					Törlå (Fiskå) l866 hd	1.36	90°	20.9
509				Dfa*	Mack *SCBI 20* 899.			
					Bt Spink 1928	1.64	270°	21.0
510	Dh		+PNNSTANM-OPIN	a*	Lund UHM 12045.			
			second letter partially erased		1879 find	1.66	270°	20.8
511	Ej	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+PYNSTANM-OPIN	a	Lockett pl 5; 2/6.			
					?Lockett [687]	–	–	–
				b*	London *BMC* 371.	1.62	90°	21.0
				c	Schleswig. List 1937 hd 56.			
					broken half	0.97	–	–
				d	Stockholm SHM 20879/115.			
					Kännungs 1934 hd	1.70	270°	–
512	Fk	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+PVNSTANM-OPINT	a	seen Baldwin.	1.63	0°	20.5
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1440.			
					Iholm 1853 hd	1.60	180°	21.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
				c*	Lund UHM 12046.			
					?Värpinge 1783 hd	1.68	180°	20.4
				d	Stockholm *CNS 1:2* 4/1262.			
					Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.68	180°	–
513	Fl		⊣ꟻVNΣTΛNM-OꟻNTO	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1441.			
					Munkegaard 1864 hd	1.66	270°	21.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4339.	1.68	0°	20.4
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4340.			
					Värpinge 1783 hd	1.67	90°	21.0
				d	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18/1522.			
					Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.62	90°	–
				e	Stockholm SHM 16504/29.			
					Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.61	270°	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Crux (*cont.*)								
Wynstan (*cont.*)								
514	Gm	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+PYNSTANM-OPIN	a*	Lund UHM 4288.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.68	270°	20.8
				b	Stockholm SHM 8503/45.			
					Gärestad 1888 hd	1.68	180°	–
				c	Stockholm SHM 20879/116.			
					Kännungs 1934 hd	1.64	90°	–
				d	Uppsala Holm 406.	1.69	270°	21.0
515	Gn		+PYNSTANM-OPIN	a*	Lund UHM 4289.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.68	90°	20.5
				b	Visby GF *CNS 1:1* 9/464.			
					Gandarve 1952 hd	1.67	90°	–
516	Ho	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+PVNSTANM-OPIN	a	seen C. J. Martin.	1.55	0°	20.0
				b	Morris 1972 [16].	1.72	75°	20.5
				c	Oslo 27/145.			
					fragment	1.08	90°	19.4
				d*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4338.	1.67	270°	20.0
				e	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.).			
					LU 38/17. *chipped*	1.46	90°	–
				f	Winchester *SCBI 42* 882.			
					Bt Spink 1920	1.69	0°	20.1
517	Hp		+PVNSTANM-OPINT	a*	Reykjavik 312.			
					Gaulverjabaer hd 181	1.66	270°	–
518	Jq	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+PVSTANM-OPINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4341.	1.67	90°	21.0
519	Kq	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a	Bergen B. 4826.			
					Nesbøen 1891 hd (10)			
					fragment & broken	0.92	90°	–
				b*	Oslo AC 1849.			
					Kaldal 1848 hd (59)	1.60	180°	20.5
520	Lr	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+PYNSTANM-OPINT	a*	Lund UHM 4286.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.62	270°	20.6
				b	Visby GF Läroverk 93.	1.67	180°	21.2
521	Ms	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+PYNSTANM-OPINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4343.	1.66	–	–
522	Mt		+PYNSTANM-OPINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 8503/46.			
					Gärestad 1888 hd	1.45	0°	–
523	Nu	+ ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+PVNSTANM-OPINT	a	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 141.			
					Nousiainen 1895 hd	1.63	180°	–
				b*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 509.			
					Parsons [162]	1.60	90°	21.0
524	Nv		+PENSTANM-OPINT	a*	Lund UHM 4287.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.64	270°	20.0
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS* 1:2:4/1261.			
					Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.60	0°	–



514a 515a 516d 517a 518a 519b 520a



521a 522a 523b 524a 525a 526a 527a



528a 529d 530b 531a 532a 533c 534a



535a 536b 537a 538a 539a 540a 541a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*

Intermediate Small Cross/Crux *mule*: BEH Cb; *BMC* iii; North 773

N.B. The die attributions continue from those in the Crux type listed above for each moneyer.

Ælfsige

525	Qcc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆLFSIGEM¯OPINT	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1330. Hildebrand 1846	1.69	270°	20.5
				b	Lund UHM 4176. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	90°	20.0
				c	Oslo Æthel II 26/41.Æthe Dronningens hd	1.59	180°	20.6
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 4055.	1.71	270°	21.0
526	Ql		+ÆLFSIGEM¯OPIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4054.	1.66	270°	21.0
527	Qdd		+ÆLFSIGEMΩOPINT	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1283. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.65	0°	19.9
			late transitional					

Ælfweald

C = Toki D

528	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ANLFFOLDM¯OPIN	a*	London BM 1928 5-7-43. Vogel [4710]	1.68	0°	21.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 14935/42. Sandtorp 1913 hd	1.46	180°	20.0
529	Cd		+ANLFFOLDM¯OPIN	a	seen Baldwin.	1.62	180°	20.8
				b	Chown 349. Bird [136]; Lockett [678a].	1.62	180°	20.5
				c	Copenhagen SCBI 7 1346. Thomsen 8982	1.64	0°	20.4
				d*	Elmore Jones 1971 [925]. Drabble [462]	1.65	90°	20.5
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 4098.	1.61	270°	20.1
				f	Stockholm SHM 20879/13. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.68	270°	–

Æthelgar

530	Kn	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ ÆÐELGARM¯OPIN	a	Berlin *SCBI 36* 334. Grote; Ciechanow 1868 hd.	1.70	90°	–
				b*	Lund UHM 12047. 1879 find	1.64	270°	20.4
				c	Bergen. Slögstad 1947 hd	1.64	90°	–
531	Kk		+ÆÐELGARM¯OPINT	a*	Lyon.	1.66	0°	20.5
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4070.	1.68	180°	21.0
532	Ko		+ÆÐELGARM¯OPINT	a*	Lund UHM 4189. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.69	90°	20.1
533	Kp		+ÆÐELGARMΩOPINT	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1337. Munkegaard 1864 hd	1.64	90°	20.2
				b	Lund UHM 4188. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.77	0°	20.0
				c*	Lund UHM 4184. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.64	90°	20.4

Beorhtmaer

534	He	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTMÆRM¯OPIN	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1368. Munkegaard 1864 hd	1.65	180°	20.1
				b	Lund UHM 4214. Igelösa 1924 hd. *buckled*	1.64	90°	19.8

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4158.	1.65	180°	20.5
				d	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 131. Räägi (Saaremaa) 26. *fragment*	1.31	–	–
535	Hh		+BYRHTM/ERM¯OF'IN	a*	Cambridge. Blunt; Taffs [77]. *chipped*	1.46	180°	–
				b	Lund UHM 4219. Igelösa 1924 hd. *buckled*	1.54	180°	20.1
536	Je	+/Æ-ÐELR/ÆDREXA\NGLOX	+BYRHTM/ERM¯IF'IN	a	Stack [513]; Doubleday [562].	1.64	180°	21.0
				b*	Mack *SCBI 20* 910; Parsons [175].	1.64	90°	21.0

Beorhtnoth

537	Sp	+/Æ-ÐELR/ÆDREXA\NGLOX	+BERHTNA\-ÐM¯OF'IN	a*	London BM 1955 12-8-3. Baldwin 1955	1.74	90°	21.0
538	Sbb		+BERHTNA\-ÐM¯OF'IN	a*	Elmore Jones 1971 [926].	1.74	270°	21.0

Beorhtsige

Z = Southampton, Godman (Karls 1966 hd)

539	Ys	+/Æ-ÐELR/ÆDREXA\NGLOX	+BYRHSIGEM¯OF'IN	a*	London BM 1960 5-1-28. Lockett [3739]; Burstal [72]	1.64	90°	21.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4148.	1.68	180°	21.0
				c	Cracow *SCBI 37* 67. Nowa Huta 1961hd. *fragment*	0.72	–	–
540	Zbb	+/Æ-ÐELR/ÆDREXA\NGLOX	+BYRHSIGEM¯OF'IN	a*	Bergen B. 98 18. Slögstad 1947 hd (28)	1.69	180°	20.7
541	Zcc		+BYRHSIIIEM¯OF'IN *die altered from Int. Small Cross* CVVX *in centre field*	a*	Liverpool *SCBI 29* 548. Nelson; Parsons [?]	1.62	90°	–
				b	Stockholm SHM 14376/14. Stora Bjers II 1909 hd	1.44	90°	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Intermediate Small Cross/Crux *mule* (*cont.*)								
Beorhtsige (*cont.*)								
542	Zs		+BYRHSIGEM⁻OFIN	a*	seen Baldwin. Arnott [134]; Glendining 14/3/73 [1]; Stryiewo Wielke 1972 hd	1.67	–	–
Beorhtweald								
543	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+BYRHTFOLDMΩOFINT	a	London BM 1896 6-9-720.	1.72	270°	21.0
		Transitional Crux		b	Reykjavik 307. Gaulverjabaer hd 176	1.68	0°	–
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4177. Näs 1704 hd	1.63	270°	20.0
Godman								
544	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+GODEMANMΩOFINT	a	Lund UHM 12048. 1879 find. *chipped*	1.59	0°	19.7
		Transitional Crux		b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4223. Undrom 1846 hd	1.61	270°	20.0
				c*	Stockholm SHM 23040/55. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.62	270°	–
Godwine								
545	Ml	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+GODFINEM⁻OFINT	a	London *BMC* 365. Hildebrand	1.66	90°	21.0
				b*	Lund UHM 4252. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	90°	20.7
				c	Stewartby. Bt Baldwin	1.67	225°	20.2
				d	Visby GF C10396/351. Karls 1966 hd	1.65	90°	20.5
				e	St Petersburg *SCBI 50* 585. Old coll. Inv. 93,328 *pierced*	1.66	900	–
546	Mn		+GODFINEM⁻OFINT	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1398. Thomsen 8998	1.67	90°	20.2
			altered from Inter. Small Cross	b*	Lund UHM 4250. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.65	0°	20.5
				c	Stewartby. Argyll; Parsons [?]; ?Danish find. *pierced*	1.68	90°	20.2
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 4241/1.	1.65	0°	20.4
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 4241/2.	1.71	270°	20.9
				f	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). J/11. *chipped*	1.46	0°	–
Leofweald								
547	Ub	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+LEOFFOLDM⁻OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4278.	1.65	0°	20.4
				b	Visby GF C10396/352. Karls 1966 hd. *buckled*	1.59	270°	20.5
548	Uj		+LEOFFOLDM⁻OFIN	a*	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 133. Kunda 1894 hd (692)	1.65	–	–
549	Ul		+LEOFFODM⁻OFIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4269.	1.68	270°	20.8
				b	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 132. Vaabina 1936 hd 44	1.66	0°	20.5



542a 543c 544c 545b 546b 547a 548a



549a 550a 551b 552b 553b 554a 555a



556a 557a 558a 559a 560a 561a 562b



563b 564d 565j 566d 567b 568h 569a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Intermediate Small Cross/Crux *mule* (*cont.*)								
Leofwald (*cont.*)								
550	Un		+LEOFFOLDM¯OFIN	a*	Harris.	1.65	90°	–
Toki								
		D = Ælfweald C						
551	Bh	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+TOLAM¯OFINT	a	London BM 1955 12-8-4.			
					Bt Baldwin	1.62	0°	20.5
				b*	Lund UHM 4278.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.64	270°	20.1
				c	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.).			
					S/29	1.62	180°	–
552	Bj		+TOLAM¯OFINT	a	seen Baldwin.	1.61	90°	20.1
				b*	seen Baldwin.			
					Glendining 21/9/83 [64];			
					Argyll	1.58	0°	20.5
553	Bk		+TOLAM¯ΘFINT	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1434.			
					Iholm 1853 hd	1.65	0°	21.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4326.			
					Näs 1704 hd	1.68	180°	20.5
554	Ck	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 911.			
					Bt Baldwin 1956	1.64	180°	21.0
				b	private coll. (Sweden).			
					SNC October 1981 [7247]	–	–	–
555	Dl	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+TOLAMΩOF·INT	a*	Stockholm SHM 12079/128a.			
					Stige 1904 hd	1.61	90°	–
Wynstan								
556	Oh	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+FINNSTANM¯OFIN	a*	London *BMC* 366.			
					Samuel	1.67	180°	21.0
Transitional Crux								
N.B. Again, the die attributions follow on from those in the previous two types.								
Beorhtmaer								
557	Kl	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTMÆRMΩOFINT	a*	Lund UHM 4211.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.65	180°	20.0
				b	Oslo Æthel II 285.			
					Schwach.	1.58	0°	19.4
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4159.	1.65	0°	20.0
				d	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.).	1.44	–	–
				e	Winchester *SCBI 42* 885.			
					Elmore Jones 1971 [927];			
					Drabble [462]	1.67	180°	20.0
558	Lm	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTMÆRMΩOFINT	a*	Stewartby.			
					Bt Baldwin; ?Elmore Jones	1.65	0°	20.0
Beorhtnoth								
559	Tcc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTNOÐMΩOFINT	a*	London BM 1935 11-17-497.			
					Barnett	1.69	180°	20.0
				b	Lund UHM 4201.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd. *bent*	1.66	0°	20.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4168.			
					cracked	1.66	180°	19.9

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Beorhtsige								
560	AAdd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHSIGEMΩOPINT	a*	Lyon. Bt Baldwin 2001.	1.62	180°	20.0
				b	Lund UHM 4235. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.67	0°	19.8
				c	Stockholm SHM 20879/14. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.62	180°	–
				d	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). O/24. *fragment*	0.96	270°	–
561	AAee		+BYRHSIGEMΩOPINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4146.	1.63	0°	20.0
Godwine								
562	No	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+GODPINEMΩOPINT	a	Lund UHM 4247. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.63	180°	19.8
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4240.	1.67	270°	20.0
				c	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 129. Vaabina 1936 hd 43	1.63	90°	19.5
Wulfnoth								
563	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+PVLFNO·ÐMΩOPINT	a	Lund UHM 4279. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	90°	19.2
				b*	Tallinn AM *SCBI* 51 130. Kose 1982 hd (1505)	1.48	90°	–
Long Cross: BEH D, *BMC* iva, North 774								
Ælfsige								
564	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+·ÆLFSIGEM·O·PINT	a	seen Baldwin. *dished & pierced*	1.58	225°	19.7
				b	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 345. Ignatius	1.69	180°	20.0
				c	Lund UHM 4292. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.74	0°	19.8
				d*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4060.	1.81	0°	20.0
				e	Stockholm SHM 20879/421. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.70	180°	–
				f	Stockholm SHM 26697/179. Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.70	180°	–
				g	Visby GF C10396/517. Karls 1966 hd. *buckled*	1.71	270°	19.8
565	Ab		+ÆLFSIGEM·Ω·OPINT	a	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 343. Hattula 1950 hd	1.69	270°	19.0
				b	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 344. fd nr Tammisaari *chipped & pierced*	1.33	90°	19.0
				c	London BM 1912 12-11-4. Young	1.67	180°	20.0
				d	Lund UHM 12049.	1.73	270°	20.1
				e	Lund UHM 4293. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	180°	19.8
				f	Mack *SCBI 20* 962. Bt Baldwin 1963	1.68	270°	20.0
				g	Stamford *SCBI 27* 1727. Denning	1.76	90°	20.0
				h	Stockholm KMK BEH 4059.	1.69	270°	20.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Ælfsige (*cont.*)								
				j*	Stockholm *CNS 1:4* 18/1668. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.64	180°	19.5
				k	Stockholm SHM 11619/17. Garda II 1902 hd	1.64	180°	20.0
				l	Stockholm SHM 20879/422. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.66	270°	–
				m	Stockholm SHM 26697/178. Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.72	90°	–
				n	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no). LU/38/28. *chipped rim*	1.28	0°	–
				p	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 286. Vaabina 1936 hd 97	1.73	270°	20.0
				q	Visby GF C10396/516. Karls 1966 hd	1.70	270°	20.0
				r	Stockholm *CNS 1:1* 19/1373. Visby GF Läroverk 191 Myrände A 1893 hd	1.68	270°	20.0
566	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO·		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1331. Iholm 1853 hd	1.70	180°	19.4
				b	Lund UHM 4291. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.67	90°	19.9
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4058. *pierced*	1.69	270°	20.0
				d*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 942	–	270°	19.0
Ælfweald								
		A = London, Eadric (La Baume 1958, 316) B = London, Eadric (Lilla Klintagårda 1876 hd)						
567	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+ÆLFPOLDM·OPINT	a	seen Baldwin.	1.67	0°	19.3
				b*	Birmingham *SCBI 17* 262. Lockett [710]	1.69	0°	20.5
				c	Lund UHM 4298. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.72	90°	19.8
				d	Lund UHM 12051.	1.72	0°	20.0
				e	Lund UHM 4299. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.71	0°	20.0
				f	Lund UHM 4300. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.71	0°	20.0
				g	Poland 72 (not in *SCBI 37*). *5 suspension loops*	–	–	–
				h	Stockholm KMK BEH 4100.	1.75	270°	20.0
				j	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 19/1374. Myrände A 1893 hd. *cut half*	0.82	270°	20.5
				k	Stockholm SHM 21613/91. Kviende 1936 hd	1.74	0°	–
				l	Stockholm SHM 26697/185. Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.66	270°	–
568	Ab		+ÆLFPOLDMΩOPINT	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1348. Enner 1849 hd	1.70	180°	20.0
				b	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 347. Hattula 1950 hd	1.73	0°	19.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
				c	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 346. Nousiainen 1895 hd	1.71	90°	20.0
				d	Mack *SCBI 20* 963. Bt Spink 1928	1.70	180°	20.0
				e	Stavanger. S4398. Jøsang 1923 hd (91)	1.67	180°	20.0
				f	Stockholm KMK BEH 4101.	1.70	0°	20.5
				g	Stockholm SHM 20879/425. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.74	90°	–
				h*	Stockholm SHM 20879/426. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.74	0°	–
				j	Stockholm SHM 20879/439. Kännungs 1934 hd. *cut half*	0.88	90°	–
				k	Visby GF C10396/519. Karls 1966 hd	1.70	0°	19.8
				l	Winchester *SCBI 42* 943. Argyll 1955	1.58	180°	19.2
569	Ac		+ΛLFΓΘLDM·ΘΓINT	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1347. Thomsen 8983	1.71	270°	20.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Ælfweald (*cont.*)								
570	Ad		+ÆLFƑOLDM·Ω·OƑINT	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-1134. Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.72	0°	20.0
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18/1670. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.67	0°	20.2
571	Bd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXÆNGL·		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4099.	1.68	90°	20.0
Æthelgar								
		A = Chichester, Cyn(n)a (BEH 272) and Wallingford, Æthelgar (Helge 1926 hd)						
572	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXÆNGLO	+ÆÐELGÆRM·OƑINT	a	Bergen. B4826. Nesböen 1891 hd (32)	1.67	180°	19.8
				b	Bergen. B4826. Nesböen 1891 hd (33)	1.46	90°	20.0
				c	Bergen B4826. Nesböen 1891 hd (34) *fragment*	1.17	270°	20.2
				d	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1338. Stolpehuse 1837 hd	1.74	0°	20.5
				e	London *BMC* 372. Evans 1886	1.73	90°	20.8
				f	Lund UHM 12050.	1.74	90°	20.1
				g	Lund UHM 4294. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.76	270°	20.0
				h	Mack *SCBI 20* 961. Bt Spink 1928	1.68	0°	20.5
				j*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4072.	1.74	270°	20.0
				k	Visby GF *CNS 1:3* 34/605. C8914/69 Hemängen C 1938 hd	1.71	180°	20.0
				l	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18/1669. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.68	0°	20.4
				m	Stockholm SHM 14955/27. Frigsarve 1913 hd	1.74	90°	–
				n	Stockholm SHM 18287/46. Stora Haglunda 1927 hd	1.76	90°	–
				p	Stockholm SHM 20879/424. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.74	180°	–
				q	Stockholm SHM 21613/90. Kviende 1936 hd. *buckled*	1.74	0°	–
				r	Stockholm SHM 23040/168. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.72	90°	–
				s	Stockholm SHM 23695/14. Rossvik 1946 hd	1.76	0°	–
				t	Visby GF C10396/518. Karls 1966 hd. *bent*	1.70	270°	19.1
				u	Riga VRVM *SCBI 45* 39. *bronze loop & worn smooth*	1.35	270°	–
573	Ab		+·ÆÐELGÆRM·OƑINT	a	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 709. Duncanson	1.70	180°	20.0
				b*	Dresden.	1.64	180°	20.2
				c	Visby GF C8199/8. Koparve 1923 hd. *cut half*	0.81	180°	20.0



570a 571a 572j 573b 574e 575c 576a

577b 578f 579r 580f 581e 582b 583c



584b 585a 586h 587a 588l 589b 590e



591b 592a 593a 594a 595a 596c 597a



No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Ælthelgar (*cont.*)								
574	Bc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+ÆÐELGARMOFINT	a	Birmingham. Loan coll. FL 40; bt Seaby 1942; Glendining 1932 [?]	1.72	0°	19.8
				b	Doubleday [563]; Lawrence [258].	1.70	0°	20.0
				c	Lund UHM 4295. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.68	0°	19.9
				d	Lund UHM 4296. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.67	0°	19.9
				e*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4073.	1.73	180°	19.8
				f	Stockholm SHM 5247/72. Burge II 1972 hd	1.71	270°	19.9
				g	Stockholm SHM 14565/33. Amlings 1911 hd	1.70	0°	–
				h	Stockholm SHM 21613/89. Kviende 1936 hd	1.72	0°	–
				j	Visby GF Läroverk 192.	1.70	180°	20.1
575	Bd		+ÆÐELGARMΩOFINT	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1339. Enner 1849 hd	1.73	270°	19.3
				b	Lund UHM 4297. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.67	0°	19.2
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4074.	1.70	0°	19.5
				d	Stockholm SHM 15152/46. Kvie 1914 hd	1.67	180°	–
				e	Stockholm SHM 20879/423. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.70	0°	–
576	Be		+ÆÐELGARMΩOFIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4071.	1.66	0°	20.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 23040/167. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.70	180°	–
Beorhtmær								
577	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTMÆRMOFINT	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1369. Thomsen 8989	1.76	0°	19.0
				b*	Lund UHM 4305. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.80	270°	19.6
				c	Lund UHM 4306. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.76	270°	19.0
				d	Oslo. Æthel .II 290.	1.67	90°	19.1
				e	Dr Sommar. Lindesberg Museum	1.71	0°	19.0
				f	Stockholm KMK BEH 4161.	1.78	180°	19.0
				g	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1301. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.90	90°	19.3
				h	Stockholm SHM 18029/57. Helge 1926 hd	1.72	0°	–
				j	Stockholm SHM 19635, 19749/40. Hägdarve 1931 hd	1.62	180°	–
				k	Stockholm SHM 25384/108. Stale II 1954 hd	1.82	0°	19.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Beorhtmær (*cont.*)								
578	Ab		+BYRHTMÆRM·Ω·OF IN	a	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 349.			
					Hattula 1950 hd	1.76	180°	21.0
				b	London BM 1928 5-7-44.			
					Vogel [4713]	1.72	180°	19.8
				c	Lund UHM 12052.	1.68	180°	19.0
				d	Lund UHM 4304.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.69	90°	19.0
				e	Mack *SCBI 20* 964.			
					Bt Spink 1928	1.76	270°	19.5
				f *	Stockholm KMK BEH 4160/1.	1.77	270°	19.1
				g	Stockholm KMK BEH 4160/2.			
					suspension loop and ring	2.46	180°	19.5
				h	Stockholm SHM 14379/43.			
					Barshaga 1911 hd	1.74	270°	–
				j	Stockholm SHM 14935/98.			
					Sandtorp 1913 hd	1.56	180°	–
				k	Stockholm SHM 14935/99.			
					Sandtorp 1913 hd	1.44	180°	–
				l	Stockholm SHM 16200/144.			
					Sigsarve 1918 hd. *pierced*	*1.74*	*270°*	–
				m	Stockholm SHM 16200/148.			
					Sigsarve 1918 hd. *cut half*	0.86	180°	–
				n	Stockholm SHM 17747/21.			
					Gannarve I 1924 hd	1.72	180°	–
				p	Stockholm SHM 18029/59.			
					Helge 1926 hd. *cut half*	0.94	0°	–
				q	Stockholm SHM 21613/92.			
					Kviende 1936 hd	1.75	180°	–
				r	Stockholm SHM 26697/191.			
					Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.65	180°	–
				s	Stockholm SHM DNR 492/77.			
					Thuleparken 1977 hd	1.75	180°	18.3
				t	Uppsala Holm 389.			
					Thuleparken 1977 hd	1.69	270°	19.5
				u	Winchester *SCBI 42* 947.			
					Bt Spink 1972;			
					Elmore Jones 1971 [928]	1.74	180°	19.0
Beorhtnoth								
579	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOR	+BYRHTNOÐM·ΩOF IN	a	Berlin *SCBI 36* 456.			
					Friedlaender [190];			
					Althöfchen/Starydworek 1872 hd.	1.71	270°	–
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1372.			
					Stockholm 1854	1.74	270°	19.9
				c	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 867.			
					Hunter 582	1.50	270°	19.3
				d	London *BMC* 375.			
					Sewening	1.72	90°	20.0
				e	Lund UHM 4302.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.73	180°	19.2
				f	Lund UHM 4301.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.68	90°	19.6

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Specimen	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
				g	Stockholm KMK BEH 4169.	1.68	270°	20.0
				h	Stockholm *CNS 1:3* 34/607. Visby GF C8914/71; Hemängen C 1938 hd. *bent*	1.71	0°	19.9
				j	Stockholm *CNS 1:4* 18/1671. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.72	270°	19.3
				k	Stockholm SHM 14935/100. Sandtorp 1913 hd	1.60	90°	–
				l	Stockholm SHM 20879/433. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.76	0°	–
				m	Stockholm SHM 20879/431. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.76	270°	–
				n	Stockholm SHM 20879/430. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.72	90°	–
				p	Stockholm SHM 22468/104. Bosarve 1939 hd	1.76	270°	–
				q	Stockholm SHM 23228/91. Botarve 1943 hd	1.76	0°	–
				r*	Stockholm SHM 25384/109. Stale II 1954 hd	1.70	90°	19.5
				s	Stockholm SHM 26697/187. Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.72	0°	–
				t	Visby GF Läroverk 193.	1.75	90°	20.0
580	Ab		+BYRHTNÐM·OFINT	a	Lund UHM 4303. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	0°	20.0
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 965. Bt Spink 1928	1.75	0°	20.3
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4170.	1.75	0°	20.0
				d	Visby GF *CNS 1:1* 9/490. C9851/41; Gandarve 1952 hd	1.72	180°	–
				e	Stockholm SHM 15676,16395/26. Tystebols I 1916 hd	1.67	0°	20.0
				f *	Stockholm SHM 20879/432. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.72	0°	–
				g	Stockholm SHM 23040/170. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.76	0°	–
				h	Stockholm SHM 26697/188. Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.74	90°	–
				j	Trondheim T16978. Trondheim 287; Vitsø 1842 hd	1.65	0°	19.9

Beorhtsige

B = Chichester, Cyn(n)a (*SCBI 50* 649; BEH 271)
C = Chichester, Cyn(n)a (BEH 272A; *SCBI* 7 102; *SCBI 36* 347)

581	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHSIGEMΩOFINT	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1365. Tyskegaard 1876 hd	1.72	0°	19.8
				b	Lund UHM 4313. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.77	0°	19.5
				c	Mackay	1.73	180°	20.0
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 4150.	1.74	270°	19.8
				e*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 4/1300. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.72	270°	19.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Beorhtsige (*cont.*)								
				f	Stockholm SHM 5247/72. Burge II 1972 hd	1.69	180°	20.1
				g	Stockholm SHM 14376/40. Stora Bjers II 1909 hd	1.78	0°	–
				h	Stockholm SHM 14935/101. Sandtorp 1913 hd	1.64	0°	–
				j	Stockholm SHM 18029/58. Helge 1926 hd. *cut half*	0.82	0°	–
				k	Stockholm SHM 20879/429. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.72	270°	–
				l	Stockholm SHM 20879/440. Kännungs 1934 hd *cut quarter*	0.42	270°	–
				m	Stockholm SHM 25384/107. Stale II 1954 hd. *bent*	1.71	180°	19.5
				n	Stockholm SHM 26697/182. Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.72	0°	–
				p	Winchester *SCBI 42* 946. Parsons [170]	1.71	90°	19.3
582	Ab		ᚼBYRHSIGEM·OFNT	a	Helsinki *SCBI* 25 348. old collection	1.70	270°	20.0
				b*	London BM 1896 6-9-14-26. Montagu 1896 [26]	1.72	180°	20.5
				c	Lund UHM 4310. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.71	180°	19.9
				d	Stamford *SCBI 27* 1728. Denning 1943 hd	1.75	105°	20.3
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 4151.	1.78	180°	19.8
				f	Stockholm SHM 15152/48. Kvie 1914 hd. *buckled*	1.67	270°	–
				g	Stockholm SHM 19577/1. Smiss 1930 hd	1.74	180°	19.0
				h	Stockholm SHM 20879/427. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.76	180°	–
				j	Stockholm SHM 26697/183. Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.76	0°	–
				k	Stockholm SHM 26697/184. Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.71	90°	–
				l	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.).	1.74	270°	–
				m	Taunton *SCBI 24* 558. Buller; fd North Curry churchyard *chipped*	1.55	90°	19.0
583	Ac		ᚼBYRHSIGEMΩOFIN	a	seen Baldwin.	1.68	270°	20.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1364. Kelstrup 1859 hd	1.71	90°	19.4
				c*	London *BMC* 373. Russian find 1850	1.75	180°	20.0
				d	Lund UHM 4309. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.76	0°	19.9
				e	Lund UHM 4312. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.75	90°	19.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
				f	Lund UHM 4307.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.72	0°	19.5
				g	Mack *SCBI 20* 967.			
					Bt Baldwin 1963	1.68	270°	20.0
				h	Oxford *SCBI 9* 587.			
					Evans 1941	1.68	315°	19.5
				j	Schleswig.			
					List 1937 hd 586.	1.75	–	–
				k	Stockholm KMK BEH 4149.	1.69	270°	19.8
				l	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 2/348.			
					Ösarve 1897 hd. *cut half*	0.72	90°	19.3
				m	Visby GF *CNS 1:3* 34/606. C8914/170			
					Hemängen C 1938 hd	1.71	0°	19.8
				n	Stockholm 14935/102.			
					Sandtorp 1913 hd	1.28	0°	–
				p	Stockholm SHM 15676, 16395/27.			
					Tystebols I 1916 hd	1.70	270°	20.0
				q	Stockholm SHM 17747/22.			
					Gannarve I 1924 hd	1.70	270°	–
				r	Stockholm SHM 20879/428.			
					Kännungs 1934 hd	1.76	0°	–
				s	Stockholm SHM 23040/169.			
					Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.70	270°	–
				t	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.).			
					LU 38/29	1.72	270°	–
				u	Winchester *SCBI 42* 945.			
					Baldwin 1927	1.73	270°	19.8
				v	Stockholm SHM 26697/181.			
					Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.72	0°	–
584	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL	+BYRHTSIGEM·OFINT	a	Berlin *SCBI 36* 454. Friedländer 1861;			
					Frankfurt 1840 hd	1.76	270°	–
				b*	Lund UHM 4311.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.73	270°	19.8
				c	Lund UHM 4308.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	90°	20.0
				d	Reykjavik 306. Gaulverjabaer hd 175			
					coin missing from museum	1.73	270°	–
				e	Stockholm SHM 26697/185.			
					Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.68	180°	–
585	Cd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·	+BYRHTSIGEM·OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4152.	1.64	180°	20.3

Beorhtweald

586	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+BYRHTFOLDMΩOFINT	a	Copenhagen SCBI *7* 1375.			
					Holsegaard 1884 hd	1.75	180°	19.9
				b	Lund UHM 4315.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	90°	19.1
				c	Mack *SCBI 20* 966.			
					Bt Spink 1928	1.74	180°	20.0
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 4178/2.	1.69	180°	19.8
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 4178/1.	1.77	180°	20.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Beorhtweald (*cont.*)								
				f	Visby GF *CNS 1:3* 34/608. C8914/72			
					Hemängen C 1938 hd	1.73	180°	19.0
				g	Stockholm SHM 15152/47.			
					Kvie 1914 hd	1.65	180°	–
				h*	Stockholm SHM 21613/93.			
					Kviende 1936 hd	1.68	180°	–
				j	Stockholm SHM 26697/189.			
					Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.74	180°	–
				k	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.).			
					G/45. *cut half*	0.91	180°	–
				l	Stockholm SHM (no inv.no.).	1.79	180°	19.0
				m	Uppsala Holm 409.			
					fragment	0.86	180°	18.5
				n	Winchester *SCBI 42* 944.			
					Bt 1920. *coin now missing*	–	180°	19.0
587	Ab		+BYRHTFOLDM·OFINT	a*	Birmingham *SCBI 17* 263.			
					Lockett [710]	1.75	270°	19.5
				b	Copenhagen SCBI *7* 1376.			
					Tørring 1830 hd	1.75	90°	19.5
				c	London *BMC* 376.			
					Hildebrand	1.72	270°	20.0
				d	Lund UHM 4314.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.76	270°	19.1
				e	Dr Pärn.			
					Viljandi (Fellin)/Estland	1.79	335°	19.8
				f	Reykjavik 308.			
					Gaulverjabaer hd 177	1.76	0°	–
				g	Stockholm KMK BEH 4179.	1.77	270°	20.0
				h	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18/1672.			
					Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.73	270°	20.0
				j	Stockholm SHM 16200/145.			
					Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.76	270°	–
				k	Stockholm SHM 19635, 19749/41.			
					Hägdarve 1931 hd	1.64	270°	–
				l	Stockholm SHM 26697/190.			
					Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.70	270°	–
				m	Visby GF Läroverk 194.	1.77	270°	20.0
Godman								
		C = Chichester, Æthelhelm (BEH 265) and Southampton, Æthelnoth (*SCBI 50* 898 and BEH 4228)						
588	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL	+GODEMANMOFINT	a	Copenhagen SCBI *7* 1390.			
					Bondegaard 1855 hd	1.73	90°	19.0
				b	Doubleday [563].	1.72	285°	20.0
				c	London *BMC* 377.			
					Russian find 1850	1.75	90°	20.5
				d	London BM 1915 5-7-1135.			
					Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.68	105°	20.0
				e	Lund UHM 4324.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.95	90°	19.4

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
				f	Lund UHM 4319. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.74	180°	20.0
				g	Lund UHM 4317. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.73	120°	20.1
				h	Lund UHM 4316. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.73	90°	20.0
				j	Mack *SCBI 20* 968. Bt Spink 1928	1.68	180°	20.5
				k	Reykjavik 309. Gaulverjabaer hd 178	1.72	270°	–
				l*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4224.	1.72	90°	20.0
				m	Stockholm SHM 20879/435. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.76	270°	–
				n	Stockholm SHM DNR 492/77. Thuleparken 1977 hd. *Bent*	1.75	90°	19.9
				p	Visby GF C9708/6. Stora Bjers III 1949 hd *cut half; chipped*	0.80	180°	19.5
				q	Visby GF C10396/520. Karls 1966 hd	1.70	180°	19.8
589	Ab		ᚼᛐᚩᛞᛖᛗᛦᚿᚿᛗ·ᚩᚠᛁᚿᛏ	a	Bergen B5307. Hårr 1894 hd (36)	1.62	270°	19.4
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4227.	1.68	90°	20.0
				c	Stockholm SHM 11300/42. Mannegårda II 1900 hd *buckled*	1.69	180°	20.0
				d	Stockholm SHM 23040/171. Hallsarve 1942 hd *suspension loop*	1.96	90°	–
				e	Stockholm SHM (no inv.no.).	1.48	180°	–
590	Ac		ᚼᛐᚩᛞᛖᛗᛦᚿᚿᛗᚩᚠᛁᚿᛏ	a	Bergen B5307. Hårr 1894 hd (37). *cut half*	0.86	0°	20.0
				b	Berlin *SCBI 36* 457. Von Lilienstern	1.72	180°	–
				c	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1391. Haagerup 1943 hd	1.72	270°	19.5
				d	Lund UHM 4318. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.74	90°	17.0
				e*	Lund UHM 4320. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.73	270°	19.6
				f	Lund UHM 4321. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.70	180°	20.0
				g	Lund UHM 4322. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.67	0°	19.9
				h	Lund UHM 4323. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.66	0°	20.0
				j	Stockholm KMK BEH 4225/1.	1.78	0°	20.0
				k	Stockholm KMK BEH 4225/2.	1.74	270°	19.8
				l	Visby GF *CNS 1:1* 19 1376. Läroverk 195; Myrände A 1893 hd	1.67	270°	19.6
				m	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18/1673. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.78	270°	19.8

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Specimen	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Godman (*cont.*)								
				n	Stockholm SHM 14935/103. Sandtorp 1913 hd. *fragment*	1.03	270°	–
				p	Stockholm SHM 20879/434. Kännungs 1934 hd	–	0°	–
				q	Stockholm SHM 21613/94. Kviende 1936 hd	1.74	270°	–
				r	Stockholm SHM 22468/105. Bosarve 1939 hd	1.70	0°	–
				s	Uppsala Holm 394.	1.77	270°	20.5
				t	Visby GF C9708/5. Stora Bjers III 1949 hd	1.69	90°	19.8
				u	Visby GF Läroverk 194.	1.71	0°	20.0
				v	Visby GF Läroverk 196.	1.74	270°	19.9
591	Ad		+GODEMANMΩOFINT	a	Becker. Bt Stockholm	1.74	270°	–
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4226.	1.71	90°	20.0
				c	Stockholm *CNS 1:1* 19/1375. Myrände B 1893 hd *chipped edge*	1.52	0°	20.0
				d	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 287. Olustvere 1978 hd	1.70	180°	–
592	Bc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+GODEMANMΩOFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18/1674. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.70	180°	19.1
593	Bd		+GODEMANMΩOFINT	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1392. Ex Naumann 1847	1.70	90°	19.9
594	Cb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+GODEMANM·OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4228.	1.74	90°	20.0
595	Dd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX		a*	Stockholm *CNS 1:3* 34/609. Visby GF C8914/73 Hemängen C 1938 hd. *bent*	1.74	180°	19.2
				b	Stockholm SHM 12079/176. Stige 1904 hd. *cut half*	0.80	270°	19.3
Godwine								
	A = Southampton, Æthelnoth (*SCBI 50* 897) and London, Æthelweard and Godman (see *SCBI 50* 897 note)							
	C = Wallingford, Leofwine (La Baume 1958, 578/9)							
596	Aa	+·ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+GODFINEM·OFINT	a	Belfast. O'Connor	–	–	–
				b	Birmingham *SCBI 17* 264. Lockett [710]	1.78	180°	20.0
				c*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1399. Iholm 1853 hd	1.81	270°	19.9
				d	Lund UHM 4327. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.74	270°	20.0
				e	Lund UHM 4326. Igelösa 1924 hd	1.71	180°	20.0
				f	Mack *SCBI 20* 969. Bt Baldwin 1963	1.71	180°	20.0
				g	Stockholm *CNS 1:2* 4/1302. Digeråkra 1928 hd	1.70	0°	20.0
				h	Stockholm SHM 16200/147. Sigsarve 1918 hd	–	90°	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
				j	Visby GF Läroverk 198.	1.74	270°	20.0
				k	Stockholm KMK BEH 4243	1.74	–	-
				l	Stockholm SHM DNR 44/80. Koparve 1952 hd	1.67	270°	20.0
597	Ab		+GODPINEM·OPINT	a*	London *BMC* 378.	1.72	90°	20.0
				b	Dr Sommar.	1.67	90°	19.6
				c	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18/1675. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd *suspension loop*	1.72	90°	19.8
				d	Stockholm SHM 14487/5. Stora Bjers II 1909 hd	1.71	180°	–
				e	Stockholm SHM 14935/104. Sandtorp 1913 hd	1.62	0°	–
				f	Stockholm SHM 14935/105. Sandtorp 1913 hd	1.62	270°	–
				g	Stockholm SHM 16200/146. Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.74	0°	–
				h	Stockholm SHM 21613/95. Kviende 1936 hd	1.72	270°	–
				j	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). 'ur järnålders magasinet' *clipped; suspension loop*	1.36	180°	18.0
				k	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). D/33	1.31	0°	–
				l	Visby GF C10396/522. Karls 1966 hd	1.67	0°	19.9
				m	Winchester *SCBI 42* 948. ?bt 1920	1.69	180°	20.2

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Godwine (*cont.*)								
598	Ac1		+GODPINEMΩOPINT	a*	Lund UHM 4325.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.72	180°	19.7
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 2/349.			
					Ösarve 1897 hd. *fragment*	0.92	180°	19.5
				c	Visby GF C10396/521.			
					Karls 1966 hd	1.63	270°	20.0
599	Ac2		+GODPINEMΩOPINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4242.	1.74	180°	19.8
				b	Stockholm SHM 8503/95.			
					Gärestad 1888 hd	1.72	270°	–
600	Bc[1]	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGLOX	+GODPINEMΩOPINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4244.	1.71	270°	19.9
600A	Ca	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL		a*	St Petersburg *SCBI 50* 940			
					Lodeinoe Pole (III) 1949 hd	1.31	0°	–
Leofweald								
		A = Cricklade, Æthelwine (Elmore Jones [224]; BEH 335)						
		B = Canterbury, Eadwold (La Baume 1958, 93); and Canterbury, Leofstan (BEH 225)						
		C = Exeter, Wulfsige (La Baume 1958, 152)						
601	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOX	+LEOFFOLDM·OPINT	a	Lund UHM 4328.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.78	90°	19.9
				b	Lund UHM 4329.			
					Igelösa 1924 hd	1.65	0°	20.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4281.	1.70	270°	20.0
				d	Visby GF *CNS 1:1* 9/491.			
					Gandarve 1952 hd	1.79	90°	–
				e	Stockholm SHM 14565/34.			
					Amlings 1911 hd	1.72	0°	–
				f	Stockholm SHM 14935/107.			
					Sandtorp 1913 hd	1.54	0°	–
				g	Stockholm SHM 20879/437.			
					Kännungs 1934 hd	1.68	180°	–
				h	Stockholm SHM 23040/172.			
					Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.76	270°	–
				j	Stockholm SHM 23228/92.			
					Botarve 1943 hd	1.74	180°	–
				k	Stockholm SHM 26697/189.			
					Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.75	0°	–
				l	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.).			
					0/77	1.74	0°	20.5
602	Ab		+LEOFFOLDMΩOPINT	a	Dr Sommar.			
					Lindesberg Museum	1.70	0°	19.8
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4280/1.	1.73	90°	19.9
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4280/2.			
					Stige 1904 hd	1.74	90°	20.1
				d	Stockholm SHM 11300/43.			
					Mannegårda 1900 hd	1.68	90°	20.0
				e	Stockholm SHM 20879/436.			
					Kännungs 1934 hd	1.70	0°	–
				f	Stockholm SHM 25384/110.			
					Stale II 1954 hd	1.70	90°	20.0
603	Ac		+LEOFFOLDMΩOPIN	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1417.			
					Naumann	1.68	90°	19.5



598a 599a 600a 600Aa 601c 602b 603e



604a 605a 606c 607b 608c 609b 610d



611a 612a 613a 614a 615d 615b 617a



618a 619d 620b 621a 622a 623a 624a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Leofweald (*cont.*)								
				b	London BM 1928 5-7-47. Vogel [4717]	1.71	270°	20.0
				c	Mack *SCBI 20* 970. Bt Baldwin 1961	1.71	180°	20.0
				d	Dr Sommar. Lindesberg Museum	1.65	180°	19.1
				e*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4279.	1.73	180°	19.9
				f	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18/1676. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd *cut half*	0.94	270°	20.0
				g	Stockholm SHM 6620/10. Åspinge 1880 hd. *cut half*	0.86	90°	–
				h	Stockholm SHM 14935/106. Sandtorp 1913 hd	1.59	180°	–
				j	Uppsala Holm 401.	1.62	0°	20.0
604	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO		a*	Visby GF C10396/523. Karls 1966 hd	1.65	270°	19.3
605	Ca	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO		a*	Stockholm SHM 26697/190. Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.69	180°	–
Wulfnoth								
		A = Southampton, Æthelnoth (BEH 1237)						
606	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOI	+PVLFNOÐMOPINT	a	Lund UHM 12053. KMK 1879	1.68	270°	20.1
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 971. Argyll	1.75	0°	20.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4335.	1.76	180°	20.0
				d	Stockholm SHM 25384/111. Stale II 1954 hd. *cut half*	0.97	180°	19.5
607	Ab		+PVLFNOÐMOPINT	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1437. Enner 1849 hd	1.70	0°	20.0
				b*	Schleswig. List 1937 hd 587.	1.75	–	–
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4334.	1.61	0°	19.6
				d	Stockholm SHM 16504/108. Ocksarve 1920 hd. *Pierced*	1.41	90°	–
				e	Stockholm SHM 20879/438. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.76	0°	–
				f	Stockholm SHM 23695/15. Rossvik 1946 hd	1.58	0°	–
				g	Uppsala Holm 405.	1.67	90°	20.5
				h	Visby GF C10396/524. Karls 1966 hd	1.66	90°	19.9
				j	Private coll. (Estonia) *SCBI* 51 288. Kose 1982 hd *suspension loop*	2.21	–	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Helmet: BEH E; *BMC* viii; North 775								
Ælfweald								
608	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·	+ÆLFFOLDMΩOFINT	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1349. Enner 1849 hd	1.44	90°	19.0
				b	Doubleday [564].	1.46	180°	19.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4102.	1.44	0°	19.0
				d	Stockholm SHM 1456/35. Skäggs I 1848 hd	1.44	0°	19.0
				e	Stockholm SHM 23040/204. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.45	270°	–
				f	Uppsala Holm 382.	1.43	0°	18.5
				g	Visby GF C10396/577. Karls 1966 hd	1.50	0°	19.0
609	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL	+ÆLFFOL·DM·OFINT	a	Mack *SCBI 20* 1000. Raynes [396].	1.47	180°	19.5
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4103.	1.45	90°	19.3
				c	Stockholm 28830/32. Burge I 1967 hd	1.33	180°	19.5
Æthelgar								
		A = Beorhtsige B						
610	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·	+·ÆÐELGARM·OFINT	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1340. Enner 1849 hd	1.44	270°	19.0
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 999. Bt Baldwin 1962	1.46	270°	19.0
				c	Oslo 111/164.	1.44	90°	19.0
				d*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4075.	1.46	180°	19.5
				e	Stockholm SHM 11619/23. Garde II 1902 hd	1.46	90°	18.8
				f	Winchester *SCBI 42* 955. Bt 1927	1.53	270°	19.0
Beorhtsige								
		B = Æthelgar A C = Southampton, Æthelsige (BEH 1241)						
611	Aa	+ÆÐEL·RÆDREXANGL	+BYRHTSIGEM·OFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4154.	1.54	270°	19.8
				b	Stockholm 14565/50. Amlings 1911 hd. *cut half*	0.74	270°	–
				c	Stockholm SHM 15152/54. Kvie 1914 hd	1.44	0°	–
				d	Stockholm SHM 22468/115. Bosarve 1939 hd. *cut half*	0.72	270°	–
				e	Stockholm SHM 23228/121. Botarve 1943 hd	1.52	270°	–
612	Ab		+BYRHTSIGEM·OFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 14935/131. Sandtorp 1913 hd	1.42	270°	–
613	Ba	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·	+BYRHTSIGEM·OFINT	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1366. Enner 1849 hd	1.48	270°	19.8
614	Bc		+BYRHTSIGEMOFINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4153.	1.52	0°	19.0
				b	Visby GF C10396/578. Karls 1966 hd	1.42	270°	18.8

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
615	Cd	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGLO	+BYR·HSIGEM·OFINT	a	Bergen Tjøre I 82. Slethei 1866 hd	1.22	180°	19.0
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 1002. Argyll	1.44	180°	18.5
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4114.	1.41	180°	19.1
				d*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4155.	1.44	90°	19.0
				e	Stockholm SHM 14376/56. Stora Bjers 1909 hd	1.51	180°	–
616	Ce		+BYRHSIG·EMΩOFINT	a	Bergen Tjøre I 83. Slethei 1866 hd	1.22	180°	18.2
				b*	Oslo Æth. II 292 *and* Bergen. Årstad 1836 hd	1.26	270°	18.1
617	Df	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL	+BYRHSIGEM·OFINT	a*	Bergen Tjøre I 81. Slethei 1866 hd	1.19	270°	18.2
618	Ea	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANG	+BYRHSIGEM·OFINT	a*	Moscow. no. 218220.	1.50	270°	19.5
				b	Stockholm SHM 21613/117. Kviende 1936 hd. *cut half*	0.70	270°	–

Brunstan

619	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXNGGL·	+BRVNSTANM·OFINT	a	London BM 1896 6-9-20-32. Montagu 1895 [764]	–	0°	19.0
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 1001. Bt Baldwin 1956	1.44	0°	20.0
				c	Moscow. no. 34295.	1.42	0°	19.0
				d*	Oslo Æthelred II.	1.51	0°	18.8
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 4130.	1.47	0°	19.0
				f	Stockholm *CNS 1:3* 34 636. Visby GF C8914/95 Hemängen C 1938 hd	1.47	0°	18.9
620	Ab		+BRVNSTANM·OFINT	a	Bergen Tjøre I 80. Slethei 1866 hd	1.46	270°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4126.	1.51	0°	19.5
				c	Stockholm SHM 25384/927/55. Stale II 1954 hd	1.46	270°	19.3
621	Ac		+BYR·VNSTANMOFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 25384. Stale II 1954 hd	1.25	0°	18.0
				b	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 357. Rohe 1936 hd (list no. 6).	1.31	90°	–
622	Ad		XBRVNSTANM·OFINT	a*	London *BMC* 379. Evans 1886	1.32	180°	20.0
				b	Lund UHM 12054.	1.31	180°	19.2
623	Bd	+ÆÐEL·RÆDR·EXANGL		a*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 609. Lockett [696]	1.48	0°	19.5
				b	Visby GF Läroverk 76.	1.44	90°	19.8
				c	Winchester *SCBI 42* 956. Parsons [164]	1.42	105°	19.0
624	Ce	+ÆÐELRÆDREXAN	+BVRVNSTANM·OFIN	a*	Stockholm SHM 17747/31. Gannarve I 1924 hd	1.50	0°	–
				b	Visby GF C10396/579. Karls 1966 hd	1.24	0°	18.4

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Helmet (*cont.*)								
Brunstan (*cont.*)								
625	Cf		+BYRVNSTANM·OF INT	a*	Stockholm SHM 26697/234. Ekeskogs 1961 hd. *bent*	1.18	180°	–
Cyn(n)a								
626	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·	+CYNNAMΩOFINTO	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1385. Siökrona	1.46	90°	19.0
				b*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 610. Lockett [696]	1.50	270°	19.0
627	Ab		+CYNNA·MΩOFINT·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4202.	1.35	270°	19.0
628	Ac		+CYNNAMΩOFINET	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 4201/1.	1.47	270°	19.2
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4201/2.	1.46	180°	19.1
629	Ad		+CYNNAMΩOFENT:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1384. Haagerup 1943 hd *fragment*	0.80	180°	–
				b*	Elmore Jones 1971 [929].	1.44	90°	20.0
				c	London *BMC* 380. Hodsol	1.40	270°	19.8
				d	London BM 1915 5-7-1174. Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.47	0°	20.0
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 4200.	1.49	0°	19.2
				f	Stockholm SHM 20879/498. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.46	90°	–
				g	Stockholm SHM 20879/499. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.46	270°	–
				h	Visby GF Läroverk 77.	1.43	270°	19.8
630	Bd	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANG		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4199.	1.24	180°	19.5
631	Cb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL		a*	Moscow.	–	–	–
				b	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). B/10. *fragment*	0.90	90°	–
Godman								
		A = Southampton, Ælfgeat (BEH 1235)						
632	Aa	+ÆÐELR·ÆDRE+ANGL·	+GO·DEMANMOFINT	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1393. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.52	270°	19.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4229.	1.49	270°	19.8
633	Ba	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL:		a*	Uppsala Holm 395.	1.47	180°	19.5
634	Bb		+GODEMANMΩOFINT	a	Bergen Tjøre I 84. Slethei 1866 hd	1.44	180°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4230.	1.50	270°	19.0
635	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL	+GODMANMΩOFINT	a	Mack *SCBI 20* 1003. Bt Baldwin 1962	1.21	180°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4236/1.	1.29	90°	18.5
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4236/2.	1.22	180°	19.0
				d	Stockholm *CNS 1:1* 19/1429. Visby GF C9392/233 Myrände A 1893 hd	1.32	90°	19.0
				e	Warsaw MN *SCBI 37* 127. Maniów 1894 hd	1.29	0°	–
636	Cd		+GODEMN:MOFINT	a*	Stockholm 14487/6. Stora Bjers II 1909 hd	1.31	90°	–
				b	Stockholm SHM 16295/494/82. Djuped 1919 hd	1.30	90°	–



625a 626b 627a 628b 629b 630a 631a



632a 633a 634b 635b 636a 637c 638b



639b 640c 641a 642b 643b 644b 645a



646b 647e 648a 649b 650a 651b 652b

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Helmet (*cont.*)								
Leofweald								
637	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·	+LEOFFOLDM·OFINT	a	Bergen Tjøre I 86. Slethei 1866 hd	1.42	0°	19.0
				b	London BM 1956 12-9-8. Schneider	1.46	270°	20.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4282/1.	1.54	0°	18.8
				d	Stockholm (no inv. no.).	1.44	270°	–
				e	Visby GF *CNS 1:3* 34/637. C8914/96; Hemängen C 1938 hd. *bent*	1.45	270°	19.0
				f	Riga VI *SCBI 45* 53 fd Vampeniesi I (grave no. 85)	1.39	180°	–
638	Ab		+LEOFFOLDM·OFINT	a	Bergen Tjøre I 85. Slethei 1866 hd	1.28	0°	18.1
				b*	Oslo Årstad 53. *and* Bergen Årstad 1836-43	1.45	180°	19.1
				c	Stockholm SHM 22468/114. Bosarve 1939 hd. *bent*	1.47	180°	–
				d	Stockholm 23228/123. Botarve 1943 hd	1.48	270°	–
639	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1418. Store Frigaard 1928 hd	1.44	270°	18.6
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4282/2.	1.46	180°	18.8
				c	Visby GF *CNS 1:1* 19/1431. C 9393/50; Myrände B 1893 hd *fragment*	0.84	180°	19.0
				d	Stockholm SHM 26697/233. Ekeskogs 1961 hd. *bent*	1.43	270°	–
640	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL	+LEOFFOLDMΩOFINT	a	Lund UHM 12055.	1.49	0°	18.5
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4283/2.	1.49	0°	18.8
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4283/1.	1.42	270°	20.0
641	Cd		+LEOFFOLDM·OFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 23040/205. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.28	270°	–
Leofwine								
642	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+LEOFFINEM·OFINT	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1410. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.52	90°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4264.	1.49	270°	19.9
				c	Stockholm SHM 23228/122. Botarve 1943 hd	1.52	270°	–
				d	Visby GF C10396/580. Karls 1966 hd	1.40	180°	18.6
643	Ba	+ÆÐEL·RÆDR·E+ANGL·		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1409. Enner 1849 hd	1.47	180°	19.0
				b*	Reading *SCBI 11* 95. Bt Baldwin; Drabble [868]	1.43	180°	18.6
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4263/1.	1.25	90°	19.0
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 4263/2.	1.20	180°	19.1

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
644	Bb		+LEOFFINEMΩOFINT	a	London BM 1913 12-11-2. Raymond	1.21	90°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4265.	1.26	–	–
645	Ca	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·		a*	Stockholm SHM 17234/3. Koparve 1923 hd	1.42	180°	–

Seolca

646	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL	+ΣEOLICAMΩOFINT	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1425. Hess [891]	1.25	270°	18.2
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4300/2.	1.24	90°	19.0

Spilmann

647	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL	+ΣPILEMANM·OFINT	a	Doubleday [564].	1.44	90°	18.7
				b	Elmore Jones 1971 [930].	1.25	90°	19.5
				c	London BM 1915 5-7-1175. Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.45	90°	19.0
				d	Mack *SCBI 20* 1004. Raynes [396]	1.46	90°	19.5
				e*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4318.	1.49	0°	19.0
				f	Uppsala Holm 404.	1.47	0°	19.0
				g	Visby GF C8199/9. Koparve 1923 hd	1.50	180°	18.9
648	Ab		+ΣPILEMANMΩOFINT·	a*	Stockholm SHM 20879/501. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.34	90°	–
649	Ac		XΣPILEMANMOFINT	a	Oslo 112/157.	1.24	180°	18.5
				b*	Stockholm SHM 8503/115. Gärestad 1888 hd	1.28	180°	–
				c	Stockholm SHM 11619/24. Garde II 1962 hd	1.22	180°	18.5
650	Bd	+ÆÐEL·RÆDR·EXANGL	+ΣPILEMANMOFINT	a*	Visby GF C10396/581. Karls 1966 hd	1.46	180°	19.0
651	Be		+ΣPILEMANM·OFINT	a	Stockholm SHM 14565/48. Amlings 1911 hd	1.48	0°	–
				b*	Stockholm SHM 20879/500. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.33	90°	–
				c	Visby GF Läroverk 234.	1.36	0°	18.3
652	Cf	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·	+ΣPILEMANMΩOFINT	a	Bergen Tjøre I 87. Slethei 1866 hd. *3 fragments*	0.78	180°	–
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4319.	1.25	180°	18.3

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Helmet (*cont.*)								
Spilman (*cont.*)								
653	Df	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·		a*	Stockholm *CNS 1:4* 18/1735. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.16	270°	18.7
654	Eg	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL	+SPILEMANMOFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 12079/235. Stige 1904 hd	1.28	90°	–
				b	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). LU 38/36. *pierced*	1.24	180°	–
Wulfnoth								
655	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL	+PVLFNOÐM·OFINT	a	Goddard 398. Bt Seaby 1970	1.39	180°	19.7
				b	Oslo FC 200 Stein 2. Stein 1924 hd	1.47	180°	19.2
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4336/2.	1.49	180°	19.0
				d*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4336/1.	1.46	270°	19.2
				e	Stockholm *CNS 1:3* 34/638. Visby GF C8914/97; Hemängen C 1938 hd	1.50	180°	19.2
				f	Stockholm SHM 16295/487/84. Djuped 1919 hd	1.50	180°	–
656	Ab		+PVLFNOÐMΩOFINT	a*	Oslo 113/161.	1.48	270°	19.9
				b	Stavanger S4398. Jøsang 1923 hd (112)	1.43	0°	20.0
657	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL		a*	London *BMC* 382. Russian find 1850	1.38	270°	19.5
658	Bc		+PVLFNOÐMOFINT	a	Mack *SCBI 20* 1005. Argyll	1.32	90°	19.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 20879/502. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.24	90°	–
				c	Stockholm SHM 20879/503. Kännungs 1934 hd	–	180°	–
				d*	Winchester C1270 *SCBI* 42 957. Bt Spink 1920	1.33	90°	19.0
659	Cb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANIL·		a*	seen Baldwin.	1.45	180°	19.6
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4337.	1.42	90°	19.5
				c	Stockholm SHM 11300/59A. Mannegårda II 1900 hd	1.30	270°	19.8
				d	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 358. 2647:33.	1.25	–	–
660	Cd		+PVLFNOÐM·OFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 14565/49. Amlings 1911 hd	1.32	90°	–
661	De	+ÆÐELRÆDR·EXANGL	+PVLFNOÐMOFINT	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1438. Tørring 1830 hd	1.44	0°	19.1
				b	Stockholm SHM 20879/504. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.42	180°	–



653a 654a 655d 656a 657a 658d 659a



660a 661a 662a 663b 664a 665a 666d





667a 668a 669a 670a 671a 672b 673a





674c 675a 676a 677c 678a 679e 680b



No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Last Small Cross: BEH A; *BMC* i; North 777								
Ælfheah								
		B = Ælfsige H						
662	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO·	+ÆLFEAHONMINCSER	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 887.			
					Hunter 600	1.46	180°	19.8
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4030.	1.40	180°	20.0
				c	Stockholm 11619/33.			
					Garde II 1902 hd	1.44	180°	19.5
663	Ab		+ÆLFEAHONMINCSR	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1323.			
					Tørring 1830 hd	1.46	0°	19.2
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4032/1.	1.47	0°	19.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4032/2.	1.47	0°	19.3
				d	Stockholm SHM 16295/543/119.			
					Djuped 1919 hd	1.46	0°	19.0
664	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL:		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4031.	1.37	180°	20.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 23228/154.			
					Botarve 1943 hd. *buckled*	1.30	135°	19.5
				c	DM 13950/1179.			
					Sanda 1977 hd	1.32	180°	19.5
665	Bc		+ÆLFEAHONMINCSTR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4033.	1.47	180°	19.5
Ælfhelm								
666	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL	+ÆLFELMONMINCTEST:	a	Bergen B.4826.			
					Nesböen 1891 hd (77)	1.69	90°	20.0
				b	Bergen Tjora 400.			
					Slethei 1866 hd. *in 3 pieces*	1.68	180°	19.0
				c	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1324.			
					Enner 1849 hd	1.74	180°	19.5
				d*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4034.	1.75	180°	19.5
				e	Stockholm SHM 8503/147.			
					Gärestad 1858 hd	1.78	0°	19.0
				f	London BM 1915 5-7-926.			
					Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.70	180°	19.5
667	Ba	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO		a*	Stockholm SHM 8503/146.			
					Gärestad 1888 hd	1.74	270°	19.0
668	Ca	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO		a*	Stockholm SHM 23040/269.			
					Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.72	70°	20.0
Ælfsige								
		A = Brunstan E						
		C = Southampton (Hamwic), Ælfsige (SHM 14379/67)						
		D = Seolca D						
		F = Ælfstan E						
		H = Ælfheah B						
669	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·O	+ÆLFSIGEONMINTS	a*	Stockholm SHM 14376/71.			
					Stora Bjers II 1909 hd	1.74	0°	19.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 15152/82.			
					Kvie 1914 hd	1.72	90°	18.8
				c	Stockholm SHM 16009/49.			
					Fardume 1917 hd	1.74	90°	18.0
670	Ab		+ÆLFSIGEONMINT: *die recut?*	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4045.	1.74	0°	19.8

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
671	Ac		✠ÆLFSIGEONPINCES:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1326. Thomsen 8976			
					pierced & chipped	1.50	180°	19.0
672	Bc	✠ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·		a	London *BMC* 348.			
					Russian find 1850	1.46	0°	20.0
				b*	Stockholm SHM 16295/512/120.			
					Djuped 1919 hd	1.52	180°	18.2
				c	Stockholm SHM 12079/284.			
					Stige 1904 hd	1.46	90°	19.9
673	Bd		✠ÆLFSIGEONPINCESTR A *in field*	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4037.	1.46	0°	19.5
674	Ce	✠ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	✠ÆLFSIGEONPINCSER	a	Bergen B.4826. Nesböen 1891 hd (78)			
					chipped & broken	1.14	270°	20.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4038/1.	1.47	0°	20.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4038/2.	1.47	0°	19.5
				d	Stockholm SHM 5804/14.			
					Lilla Klintegårda 1876 hd	1.48	270°	19.5
675	Df	✠ÆÐELRÆDRE✠ANGLOV	✠ÆLFSIGEONPINCTSR·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4044.	1.45	90°	19.5
676	Ef	✠ÆÐELRÆDRE✠ANGLO		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4043.	1.48	90°	20.0
677	Eg		✠ÆLFSIGEONPINCSR·	a	Bergen Tjora 401.			
					Slethei 1866 hd	1.44	90°	19.8
				b	London BM 1915 5-7-927.			
					Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.46	270°	20.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4039.	1.50	90°	19.5
				d	Stockholm SHM 6620/24.			
					Åspinge 1880 hd. *cut half*	0.67	180°	19.8
				e	Stockholm SHM 25384/ A927/55.			
					Stale II 1954 hd. *buckled*	1.50	90°	19.0
678	Ff	✠ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOV	✠ÆLFSIGEONPINCSTR·	a*	Oslo 177/65.	1.34	180°	19.0
679	Gh	✠ÆÐELRÆDRE✠ANGLOV	✠·ÆLFSIGEONPINCST	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1327.			
					Enner 1849 hd	1.25	0°	19.0
				b	London ML 238 (not in *SCBI* 42). St Martin's le Grand,			
					before 1870 hd. *chipped*	0.85	180°	19.1
				c	Mack *SCBI 20* 1043.			
					Bt Spink 1929	1.38	0°	19.0
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 4042/1.	1.32	0°	19.8
				e*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4042/2.	1.32	270°	19.0
680	Hj	✠ÆÐELRÆDRE✠ANGL:	✠·ÆLFSIGEONPINCST	a	Stockholm SHM 8503/148.			
					Gärestad 1888 hd	1.28	0°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm SHM 13950/1180.			
					Sanda 1977 hd	1.24	180°	19.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Last Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Ælfsige (*cont.*)								
681	Hk		+·ÆLFSIGEONFINECSTR	a	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 567. old collection	1.19	270°	19.0
				b	London ML 220 *SCBI* 42 1025. St Martin's le Grand, before 1870 hd. *chipped*	0.91	270°	19.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4036.	1.28	0°	19.0
682	Jk	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1325. Thomsen 8975	1.26	0°	19.0
				b*	Visby GF C10396/678. Karls 1966 hd	1.22	90°	19.0
683	Kk	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL		a	Stockholm *CNS 1:1.* 19,1523. Myrände A 1893 hd	1.20	180°	19.2
				b	Stockholm SHM 16504/175. Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.28	270°	19.0
				c*	Stockholm SHM Dnr 492/77. Thuleparken 1977 hd. *buckled*	1.22	180°	18.4
				d	Visby GF C10396/677. Karls 1966 hd. *bent*	1.22	180°	19.0
684	Kl		+ÆLFSIGEONFINECST:	a*	Stockholm SHM 23040/270. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.26	90°	19.0
685	Km		+·ÆLFSIGEONFINECST	a	Uppsala Holm 373.	1.24	0°	20.0
				b*	Visby GF C10396/679. Karls 1966 hd	1.19	0°	19.6
686	Lm	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL		a*	Oslo Æth. II 294.	1.28	180°	19.3
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4040/2.	1.26	180°	19.0
687	Mm	+ÆÐELRÆDR·EX·A·NGL		a	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 568. old collection	1.17	270°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4040/1.	1.26	270°	19.1
				c	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1.* 19,1524. Myrände B 1893 hd	1.19	270°	19.0
				d	Stockholm SHM 25384/927/55:D. Stale II 1954 hd	1.24	0°	19.5
				e	Visby GF Läroverk 271.	1.23	270°	19.0
688	Nn	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL·	+ÆLFSIGEONFINECST:	a*	London BM 1914 10-3-38. Stockholm 1913 [58]	1.24	270°	20.0
689	On	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL	+ÆLFSIGEONFINECST:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4041.	1.32	90°	20.0
				b	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). E/9	1.37	90°	19.0
690	Oo		+ÆLFSIGEONFINECST	a*	London *BMC* 349.	1.39	180°	20.0
691	Op		+ÆLFSIGEONFINECS·T	a	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 569. old collection	1.12	180°	20.0
				b*	Stockholm SHM 18029/100. Helge 1926 hd. *buckled*	1.15	180°	19.2
Ælfstan								
		E = Ælfsige F H = Cissbury, Godwine (Lyon; Arnot [171]; Conte 2002 [2179] (?) K = Eadwine C						
692	Aa1	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+ÆLFSTANONFINECSTE A *in field*	a*	Doubleday [565].	1.45	180°	19.2
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4065.	1.50	90°	19.9



681c 682b 683c 684a 685b 686a 687b



688a 689a 690a 691b 692a 693a 694c



695c 696a 697a 698a 699a 700a 701a



702d 703a 704a 705b 706b 707a 707b

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Specimen	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
Last Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Ælfstan (*cont.*)								
693	Ba2	+·ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGLO	+ÆLFSTANONPINCSTE	a*	Bergen Tjora I 406.			
			A *in field virtually erased*		Slethei, Tjora 1866 hd	1.42	225°	19.5
				b	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 571.			
					Nastola 1865 hd	1.46	45°	19.0
694	Bb		+ÆLFSTANONPINCSR	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1332.			
					Kelstrup 1859 hd	1.45	270°	19.0
				b	Dresden 88.	1.40	0°	18.9
				c*	Oslo. Æthelred II 295.			
					Morgenstierne. *broken*	1.42	0°	19.2
				d	Oxford *SCBI 9* 632.			
					Gambier-Parry	1.36	0°	19.0
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 4063.	1.45	180°	19.0
				f	Stockholm SHM 23040/271.			
					Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.44	315°	18.5
				g	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 484.			
					Laiuse AJ 2648:2			
					Rääbise 1870 hd	1.49	0°	–
				h	Uppsala Holm 376.	1.46	0°	19.0
695	Cc	+·ÆÐELRÆDREX·ANGL·	+·ÆLFSTANONPINCSER	a	Bergen Tjora 402.			
					Slethei 1866 hd. *broken*	1.27	0°	20.1
				b	London BM 1914 10-3-39.			
					Stockholm SC 1913 [58]	1.38	0°	20.5
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4062.	1.40	0°	20.0
				d	Stockholm SHM 14379/69.			
					Barshaga 1911 hd	1.33	0°	19.0
				e	Stockholm SHM 23040/272.			
					Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.34	0°	19.0
				f	Stockholm SHM 25384/ B927/55.			
					Stale II 1954 hd	1.45	0°	20.0
696	Cd		+ÆLFSTANONPINCE:	a*	Stockholm SHM 16295/516/121.			
					Djuped 1919 hd	1.34	90°	20.0
				b	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 496.			
					Kunda 1894 hd. *cut half*	0.63	–	–
697	Dd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO·R		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4061.	1.26	90°	20.0
		London D style						
698	De		+ÆL·FSTANONPINCST	a*	Stockholm SHM 16200/187.			
					Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.26	270°	–
699	Ee	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOV		a*	Bergen Tjora 407.			
					Slethei 1866 hd. *broken*	1.13	270°	19.7
700	Fe	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL·		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4064/1.	1.28	180°	19.7
701	Ge	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANG·		a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 570.			
					Sääksmäki ?1929 hd	1.20	0°	18.0
702	He	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·		a	Bergen Tjora 405.			
					Slethei 1866 hd	1.14	270°	19.5
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 1044.			
					Argyll 1955	1.27	270°	19.5
				c	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4.* 18,1828.			
					Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.20	0°	18.6
				d*	Warwick CM N6171.			
					fd Coleshill 1983	1.21	180°	19.7
703	Je	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4064/2.	1.36	180°	19.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
704	Jf		+ÆLFSTANONPINCST	a*	Bergen Tjora 403. Slethei 1866 hd	1.02	180°	19.0
				b	Bergen Tjora 404. Slethei 1866 hd	?0.73	0°	19.0
				c	Oxford *SCBI 9* 633. Magdalen College 1936	1.10	0°	19.0
				d	Stockholm SHM Dnr 492/77. Thuleparken 1977 hd. *buckled*	1.12	180°	19.0
705	Kg	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL:	+ÆLFSTANONPINCST	a	Bergen Tjora 419. Slethei 1866 hd *segment missing*	0.76	0°	19.2
				b*	Lund UHM 12056.	1.10	0°	19.1
				c	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no). O/42. *segment missing*	0.92	0°	19.1
706	Lg	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL·		a	Bergen Tjora 420. Slethei 1866 hd. *broken*	0.57	180°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm SHM 23040/273. Hallsarve 1942 hd *pierced twice*	1.12	0°	19.0

Ælfweald

707	Aa1	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL·:	+ALFPOLDONPINCSRE A *in field*	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1344. Kelstrup 1859 hd. *chipped*	1.49	270°	20.0
	Aa2		A *in field erased*	*b**	*Stockholm KMK BEH 4090.*	1.41	270°	19.2

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Last Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Ælfweald (*cont.*)								
708	Ba2	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL		a	Bergen Tjora 408. Slethei 1866 hd	1.41	180°	19.4
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4089.	1.43	180°	20.0
709	Bb		+ALFF------NFINCSR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4088. *segment missing*	1.11	270°	19.2
710	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL	+ALFFOLDONFINCSTR	a	London BM 1902 2-5-35. Bt Rollin & Feuerdant 1902	1.46	225°	19.1
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 1046.	1.44	0°	19.5
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4086.	1.42	0°	19.3
711	Cd		+ALFFOLDONFINCSR	a*	Stockholm SHM 14935/161. Sandtorp 1913 hd. *buckled*	1.28	0°	19.2
712	Ce		+ALFFOLDONFINCSTR	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 4094.	1.47	0°	19.3
				b	Stockholm SHM 14955/42. Frigsarve 1913 hd	1.40	180°	19.0
				c	Stockholm SHM 16200/189. Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.42	180°	19.0
				d*	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 485. Rohe 10 Saaremaa 1839 hd	1.42	180°	–
713	De	+ÆÐELRÆDREXA:NGLO		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4095.	1.38	180°	20.1
				b	Stockholm *CNS 1:1.* 9.516. Gandarve 1952 hd	1.37	0°	–
				c	Uppsala Holm 381.	1.34	90°	20.0
714	Ee	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANLO		a	Jacob.	1.35	90°	–
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4093.	1.30	90°	19.5
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4096.	1.29	90°	19.5
715	Ef		+ALFFOLDONFINCSTR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4087/2.	1.38	90°	19.5
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4087/1.	1.27	0°	20.0
				c	Visby GF C10396/680. Karls 1966 hd	1.24	180°	19.0
716	Fg	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+ALFFOLDONFINCST:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1343. Enner 1849 hd	1.21	0°	19.1
				b	London BM 1920 9-4-5. Frampton	1.27	90°	19.5
				c	London BM 1935 4-9-28. transf. British & Med. Antiq. 1935; Roach Smith.	1.20	180°	19.0
				d	London ML 216 *SCBI* 42 1024. St Martin's le Grand, before 1870 hd. *chipped*	0.76	180°	18.8
				e	London ML 230 *SCBI* 42 1026. St Martin's le Grand, before 1870 hd. *chipped*	0.84	180°	19.1
				f *	Stockholm KMK BEH 4092/1.	1.30	0°	19.0
				g	Stockholm SHM 5804/15. Lilla Klintegårda 1876 hd	1.34	180°	19.0
				h	Stockholm SHM 14565/77. Amlings 1911 hd	1.32	90°	19.0
				j	Visby GF C6130/9. Koparve 1923 hd	1.34	0°	19.0
				k	Visby GF Läroverk 82.	1.30	90°	19.0
717	Gg	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGLO		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4092/2.	1.23	180°	18.5



708b 709a 710c 711a 712d 713a 714b



715a 716f 717a 718a 719a 720a 721d



722a 723b 724a 725b 726a 727a 728a



729b 730d 731e 732b 733f 734b 735a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Last Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Ælfweald (*cont.*)								
718	Gh		+ÆLFFOLDONFINEST	a*	Harvey.	1.15	0°	19.5
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4091.	1.18	0°	19.0
				c	Stockholm SHM 16200/188. Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.14	180°	19.0
				d	Uppsala Holm 380.	1.11	0°	19.5
Ælfwine								
719	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·	+ÆLFFINEON:FINES:	a*	Stockholm SHM 20879/563. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.76	270°	18.7
Ælfmær								
720	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·	+ÆLFMÆRONFINEST	a*	Stockholm *CNS 1:4.* 18,1827. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.36	90°	19.1
				b	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). F/4	1.34	0°	19.0
				c	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 483. Olustvere 17. Olustvere 1978 hd	1.13	90°	–
721	Ab		+ÆLMÆRONFINEST	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1333. Kelstrup 1859 hd	1.31	270°	19.0
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 1045. Argyll 1955	1.26	0°	20.0
				c	Bergen *and* Oslo Årstad 1836 hd (87)	1.26	0°	19.1
				d*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4066/1.	1.26	180°	20.0
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 4066/2.	1.25	90°	19.5
				f	Stockholm SHM 12079/284a. Stige 1904 hd	1.25	0°	19.0
				g	Stockholm 20879/562. Kännungs 1934 hd. *bent*	1.32	90°	19.0
722	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·		a*	Stockholm SHM 13855/5. Prostarve 1896 hd	1.30	0°	19.5
Æthelwine								
723	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOV	+ÆÐELFINEONFINESER	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 4078.	1.45	0°	20.1
				b*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4.*18,1829. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.42	270°	19.8
724	Ab		+ÆÐELFINEONFINESER·	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-928. Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.43	0°	20.5
725	Ac		+ÆÐEFINEONFINESR·	a	Lahti *SCBI 25* 572. Kurkijoki 1866 hd	1.45	0°	20.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4085.	1.47	270°	20.0
726	Ad		+ÆÐELFINEONFINES	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4077.	1.43	270°	20.0
Beorhtnoth								
727	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO:	+BRIHTNOÐONFINTES	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4123.	1.69	180°	19.0
728	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO:	XBYR+HTNDONFINTO	a*	Elmore Jones 1971 [931].	1.72	0°	20.5
				b	Konin *SCBI 37* 154.	1.70	180°	–
729	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO:	+BRIHTNODONFINTES	a	Bergen B.4826. Nesböen 1891 hd (79) *chipped*	1.32	0°	19.3
				b*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4.*18,1832. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.47	180°	19.7

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
				c	Stockholm SHM 16504/176. Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.50	270°	19.0
730	Cd		+BRIHTNO·ÐONΓINTCΣ	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1356. Kelstrup 1859 hd	1.46	270°	19.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4124/1.	1.49	0°	19.3
				c	Mack *SCBI 20* 1047. Bt Baldwin 1962	1.40	0°	19.0
				d*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4124/2.	1.26	270°	19.0
				e	Stockholm SHM 14565/78. Amlings 1911 hd	1.29	0°	19.0
				f	Stockholm SHM 28830/38. Burge I 1967 hd. *pierced*	1.32	90°	19.0
				g	Stockholm SHM Dnr 492/77. Thuleparken 1977 hd. *bent*	1.28	270°	19.0
731	Ce		+BVRHNO·ÐONΓINTC	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1360. Hess [872]	1.33	0°	19.5
				b	London BM 1914 10-3-37. Stockholm 1913 [58]	1.32	90°	20.5
				c	Mack *SCBI 20* 1050.	1.29	180°	19.5
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 4138/1.	1.25	0°	20.0
				e*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4138/2.	1.27	0°	20.0
				f	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4.* 18,1833. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.38	180°	19.7
				g	Stockholm SHM 8503/149. Gärestad 1888 hd	1.30	90°	19.0
732	Cf		+BREHTNO·ÐONΓINCΣ	a	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4.* 18,1831. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.28	0°	19.2
				b*	Stockholm KMK 100748. Tummelbos(?) ?1978 hd *buckled*	1.28	0°	19.1
733	Dg	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ΛNGL	+BREHTNO·ÐONΓINCΣ	a	Bergen Tjora 409. Slethei 1866 hd	0.66	270°	19.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1354. Stockholm 1854	1.18	90°	19.0
				c	Dresden 90.	1.29	90°	19.0
				d	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 573. old collection	1.36	270°	19.0
				e	Dr Sommar. Lindesberg Museum	1.22	180°	18.5
				f *	Stockholm KMK BEH 4115.	1.29	270°	19.0
				g	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4.*18,1830. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.20	270°	18.7
				h	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 486. Olustvere 14. Olustvere 1978 hd	1.26	270°	–
734	Dh		+BREHTNO·ÐONΓINCΣT	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 4116/1.	1.06	180°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4116/2.	1.13	180°	19.5
				c	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). *chipped & cracked*	1.27	90°	19.0

Beorhtric

735	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXΛNGL	+BRHTRICONΓINCΣT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4117.	1.24	180°	19.3

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Last Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Beorhtric (*cont.*)								
736	Ba	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLX		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1355. Store Frigaard 1928 hd *fragment*	0.45	180°	–
				b*	Lyon.	1.21	0°	19.2
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4119/2.	1.23	90°	19.3
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 4119/1.	1.14	270°	19.0
				e	Stockholm SHM 25384/ B 927/55. Stale II 1954 hd	1.14	270°	19.0
				f	Visby GF Läroverk 272.	1.22	0°	19.9
737	Bb		+BYRHTRICONFINEST	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1374. Stockholm 1856 hd	1.15	90°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4176/2.	1.23	270°	19.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4176/1.	1.22	180°	19.0
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 4176/3.	1.14	90°	19.0
				e	Stockholm SHM 16200/190. Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.14	90°	18.5
738	Cb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL		a	Mack *SCBI 20* 1049. Argyll 1955	1.18	270°	19.5
				b*	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 487. Olustvere 19. Olustvere 1978 hd	1.06	180°	–
739	Cc		+BYRHTRICONFINEST·	a*	Stockholm SHM 16009/50. Fardume 1917 hd	1.25	0°	19.2
740	Db	+ÆÐELRÆD·R·E+ANGL	+BYRHTRICONFINEST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4175.	1.08	0°	18.9
741	Dd		+BRHTRICONFINEST	a*	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 746.	1.06	180°	19.5
742	Ee	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL·	+B·R·HTRICONFINES	a*	London BM 1935 11-17-487. Barnett	1.17	270°	19.0
743	Fe	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL·		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4118.	1.06	180°	19.0
744	Gf	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGLO	+BYRHTRICONFINESTR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4174.	1.04	270°	18.9
Beorhtweald								
745	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·	+BVRHFOLDONFINTES	a*	Stockholm SHM 17535/55. Koparve 1923 hd	1.71	90°	19.0
				b	? fd Silbury 1961. *cut quarter*	–	0°	–
746	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·O	+BVRHFOLDONFINTEE	a*	Stockholm SHM 20879/564. Kännungs 1934 hd. *bent*	1.74	135°	19.0
Brunstan								
		E = Ælfsige A						
747	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ ANGLORVMIS	+BRVSTANONFINTESR	a*	Stack [529]; Mack *SCBI 20* 1048. Bt Spink 1929	1.75	270°	20.0
748	Ab		+BRVNSTANONFINTE	a*	Stockholm SHM 16504/178. Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.74	0°	19.7
749	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO		a*	Cambridge. Blunt; London 1960; Armitage	1.72	90°	–
				b	Uppsala Holm 384.	1.73	90°	19.5
750	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO·V·	+BRVNSTANONFINT	a*	Stockholm SHM 16200/191. Sigsarve 1918 hd. *buckled*	1.74	270°	19.2
751	Dc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXA·NGLO		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4129. *legend starts at 180°*	1.71	–	20.0



736b 737b 738b 739a 740a 741a 742a



743a 744a 745a 746a 747a 748a 749a



750a 751a 752b 753d 754a 755b 756a



756Aa 757a 758a 759c 760c 761b 762a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Last Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Brunstan (*cont.*)								
752	Ed	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·O	+BVRHSTANONPINTES	a	Lund UHM 12057.			
					Stockholm KMK 1879	1.74	90°	19.3
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4133/1.	1.82	90°	20.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4133/2.	1.72	180°	19.5
				d	Stockholm SHM 17747/49.			
					Gannarve 1924 hd	1.76	0°	19.0
753	Fe	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+BYRVNSTANONPINTE	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1379.			
					Kelstrup 1859 hd	1.72	315°	19.9
				b	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 574.			
					Nousiainen 1895 hd	1.74	90°	20.0
				c	Poznan *SCBI 37* 155.	1.45	225°	–
				d*	Stockholm SHM 3861/44.			
					Karlberg 1868 hd	1.62	30°	–
754	Ff2		+BVRVNSTANONPINES	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4182.	1.27	90°	20.0
755	Ge	+ÆÐELR·ÆDREXANGLO	+BYRVNSTANONPINTE	a	London BM 1952 11-12-1.			
					Schooling	1.33	135°	20.0
				b*	Oslo FC 200.			
					Stein 1924 hd (3)	1.48	180°	19.7
756	Gf1		+BVRVNSTANONPINES	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1378.			
			A *in field*		Store Valby 1839 hd	1.48	270°	20.0
				b	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 488.			
					Kohtla-Käva II 1957 hd.	1.48	270°	–
756A	Gf2		A *in field erased*	*a**	*Stockholm SHM CNS 1:4* 18,1846.			
					Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd			
					cut half	0.82	225°	19.5
757	Gg		+BYRVNSTANONPINE	a*	Visby GF *CNS 1:1* 9,518.			
					Gandarve 1952 hd	1.48	180°	–
758	Gh		+BRVNSTANONPINES	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4128.	1.48	0°	20.0
759	Hj	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGLO	+BRVNSTANONPINES	a	Visby GF *CNS 1:1* 9,518.			
					Gandarve 1952 hd	1.40	180°	–
				b	Stockholm SHM 16504/177.			
					Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.34	0°	19.5
				c*	Visby GF C10396/681.			
					Karls 1966 hd	1.37	270°	21.0
760	Hk		+IVRVNSTANONPIN	a	Spink Coin Auct. 6 10/10/1979			
					[340].	1.29	90°	19.4
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1405.			
					Hess [871]	1.28	90°	19.5
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4181/1.	1.28	90°	19.1
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 4181/2.	1.27	90°	19.0
				e	Stockholm SHM 16200/192.			
					Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.30	90°	19.0
				f	Stockholm SHM 16295/544/122.			
					Djuped 1919 hd	1.32	90°	19.1
				g	Uppsala Holm 392.			
					chipped & buckled	1.24	90°	19.5
761	Jk	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1377.			
					Thomsen 8992. *cracked*	1.29	180°	19.1
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4180.	1.31	90°	19.2
762	Kk	+ÆÐELRÆDREXA·NGL·		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1450.			
					Hess [704]. *chipped*	1.12	270°	19.1

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Last Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Brunstan (*cont.*)								
763	Kl		+BYRVNSTANONFINCST	a	Bergen B5307. Hårr 1894 hd (86) *chipped & buckled*	1.03	0°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4183.	1.18	180°	19.5
				c	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18,1834. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.26	0°	18.8
764	Km		+BRVNSTANONFINCST	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1357. Kelstrup 1859 hd *segment missing*	1.05	0°	19.5
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4125.	1.18	180°	19.5
765	Kn		+BRVNSTANONFINCS	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1358. Tørring 1830 hd	1.15	90°	19.5
766	Ln	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL·	+BRVNSTANONFINCS	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4127.	1.23	270°	19.1
Cyn(n)a								
		A = Lincoln, Leofric C (in Mossop 1970) J = Sigeboda G L = Sigeboda L						
767	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·	+CVNANONFINCESTER·	a*	Bergen Tjora 410. Slethei 1866 hd	1.70	90°	20.9
768	Ab		+CINANONFINTCESTER	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1380. Kirke Værløse 1929 hd	1.62	180°	19.3
769	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4184.	1.73	180°	19.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 23040/274. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.71	180°	19.0
770	Bc		+CVNANON:FINCESTR:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4185.	1.77	0°	20.0
771	Bd[1]		+CVNANONFINTCESTR A *in field*	a*	Stockholm SHM 12079. *Stige 1904 hd*	1.49	0°	19.4
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4186.	1.48	270°	19.1
	Bd[2]		A *in field erased*	c*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 572. Kinno 1900 hd	1.49	180°	–
772	Be		+CYNNANONFINCSRE	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1381. Devegge. *pierced*	1.46	180°	20.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4190.	1.48	270°	19.9
				c	Stockholm SHM 21026/27. Änggårde 1935 hd	1.49	0°	19.3
773	Ce	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL:		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4189.	1.46	270°	20.0
774	Cf		+CVNNANONFINCSER	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4188/1.	1.47	270°	19.5
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4188/2.	1.43	0°	20.0
				c	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:3.* 34,706. Hemängen C 1938 hd. *bent*	1.43	180°	19.6
				d	Stockholm SHM 17234/8. Koparve 1923 hd	1.40	90°	19.5
775	Cg		+CVHANONFINCESTER	a*	Chichester. fd nr Chichester	1.29	195°	–
776	Dh	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL·O·	+CVNNANONFINCSTER	a*	Stavanger S4398. Jøsang 1923 hd (140)	1.41	270°	–
777	Ej	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL	+CYNNANONFINCSTER	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4195.	1.38	90°	19.5



763b 764b 765a 766a 767a 788a 769a



770a 771a 771c 772b 773a 774a 775a





776a 777a 778a 779a 780a 781a 782a





783a 784a 785a 786a 787a 788f 789c



No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Last Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Cyn(n)a (*cont.*)								
778	Fj	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL·		a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 573.			
					Weyl SC 114, 1891 [1450]	1.25	0°	–
				b	Stockholm SHM 14935/162.			
					Sandtorp 1913 hd	1.22	180°	19.5
				c	Stockholm SHM 23040/275.			
					Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.24	180°	20.0
				d	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 489.			
					Naginshchina 1895 hd	1.30	–	–
779	Gk	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·	+CYNNAONPINCSTR	a*	Doubleday [566].			
					Bt Paris 1953	1.23	165°	19.0
				b	Goddard 104.			
					Bt Baldwin 1962	1.23	0°	19.0
				c	Mack *SCBI 20* 1051.			
					Bt Spink 1929	1.29	180°	19.5
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 4196.	1.21	180°	19.0
				e	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18,1835.			
					Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.32	90°	19.5
				f	Stockholm SHM 15152/83.			
					Kvie 1914 hd	1.22	0°	19.0
				g	Visby GF C1383/74.			
					Österby 1920 hd	1.23	0°	19.4
				h	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 490.			
					Kohtla-Käva II 1957 hd.	1.20	0°	–
780	Hl	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANG·	+CINANONPINCESTE	a*	Stockholm SHM 25384/A927/55.			
					Stale II 1954 hd	1.28	90°	19.8
781	Jm	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANG	+CYNNANONPINCST	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1382.			
					Store Valby 1839 hd	1.28	270°	19.2
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4191.	1.24	180°	19.2
782	Kn	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL	+CYNNANONPINCSTER	a*	Visby GF C1383/75.			
					Österby 1920 hd	1.25	0°	19.0
783	Ko		+CYNNANONPINCST:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4192.	1.03	180°	19.3
784	Lp	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGLOV	+CYNNANONPINCST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4194.	1.25	180°	19.2
785	Mp	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4193.	1.15	0°	19.6
				b	Stockholm *CNS 1:3* 34,707.			
					Hemängen C 1938 hd	1.19	0°	19.5
786	Mq		+CVNNANONPINCST:	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 575.			
					Grote; Ciechanow 1868 hd	1.22	90°	–
				b	Stockholm SHM 8503/150.			
					Gärestad 1888 hd	1.30	270°	19.1
787	Mr		+CVNNA·ONPINCSTR	a*	Birmingham *SCBI 17* 289.			
					Marston Rudland	1.26	90°	19.0
788	Nr	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL	+CVNNA·ONPINCSTR	a	Bergen B5307.			
					Hårr 1894 hd (Hårr 87). *bent*	1.21	90°	19.2
				b	Bergen B4826.			
					Nesböen 1891 hd (80). *bent*	1.04	90°	19.3
				c	Berlin *SCBI 36* 574.			
					Grote	1.24	270°	–
				d	Lund UHM 12058.			
					fd 1879	1.20	270°	19.5
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 4197/2.	1.27	270°	19.4
				f *	Stockholm KMK BEH 4197/1.			
					chipped rim	1.09	270°	19.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
789	Os	+/Æ-ÐELR/ÆD·R·E+/NGL	+LVNN/TON/FINLSTR	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1383. Tørring 1830 hd	1.08	90°	19.0
				b	London *BMC* 350. Hildebrand	1.19	270°	19.0
				c*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18/1836. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.16	90°	19.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Last Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Cyn(n)a (*cont.*)								
790	Pt	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL	+CYNNANONPINCSTR	a*	Visby GF C10396/682. Karls 1966 hd. *chipped*	0.86	90°	18.2
791	Qu	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGLO	+CVHNANONPINCE	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4187.	1.12	0°	19.5
				b	Stockholm SHM 12079/286. Stige 1904 hd	1.06	0°	19.4
792	Rv	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL	+CYNNANONPINCSTR	a*	Pagan. Bt Baldwin	1.08	180°	19.5
Eadwine								
					C = Ælfstan K			
793	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL	+EADPINEONPINCST:	a*	Elmore Jones [932].	1.30	0°	20.0
794	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANG	+EADPINEONPINCST	a*	London *BMC* 351. Russian find 1850	1.27	270°	19.0
795	Cb	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL·		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1387. Hess [883]. *chipped rim*	1.29	270°	19.1
				b*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1052. Argyll 1955	1.23	270°	20.0
				c	seen C. J. Martin. Glendining's auction 14/03/73 [25]	1.17	180°	19.0
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 4214/2. *chipped rim*	1.15	270°	20.0
796	Cc		+EADPINEONPINCST	a	Bergen Tjora 412. Slethei 1866 hd. *chipped & cracked*	1.22	0°	19.4
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4214/1.	1.22	90°	19.5
				c	Stockholm SHM 18029/101. Helge 1926 hd	1.35	90°	20.0
797	Dd	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL·	+EADPINEONPINCST	a*	Bergen Tjora 411. Slethei 1866 hd. *chipped rim*	1.01	0°	18.8
				b	Lund UHM 12059.	1.22	0°	18.3
				c	Moscow. no. 218221.	1.25	90°	–
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 4215.	1.26	270°	19.4
				e	Stockholm *CNS 1,3* 34,708. Hemängen C 1938 hd. *bent*	1.14	0°	19.3
				f	Visby GF C6131/8. Koparve 1923 hd	1.08	270°	19.2
Godman								
					B = Leofwine B			
798	Aa1	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGLO	+GODMANON:PINCS *no A in field*	a*	Bergen Tjora 413. *Slethei 1866 hd*	1.68	180°	1.97
799	Ab		+GODMANON:PINCS	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4233.	1.48	90°	19.1
				b	Stack [530]	1.48	–	–
800	Ba2	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGLOV·	+GODMANON:PINCS *A in field*	a*	Lockett [659].	–	–	–
801	Bb		+G·ODMANON·PINCS	a	Bergen Tjora 414. Slethei 1866 hd. *chipped*	1.12	90°	20.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1395. Thomsen 8996	1.46	90°	19.0
				c*	Dresden 96.	1.45	180°	19.7



790a 791a 792a 793a 794a 795b 796b



797a 798a 799a 800a 801c 802a 803a



804a 805b 806d 807a 808b 809a 810c



811a 812a 813a 814a 815a 816a 817b

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Last Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Cyn(n)a (*cont.*)								
				d	Moscow. no. 21822.	1.51	90°	20.0
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 4234.	1.49	180°	19.5
				f	Stockholm KMK BEH 4198. *cut half*	0.75	90°	19.9
				g	Stockholm SHM 14935/163. Sandtorp 1913 hd. *buckled*	1.36	180°	19.7
				h	Stockholm SHM 25384/ A927/55. Stale II 1954 hd. *bent*	1.48	270°	20.0
802	?Ba2 *(cf. 800)*		ᚼᚴODM−−−−−N:ᚠINTᛈᛊ ᛣ *in field*	a*	Riga CVVM *SCBI 45* 79. Mezotne hill fort exc. *chipped*	1.25	0°	20.0
803	Ca3	ᚼ/ᛇ·ÐELR/ÆDRE+ᛣNᛈL	ᚼᚴODMᛣNON:ᚠINTᛈᛊ ᛣ *removed*	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4232/1.	1.44	0°	19.8
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4232/2.	1.42	0°	19.5
804	Cb		ᚼᚴODMᛣNON:ᚠINTᛈᛊ	a*	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). LU 38/47	1.42	180°	19.0
805	Cd		ᚼᚴODMᛣHON:ᚠINᛈᛊ.	a	Mack *SCBI 20* 1053. Argyll 1953	1.44	180°	19.3
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4231/1.	1.44	0°	19.2
806	Dd	ᚼ/ᛇ·ÐELR/ÆDREXᛣNᛈL		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1394. Stolpehuse 1837 hd	1.46	0°	18.8
				b	London *BMC* 352. Russian find 1850	1.46	180°	19.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4231/2.	1.46	90°	19.5
				d*	Visby GF *CNS 1:1* 9,519. Gandarve 1952 hd	1.59	180°	–
				e	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18,1837. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd *pierced twice*	1.38	0°	19.3
				f	Stockholm SHM 16504/179. Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.38	0°	19.2
				g	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 491. Kunda 1894 hd 692	1.30	0°	–
Leofsunu								
807	Aa	ᚼ/ᛇ·ÐELR/ÆDREXᛣNᛈLO	ᚼLEOFSVNV:ONᚠINTᛈES *pellet on inner circle*	a*	Stockholm SHM 14955/43. Frigsarve 1913 hd	1.74	0°	19.0
808	Ba	ᚼ/ᛇ·ÐELR/ÆDRE+ᛣNᛈLO		a	Mack *SCBI 20* 1054. *legend starts at 270°* Wheeler [51]	1.67	0°	20.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4255.	1.71	270°	20.0
				c	Stockholm SHM 18287/72. Stora Haglunda 1927 hd	1.66	0°	20.0
Leofweald								
	A = London, Oswulf (Lyon)							
809	Aa	ᚼ/ᛇ·ÐELR/ÆDREXᛣNᛈLO	ᚼLEOFᚠOLDONᚠINTᛈᛊ	a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 577. *legend starts at 180°* old collection	1.72	90°	20.0
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18,1840. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.76	0°	18.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
810	Ba	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1414. Thomsen 9000	1.47	0°	19.1
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 1056. Argyll 1955	1.40	0°	–
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4272.	1.48	180°	19.0
811	Bb		+LEOFFOLDONFINTES A *in field*	a*	Lyon. Bt Baldwin 2002	1.44	0°	19.2
812	Ca	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+LEOFFOLDONFINTES	a*	Lund UHM 12060.	1.48	0°	19.1
813	Da	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·		a*	Stockholm SHM 20879/566. Kännungs 1934 hd. *bent*	1.46	180°	19.0
814	Ec	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·	+LEOFFOLDONFINESR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4271/1.	1.42	0°	19.0
815	Ed		+L·EOFFOLDONFINESR	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1413. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.30	0°	19.0
816	Ee		+LEO----------INES	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4271/2. *cut half*	0.63	270°	19.0
817	Ef		+LEOFFODONFINES·	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1411. Stockholm 1854	1.30	90°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4266.	1.25	90°	19.1

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Last Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Leofweald (*cont.*)								
818	Fg	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL	+LEOFFOLDONFINCS	a	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 576. old collection	1.20	90°	19.0
				b	Stavanger M S3400. Foldøy 1907 hd (6)	1.14	180°	19.2
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4270.	1.21	90°	19.1
819	Gh	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+A·NGL	+LEOFFOLDONFINCSTR	a*	Stockholm 23040/277. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.20	270°	19.0
Leofwine								
		B = Godman B						
820	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+LEFFNEONFINTCEST	a	Berlin *SCBI 36* 576. old collection	1.73	270°	–
				b*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1408. Enegaard 1862 hd	1.79	270°	19.5
821	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOV	+LEOFFINEONFINTCS:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4262.	1.76	90°	19.9
822	Cc1	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGLO	+LEOFFINEONFINCSTER A *in field*	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18,1839. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.45	270°	18.7
823	Cc2		+LEOFFINEONFINCSTER A *in field erased (traces)*	a	Moscow. no. 218223.	1.44	270°	–
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4260.	1.46	90°	19.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4259.	1.45	90°	19.1
				d	Visby GF C10396/683. Karls 1966 hd	1.44	270°	19.3
824	Cd		+LEOFFINEONFINCSR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4257.	1.44	180°	19.4
825	De	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·	+LEOFFINEONFINCSR	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.45	180°	19.0
				b	Dresden 91.	1.46	0°	18.7
826	Ef	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·:	+LEOFFINEONFINCESR	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1406. Enner 1849 hd	1.29	270°	19.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4256/2.	1.35	270°	19.8
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4256/1.	1.31	270°	19.9
				d	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18,1838. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.38	180°	19.6
827	Ff	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL·		a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 575. Kurkijoki 1866 hd	1.30	0°	19.0
828	Fg		+LEOFFINEONFINCESR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4256/3.	1.30	0°	19.9
				b	Stockholm SHM 20879/565. Kännungs 1934 hd. *bent*	1.34	0°	19.7
829	Fh		+LEOFFINEONDINCSR	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1407. Enner 1849 hd	1.27	260°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm SHM 23040/276. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.24	270°	19.0
830	Fj		+LEOFFINEONFINCST	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 577. Mgowo 1893 hd	1.23	0°	–
				b	Stockholm SHM 12079/288. Stige 1904 hd. *cut piece*	0.89	180°	19.1
831	Fk		+L.EFFINEOHFINCST:	a*	Dresden 93. *chipped*	1.10	260°	19.3
832	Gl	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·	+LEOFFINEONFINCST:	a	Mack *SCBI 20* 1055. Bt Baldwin 1959. *chipped*	1.23	180°	–
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4258/2.	1.31	270°	19.2
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4258/1.	1.21	90°	19.2
833	Hm	+ÆÐELRÆDREX·A·NGL	+LEOFFINEONFINCST	a*	Dresden 92.	1.24	180°	20.0



818c 819a 820b 821a 822a 823b 824a



825a 826c 827a 828a 829b 830a 831a



832b 833a 834a 835a 836a 837b 838a



839a 840b 841a 842b 843a 844e 845b

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Last Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Leofwine (*cont.*)								
834	Jn	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL	+LEOFPINEONPINCST	a*	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 747.	1.17	180°	20.0
835	Ko	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL	+LEOFINEONPINCTR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4254.	1.08	270°	19.4
Oda								
836	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+ODAONPINTCESTER	a*	Stockholm SHD *CNS 1:3* 34,711. Hemängen C 1938 hd	1.75	0°	19.1
837	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGLO: *legend starts at 270°*	+ODAONPINTCESTER·	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 4289/1.	1.73	180°	20.2
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4289/2.	1.73	270°	19.5
				c	Stockholm SHM 14379/70. Barshaga 1911 hd	1.64	180°	19.1
838	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+ODEAONPINCSTER A *in field*	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4290.	1.48	180°	19.8
839	Cd		+ODA·ONPINTCESRE	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 888. Hunter 601	1.47	90°	19.5
				b	London *BMC* 353. pres. Evans 1886	1.40	170°	19.3
				c	Lund UHM 12061.	1.45	90°	19.5
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 4288.	1.46	270°	19.4
				e	Stockholm SHM 23040/278. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.44	0°	19.5
840	Dd	+ÆÐELRÆDR·E+ANGL		a	Berlin *SCBI 36* 578. Grote	1.46	90°	–
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1027. Mack *SCBI 20* 1057; bt Spink 1928	1.48	90°	19.8
841	Ed	+ÆÐEL·RÆDREXANGL		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4287/2.	1.41	180°	19.3
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4287/1.	1.39	180°	19.8
				c	Stockholm SHM 21613/149. Kviende 1936 hd	1.40	270°	19.4
842	Ee		+ODAONPINCESTRE	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1419. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.36	0°	19.2
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4284.	1.24	0°	19.1
843	Ff	+ÆÐELRÆDR:E+ANGL	+OD·A·ONPINCESTRE	a*	Bergen Tjora 415. Slethei 1866 hd	1.35	0°	19.0
				b	Berlin *SCBI 36* 579. von Lilienstern	1.38	0°	–
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4285.	1.37	270°	19.5
844	Ge	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL	+ODAONPINCESTRE	a	Cambridge. Blunt; Shirley-Fox.	1.27	180°	–
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1420. Tørring 1830 hd	1.25	90°	19.0
				c	Lockett [656].	–	–	–
				d	London BM 1915 5-7-929. Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.29	90°	19.5
				e*	Lyon. Exch. Stewart 1960.	1.28	0°	19.0
				f	Oslo 178/48.	1.21	90°	19.0
				g	Stockholm KMK BEH 4286.	1.36	180°	19.2
				h	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:3* 34,710. Hemängen I 1938 hd	1.28	0°	19.1

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
				j	Stockholm SHM 1456/42. Skäggs I 1848 hd. *segment missing*	1.08	90°	19.0
				k	Stockholm SHM 16009/51. Fardume 1917 hd. *bent*	1.28	180°	19.0
				l	Stockholm SHM 21026/28. Änggårde 1935 hd. *cut half*	0.60	90°	19.2
				m	Stockholm KMK 100595. Tummelbos 1978 hd *cut half; bent*	0.70	90°	1.76
845	He	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL		a	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 578. old collection	1.14	0°	19.0
				b*	Bergen *and* Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (88–297)	1.11	0°	19.3
				c	Visby GF Läroverk 273.	1.10	90°	20.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Last Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Ordbeorht								
846	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREX+ANGLO	+ORDBRIHTONMINEXR	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1422. Hauberg 1935 hd	1.47	270°	19.0
				b	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 580. Hattula 1906 hd	1.47	90°	19.0
				c	London *BMC* 354.	1.34	270°	19.0
				d	Mack *SCBI 20* 1058. Bt Spink 1929	1.48	270°	–
				e*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4293.	1.44	270°	19.2
				f	Stockholm SHM 17535/57. Koparve 1923 hd	1.46	270°	19.0
				g	Stockholm SHM 17535/56. Koparve 1923 hd	1.44	180°	19.0
				h	Stockholm SHM 17747/50. Gannarve I 1924 hd. *bent*	1.47	270°	19.6
				j	Stockholm SHM 20390/2. Föra II 1888 hd. *buckled*	1.46	270°	–
				k	Stockholm SHM 23040/279. Hallsarve 1942 hd. *buckled*	1.42	270°	19.0
				l	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 492. Kohtla-Käva II 1957 hd(?). *pierced*	1.44	270°	–
847	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREX+ANGL:	+ORDBRIHTONMINEXR	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1421. Hess [890]	1.25	0°	19.5
				b	New York *SCBI 30* 482. King. *pierced*	1.23	0°	19.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4292.	1.29	0°	19.2
				d	Stockholm *CNS 1:4* 18,1842. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.22	0°	18.8
				e	Stockholm SHM 5804/16. Lilla Klintegårda 1876 hd	1.30	0°	19.0
				f	Visby GF Läroverk 274.	1.31	0°	18.8
				g	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1028. *coin missing from museum*	–	0°	18.5
848	Bc		+ORDBR·IHTONMINEXT	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 19,1532. Myrände B 1893 hd. *bent*	1.30	180°	19.0
849	Cd	+ÆÐELRÆDR·E+ANGL	+OR·DBR·NHTONMINEX	a	Bergen B5307. Hårr 1894 hd (88) *chipped & bent*	0.99	90°	18.9
				b	Berlin *SCBI 36* 580. von Lilienstern	1.25	0°	–
				c	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 579.	1.26	270°	19.0
				d*	London BM 1915 5-7-930. Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.26	270°	19.5
				e	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18,1841. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.26	270°	19.0
				f	Stockholm SHM 23228/155. Botarve 1943 hd	1.30	90°	18.9
				g	Uppsala Holm 402.	1.31	0°	19.0
850	Ce		+ORDBRIHTONMINEX·	a	Berlin *SCBI 36* 581. von Lilienstern	1.22	0°	–
				b	Dr Sommar.	1.36	90°	19.0



846e 847c 848a 849d 850c 851a 852a



853a 854a 855d 856a 857a 858a 859a



860a 861a 862a 863b 864a 865a 866b



866ac 867a 868a 869a 870b 871a 872a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Last Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Ordbeorht (*cont.*)								
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4291.	1.22	270°	19.0
				d	Stockholm SHM 16200/193. Sigsarve 1918 hd. *bent*	1.36	90°	19.0
Seolca								
		D = Ælfsige D F = Southampton, Seolca (BEH 1270–1)						
851	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·O:	+SYOLCANONFINCESER	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4321.	1.47	90°	20.0
852	Bb	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+SEOLCANONFINCSRE: A *in field*	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1424. Enner 1849 hd	1.49	180°	19.7
				b	Visby GF C8199/11. Koparve 1923 hd	1.47	0°	19.9
853	Bc		+SEOLCANONFINCSR·	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18,1843. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.21	180°	19.6
853A	Bm		+SEOLCANONFINCSRE: *possibly* A *in field*	a*	SCBI 51 493. Found in Maidla grave field. *looped*	1.61	180°	–
854	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL		a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:3* 34,712. Hemängen C 1938 hd. *bent*	1.47	0°	19.8
855	Dc	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGLOV		a	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 581. old collection	1.11	270°	19.0
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 1059. Argyll 1955	1.19	180°	–
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4296/1.	1.34	270°	19.5
				d*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1029. Elmore Jones 1971 [933]	1.31	0°	19.6
856	Dd		+SEOLCANONFINCSRE:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4300/1.	1.45	90°	20.1
857	De		+SEOLCANONFINCS	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4295.	1.45	180°	19.8
				b	Stockholm SHM 12447/10. Blommenhov 1905 hd *buckled*	1.45	90°	20.0
858	Df		+SEOLCANONFINCSER	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4296/3.	1.47	180°	20.0
859	Dg		+SEOLC·A·O·NFINCSER	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1423. Stockholm 1854	1.25	270°	19.0
860	Ec	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+·A·NGL:	+SEOLCANONFINCSR·	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 19,1533. Myrände B 1893 hd	1.28	270°	19.5
861	Fh	+ÆÐELRÆDREX·ANGL	+SEOLCANONFINCSTR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4298.	1.18	0°	19.0
862	Fj		+SEOLCANONFINCST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4297.	1.19	180°	19.1
863	Fk		+SEOLCANONFINCST	a	Berlin *SCBI 36* 582. Thurow-Züssow 1893 hd	1.11	180°	–
				b*	London BM 1954 12-4-1. pres. Elmore Jones 1954	1.14	270°	20.0
864	Gl	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGOV	+SEOLCANONFINCSTRE	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4299.	1.15	90°	19.6

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Sigeboda								
	G = Cyn(n)a J L = Cyn(n)a L							
865	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL	+SIBANONFINCESTR·E A *in field*	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4301.	1.49	0°	19.5
866	Bb1	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO:	+SIBODANONFINCSTRE: A *in field*	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1429. Tulinius			
					double struck	1.47	90°	19.2
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4309.	1.49	0°	19.5
				c	Tallinn AM *SCBI* 51 495. Kose 1982 hd (1549)	1.46	270°	–
866A	Bb2		*no* A *in field*	a	Elmore Jones 1971 [935].	1.43	270°	20.0
				b	Lund UHM 12062. KMK 1879	1.47	180°	19.9
				c*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1030. Bt 1920	1.46	90°	20.0
867	Bc		+SIBODANONFINCSR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4304.	1.46	180°	19.3
868	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·		a*	Stockholm SHM 16504/180. Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.34	0°	19.0
869	Cd		+SIBODANONFINCSER	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1426. Enner 1849 hd	1.41	90°	19.0
870	De	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL·	+SIBOD·A·ONFINCSER	a	Cambridge. Blunt; London 1963; Allcard.	1.41	0°	–
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4303.	1.42	0°	20.1
871	Ef	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGL	+SIBOD·A·ONFINCSTR	a*	Visby GF C10396/684. Karls 1966 hd	1.29	270°	19.7
872	Fg	+·Æ ELRÆDRE+ANGL	+SIBEODANONFIC----S	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4302. *chipped*	1.26	0°	19.2

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Last Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Sigeboda (*cont.*)								
873	Fh		+SIBOD·M·ONMINESTR	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 4305/2.	1.24	270°	20.1
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4305/1.	1.23	90°	19.5
				c	Uppsala Holm 403.	1.26	90°	19.5
874	Gj	+ÆÐELRÆDREXMNG	+SIBODMONMINESTR	a	Bergen Tjora 416.			
					Slethei 1866 hd	1.27	270°	19.0
				b	Elmore Jones 1971 [934].	1.33	270°	19.5
				c*	Stockholm SHM 16200/194.			
					Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.30	270°	19.5
875	Gk		+SIBODMONMINESTR	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1427.			
					Kongsø plantage 1904 hd (64)			
					chipped	1.06	90°	19.0
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 1060.			
					Bt Spink 1929	1.25	180°	–
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4306.	1.24	90°	19.3
876	Hk	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+MNGL:		a*	Bergen Tjora 417.			
					Slethei 1866 hd. *bent*	0.91	270°	19.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 14376/72 (B72).			
					Stora Bjers II 1909 hd	–	180°	19.0
877	Jk	+ÆÐELR·ÆDREX·M·NGL		a	Birmingham *SCBI 17* 290.	1.20	90°	19.6
					Marston Rudland coll. 1932			
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4307/1.	1.05	180°	19.1
				c*	Stockholm *CNS 1:4* 18,1844.			
					Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.20	90°	18.8
878	Jl		+SIBODMONMINESTR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4307/2.	1.26	270°	19.5
879	Jp		+SIBODMONMINEST	a*	Schwerin MUF.			
					Schwaan I 1859 hd	–	270°	–
880	Kk	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+MNGL	+SIBODMONMINESTR	a*	Stockholm SHM 16295/538/123.			
					Djuped 1919 hd. *cut rim*	1.07	90°	18.4
881	Km		+SIBODMONMINEST	a*	Visby GF Läroverk 275.	1.21	180°	19.5
882	Ko		+SIBODMONMINESTR	a*	Tallinn AM *SCBI 51* 494.			
					Kose 1982 hd (1548)	1.25	180°	–
883	Ln	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+MNGLOV	+SIBODMONMINESTR	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1428.			
					Herbst	1.08	0°	19.5
884	Lo			a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4308.	1.14	180°	19.5
885	Mo	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+MNGL		a*	Stockholm SHM 23228/156.			
					Botarve 1943 hd	1.19	180°	19.8
Sigeric								
		A = Lewes, Ælfweard (BEH 1405 and 1408)						
		B = Lewes, Ælfweard (BEH 1407 and 1459 and Amlings 1911 hd)						
		C = Lewes, Leofnoth (BEH 1435)						
886	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXMNGL	+SIRICONMINEST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4310/1.	1.04	0°	19.2
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4310/2.	1.00	270°	19.5
887	Ba	+ÆÐELRÆDREXMNGL·OR		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4312.	0.96	270°	19.0
		London D style						
888	Ca	+ÆÐELRÆDREXMNGLO		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4311.	0.99	90°	19.4
		London D style						
Spilmann								
889	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+MNGLOVM	+SPILEMMNONMINTESR	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1431.			
		Legend starts at 90°			Store Frigaard hd 198	1.72	270°	19.1



873b 874c 875c 876a 877c 878a 879a



880a 881a 882a 883a 884a 885a 886a



887a 888a 889a 890a 891b 891c 892b



893a 894b 895d 896b 897a 898b 899a

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Specimen	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
Last Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Spilmann (*cont.*)								
				b	Elmore Jones 1971 [937].	1.70	270°	19.8
				c	London *BMC* 355.			
					Hildebrand	1.70	270°	19.5
				d	Stockholm SHM 25384/ A927/55.			
					Stale II 1954 hd	1.72	270°	19.0
890	Ba	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLOV *legend starts at 270°*		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4316/2.	1.47	90°	20.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4316/1.	1.46	90°	19.8
891	Bb1		+SPILEMANONFINTCSR A *in field*	a	Berlin *SCBI 36* 583.			
					von Lilienstern	1.46	0°	–
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4317.	1.48	0°	19.1
	Bb2		*no* A *in field*	c*	London BM 1957 2-11-3.			
					pres. Baldwin 1957	1.45	135°	19.5
892	Cc	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGLO:	+SPILEMANONFINCS:	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 4314.	1.45	90°	19.9
				b*	Stockholm SHM 23228/157.			
					Botarve 1943 hd	1.42	270°	19.6
893	Cd		----------NONFIN	a*	Bergen Tjora 421.			
					Slethei 1866 hd. *fragment*	0.62	?180°	–
894	De	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL:	+SPILEMANONFINCST	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1430.	1.42	270°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4315/2.	1.35	270°	19.1
895	Df		+SPILEMANONFINCST	a	Birmingham *SCBI 17* 291.			
					Marston Rudland	1.34	270°	19.5
				b	Elmore Jones 1971 [936].	1.31	180°	19.0
				c	Morris 1972 [17].	1.39	180°	19.0
				d*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4315/1.	1.36	270°	19.8
				e	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:3* 34,714.			
					Hemängen C 1938 hd	1.32	270°	19.1
				f	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18,1845.			
					Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.34	270°	18.5
896	Dg		+SPILEMAN⊙NFINCS	a	London BM 1947 11-2-3.			
					Lawrence 1947	1.29	180°	19.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4313.	1.29	270°	19.5
				c	Visby GF *CNS 1:1* 9,520.			
					Gandarve 1952 hd	1.22	90°	–
				d	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:3* 34,713.			
					Hemängen C 1938 hd	1.27	0°	1.85
				e	Stockholm SHM 8503/151.			
					Gärestad 1888 hd	1.24	270°	1.85
897	Eg	+ÆÐELRÆDREXA·NGL		a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1031.			
					Mack *SCBI 20* 1061	1.20	90°	19.1
898	Eh		+SPIL·M·ANONFINCS	a	Lund UHM 12063.			
					fd 1879	1.17	100°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4320/1.	1.15	90°	19.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4320/2.	1.15	90°	19.0
				d	Stockholm SHM 14565/79.			
					Amlings 1911 hd	1.19	90°	19.0
899	Ej		+SPILEMANONFINCS	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 19,1534.			
					Myrände B 1893 hd	1.16	180°	19.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Last Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Wulfnoth								
900	Aa	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGLO	+PVLFNOÐONPINTES	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4333.	1.77	270°	19.8
				b	Visby GF C6131/9. Koparve 1923 hd	1.75	0°	19.8
				c	Visby GF Läroverk 276.	1.74	270°	20.0
901	Ab		+PVLFNOÐON:PINCES	a	Mack *SCBI 20* 1062. Argyll 1953	1.45	270°	–
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4331.	1.72	90°	20.0
902	Ac		+PVFNOÐONPINCER	a*	Stockholm SHM 16009/52. Fardume 1917 hd. *bent*	1.46	180°	18.9
903	Ad		+PVFNOÐONPINCER	a	Doubleday [566].	1.45	0°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4328.	1.48	270°	19.1
904	Bd	+ÆÐELRÆDREXANGL·		a	Dresden 98.	1.46	265°	19.7
				b*	Stockholm SHM 16504/181. Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.44	90°	19.1
905	Be		+PVFNOÐONPINCER	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4327.	1.50	270°	20.0
906	Cf	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANG·L·O	+PVLFNOÐONPICESER	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1435. Enner 1849 hd	1.47	0°	20.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 4329/1.	1.49	0°	20.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4329/2.	1.44	0°	20.0
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 4330.	1.38	180°	19.8
				e	Stockholm SHM 14379/71. Barshaga 1911 hd. *fragment*	0.82	270°	19.0
				f	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1032. Bt 1920	1.48	180°	20.0
907	Cg		+PVLFNOÐONPINCET	a	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 582. Hattula 1950 hd	1.37	180°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm SHM 11300/82. Mannegårda II 1900 hd	1.32	90°	20.0
				c	Stockholm SHM 17535/58. Koparve 1923 hd	1.32	270°	19.7
				d	Stockholm SHM 23695/32. Rossvik 1946 hd. *bent*	1.34	270°	19.7
908	Dh	+ÆÐELR·EDREXANGL·	+PVLFNOÐONPINCETR	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 7* 1436. Kelstrup 1859 hd	1.39	180°	19.6
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 4332/2.	1.40	270°	19.3
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 4332/1.	1.27	270°	19.4
				d*	Stockholm SHM 16295/510/124. Djuped 1919 hd	1.27	0°	19.0
				e	Stockholm SHM 25384/A927/55. Stale II 1954 hd	1.28	270°	19.0
909	Ej	+ÆÐELRÆDRE+ANGLO:	+PVLFNOÐONPINCE	a*	Bergen *and* Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (90-298)	1.24	0°	19.1



900a 901b 902a 903b 904b 905a 906b



907b 908d 909a 910a 911a 912a 913b



914b 915a 916c 917a 918a 919b 920a



921a 922a 923a 924a 925a 926a 927a

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)

CNUT (1016–35)

Quatrefoil BEH E *BMC* viii North 781

Note that the obverse legend throughout Quatrefoil is +CNVTREXΛNGLORVM or +CNVTREXΛNGLORV with varying punctuation and employing both + and X, as well as Λ and Ā etc. It is further to be noted that the Berlin Sylloge indicates the relationship of the head and the legend on the obverse, but as on Winchester coins the head and initial cross are within a few degrees of 12 o'clock, with two or three exceptions, I have thought it sufficient to note these only.

Ælfhelm

910	Aa	+CNVTR·E+ΛNGLORVM:	+ÆLFELMONΡI·NCST	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4006. Hess [1075]	1.51	90°	20.0
911	Bb	+CNVTR·E+ΛNGL·ORVM:	+ÆL·FELHONΡINCEST·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3664.	1.30	270°	20.0
912	Cc	+CNVTRE+ΛNGLORVM	+ÆLFELMONΡINCST.	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4007. Kirchhoff 1922 hd	1.10	180°	18.3
				b	Lockett [727].	–	–	–

Ælfsige

F = Leofwine G

913	Aa	+CNVTRE+ΛNGLORVM:	+ÆLFSIGEONΡINCST	a	Berlin *SCBI 36* 660. von Lilienstern	1.30	270°	–
				b*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4018. Bruun [996]; Bille-Brahe	1.30	270°	19.8
				c	London *BMC* 561. Cuff 1839	1.44	0°	19.1
				d	Stockholm *CNS 1:1* 19,1622. Myrände hd; *chipped twice.*	1.04	90°	19.5
914	Ab		+ÆLFSIEGEOΡ.INCS	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4011. Lübeck 1875 hd (1186)	1.29	0°	19.5
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3666/2.	1.29	180°	19.3
915	Ac		+ÆLFSIGEONΡINCS·	a*	Bergen *and* Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (362)	0.90	90°	19.0
916	Bd	+CNVTRE+ΛNGLORVM	+ÆLFSIGEONΡINCST	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4015. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.14	180°	19.0
				b	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 720. old collection Salla 1839 hd	1.15	0°	19.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3667.	1.19	180°	18.9
917	Cd	+CNVTRE+ΛNGLORV		a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 6,1012. Snovalds 1918 hd *rim cut twice*	1.13	90°	18.8
918	De	+CNVTREXΛNGLORVM	+ÆLFSIGEONΡINCS·	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4012. Bruun [994]	1.12	90°	19.5
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4010. Lübeck 1875 hd (1186)	1.04	0°	19.5
				c	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 719. Nousiainen 1895 hd *pierced*	0.93	180°	19.0
				d	London BM 1915 5-7-2180. Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.13	90°	19.0
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 3666/1.	1.06	180°	20.0
				f	Stockholm SHM 12079/350. Stige 1904 hd. *cut half*	0.60	90°	19.7
				g	Stockholm SHM 16504/219. Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.16	90°	19.1

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
919	Ef	+CNVTRE+ANGLORV.	+ÆLFSIGEONPNCST	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4013. Enner 1849 hd	1.16	0°	19.0
				b*	Oslo *and* Bergen. Årstad 1836 hd (362)	1.15	0°	19.0
920	Eg		+ÆLFSIGEONPINCSTR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3669.	1.13	180°	19.0
				b	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1046. Bt Spink 1920	1.13	270°	19.0
921	Fh	+CNVTRE+ANGLORVM	+ÆLFSIGEONPINCST.	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4017. Bruun [995]	1.13	0°	18.9
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4016. Stockholm 1861	1.10	90°	19.9
				c	Elmore Jones 1971 [938].	1.07	90°	19.3
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 3668.	1.11	0°	19.0
				e	Stockholm SHM 20879/636. Kännungs 1934 hd	1.12	90°	19.0
922	Gh	+CNVTRE+ANG·LORV		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4014. Ernst	0.86	0°	18.7
923	Hh	+CNVTRE+ANGLORV		a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18,1956. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.04	90°	18.6
924	Hj		XÆLFSIGEO·NPINCST	a*	Stockholm SHM 5804/34. Klintegårda 1876 hd	1.06	270°	19.0
925	Jh	+CNVTREXANGLORV·		a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 19,1621. Myrände 1893 hd	1.12	90°	19.5
926	Jk		+ÆLFSIGEONP.INCST	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1081. Argyll 1955	1.01	180°	19.0
				b	Stockholm SHM*CNS 1:4* 18/1957. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	0.96	270°	18.3
927	Kl	+CNVTRE+ANGLORV	+ÆLFSIGEONNPICST	a*	Bergen *and* Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (361)	1.06	270°	19.1

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Ælfsige (*cont.*)								
928	Lm	+ENVTREXANGLORV	+ÆLFSIGEONPINES	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4009. Curt 1858	0.97	270°	18.5
929	Mn	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV	+ÆLFSIGEONPINES	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3665.	0.81	90°	19.0
				b	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). Z/6	0.85	90°	19.0
930	No	+ENVTRE+ANGLOR *legend starts at 180°*	+ÆLFSIGEONPINEST	a*	Stockholm KMK Dnr 492/77. Thuleparken 1977 hd	0.84	90°	19.0
931	*not used*							
Ælfstan								
		F = Æthelric E J = Southampton, Eadwine (BEH 1125) M = Beorhtnoth C						
932	Aa	+ENVTR·E+ANGLORVM	+ÆLFSTANONPINEST	a	Cardiff NMW 79.105 H/194. Bryn Maelgwyn 1979 hd.	1.19	90°	–
				b	Bergen *and* Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (364)	1.25	0°	19.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3683.	1.28	90°	20.0
933	Ba	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM		a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 661. Weyl SC 114 [1453] ? 'Berlin II' *c.* 1856 hd	1.23	0°	–
934	Bb		+ÆLFSTANONPI	a	Bergen B.5307. Hårr 1895 hd (199)	1.26	90°	19.0
				b	London BM 1935 11-17-598. Barnett	1.19	270°	19.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3684.	1.16	270°	19.0
935	Cc	+ENVTREXANGLORVM:X	+ÆLFSTANONPINES·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3681.	1.23	90°	19.8
936	Dd	+ENVTREXANGLORVM	+ÆL·FSTANONPINEST	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4031. Bonderup 1854 hd	1.04	270°	18.2
937	Ee	+ENVTR·EXANGLORV·	+ÆLFSTANONPINEST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3682.	1.02	90°	19.2
938	Ff	+ENVTR·EXANGLORVM	+ÆLFSTANONPINES	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4029. Hauberg [414]	1.05	180°	19.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3680.	1.06	180°	18.8
				c	Stockholm SHM 14935/180. Sandtorp 1913 hd	0.93	270°	19.0
				d	Visby GF C10396. Karls 1966 hd. *buckled*	1.05	270°	18.4
939	Gf	+ENVTREXANGLORV		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4027. Kirchhoff 1916 hd	1.03	270°	18.6
940	Hg	+ENVTREXANGLORV: *dies of Gloucester style*	+ÆLFSTANOHPIN:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4028. Bruun [997]	0.95	270°	19.0
941	Jh	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV	+ÆLFSTAONPINEST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3677.	1.12	270°	19.0
942	Jj		+ÆLFSTANONP.INES	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3678.	1.09	0°	19.0
943	Kj	+ENVTREXANGLORV.I		a	Mack *SCBI 20* 1082. Argyll 1955	0.90	270°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3679.	0.81	270°	19.3
944	Kk		+ÆLFSTANONPINEST	a*	Reading *SCBI 11* 110. Bt Baldwin; Ryan [826]	0.84	180°	18.2
945	Kl		+ÆLFSTANONPINES	a*	Oslo Cnut 148.	0.79	0°	19.0
				b	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 631. Kunda 1894 hd 6920.83	0.83	90°	–



928a 929a 930a 932c 933a 934c 935a



936a 937a 938a 939a 940a 941a 942a



943b 944a 945a 946a 947a 948a 949a



950a 951a 952a 953a 954a 955a 956a

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Ælfstan (*cont.*)								
946	Ll	+CNVTREXANGLORV		a*	Oslo Cnut 537.	0.83	0°	18.9
947	Lm		+ÆLFSTANONFINCST	a*	Oslo Cnut 55.	0.82	180°	19.0
948	Mm	+CNVTREXA·NGLORV		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4030.			
					Hauberg [415]	0.93	270°	19.0
				b	London *BMC* 562.			
					Russian find 1850	0.87	90°	19.5
Ælfweald								
949	Aa	+CNVTREXANGLORVM	+ALFFOLDONFINCST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3716.	1.14	180°	20.0
Ælfwine								
	C = Brunstan C							
950	Aa	+CNVTREXANGLORVM	+ÆLFFINEONFINCST	a*	Visby GF Läroverk 333.	1.16	180°	19.4
951	Ab		+ÆLFFINEONFINCS	a*	Stockholm SHM 17352/2.			
					Pilgårds I 1854 hd	1.08	90°	–
952	Bc	+CNVTREXANGLORVM	+ÆLFINE:ONFINCST	a*	Chown 193.	1.15	0°	19.0
953	Ca	+CNVTRE+ANGLORVM	+ÆLFFINEONFINCST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3690.	1.09	270°	19.0
Æthelric								
	C = Brunstan D							
	E = Ælfstan F							
954	Aa	+CNVTR·E+ANGLORVM+	+ÆLFR·ICONFINCSTR	a*	London *BMC* 560.	1.22	90°	19.0
955	Bb	+CNVTREXANGLORV	+ÆÐELRICONFINCST	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4041.			
					Hess [1081]	0.85	270°	18.7
				b	Oslo.			
					Årstad (1836) hd (720)			
					or Bröholt (1827,1867) hd	0.76	–	–
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 3697.	1.05	270°	19.0
956	Bc		+ÆŁ·RICONFINCSTR	a*	Stockholm SHM 7070/9.			
					Pilgårds I 1854 hd	1.04	0°	19.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Æthelric (*cont.*)								
957	Bd		+ÆÐEL·RIC ONFINEST	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4040. Bruun [998]	0.86	0°	19.0
958	Ce	+ENVTREXANGLORVM	+EÐELRIC ONFINESTR	a*	London BM 1914 10-3-75. Stockholm 1913 [180]	1.01	90°	18.2
959	Df	+ENVTR·EXANGLORVM	+ELRIC ONFINESTRE	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 3691.	0.92	90°	17.8
				b*	Dresden SMK 236	0.97	90°	19.2
960	Ef	+ENVTR·E+ANGLORVM		a*	Moscow. no 218269.	0.90	180°	18.0
961	Eg		+EÐELRIC ONFINES·	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4039. Hess [1074]	0.87	270°	19.0
Æthelweard								
962	Aa	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV	+EÐELRD ONFINCES	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3696.	0.96	0°	19.0
963	Bb	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV	+EÐELRD ONFINESTR	a*	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). Uddeby 1880 hd	0.77	270°	18.7
Æthelwine								
964	Aa	+ENVTR·EXANGLORVM	+EÐELF INEONFINC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3702.	1.18	180°	19.0
965	Ab		+EÐELF INEONFINEST	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4043. Kelstrup 1859 hd	0.99	0°	18.1
966	Bc	+ENVTREXANGLORV	+EÐELNEONF.INEST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3704.	1.12	90°	19.2
967	Cd	+ENVTREXANGLORVM	+EÐELF INEONFINEST	a*	Stockholm SHM 7219/17. Mölndal 1883 hd	1.11	270°	–
Beorhtnoth								
		C = Ælfstan M						
968	Aa	+ENVTR·E+ANGL·ORVM	+BREHTNO·ÐONFINES	a	seen Baldwin. *chipped*	1.11	180°	19.9
				b	Bergen *and* Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (365)	1.26	180°	20.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3717.	1.50	180°	19.8
969	Ab		+BREHTNO·ÐONFINEST	a*	London *BMC* 564. Bt Rollin & Feuardant 1890	1.29	180°	20.0
				b	London BM 1915 5-7-2181	.		
					Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.27	180°	20.0
				c	Stockholm SHM 17535/62. Koparve 1923 hd	1.22	180°	19.7
970	Ac		--BREHTNO·Ð-------	a*	Cardiff NMW 79. 105 H/195. Bryn Maelgwyn 1979 hd. *segment missing*	0.79	180°	–
971	Bd	+ENVTREXANGLORVM	+BRIHTNO·ÐONFINES	a*	Nya Svenska Läroverket (Helsinki) *SCBI 25* 721.	1.33	180°	19.0
972	Cd	+ENVTREX·A·NGLORV		a*	Stockholm SHM 8503/179. Gärestad 1888 hd	1.16	180°	18.4
973	Ce		+BRIHTNO·ÐONFINES	a*	Stockholm SHM 16295/551/233. Djuped 1919 hd	1.12	270°	18.8
				b	Stockholm SHM 16295/656/234. Djuped 1919 hd. *buckled*	1.06	180°	18.8
974	Cf		+BRIHTNO·ÐONFINEST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1108. *formerly listed as Hastings*	1.10	180°	18.8
975	Dg	+ENVTR·EXANGL·O·RVM	+BRINTHO·ÐONFINES	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4058. Lübeck 1875 hd (1197)	0.95	0°	18.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3718.	1.01	90°	18.4



957a 958a 959b 960a 961a 962a 963a



964a 965a 966a 967a 968c 969a 970a





971a 972a 973a 974a 975b 976a 977a





978a 979a 980a 981a 982a 983a 984a



No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)

Quatrefoil (*cont.*)

Beorhtnoth (*cont.*)

976	Eh	+CNVTRE+ANGLORVM	+BYRIHTNO·DONFINCS·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3726.	1.16	270°	18.8

Beorhtweald

B = Wulfnoth H and Southampton, Leofwine (BM, Elmore Jones [757])

977	Aa	+CNVTREXANGLORV	+BVRFOLDONFINCS.	a*	Oslo hs 540.			
					?Årstad 1836 hd	1.05	90°	18.3
978	Ba	+CNVTRE+ANGLORV		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3724.	0.99	90°	19.0
		legend starts at 180°						

Brunstan

C = Ælfwine C
D = Æthelric C

979	Aa	+CNVTREXA·NGLORVM	+BRVNSTANONFINCS	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.44	180°	19.9
				b	Cardiff NMW 79. 105 H/196.			
					Bryn Maelgwyn 1979 hd.	1.15	90°	–
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 3721.	1.45	180°	19.6
980	Bb	+CNVTREXANGLORVM	+BRVNSTANONPINC	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4062.			
					Kirchhoff 1917 hd	1.22	270°	19.8
				b	Stockholm SHM 11619/47.			
					Garde II 1902 hd	1.12	270°	19.9
981	Bc		+BRVNSTANONFINC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3720.	1.14	180°	19.9
982	Cd	+CNVTRE+ANGLORVM	+BRVNSTANONFINCS	a*	Stockholm SHM 16295/611/237.			
					Djuped 1919 hd	1.16	90°	19.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 16295/617/235.			
					Djuped 1919 hd. *bent*	1.14	270°	18.9
				c	Stockholm SHM 16295/569/236.			
					Djuped 1919 hd	1.14	90°	19.0
				d	Stockholm SHM 16295/596/238.			
					Djuped 1919 hd	1.14	270°	18.8
983	De	+CNVTREXANGLORVM	+BRVNSTANONPINCST	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4063.			
					Lübeck 1875 hd (1200)	0.87	270°	–
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3722/2.	1.05	270°	19.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 3722/1.	0.90	90°	19.0
984	Ee	+CNVTRE+ANGLORVM		a*	London BM 1928 5-7-66.			
					Vogel [4803]	0.98	90°	19.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Cyn(n)a								
985	Aa	+CNVTREXANGLORVM	+CYNNAONFINCS	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4071. Bruun [1001]	1.50	270°	20.0
986	Ba	+CNVTREXANGLORVM	*legend starts at 180°*	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4070. Thomsen 9366	1.46	90°	20.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3728.	1.49	270°	22.0
				c	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 19,1623. Myrände 1893 hd	1.47	270°	20.5
987	Bb		+CYNNAO·FINCSTRE	a*	Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (368)	1.33	270°	19.2
988	Bc		+CYNNAONFINCSTR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3730.	1.21	90°	20.0
989	Bd		+CINNAONFI·NCST	a*	Uppsala Holm 601.	1.06	0°	20.0
990	Ce	+CNVTR·EXANGLORVMΩ	+CVNNAONFINCSTR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3731.	1.31	0°	19.8
				b	Oxford *SCBI 9* 675. Magdalen College	1.26	0°	19.4
				c	Stockholm SHM 20879/637. Kännungs 1934 hd. *bent*	1.24	90°	18.8
991	Df	+CNVTREXANGLORVM	+CINNAONFINCSIR	a*	Stockholm SHM 16295/604/239. Djuped 1919 hd. *buckled*	1.18	270°	18.9
992	Dg		+CVNNAO.NFINCST:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4072. Stolpehuse 1837 hd	1.11	270°	19.0
993	Eh	+CNVTREXANGLORV: *(Early) Gloucester style*	+CNNAONF·INCST	a*	Stockholm SHM 16504/220. Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.06	270°	18.0
994	Fj	+CNVTREXANGLORV:	+C·NNAONFINCSTR	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4073. Stockholm 1885	1.13	90°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3729.	1.11	180°	19.0
				c	Uppsala Holm 602. *cut half*	0.61	0°	19.0
995	Gk	+CNVTREXANGLORVM	+CN·NONF·INCST	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4068. Bruun [1000]	0.91	90°	18.0
				b	Bergen *and* Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (366)	0.98	180°	18.8
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3727.	0.95	0°	18.0
996	Hl	+CNVTREXANGLOR	+CY:NNAONFIN	a*	Bergen *and* Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (367) *bent*	0.92	0°	19.0
997	Jm	+CNVTREXANGLOR *Chichester style*	+CYN·N:AONFINC	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4069. Lübeck 1875 hd (1202)	0.91	270°	18.0
Eadweard								
998	Aa	+CNVTREXANGLO	+EADFERDONFINCST	a	Bergen B5307. Hårr 1895 hd (200) *chipped*	0.82	90°	18.8
				b*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4074. Kelstrup 1859 hd	1.06	270°	19.0
999	Ab		+EADFERDONFINCST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3732.	1.04	90°	18.9
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 19,1624. Myrände 1893 hd	1.03	270°	19.0
				c	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 632. Kutla Käva II 1957 hd.	1.02	180°	–



985a 986b 987a 988a 989a 990a 991a



992a 993a 994b 995c 996a 997a 998b



999a 1000a 1001c 1002a 1003a 1004b 1005a



1006a 1007a 1008a 1009a 1010a 1011a 1012a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Eadwine								
1000	Aa	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM	+EADPINEONPINEST	a*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 677. Bodleian Library; Ready 1891	1.18	0°	19.2
1001	Ab		+EADPINEONPINEST	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4076. Bruun [1002]	1.11	180°	19.0
				b	London BM 1950 3-3-32. beq. Lawrence 1950	1.15	270°	19.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3735.	1.14	270°	19.0
1002	Ac		+EADPINEONPINES·	a*	Bergen *and* Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (369) *broken*	0.78	270°	19.0
1003	Bb	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM	+EADPINEONPINEST	a*	Stockholm SHM 16295/563/240. Djuped 1919 hd	1.16	180°	19.0
1004	Cc	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV	+EADPINEONPINES·	a	Elmore Jones 1971 [939].	0.97	180°	19.3
				b*	Stockholm SHM 11300/131. Mannegårda II 1900 hd	0.96	90°	19.0
1005	Dc	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV		a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 723. old collection	0.90	0°	19.0
1006	Dd		+EADPINEONPINES	a*	Oslo Cnut 147. *buckled*	0.90	0°	18.6
1007	De		-EADPINEONPINEST·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3734. *chipped*	*0.85*	*270°*	*19.9*
1008	Df		+EADPINEONPINES	a*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 676. Bodleian library; Ready 1891	0.77	90°	18.6
1009	Eg	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM	+EADPINE·ONPINEST	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4075. Thomsen 9367	1.11	0°	19.0
1010	Fh	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV	+EADPIN--ONPINES	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3733. *pierced*	1.08	0°	19.1
1011	Gj	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV	+EADPINEONPINES	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3736.	0.77	0°	19.1
Godwine								
1012	Aa	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM	+GODPINEONPINES	a*	Stockholm *CNS 1:1* 19,1625. Myrände 1893 hd	1.23	90°	20.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Godwine (*cont.*)								
1013	Ab		+GOL∙PINEONPINCST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3746.	1.21	0°	20.0
1014	*not used*							
Ladmer								
	A = Southampton, Ælfsige (BEH 1116)							
1015	Aa	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVMΩ	+LADMÆR∙ONPINCST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3764.	1.06	90°	19.3
				b	Stockholm SHM 20879/638.			
					Kännungs 1934 hd. *bent*	1.15	270°	18.2
				c	Oslo.			
					Årstad 1836 hd (371). *cut half*	–	–	–
1016	Ab		+LADMÆR⊙NPINCS	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3763.	1.10	180°	19.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 16295/652/241.			
					Djuped 1919 hd	1.11	180°	19.0
Leofing, Lifing								
1017	Aa	+ENVTR∙EXANGLORVM	+LVFINC∙ONPINCS	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3799/1.	1.26	90°	19.5
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3799/2.	1.08	90°	18.5
1018	Bb	+ENVTRE+ANGL⊙RV:	+L∙EIFINCONPINCS	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 662.			
					old collection	1.11	270°	–
'Leofnoth'– *Scandinavian coins with pseudo-Winchester mint signature*								
1019	Aa	+ENVTREXANGLOR *Thetford Ae style*	+LEOFN:O∙ÐMOPIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3780.	1.30	270°	19.1
1020	Ba	+ENVTREXD/ENORVMA *both dies of Lincoln M style*		a*	Visby GF C10396. Karls 1966 hd	–	270°	18.9

These die-combinations are both part of Scandinavian die-chain 137 (Malmer 1997, pp. 47–8 and no. 707.1917).

Leofric—for Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4192 see **Wulfric**

Leofstan

1021	Aa	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM:∙	+LEOFSTANONPINCS∙	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3784.	1.49	270°	19.8
1022	Bb	+ENVTR∙EXANGL∙ORVM	+LEOFSTANONPINCS	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4123.			
					Enegaard 1862 hd	1.24	180°	20.0
1023	Bc		+LEOFSTANONPINC	a*	Lockett [727].			
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3782.	1.12	90°	20.0
1024	Cd	+ENVTREXANGL⊙RV *Chichester style*	+LEOFSTANONPINCT.	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3783.	1.14	0°	18.5
				b	Stockholm *CNS 1:4* 18,1958.			
					Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.16	0°	18.6
				c	Riga VRVM *SCBI 45* 107.	1.22	0°	–
1025	Ce		+LIOFSTANONPINCS∙	a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 724.			
					Nousiainen 1895 hd	1.03	90°	19.0
				b	Oslo Cnut 127.	1.16	270°	18.9
				c	Lyon. Bt Baldwin 1996.	1.07	90°	–
1026	Df	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM:	+LEOFSTANONPINCST	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 663.			
					Grote. *cracked*	1.02	0°	–
Leofsunu								
1027	Aa	+ENVTR∙EXANGLORVM:∙	+LEOFSVN∙VONPINCS	a*	Stockholm SHM 11300/132.			
					Mannegårda II 1900 hd	1.30	180°	20.3
1028	Ab		+LEOFSVNV⊙NPINCS	a*	London *BMC* 565.			
					Tyssen; Hodsol	1.28	0°	20.0



1013a 1015a 1016a 1017a 1018a 1019a 1020a



1021a 1022a 1023a 1024a 1025a 1026a 1027a



1028a 1029a 1030a 1031a 1032b 1033a 1034a



1035a 1036b 1037a 1038c 1039a 1040a 1041a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Leofsunu (*cont.*)								
1029	Bb	+ENVTREXANGL·ORV:		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3786.	1.08	270°	19.7
Leofweald								
1030	Aa	+ENVTR·EXANGL·ORVM	+LEOFFOLDONFINEST	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4131. Enner 1849 hd	1.29	180°	19.5
1031	Bb	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM	+LEOFFOLDONFINEST	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2182. Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.28	180°	19.5
1032	Cc	+ENVTREXANGLORVM·	+LEOFFOLDONFINEST:	a	Cardiff NMW 79.105 H/197. Bryn Maelgwyn 1979 hd	1.18	180°	–
				b*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4132. Bruun [1004]	1.11	90°	19.0
				c	Stockholm *CNS 1:4* 18,1959. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	0.98	90°	19.1
1033	Dc	+ENVTREXANGLORVM·		a*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 678. Bodleian library; Ready 1891	1.18	180°	19.5
1034	Ed	+ENVTREXANGLORV:	+LEOFFOLDONFINEST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3791.	1.16	0°	19.0
				b	Berlin *SCBI 36* 664. Grote	1.13	0°	–
1035	Fe	+ENVTREXANGL·ORV	+LIOFFOLDONFINEST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3798.	1.12	90°	19.1
1036	Gf	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM	+LEOFFOLDONFINEST	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4130. Enner 1849 hd	1.10	270°	18.2
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3792.	1.11	270°	18.4
				c	Stockholm SHM 13972/3. Gråträsk 1907 hd	1.03	270°	19.0
1037	Hg	+ENVTREXANGLORV	+LEOFFOLDONFINEI·	a*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 679. Bodleian library; Ready 1891	1.10	45°	19.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3781.	1.09	90°	19.3
Leofwine								
		A = Oda O G = Ælfsige F						
1038	Aa	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV:	+LEOFFINEONFINEST	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4126. Beskrivelse, Tillaeg 1794 no.21 R&D 111	1.24	270°	20.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4127. Lübeck 1875 hd, no 1215	1.10	90°	19.6
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3788.	1.17	270°	19.8
				d	Stockholm KMK Dnr 492/77. Thuleparken 1977 hd. *bent*	1.26	0°	19.6
				e	Visby GF C10396/752. Karls 1966 hd. *bent*	1.20	270°	19.5
				f	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). Q/10. *chipped*	1.13	0°	–
1039	Ab		+LEOFFINEONFINEST	a*	London BM 1896 6-9-34. Montagu 1896 [36]	1.22	90°	19.5
1040	Bc	+ENVTRE+ANG·LORV:	+LEOFFINEONFINES·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3787.	1.18	0°	19.1
1041	Cd	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV:	+L·EOFFINEONFINEST	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4135. Gartz [1235]	1.13	180°	19.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Leofwine (*cont.*)								
1042	Dd	+ENVTREXANGLORVM		a*	Visby GF C10396/753. Karls 1966 hd	1.12	270°	19.0
1043	Ee	+ENVTREXANGLORV	+LEOFNEONFINEST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3795.	1.12	90°	19.2
1044	Ff	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV	+LIOFFINENFINEST	a*	Stockholm SHM 20879/639. Kännungs 1935 hd	1.14	90°	–
1045	Fg		+LIOFFINEONFINEST	a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 725. old collection	1.12	270°	19.0
1046	Gg	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM	+LIOFFINEONPINEST	a*	Stockholm *CNS 1:4* 18,1960. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.10	180°	18.9
1047	Hh	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM·	+LEOFFNEONFINES·	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4129. Kelstrup 1859 hd	1.10	270°	18.8
1048	Hj		+LEOFFINEONFINES·	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4125. Bruun [1003]; Bille-Brahe	1.06	0°	18.8
				b	Visby GF C10396/751. Karls 1966 hd *buckled*	1.10	0°	18.9
1048A	Jk	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV	+LEOFINEONFINES	a*	Private collection, Estonia *SCBI 51* 633. Kose 1982 hd.	1.09	270°	–
Oda								
		J = Wulfric B O = Leofwine A M = Sigeboda B						
1049	Aa	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM:	+ODAONFINESTERE	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4136. Bruun [1005]	1.52	180°	19.9
1050	Ab		+ODAONFINESTR·	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4138. *chipped*	1.14	270°	19.0
				b*	London *BMC* 566.	1.48	270°	20.0
				c	Stockholm SHM 11300/133. Mannegårda II 1900 hd	1.26	90°	20.0
1051	Bc	+ENVTR·E+ANGLORVM	+ODE.ONFINESTRE	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4146. Stockholm 1861	1.27	90°	19.6
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3808.	1.48	90°	19.9
1052	Cc	+ENVTREXANGLORVM·		a*	Visby GF Läroverk 334.	1.00	0°	19.3
1053	Dc	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVMX·		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4147. Stockholm 1887	1.08	180°	19.6
1054	Dd		+OD.EONFINES·TERE	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 3806/2.	1.28	90°	20.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3806/1.	1.24	90°	19.8
				c	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18,1961. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd *chipped*	0.94	90°	19.8
1055	Ee	+ENVTREXANGLORVM	+OD:ANFINESTRE	a*	Stockholm SHM 22468/130. Bosarve 1939 hd. *bent*	1.14	270°	oo.o
1056	Ff	+ENVTRE+ANGL·ORVM	+OD·EONFINESTR·	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4143. Kelstrup 1859 hd	1.13	0°	19.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4145. Bruun [1007]; Bille-Brahe	1.11	90°	19.0
				c	Stockholm SHM 16295/560/242. Djuped 1919 hd	1.14	0°	19.0
1057	Gg	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV	+ODEONFINEST:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4142. Enner 1849 hd	1.14	90°	19.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 11619/48. Garde II 1902 hd. *chipped*	1.11	270°	19.0



1042a 1043a 1044a 1045a 1046a 1047a 1048a



1048Aa 1049a 1050b 1051b 1052a 1053a 1054b





1055a 1056a 1057a 1058a 1059a 1060a 1061a



1062a 1063a 1064a 1065a 1066a 1066Aa 1067c

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Oda (*cont.*)								
1058	Hh	+ENVTREXANGLORV	+ODEONFINESTR	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 665.			
					von Lilienstern	1.06	270°	–
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3807.	1.09	270°	19.1
1059	Jj	+ENVTREXANGLORV:	+ODANONFINEST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3800.	1.05	270°	18.9
1060	Kk	+ENVTREXANGLORVM·	+ODA·ONFINESTR	a*	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 771.			
					Piggott	1.01	0°	19.8
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4137.			
					Beskrivelse 1791			
					no. 22 R&D 11. *chipped*	1.04	0°	19.2
1061	Ll	+ENVTRE+A·NGLOR	+ODEONFINESTR	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4144.			
					Bruun [1006]	1.10	90°	18.7
1062	Lm		+ODEONFINES·TERE	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3803.	1.11	0°	19.0
1063	Mm	+ENVTREXANGLORVMΩ		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3804.	0.98	180°	19.2
1064	Nn	+ENVTR·EXANGLORVMΩ	+ODEONFINESTERE	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3805.	0.95	270°	18.0
1065	Om	+ENVTREXANGLOR V:		a*	Oslo.			
					Årstad 1836 hd (372)	0.93	180°	19.1
1066	Pm	*illegible*		a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 19,1626.			
					Myrände 1893 hd	0.71	180°	19.5
					2 fragments			
1066A	Qo	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM	+OD–.AONFINESTRE	a*	Warsaw MN *SCBI 37* 208.	–	0°	–
Ordbeorht								
1067	Aa	+ENVTREXANGLORVM: XORDBRIH·TONFINEST		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4153.			
					Bonderup 1854 hd	1.25	270°	20.0
				b	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 910.			
					Hunter 620	1.25	270°	20.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3810.	1.28	0°	19.6
				d	Uppsala Holm 603.	1.26	270°	20.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Ordbeorht (*cont.*)								
1068	Ab		+OR·DBRI·HTNF INES	a	Berlin *SCBI 36* 666. von Lilienstern	1.22	0°	–
				b*	Copenhagen SCBI *15* 4151. Bruun [1009]	1.15	90°	19.1
1069	Bc	+ENVTREXANGLORVM	+ORDBRIHTONF INES	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4149. Lübeck 1875 hd no 1218	1.14	270°	19.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4148. Beskivrelse Tillæg 1794 T.1 112a	1.13	90°	19.0
				c*	London BM 1914 10-3-76. Stockholm 1913 [181]	1.15	270°	19.5
1070	Cd	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV	+OR·DBRIHTONF INES	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4152. Kirchhoff 1916 hd	1.13	270°	18.8
				b*	Dresden SMK 237.	1.15	0°	18.7
1071	Dd	+ENVTREXANGLO:.		a*	Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (373)	1.09	270°	18.0
1072	De		+ORDBRITONF INEST	a	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18,1962. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd *buckled*	1.14	90°	18.6
				b	Stockholm SHM 12079/351. Stige 1904 hd	1.10	0°	18.2
				c*	Stockholm SHM 16504/221. Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.12	270°	18.0
				d	Stockholm SHM 26697/262. Ekeskogs 1961 hd	1.15	180°	–
1073	Ee	+ENVTREXANGLORVM		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3811.	1.16	270°	19.0
1074	Ef		+ORDBRIHTONF INES·	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4150. Bruun [1008]	1.09	90°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3809.	1.15	90°	19.2
				c	Stockholm SHM 16504/222. Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.08	180°	19.0
Sæwine								
1075	Aa	+ENVTREXANGLORVM: +SAEFINEO·NF INESTR		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4155. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.28	270°	19.7
				b*	London BM 1950 3-3-33. beq. Lawrence 1950; Sotheby 1904 [186]	1.34	90°	20.3
				c	Stockholm SHM 8503/180. Gärestad 1888 hd	1.32	90°	19.8
				d	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 635. Naginshchina 1895 hd	–	90°	–
				e	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1047. Bt Seaby 1927	1.44	180°	19.6
1076	Bb	+ENVTR·EXANGLORVM.	+SI·AEFINEONF INESTR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3826.	1.16	180°	19.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 23695/59. Rossvik 1946 hd	1.10	0°	–
1077	Cc	+ENVTR·EXANGLORV	+SAEFINEONFI·NEST	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4154. Enner 1849 hd	0.92	0°	18.9
Seolca								
1078	Aa	+ENVTREXANGLORVM	+SEOL·CANONF INES·	a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 726. Old collection	1.16	0°	19.0



1068b 1069c 1070b 1071a 1072c 1073a 1074b



1075b 1076a 1077a 1078a 1079a 1080a 1081a



1082a 1083b 1084a 1085a 1086a 1087a 1088a



1089a 1090a 1091a 1092a 1093a 1094a 1095a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Seolca (*cont.*)								
1079	Bb	+ENVTREXANGLORVM	+SEOLCA·NF INCST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3812.	1.08	0°	18.9
1080	Cc	+ENVTREXANGL·ORVM	+SEOLCAONF INCS	a*	Stockholm SHM 8663/28. Bosarve 1889 hd	1.04	90°	19.2
				b	Stockholm SHM 21613/178. Kviende 1936 hd *cut in rim*	0.94	270°	19.3
1081	Cd		+SEOLCAONF INCSTR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3813.	0.98	90°	19.6
Sigegar								
1082	Aa	+ENVTREXANGLORV	+SIGARONF INCSR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3819.	1.15	270°	19.0
1083	Ba	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM		a	Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (376)	1.15	90°	18.6
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3820.	1.15	90°	19.0
1084	Bb		+SIGARONF INCSR	a*	Dresden SKM 238.	1.10	0°	19.0
1085	Cb	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV	*legend starts at 180°*	a*	London *BMC* 567. Hildebrand	1.12	0°	19.0
1086	Dc	+ENVTREXANGLOR·	+SIGARONF INCS·T	a*	Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (375)	1.14	0°	19.0
				b	Stockholm *CNS 1:1* 9,554. Gandarve 1952 hd	1.11	270°	–
				c	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 19,1627. Myrände 1893 hd. *bent*	1.10	0°	18.5
1087	Ea	+E-----RE+ANGLORV		a*	Bergen. Årstad 1836 hd (39) *chipped*	0.94	270°	19.0
1088	Ed		+SIGEARONF·INCST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3825.	1.12	90°	19.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 3484/6. Kattlunds III 1866 hd *segment missing*	0.89	280°	19.0
1089	Ee		+SIGEARONF INCST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3824.	1.07	180°	19.0
1090	Ef		+SIGEARONF INCS	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4165. Enner 1849 hd	1.08	180°	19.0
1091	Ff	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3823.	1.11	90°	19.0
1092	Gg	+ENVTREXANGLORVM	+SIÆRONF INCSTRE	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4156. Kelstrup 1859 hd	0.99	270°	18.0
Sigeboda								
		B = Oda M						
1093	Aa	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM::	+SIBODAONF INCSTRE	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3817.	1.49	180°	20.0
1094	Ab		+SIBODA·ONF·INCST	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4160. Thomsen 9371	1.28	270°	20.0
1095	Ac		+SIB------ONF·INCST	a*	Cardiff NMW 79. 105 H/196. Bryn Maelgwyn 1979 hd. *chipped*	0.99	270°	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Sigeboda (*cont.*)								
1096	Bc	+ENVTREXANGLORVMΩ		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4163. Bruun [1011]	1.06	270°	19.0
1097	Cc	+ENVTRE+ANGL·ORVM		a*	Stockholm SHM 16504/223. Ocksarve 1920 hd. *buckled*	0.98	0°	19.0
1098	Dd	+ENVTREXANGLORV	+SIBDOAONPINESTR	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 667. Althöfchen/ Starydworek 1872 hd	1.12	90°	–
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3814.	1.15	180°	19.1
1099	Ee	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV	+SIBODAONPINES	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4159. Bruun [1010]	1.12	270°	19.0
1100	Fe	+ENVTREXANGLORVM		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4157. Gartz [1236]	0.94	270°	19.0
				b*	Winchester C1345 *SCBI* 42 1048. Bt Spink; Argyll 1955	0.88	270°	19.0
1101	Ff		+SIBODAONPINESTR	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4162. Bech [287]	0.89	180°	19.0
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 1083. Argyll	0.84	45°	19.1
1102	Gg	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV:	+SIBODA·ONPINES	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4158. Ramus and Devegge 1867 113	1.09	90°	19.0
1103	Gh		+SIBODAONPINESTR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3816.	1.10	90°	18.9
1104	Hh	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV		a*	Elmore Jones 1971 [940].	0.82	180°	19.5
1105	Hj		+SIBODAONPINESTR	a*	Stockholm SHM 16295/593/243. Djuped 1919 hd	0.92	90°	19.0
1106	H?		+SIBODA·--------	a*	Oslo Cnut 719. Årstad 1836 or Bröholt hd	0.82	270°	18.3
1107	Jk	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM	+SIB.ODA:ONPINESTR	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4161. Store Frigaard 1928 hd	1.09	180°	19.0
1108	Kl	+ENVTRE+·ANGLORV	+SIBODAONPINES·T	a*	Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (374)	1.09	90°	19.2
1109	Km		+SIBODAONPINESTR	a*	London *BMC* 568. Wedmore 1853 hd	1.01	180°	18.9
1110	Ln	+ENVTREXANGLORV	+SIGBODAONPINESTR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3822.	1.05	0°	19.2
1111	Mo	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV	+SIGBODAONPINES	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3821.	1.00	270°	19.1
1112	Mp		+SIGBODAONPINESTR	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 19,1628. Myrände 1893 hd	0.99	0°	18.5
1113	Nq	+E·NVTREXANGLORVM	+S·IBODAONPINES:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3815.	0.88	180°	18.1
1114	Or	+ENVTREXANGLORV	+SIBODAONPINESTR	a*	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). A/6. *crack in rim & bent*	0.81	0°	18.5
Spearhafuc								
1115	Aa	+ENVTREXANGLORVM	+SPERAFVCOFNINESTR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3828.	1.26	90°	20.0
1116	Bb	+ENVTRE+ANGLOR··	+SPARAFVCONPINES	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4166. Petersen [210]	1.13	180°	19.0
				b	Dresden SKM 239. *buckled*	1.13	0°	19.0
				c	Stockholm SHM 16295/614/245. Djuped 1919 hd	1.20	180°	18.8
				d*	Stockholm SHM 16295/632/244. Djuped 1919 hd	1.12	180°	18.5
1117	Cb	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM		a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 6,1013. Snovalds 1918 hd. *Pierced.*	1.03	90°	19.0



1096a 1097a 1098a 1099a 1100b 1101a 1102a



1103a 1104a 1105a 1106a 1107a 1108a 1109a



1110a 1111a 1112a 1113a 1114a 1115a 1116d



1117a 1118a 1119a 1120a 1121a 1122a 1123a

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Spearhafuc (*cont.*)								
1118	Cc		+ΣPΛRΛF·VCONFINCΣ	a*	London BM 1915 5-1-2183.			
					Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.10	0°	20.0
				b	Oxford *SCBI 9* 680.			
					Bodleian library; Hussey	1.16	180°	19.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 3827.	1.13	180°	19.0
				d	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1049.			
					Elmore Jones 1971 [941]	1.14	180°	19.0
1119	Dd	+CNVTRE+ΛNGLORVM	+ΣPRΛFVCONF·INCΣT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3836.	1.16	270°	19.0
1120	Ed	+CNVTRE+ΛNGLΘRVM·		a*	London *BMC* 569.			
					Russian find 1850	1.05	90°	20.0
Spilmann								
1121	Aa	+CNVTREXΛNGLΘRVM⁘·	+ΣPILEMΛNONFINCΣ	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4168.			
					Bruun [1012]; Bille-Brahe	1.48	90°	19.9
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 1084.			
					Bt Baldwin 1952	1.45	0°	20.1
1122	Ab		+ΣPILEMΛNONPINCΣT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3829.	1.26	180°	20.0
				b	Oslo 17/550.			
					Bröholt 1827 hd	1.24	270°	19.0
1123	Bc	+CNVTR·EXΛNGLORVM	+ΣPILEMΛNONFINCΣ	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4167.			
					Stolpehuse 1837 hd	1.16	90°	19.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Spilmann (*cont.*)								
1124	Cd	+ENVTR·EXANGLORVM	+SPLEMANONPINCST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3835.	1.05	90°	20.0
				b	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 636. Kohtla-Käva II 1957 hd.	1.00	90°	–
1125	De	+ENVTREXANGLORVM	+SPILEMANONPINC	a*	Lockett [727]. *pellet in last quarter*	–	–	–
Wihtsige								
1126	Aa	+ENVTR·EX·ANGLORVM	+PIHTSIGEONPINCS	a	London BM 1960 6-4-2. Ashe	1.24	270°	20.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3840.	1.29	90°	19.8
				c	Stockholm SHM 26697/257. Ekeskogs 1961 hd. *buckled*	1.50	90°	–
1127	Ba	+ENVTR·EXANGL·ORVM·		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4174. Benzon 1885 [51]	1.27	180°	19.2
1128	Bb		+PIHTSIGEONPINCST	a*	London *BMC* 570.	1.27	0°	19.5
				b	Uppsala Holm 605.	1.24	270°	19.8
1129	Cc	+ENVTRE+ANGLORVM	+PIHTSIGEONPINC	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4173. Lübeck 1875 hd (1221)	1.16	0°	19.2
1130	Dd	+ENVTRE+ANGLOR·	+PI·HTSIGONPINCS	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3838.	1.14	180°	19.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 5804/35. Lilla Klintegårda 1876 hd *bent*	1.14	0°	19.0
1131	De		+PIHTSIGEONPINCS	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3839.	1.12	90°	19.0
1132	Ef	+ENVTREXANGLOR·	+PIHTSIGEONPINCST	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4176. Tornegaard 1846 hd	1.15	90°	19.4
1133	Eg		+PIHTSIG·EONPINCST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3842.	1.14	0°	20.0
1134	Eh		+PIHTSIGEONPINCST	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI* 15 4178. Bruun [1013]; Bille-Brahe	1.06	270°	19.2
1135	Fg	+ENVTR·E+A·NGLORVM:	+PIHTSIGEONPINCST	a*	Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (377)	1.03	180°	19.0
1136	Fh		+PIHTSIGEONPINCST	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4177. Enner 1849 hd	1.00	270°	19.4
1137	Fj		+PIHTSIGEONPINCST	a*	Stockholm SHM SHM *CNS 1:4* 18,1963. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	0.98	0°	19.0
1138	Gk	+ENVTREXANGLORVM	+PIHTSIGEONPINCST	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4175. Enner 1849 hd	1.13	180°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3841.	1.13	90°	19.1
1139	Hk	+ENVTRE+ANGLOR·		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4179. Ernst	1.07	180°	19.0
Wine								
1140	Aa	+ENVTREXANGLORV·	+PINNEONPI·NCST·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3847.	0.97	90°	18.5
Wulfnoth								
		F = Southampton, Sigeboda (BEH 1149)						
		H = Beorhtweald B and Southampton, Leofwine (BM, Elmore Jones [757])						
1141	Aa	+ENVTREXANGLORVM	+PVLFNO·ÐONPINCST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3852.	1.35	90°	20.0
1142	Bb	+ENVTREXANGLORVM	+PVLFNO:ÐONPINCS	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4189. Thomsen 9373	1.29	0°	21.0



1124a 1125a 1126b 1127a 1128a 1129a 1130a



1131a 1132a 1133a 1134a 1135a 1136a 1137a



1138b 1139a 1140a 1141a 1142c 1143a 1144a



1145a 1146b 1147a 1148a 1149a 1150a 1151a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Wulfnoth (*cont.*)								
				b	Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (378)	1.31	180°	20.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3850.	1.32	0°	19.5
1143	Cc	+ENVTREXANGLORV	+PVLFNO-ÐPINES	a*	Oslo Cnut 58.	1.17	180°	19.0
1144	Cd		+PVLFNO-ÐONPINES	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3849.	1.16	0°	19.1
				b	Visby GF C10396/754. Karls 1966 hd	1.09	0°	19.1
1145	De	+ENVTREXANGLORM	+PVLFNO-ÐONPINES	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3848.	0.90	90°	19.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 14376/96 B129. Stora Bjers II 1909 hd	1.16	90°	19.0
1146	Df		+PVLNO-ÐONPINEST	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 3858.	0.89	90°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm SHM 16295/664/247. Djuped 1919 hd	0.90	270°	19.1
1147	Dg		+PVLNO-ÐONPINEST	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4197. Enner 1849 hd	0.86	90°	19.0
				b	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 728. Nousiainen 1895 hd *chipped*	0.87	180°	19.0
1148	Eg	+ENVTREXANGLORV		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4198. Enner 1849 hd	1.07	180°	19.0
1149	Eh		+PVLNO-ÐONPINEST	a*	Stockholm SHM 16295/669/248. Djuped 1919 hd	1.10	270°	19.0
1150	Ej		+PVLNO-ÐONPNEST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3860.	1.04	180°	19.2
1151	Fk	+ENVTREXANGLORV	+PVLFNO-ÐONP·INEST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3853.	1.15	180°	19.1

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Wulfnoth (*cont.*)								
1152	Gl	+ENVTREXANGLORV	+PVLNO·ÐONPINES	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4196.			
					Thomsen 9374	1.01	90°	18.6
				b*	Stockholm SHM 16295/554/246.			
					Djuped 1919 hd	1.02	180°	18.9
1153	Gm		+PVLFNO·ÐONPINEST	a	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 727.			
					chipped	0.84	90°	19.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3851.	0.91	90°	19.0
1154	Hn	+ENVTREXANGLORV	+ÐVLHO-----ONPINE	a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 722.			
		legend starts at 180°			Old collection	1.02	90°	18.0
1155	Jo	+ENVTREXA·NGL·ORVM	+PVLNO·ÐONPINEST	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3859.	1.01	0°	18.0
Wulfric								
		B = Oda J						
1156	Aa	+ENVTREXANGLORVMΩ	+PVFRICONPINESTR·	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4188.			
					Enner 1849 hd	1.12	270°	19.0
1157	Bb	+ENVTRE+ANGLORV:	+PV·LFRICONPINES	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4193.			
					Bruun [1014]	1.11	90°	19.7
				b	Lund UHM 13109.	1.09	90°	18.9
				c*	Oslo.			
					Årstad 1836 hd (379)	1.10	180°	19.0
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 3857.	1.11	180°	18.3
1158	Cc	+ENVTREX--NGLORVM	--PVLFRICOPNEST	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:2* 26,248.			
					Ammunde III 1931 hd			
					6 fragments; part missing	1.08	270°	20.0
1159	Dd	+ENVTR·E+ANGL·ORVM	+PVLFRICONP.INES·	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4192.			
					Lübeck 1875 hd (1227)	0.87	270°	18.0
Pointed Helmet: BEH G; *BMC* xiv; North 787								
Ælfheah								
		B = Ælfstan C						
1160	Aa	+ENVT R·EXAN	+/EL·FEHONPINES:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4000.			
					Bruun [1015]	1.13	95°	18.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 3999.			
					Haagerup hd (325)	1.12	0°	18.7
				c	Lund UHM 56:2239.			
					Borup 1830 hd	1.03	0°	18.0
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 3660.	1.17	0°	18.2
				e	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.).			
					AZ/5. *cut half*	0.57	90°	17.7
1161	Ba	+ENVT REXAN:		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4001.			
					Bruun [1016]	1.00	90°	18.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 3998.			
					Lübeck 1875 hd (1182a)	0.98	270°	17.5
				c	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 829.			
					Nousiainen 1895 hd	1.02	90°	17.0
				d	Oslo Cnut 108.	0.80	90°	17.9
				e	Oslo.			
					Årstad 1836 hd (871)	1.03	90°	18.1
				f	Oslo.			
					Årstad 1836 hd (872)	1.03	0°	18.0



1152b 1153b 1154a 1155a 1156a 1157c 1158a



1159a 1160a 1161h 1162d 1163a 1164a 1165c





1166a 1167d 1168a 1169a 1170a 1171e 1172a





1173e 1174d 1175b 1176a 1177a 1178a 1179a

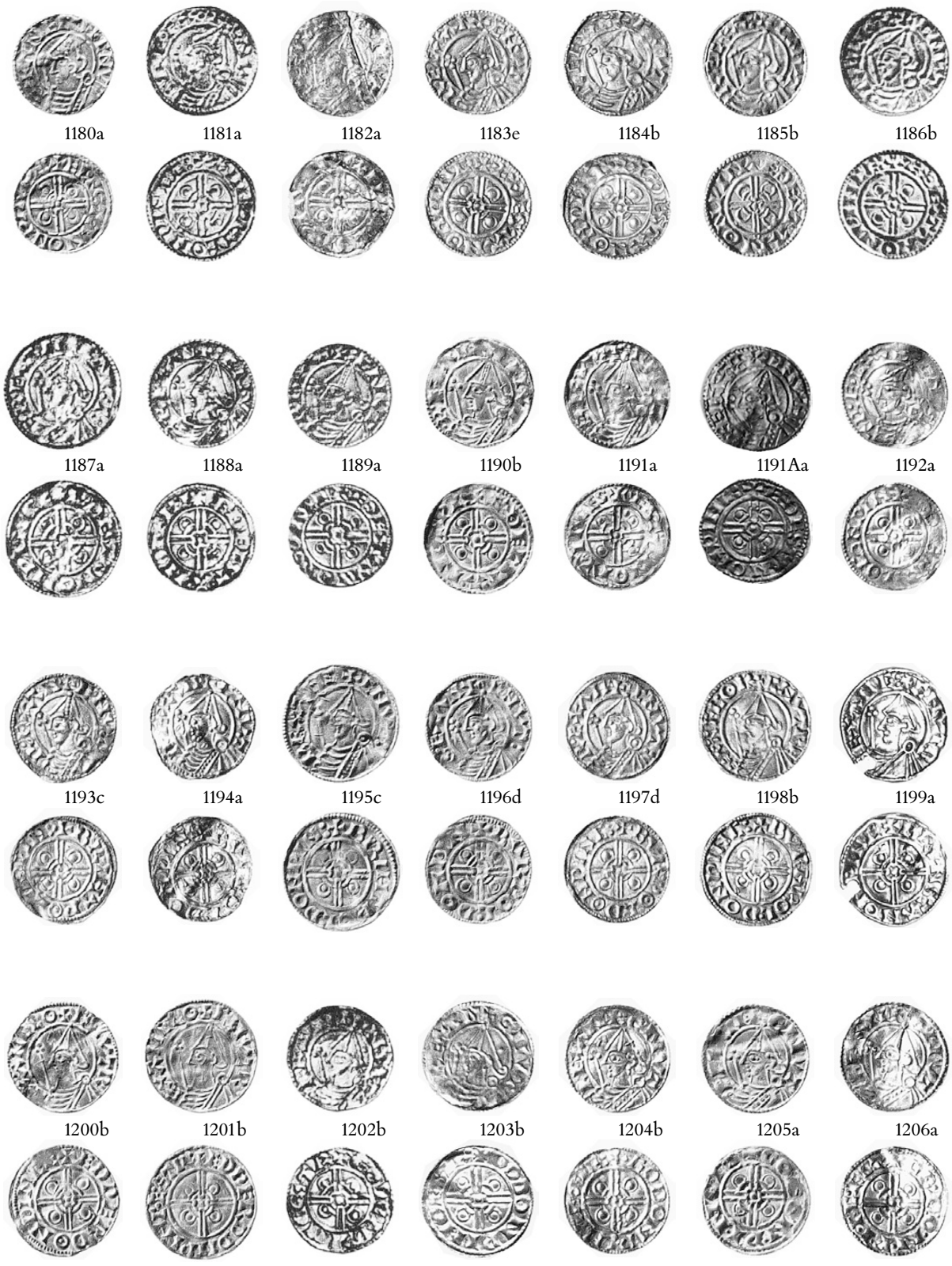


No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Specimen	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
Pointed Helmet (*cont.*)								
Ælfheah (*cont.*)								
				g	Oslo.			
					Årstad 1836 hd (873)	1.03	90°	17.3
				h*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3661.	1.00	90°	17.6
Ælfsige								
1162	Aa	+CNV.T R·EXANGLO	+ÆLFSIGEONPINCESTR	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4023.			
					Bruun [1019]	1.15	180°	19.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4022.			
					Kelstrup 1859 hd	1.14	270°	18.3
				c	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 19,1732.			
					Myrände 1893 hd	1.05	180°	19.0
				d*	Stockholm SHM 16295/114/621.			
					Djuped 1919 hd	1.16	0°	18.2
				e	Stockholm SHM 16504/259.			
					Ocksarve 1920 hd. *buckled*	1.09	180°	18.2
1163	Bb	+CNVT REXA·NG	+ÆL·FΣIIEONPIN·	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2184.			
					Morgan; Evans; from Sweden.			
					cut in rim	1.10	0°	18.6
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3675.	1.13	90°	18.1
				c	Stockholm SHM 23040/355.			
					Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.02	90°	18.7
1164	Bc	+CNVT REXANG	+ÆLFSIIEONPIN:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4026.			
					Lübeck 1875 hd (1189)	1.04	90°	18.3
				b	Lund UHM 56:2240.			
					Borup 1830 hd	1.09	180°	18.0
1165	Cd	+CNVT. REXANGL·	+ÆLFSIGEONPINES·:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4021.			
					Bruun 1018	1.05	180°	17.4
				b	Oslo.			
					Årstad 1836 hd (877).			
					cut half	0.47	180°	18.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3672.	0.99	180°	18.0
				d	Stockholm SHM 25384/927/55E.			
					Stale II 1954 hd	1.14	90°	17.5
				e	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 770.			
					Kohtla-Käva II 1957 hd.	1.02	180°	–
1166	Dd	+CNVT REXA:		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3671.	1.01	180°	18.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 9774/12.			
					Kvinnegårda I 1893 hd	1.01	180°	18.5
1167	De		+ÆLFSIGEONPINC:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4019.			
					Enner 1849 hd	1.01	180°	18.8
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4020.			
					Bruun [1017]; Bille-Brahe	0.99	180°	18.2
				c	London *BMC* 571.			
					Wedmore 1853 hd	1.04	180°	19.0
				d*	Oslo.			
					Årstad 1836 hd (876)	1.04	180°	18.1
				e	Oslo.			
					Årstad 1836 hd (875)	1.02	180°	18.5
				f	Stockholm KMK BEH 3670.	1.03	270°	18.8
				g	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 19,1731.			
					Myrände 1893 hd	1.01	180°	19.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pointed Helmet (*cont.*)								
Ælfsige (*cont.*)								
1168	Ef	+ENVT REXANN	+ÆLFSIEONPINE	a*	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). X/49	0.96	180°	18.3
1169	Fg	+ENVT REXANN	+ÆLFSIIEONPINE	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3676.	0.93	90°	18.1
1170	Gh	+ENVT REX·A·N	+Æ'L'FSIGEO'NPI·N	a*	Winchester C4171. Fd exc CG 1967 (p. 615, No. **15**).	0.91	270°	19.0
Ælfstan								
		C = Ælfheah B						
1171	Aa	+ENVT R·E+AN	+ÆL·FSTANONPINE	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4032. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.18	0°	18.0
				b	Dorchester *SCBI 24* 629. Milligan; fd Cerne Abbas *chipped*	1.02	0°	18.0
				c	Lund UHM 13110.	1.00	0°	18.0
				d	Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (879)	0.98	0°	18.0
				e*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3686.	1.06	180°	18.0
				f	Visby GF *CNS 1:1* 9,606. Gandarve 1952 hd	1.19	0°	–
				g	Stockholm SHM 8503/201. Gärestad 1888 hd	1.04	0°	18.0
				h	Stockholm SHM 16295/398/624. Djuped 1919 hd	1.18	0°	18.3
				j	Stockholm SHM 16295/241/622. Djuped 1919 hd	1.16	0°	18.0
				k	Stockholm SHM 16295/220/623. Djuped 1919 hd	1.14	0°	18.1
				l	Stockholm KMK DNR 492/77. Thuleparken 1977 hd *cracked*	1.02	90°	18.2
				m	Visby GF Läroverk 384.	1.06	90°	18.0
				n	Washington *SCBI 30* 518.	1.35	90°	18.1
1172	Ab		+ÆL·FSTANONPINEE	a*	Stockholm SHM 16295/368/625. Djuped 1919 hd	1.14	270°	17.8
1173	Ac		+ÆL·FSTANONPINE:·	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4033. Bruun [1020]; Bille-Brahe	1.01	180°	
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3687.	1.03	0°	18.0
				c	Moscow no. 218270.	1.03	180°	18.5
				d	Stockholm *CNS 1:1* 19,1733. Myrände 1893 hd. *buckled*	0.97	270°	18.0
				e*	Paide *SCBI* 51 771. Vao 1966 hd	1.02	–	–
1174	Bb	+ENVT REXANGL·O		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4034. Enner 1849 hd	1.14	270°	18.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4035. Bruun [1021]	1.17	270°	18.1
				c	London *BMC* 572. Russian find 1850	1.16	270°	18.0
				d*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3689.	1.16	270°	18.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
1175	Bd		+ÆLFSTAN ON PINCE:	a	Stockholm SHM 16295/150/626. Djuped 1919 hd	1.14	0°	18.5
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1068. Mack *SCBI 20* 1094 Argyll	1.16	180°	19.0
1176	Ce	+ENVT REXANI:	+ÆLFSTAN O·PI·NE	a*	Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (878)	1.00	0°	18.8
1177	De	+ENVT: REXAN		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3685.	0.92	180°	19.0
1178	Ef	+EN RE+ML'ELO *legend starts at 60°*	+EL·FSTNANON PINEI	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3740.	0.82	270°	18.4
1179	Fg	+ENVT EANEL·O	+EL·FSTAN ON PINCE:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4078. Store Valby 1839 hd	0.82	180°	17.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pointed Helmet (*cont.*)								
Ælfsige (*cont.*)								
1180	Gh	+ENV EXANGLO *legend starts at 30°*	+/EL·FSTANONFINCE:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3688.	0.71	90°	17.0
Æthelric								
1181	Aa	+·ENV TRE·EX·	+/EGELRICONFINCE:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 3995. Lübeck 1875 hd (1178)	0.93	0°	18.5
1182	Bb	+ENVT REXA·	+/EIL·RICONFI·NCES *uncertain readings*	a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 828. Nousiainen 1895 hd. *broken*	0.66	270°	18.0
Æthelstan (Loc)								
1183	Aa	+ENVT RECXAN	+/E·ÐESTANONFINC.	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4045. Enner 1849 hd	1.16	270°	18.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4055. Kelstrup 1859 hd	1.13	0°	17.7
				c	Elmore Jones [942].	1.15	180°	18.0
				d	Oslo Cnut 562.	1.15	90°	18.0
				e*	Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (881)	1.15	0°	17.7
				f	Stockholm KMK BEH 3707.	1.19	0°	18.0
				g	Stockholm SHM 5804/69. Lilla Klintegårda 1876 hd *cut half*	0.58	0°	18.0
1184	Ba	+ENVT REXA:		a	Dresden SKM 235.	1.00	180°	17.8
				b*	Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (880)	1.01	0°	17.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 3706.	1.03	90°	18.3
1185	Bb		+/E·ÐESTANONFIN	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4044. Siökrona	1.03	270°	18.0
				b*	London *BMC* 573. Orkney 1774 hd	1.06	180°	18.0
				c	Stockholm SHM 24071/35.	1.04	180°	–
1186	Bc		+/E·ÐESTANONFINCE:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4046. Enner 1849 hd	1.05	90°	18.1
				b*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4047. Bruun [1022]; Bille-Brahe	1.04	270°	18.5
				c	London BM 1915 5-7-2185. Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	0.99	90°	19.0
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 3708.	1.03	180°	18.1
				e	Stockholm SHM 11619/58. Garda II 1982 hd	1.02	90°	18.0
1187	Cd	+CNV.T: REXAN	+/E·ÐESTANONFINCE	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4049. Lübeck 1875 hd (1216a)	1.01	0°	19.8
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4050. Haagerup 1943 hd (328)	0.88	0°	19.1
				c	London BM 1963 9-3-16. Bt Hirsch 1963	1.02	270°	19.0
1188	De	+:ENVT ·R·EXAN	+/E·ÐELST·A·NONPIN	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4079. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.02	90°	18.1
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3700. *chipped rim*	0.86	180°	18.0



1180a 1181a 1182a 1183e 1184b 1185b 1186b

1187a 1188a 1189a 1190b 1191a 1191Aa 1192a

1193c 1194a 1195c 1196d 1197d 1198b 1199a

1200b 1201b 1202b 1203b 1204b 1205a 1206a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pointed Helmet (*cont.*)								
Æthelstan (Loc) (*cont.*)								
1189	Df		+ÆÐESTANONPINCE	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4051. Bruun [1023]	1.00	90°	17.9
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4048. Lübeck 1875 hd (1194)	0.99	270°	18.2
				c	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 830. Lieto 1897 hd	0.94	0°	18.0
1190	Dg		+ÆÐELSTANONPI:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4042. Stockholm exch. 1885	0.96	270°	18.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3699.	1.00	90°	18.2
1191	Dh		+ÆSTANONPINCES	a*	Stockholm SHM 14376/118 (B125). Stora Bjers II 1909 hd	0.97	180°	18.4
1191A	Ej	+ENVT·R·EE+AN··	+ÆÐEST ANONPIN:	a*	Viljandi *SCBI 51* 773. Kaiavere 1894 hd.	1.07	0°	–
1192	Fk	+ENV TR&E·C·XA *legend starts at 30°*	+ÆÐESTANLOCONPIN	a*	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). *X/50*	0.94	180°	18.2
Beorhtweald								
1193	Aa	+ENV·T R·EXAN	+BRIHTPOLDOPIN:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4060. Lübeck 1875 hd (1199)	1.18	90°	18.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4061. Bruun [1024]	1.13	90°	18.5
				c*	Stockholm SHM 16295/113/627. Djuped 1919 hd	1.16	0°	18.2
				d	Stockholm SHM 22468/137. Bosarve 1939 hd	1.18	90°	18.3
1194	Ab		+BVRPOL·DONPIN	a*	Stockholm SHM 8214/9. Grausne II 1885 hd	1.11	0°	18.0
1195	Bc	+ENVT: REXANG	+BRIHTPOLDONPIN:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4059. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.13	270°	19.1
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 37191.	1.16	270°	19.8
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 371.92.	1.13	90°	20.0
				d	Stockholm KMK 66/81. Änggärda 1981 hd. *cut half*	0.53	270°	19.0
				e	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 774. Rohe 1936 hd	1.15	270°	–
1196	Cd	+·ENVT: R·E+AN	+BVRPOL·DONPIN	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4065. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.18	270°	17.8
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4066. Bruun [1025]; Bille-Brahe	1.13	270°	18.0
				c	Oslo Cnut 564. Årstad 1836 hd	1.15	180°	18.1
				d*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3725.	1.15	180°	18.1
				e	Stockholm SHM 16295/2/631. Djuped 1919 hd	1.16	270°	18.0
				f	Uppsala Holm 600.	1.19	180°	19.0
1197	Ce		+BVR·PO·L·DONPINC:	a	Berlin *SCBI 36* 738. Juura, Odenpäh 1888 hd	1.14	180°	–
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4067. Enner 1849 hd	1.13	90°	18.0
				c	Oslo. Nesbøen 1891 hd (207)	1.09	90°	18.3

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
				d*	Stockholm SHM 16295/73/632. Djuped 1919 hd	1.14	90°	18.0
1198	Df	+ꞒNVTRE XANGL·OR	+BVRHFOL·DONFINꞒ:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4064. Enner 1849 hd	1.15	270°	19.0
				b*	London BM 1952 3-2-1. Bennett-Williams	1.15	180°	19.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 3723.	1.15	180°	19.0
				d	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18,2060. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.16	90°	18.6
				e	Stockholm SHM 6620/144. Åspinge 1880 hd. *cut half*	0.56	270°	18.6
				f	Stockholm SHM 16295/117/630. Djuped 1919 hd	1.16	270°	18.0
				g	Stockholm SHM 16295/297/628. Djuped 1919 hd	1.16	90°	18.2
				h	Stockholm SHM 23040/356. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.12	90°	19.0

Brunstan

1199	Aa	+ꞒNVTR EXANG:	+BRVNSTANONFINꞒ·	a*	Paide *SCBI 51* 775. Vao 1966 hd. *pierced*	1.03	–	–

Eadweard

1200	Aa	+ꞒIIVTR EXANGLO	+EDFERDONFINEE	a	London BM 1925 2-4-23. exch. Lockett; Glückstadt [168]	1.15	270°	18.5
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3737.	1.15	180°	18.5
				c	Stockholm SHM 28830/64. Burge I 1967 hd. *chipped*	0.97	270°	18.3
1201	Ab		+EDFERDONFINꞒ.E:STR·	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4077. Kelstrup 1859 hd	1.11	90°	18.5
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3738.	1.12	90°	19.0
				c	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 19,1735. Myrände 1893 hd. *buckled*	1.09	0°	18.5
				d	Stockholm SHM 23040/358. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.10	0°	18.8

God, Goda

1202	Aa	+ꞒN.VT. REXAN *pellet in field*	+GODONFINCESTR·	a	Bergen *and* Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (892) *cut half*	0.51	180°	18.0
				b*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4080. Lübeck 1875 hd (1205)	1.05	180°	17.8
				c	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). Y/8	1.01	180°	18.1
1203	Ba	+C·NVT REXAN *pellet in field*		a	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 831. Lieto 1897 hd	1.03	0°	19.0
				b*	Oslo Cnut 565. Årstad 1836 hd	1.01	–	–
1204	Cb	+·ꞒNVT REXA·N	+GODONFINꞒESTE:	a	Oslo Cnut 97.	0.97	90°	18.2
				b*	Stockholm SHM 5804/68. Lilla Klintegårda 1876 hd	0.98	90°	18.0
1205	Cc		+GODO·N·FI·NC·E·S	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3742.	0.99	0°	18.1
1206	Cd		+GO·D:O·N·F·I·NꞒ:EST	a*	Stockholm SHM 16200/231. Sigsarve 1918 hd. *cracked*	1.00	90°	18.2

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pointed Helmet (*cont.*)								
God, Goda (*cont.*)								
1207	Da	+ꟻNVT REXA· *pellet in field*	+GODONIINCESTR·	a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 1126. Mynämäki 1933 hd *remains of a mount*	0.93	90°	20.0
1208	Db		+GODONIINCESTE:	a*	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). X/51	1.02	90°	18.0
1209	Ee	+ꟻNVT REXAN	+·G·O·D·A·ONIN∾IA·	a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 832. Nousiainen 1895 hd	0.92	180°	17.5
Godioluwa								
1210	Aa	+ꟻNVT RECXA·	+GODIOLVIAONIINC:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4081. Lübeck 1875 hd (1206)	0.90	0°	18.2
Godwine								
1211	Aa	+ꟻNVT RE+A·	+GODIINEONIINC	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4084. Kongsø plantage 1904 hd (159)	1.07	0°	18.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3747.	1.15	180°	18.9
				c	Visby GF Läroverk 385.	1.14	270°	18.5
Ladmer								
1212	Aa	+ꟻNVTRE XA·NGLOR	+LEODM/ER·ONIINC	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4113. Enner 1849 hd	1.15	90°	18.2
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 1595. *formerly listed as Lincoln*	1.20	90°	19.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3774.	1.12	180°	18.9
1213	Ab		+LEODM/ERONIINCEST	a	Oslo Årstad 884. Årstad 1836 hd (884) *cut half*	0.57	270°	18.9
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3775.	1.14	30°	18.8
				c	Stockholm SHM 16295/314/634. Djuped 1919 hd	1.18	0°	18.8
				d	Stockholm SHM 16295/99/633. Djuped 1919 hd	1.14	270°	18.7
				e	Cracow *SCBI 37* 257.	1.15	135°	–
1214	Ac		+LEODM/ERONIINC	a*	Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (883)	1.14	90°	18.2
1215	Ad		+L·A·DM/ERONIINCE	a*	Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (882)	1.11	90°	18.2
1216	Ae		+L·A·D·M E·RO·NIIN·E:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3767.	1.01	0°	18.2
				b	Stockholm SHM 14376/119 (B128). Stora Bjers II 1909 hd	1.06	90°	18.8
1217	Ba	+ꟻNVT R·EXAN	+LEODM/ER·ONIINC	a*	New York *SCBI 30* 519. Stryiewo Wielke 1972 hd	1.16	270°	18.0
1218	Bd		+L·A·DM/ERONIIHCE	a*	Bergen B4826. Nesböen 1891 hd (208)	1.07	90°	18.5
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4100. Kelstrup 1859 hd	1.15	90°	18.0
				c	Lund UHM 57:2245. Borup 1830 hd	1.18	90°	18.1
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 3768. *pierced*	1.12	90°	18.9



1207a 1208a 1209a 1210a 1211b 1212c 1213b



1214a 1215a 1216a 1217a 1218a 1219a 1220a



1221a 1222a 1223a 1224a 1225a 1226a 1227a



1228a 1229a 1230a 1231a 1233b 1234b 1235a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pointed Helmet (*cont.*)								
Ladmer (*cont.*)								
				e	Stockholm SHM 16504/260. Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.18	90°	18.0
1219	Cf	+·ENV TREXA·	+LEODMÆRONFIN:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3773.	1.10	0°	18.2
1220	Cg		+L·ADMÆR:ONFINE	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4101. Enner 1849 hd	1.04	180°	18.0
1221	De	+·ENVT R·EX·AN		a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2186. Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.01	0°	19.0
				b	Lund UHM 57:2241. Borup 1830 hd. *chipped rim*	1.02	0°	19.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 3765	1.02	0°	19.0
1222	Df			a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4109. Lübeck 1875 hd (1210)	0.97	270°	18.2
1223	Eh	+ENVT RECXA:	+L·EODMÆRONFINE	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4110. Enner 1849 hd	1.04	0°	19.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4112. Bruun [1026]; Bille-Brahe	0.97	180°	18.2
				c	Stockholm SHM 16978/8. Unghanse 1922 hd	0.92	0°	–
				d	Stockholm SHM 21026/53. Änggårde 1935 hd. *cut half*	0.39	0°	18.1
1224	Ff	+·ENVT REXA·:		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4108. Lübeck 1875 hd (1213)	1.01	180°	18.7
1225	Fh			a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4111. Lübeck 1875 hd (1211)	0.95	90°	19.0
1226	Gj	+ENVT RECXA:	+L·ADMÆRONFINE:	a*	London *BMC* 574. Wedmore 1853 hd	1.01	90°	19.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3766.	1.01	90°	19.1
1227	Gk		+LEODMÆRONFINEE:	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1095. Argyll	1.02	180°	–
1228	Hj	+ENVT RECXA:		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4099. Lübeck 1875 hd (1209)	1.05	90°	19.0
				b	Tallinn AM *SCBI* 51 776.	1.00	270°	–
1229	Hk			a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4114. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.00	180°	18.4
1230	Hl		+LADMÆRONFINE:	a*	Stockholm SHM 23040/357. Hallsarve 1942 hd	0.96	0°	18.8
1231	Je	+ENV: TREXAN		a*	Moscow no. 218272.	1.01	135°	18.8
1232	Km	+ENVT REXAN	+L·ADMÆR·ONFINE	a	Gloucester *SCBI 24* 630. fd. St James churchyard, Colesbourne ?1959	0.97	270°	–
Leofwine								
1233	Aa	+ENVT: REXANGL:	+LEOFFINEOHFINEE:	a	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 833. Nousiainen 1895 hd	1.18	90°	18.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3790.	1.15	180°	19.0
				c	Stockholm SHM 6620/145. Åspinge 1880 hd. *cut half*	0.56	90°	18.0
1234	Bb	+ENV: RE+AN	+L.EOFFINEONFINE:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4128. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.13	0°	17.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
				b*	London *BMC* 575. Wedmore 1853 hd	1.14	0°	18.0
				c	Stockholmn SHM *CNS 1:4* 18,2061. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.14	0°	17.4
				d	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). X/52. *buckled*	1.16	0°	17.5
1235	Bc		⊕L·EOFΓIH·EONΓIN	a*	Stavanger 3400. Foldøy 1907 hd (21)	1.14	270°	18.3

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pointed Helmet (*cont.*)								
Leofweald								
1236	Aa	+ENV TRE+A:	+L·EO·FF.OLD.ONF INE:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4133.			
					Enner 1849 hd	1.10	0°	18.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4134.			
					Bruun [1027]	1.11	0°	18.1
				c	Oslo.			
					Årstad 1836 hd (885)	1.13	270°	18.2
				d*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3793.	1.16	0°	18.3
				e	Stockholmn SHM *CNS 1:4* 18,2062.			
					Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.16	270°	17.5
				f	Stockholm SHM 14376/120 (B178).			
					Stora Bjers II 1909 hd			
					cut half	0.51	270°	18.0
1237	Bb	+ENVTR: EXANGL:	+L·EOFFOL·DONF INCEST	a*	London *BMC* 576.			
					Wedmore 1853 hd	1.14	90°	19.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3794.	1.15	90°	18.4
Oda								
		A = Wine D						
1238	Aa	+ENVTR EXANGL	+::ODAM-OONF INCEST:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4139.			
					Enner 1849 hd	1.16	0°	19.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3801.	1.15	270°	19.0
				c*	Stockholm SHM 8503/202.			
					Gärestad 1888 hd	1.16	180°	18.8
1239	Ab		+ODANONF INCES	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4141.			
					Kelstrup 1859 hd	1.15	180°	18.0
				b*	London BM 1955 7-8-93.			
					Lockett [739]	1.14	180°	18.8
				c	Oslo.			
					Årstad 1836 hd (886).			
					chipped	1.01	90°	18.0
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 3802.	1.14	270°	18.0
				e	Stockholm SHM 16295/82/635.			
					Djuped 1919 hd	1.16	0°	17.7
				f	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 777	11.5	270°	–
1240	Ac		+:ODA·ONF INCESTREE:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4140.			
					Siökrona	1.15	90°	19.0
Sigeboda								
					A = Wine B			
1241	Aa	+ENVT RECXA	+SIBODANONF IHLE:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3818.	1.03	90°	19.0
1242	Ab		+SIBODANONF INCE··	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4164.			
					Bruun [1029]	0.99	270°	18.9
1243	Bc	+ENVT: RECXA:	+SIBODANONF INCEST	a*	Oslo Cnut 567.			
					Årstad 1836 hd	1.02	0°	18.5
				b	Stockholm SHM 8503/203.			
					Gärestad 1888 hd	1.02	180°	18.0
Wihtsige								
1244	Aa	+EN.V.TI REXA·NG	+F IHTSIGEONF INE·E:S:	a*	Stockholm SHM 16295/356/636.			
					Djuped 1919 hd	1.20	0°	18.8
				b	Stockholm SHM 16504/261.			
					Ocksarve 1920 hd. *buckled*	1.13	0°	19.0



1236d 1237a 1238c 1239b 1240a 1241a 1242a



1243a 1244a 1245b 1246c 1247a 1248a 1249a



1250b 1251b 1252a 1253b 1254e 1255a 1256b



1257a 1258a 1259a 1260a 1261a 1262a 1263c

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
Pointed Helmet (*cont.*)								
Wihtsige (*cont.*)								
1245	Bb	+CN.V.T R·EXAN	+PIHTSIGEONPINE:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4180.	1.14	90°	18.1
				b*	London BM 1914 10-3-77. Stockholm 1913 [185]	1.15	0°	18.5
				c	Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (887)	1.14	0°	18.0
				d	Stockholm SHM 16295/270/637. Djuped 1919 hd	1.16	90°	18.0
Wine								
		B = Sigeboda A D = Oda A						
1246	Aa	+CNVTR EX·A·NG:	+PINEEONPINCESTR	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4186. Thomsen 9372	1.15	90°	18.6
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4185. Enner 1849 hd	1.14	180°	19.0
				c*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4187. Bruun [1031]	1.11	0°	18.2
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 3846.	1.11	90°	19.0
				e	Stockholm SHM 6620/146. Åspinge 1880 hd. *cut half*	0.56	0°	18.7
				f	Stockholm SHM 6620/148. Åspinge 1880 hd. *cut half*	0.57	90°	19.0
1247	Ab		+PINEEONPIN·CEE:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3844.	1.12	90°	19.8
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3845.	1.11	90°	19.6
1248	Ac		+PINEEONPINCEST	a*	London *BMC* 578. Wedmore 1853 hd	1.02	180°	19.0
				b	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). K/12	1.00	0°	18.9
1249	Ad		+PINEEONPINCEST	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4184. Bonderup 1854 hd	1.00	270°	19.0
1250	Be	+CNVT RECXA	+PINEONPNCESTR·:·	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4181. Enner 1849 hd	1.06	180°	19.0
				b*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4183. Bruun [1030]	1.05	180°	19.0
				c	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 924. Hunter 632	1.03	90°	–
				d	Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (889)	0.99	180°	19.5
1251	Ce	+CNV: RECXA			Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4182. Magnus	0.97	90°	19.0
				b*	London *BMC* 577. Wedmore 1853 hd	1.02	0°	19.0
				c	Oslo. Årstad 1836 hd (888)	1.03	0°	18.2
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 3843.	1.02	90°	18.5
				e	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:4* 18/2063. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.02	0°	18.8
1252	De	+CNVTR EXANGL·		a*	Oslo Årstad 890. Årstad 1836 hd	0.95	180°	19.0

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Specimen	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
Pointed Helmet (*cont.*)								
Wulbearn *BMC* 579 is now attributed to Lincoln								
Wulfnoth								
1253	Aa	+CNVT: REXANGL·	+PVLNO·D:ONPINCES:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4202. Lübeck 1875 hd	1.11	270°	19.0
				b*	London *BMC* 581.	1.13	270°	19.0
				c	London BM 1915 5-7-2188. Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.05	270°	19.0
				d	Oxford *SCBI 9* 706. Evans 1941	1.14	270°	19.0
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 3863.	1.05	270°	19.2
				f	Stockholm SHM 16009/87. Fardume 1917 hd. *buckled*	1.16	270°	18.8
				g	Stockholm SHM 16295/144/638. Djuped 1919 hd	1.20	270°	19.0
1254	Ab		+PVLNO·DOhPINC:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4199. Bülow [11]	1.02	90°	19.0
				b	London BM 1915 5-7-2187. Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.05	270°	19.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 3861.	1.03	270°	19.2
				d	Uppsala Holm 606.	1.03	270°	19.0
				e*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1069. ?Parsons 1954 [177]	0.99	270°	19.0
1255	Ba	+CNV.T: REXA·HG		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3866. *pierced & chipped*	1.14	0°	18.0
1256	Bc		+P.VLNO·DONPINC·E:ST.	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4200. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.15	270°	19.0
				b*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4201. Bruun [1032]; Bille-Brahe	1.13	180°	18.5
				c	Dresden SKM 240	1.13	0°	18.3
				d	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1:1* 6,1027. Snovalds 1918 hd	1.15	270°	18.9
				e	Stockholm SHM 6620/147. Åspinge 1880 hd. *cut half*	0.54	90°	19.0
				f	Stockholm SHM 8663/54. Bosarve 1889 hd	1.08	0°	–
				g	Stockholm SHM 23695/110. Rossvik 1946 hd. *buckled*	1.18	270°	18.9
1257	Bd		+PV.L·FNO·DONPINC	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4194. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.04	0°	19.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4195. Lübeck 1875 hd (1224)	1.02	0°	19.0
				c	Visby GF *CNS 1:1* 9,607. Gandarve 1952 hd	1.05	0°	–
				d	Stockholm SHM 16200/232. Sigsarve 1918 hd.	1.04	0°	18.9
1258	Be		+PV.----------PIN:	a*	Bergen B.4826. Nesböen 1891 hd (209) *2 fragments*	0.42	0°	18.2

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
1259	Cf	+ꟼNV TREXA	+ꟼVLFNO·ÐONꟼIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3854.	1.10	180°	18.8
				b	Stockholm SHM 13886.			
					Rautasjaure 1909 hd	1.00	0°	18.5
					broken & pierced			
1260	Dg	+ꟼNVT R·EXAN	+·ꟼVL·FNO·ÐONꟼIN:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4190.			
					Store Valby 1839 hd	1.03	90°	18.1
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3856.	0.98	0°	18.2
				c	Stockholm SHM 17747/70.			
					Gannarve I 1924 hd			
					cracked & buckled	0.94	90°	18.8
1261	Eh	+ꟼN.V.T R·EXA·	+ꟼ.V.LFNO·ÐONꟼINꟼ·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3855.	0.94	270°	18.1
1262	Fg	+ꟼNV: TR·EꟼX		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4191.			
					Lübeck 1875 hd	0.90	0°	18.0

Short Cross: BEH H; *BMC* xvi; North 790, 792, 793

Ælfheah

1263	Aa	+ꟼNVT RE+A:	+ÆLFEHONꟼINꟼES:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4226.			
					Bruun [1035]	1.16	90°	17.4
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4005.			
					Lübeck 1875 hd (1182)	1.17	270°	17.9
				c*	London *BMC* 584.			
					Wedmore 1853 hd	1.19	270°	18.0
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 3663.	1.21	270°	18.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Ælfheah (*cont.*)								
1264	Bb	+ENV: ·R·ECX	+ÆLFEHONPIHC:.	a	Copenhagen *SCBI* 15 4002.			
					Lübeck 1875 hd (1183)	1.15	270°	17.7
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3662/1.	1.18	90°	17.9
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3662/2.	1.15	–	18.0
				d	Stockholm SHM (no inv.no.).			
					Z/21.	1.18	90°	17.9
1265	Bc		+PLFEHONPINCE	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 780.			
					von Lilienstern	1.16	0°	–
1266	Cb	+ENVT ·RECXTN·		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4004.			
					Lübeck 1875 hd (1185)	1.12	90°	18.0
1267	Cd		+ÆLFIEHONPINC:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4008.			
					Bech [292]	1.15	0°	18.0
1268	De	+ENVT ·RECXT:	+ÆLFEHONPINC:.	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4003.			
					Lübeck 1875 hd (1184)	1.14	180°	18.0
				b*	London *BMC* 583.			
					Wedmore 1853 hd	1.13	90°	18.0
1268A	Eb	+ENV TRECX		a*	Tallinn AM *SCBI 51* 915.			
					Maidla grave find.	1.20	90°	–
Ælfsige								
1269	Aa	+ENVT TRECX··	+ÆL·FSIGEONPINC·	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4024.			
					Frost [49]	1.15	180°	17.0
				b*	London *BMC* 585.			
					Wedmore 1853 hd	1.19	180°	18.3
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 3674.	1.17	180°	17.3
				d	Visby GF Läroverk 136.	1.18	180°	17.0
1270	Ba	+ENVT ·RECX:·		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3673.	1.16	270°	18.0
1271	Bb		+ÆL·FSIGEONPINCE	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4025.			
					Frost [50]	1.17	270°	17.0
Æthelric								
1272	Aa	+ENV TRECX	+ÆGELRICONPINC·	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 3996.			
					Ramus and Devegge 1867 II 1300.	1.15	90°	17.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4224.			
					Bruun [1033]	1.13	0°	18.0
				c	London BM 1915 5-7-2189.			
					Morgan; Evans;			
					'Wallbrook' 1872 hd	1.06	90°	17.5
				d	Mack *SCBI 20* 1107.			
					Argyll	1.17	180°	18.0
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 3698.	1.20	180°	18.0
				f *	Stockholm KMK BEH 3657.	1.17	270°	17.3
1273	Ba	+ENV TRECX		a*	London *BMC* 582.			
					Wedmore 1853 hd	1.16	90°	18.0
1274	Ca	+EN· ·VTREC		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 3997.	1.13	180°	17.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4225.			
					Bruun [1034]	1.10	0°	17.5
				c*	Lockett [746].	–	–	–
				d	Stockholm SHM 6620/296.			
					Åspinge 1888 hd. *cut half*	0.56	270°	17.6



1264c 1265a 1266a 1267a 1268b 1268Aa 1269b



1270a 1271a 1272f 1273a 1274c 1275a 1276b



1277a 1278a 1279a 1280c 1281a 1282a 1283a



1284a 1285a 1286c 1287b 1288b 1289a 1290b

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Æthelric (*cont.*)								
1275	Cb		+ÆGELRICONPIHC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3658/1.	1.13	180°	17.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3658/2.	1.44	0°	17.3
1276	Cc		+ÆGELRICONPINC:	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 3659.	1.13	90°	18.0
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1098. Argyll; Lawrence; Grantley	1.13	270°	17.1
1277	Da	+CNV TREC·X·	+ÆGELRICONPINC·	a*	Stockholm SHM 23040/395. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.06	270°	17.5
1278	Dd		+ÆLRICONPINCE··	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 81. *formerly listed as Bristol*	1.12	90°	17.2
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3693/1.	1.13	0°	17.0
1279	Ed	+CNV TRECX		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3693/2.	1.09	0°	17.2
1280	Ee		+ÆLRICONPINC:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4037. Bruun [1036]; Bille-Brahe	1.11	180°	17.2
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4036. Lübeck 1875 hd (1192)	1.10	270°	–
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3692.	1.09	270°	17.2
1281	Ff	+CNV ·TR·E+:	+ÆGELRICONPINC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3656.	1.08	90°	18.0
Æthelstan (Loc)								
1282	Aa	+CNVT ·RECXAN·	+ÆÐESTANONPINC:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3713.	1.16	180°	17.5
				b	Wells *SCBI 24* 647.	1.15	270°	18.0
1283	Ab		+ÆÐESTANONPINC	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4054. Bruun [1038]; Bille-Brahe	1.16	180°	17.5
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3712.	1.14	0°	17.2
				c	Uppsala Holm 599.	1.10	270°	18.0
1284	Ba	+CNV TRECX		a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 781. old collection	1.18	180°	–
				b	Stockholm SHM 6620/297. Åspinge 1888 hd. *cut half*	0.60	180°	17.8
1285	Bc		+ÆÐESTANONPI·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3709.	1.18	180°	18.1
1286	Bd		+ÆÐESTANONPIN	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4053. Bruun [1037]	1.16	270°	18.0
				b	London BM 1922 5-23-42. transf. Dept. Brit.& Med. Antiquities. *buckled*	1.17	160°	17.5
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3711.	1.18	180°	18.0
				d	Stockholm SHM 8503/211. Gärestad 1888 hd	1.16	180°	17.4
1287	Be		+ÆÐSTANONPIN	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4056. Lübeck 1875 hd (1196)	1.13	180°	18.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3715.	1.17	180°	17.5
				c	Visby GF Läroverk 137.	1.16	180°	18.0
1288	Bf		+ÆÐSTANLOCOHPI	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4057. Lübeck 1875 hd (1192a)	1.13	180°	18.0
				b*	Moscow no 218273.	1.15	180°	18.3
1289	Cg	+CNV TRE+	+ÆSTANLOCONPINC·	a*	London BM 1955 7-8-95a. Lockett [746]	1.16	270°	17.3
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3695/2.	1.11	0°	17.3

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
1290	Ch		+ÆSTA·NONFINCE	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4210. Kongsø plantage 1904 hd (164) *cut half*	0.58	90°	17.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3694.	1.13	0°	17.0
				c	Stockholm SHM 7219/47. Mölndal 1883 hd. *buckled*	1.14	90°	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Æthelstan (Loc) (*cont.*)								
1291	Dj	+ENV ·TRE+	+ÆSTANL·OLONFIN[	a	Cambridge.			
					Blunt; Lockett; Taffs [89]	1.12	180°	18.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3695/1.	1.15	0°	18.0
1292	Ek	+ENV TREEX	+ÆÐESTANONFIN:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4052.			
					Lübeck 1875 hd (1195)	1.12	180°	17.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3710.	1.15	0°	17.5
				c	Stockholm SHM 11300/193.			
					Mannegårda II 1900 hd	1.08	0°	17.8
				d	Stockholm SHM 14376/131 (B126).			
					Stora Bjers II 1909 hd	1.10	0°	17.0
				e	Stockholm SHM 16504/280.			
					Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.10	180°	17.0
1293	El		+ÆSTANLOLONFIN[:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4038.			
					Louns 1870 hd	1.13	0°	17.1
Godwine								
					B = Godwine Ceo(ca) A			
					E = Godwine Ca(s) D			
1294	Aa	+ENV ·TR·EC:	+GODFIHEONFIN	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4085.			
					Strøby 1868 hd	1.17	90°	17.8
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4087.			
					Bruun [1039]; Bille-Brahe	1.17	90°	17.6
				c	Stavanger M S.3400.			
					Foldøy 1907 hd (31)	1.18	90°	18.0
				d*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3748.	1.17	0°	17.9
1295	Bb	+ENV TR·ECXA:	+GODFINEONFIN[	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3749.	1.16	225°	17.8
				b	Stockholm SHM 9774/17.			
					Kvinnegårda I 1893 hd	1.17	90°	17.5
				c	Stockholm SHM 18287/125.			
					Stora Haglunda 1927 hd	1.14	0°	17.0
1296	Bc		+GODFINEONFIN[·	a*	London *BMC* 586.			
					Wedmore 1853 hd	1.12	180°	18.0
1297	Cd	+ENVT ·RREEX:	+:GODFINEONFINE:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3751.	1.13	90°	18.1
1298	Ce		+GODFINEONFIN[:	a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 877.			
					Hattula 1906 hd. *chipped*	0.92	270°	18.0
1299	Dd	+ENVT ·REE X *legend broken by lance-headed sceptre between* E *and* X		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3750.	1.08	0°	18.0
1300	Ef	+ENV TR·E+	+GODFINEONFIN	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4086.			
					Ahlander	1.07	90°	18.1
Godwine Ca(s)								
		D = Godwine E						
1301	Aa	+ENV TREEX	+GODFINECASOFI	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3756.	1.16	270°	17.9
1302	Ab		+GODFINECASONFI	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4092.			
					Bruun [1040]	1.14	0°	18.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4091.			
					Lübeck 1875 hd (1208)	1.14	0°	18.0
				c*	Goddard 118.			
					Ryan [832].	1.13	0°	18.0



1291b 1292b 1293a 1294d 1295a 1296a 1297a



1298a 1299a 1300a 1301a 1302c 1303a 1304b



1305a 1306a 1307b 1308a 1309b 1310a 1311b



1312a 1313a 1314a 1315a 1316b 1317a 1318b

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Godwine Ca(s) (*cont.*)								
				d	London *BMC* 587.			
					Banks; Orkney 1774 hd	1.12	90°	18.3
				e	Mack *SCBI 20* 1108.			
					Argyll	1.15	90°	18.7
				f	Stockholm KMK BEH 3757.	1.16	90°	18.0
1303	Bc	+ENV ·TRE+:	+GODPINECTONPI	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4090.			
					Lübeck 1875 hd	1.13	270°	18.1
				b	Winchester C5405.	1.12	270°	17.1
1304	Bd		+GODPINECTONPIN	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 3755.			
					cut half	0.56	270°	18.0
				b*	Stockholm SHM 16504/281.			
					Ocksarve 1920 hd	1.08	270°	–
1305	Ce	+ENVT ·RECX:	+GODPINECTSOPII	a*	Visby GF *CNS 1:1* 9, 633.			
					Gandarve 1952 hd	1.14	180°	–
1306	Cf		--------CTSOPIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3758.			
					cut half	0.60	180°	18.0
1306A	Dg	+ENV T.RE+ V *and* T *at 90°*	+GODPINECTISONPIN	a*	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 917.			
					Olustvere 1978 hd	0.98	90°	–
Godwine Ceo(ca)								
					A = Godwine B			
1307	Aa	+ENV TR&ECXT:	+GODPIHECEOCOHPII	a	Seen Baldwin.	1.12	75°	17.1
				b*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4093.			
					Lübeck 1875 hd (1208b)	1.15	270°	17.1
				c	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4094.			
					Bruun [1041]; Bille-Brahe	1.15	270°	17.1
1308	Bb	+ENVT RECXTN:	+GODPINECEOCTONPI	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4095.			
					Ramus and Devegge 1867 108	1.07	180°	17.0
Godwine Widi(a)								
1309	Aa	+ENV ·TRE+:	+GODPINEPIDIIONPI:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4096.			
					Bruun [1042]	0.91	0°	17.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3761/1.	1.03	270°	18.8
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 3761/2.	1.03	270°	17.8
1310	Bb	+ENVT REXANG	+GODPINEPVDIIONPI:	a*	Stockholm SHM 5804/112.			
					Lilla Klintegårda 1876 hd	1.03	90°	17.5
Ladmer								
1311	Aa	+ENV TRECX	+LEODM/ERONPINC	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4119.			
					Bruun [1045]			
					formerly listed as Lincoln	1.18	180°	18.0
				b*	London *BMC* 589.			
					Maynard			
					formerly listed as Lincoln	1.12	90°	18.3
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 1596.			
					formerly listed as Lincoln	1.18	180°	18.0
1312	Ab		+LEODM/ERONPIN	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4115.			
					Lübeck 1875 hd	1.16	90°	18.1
				b	London *BMC* 588.			
					Banks; Orkney 1774 hd	1.12	90°	18.3

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
1313	Ac		+L·EODM/ER·ONF/INT	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4117.	1.15	0°	18.0
1314	Ad		+LEODM/ERONF/IN	a*	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 918.			
					Rohe 1936 hd 27.	1.21	270°	–
1315	Ba	+ENVT ·REC·X /\:		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 14* 1674.			
		legend broken by lance-headed sceptre between X *and* /\			Bruun [478] formerly listed as Lincoln	1.17	270°	–
				b	London BM 1965 4-7-1. Armitage additional beq. 1965; Lockett [2786]; Burstal [85]; Stockholm	1.13	90°	18.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 1597.	1.18	270°	17.5
1316	Bca	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4122.						
					Ramus and Devegge 1867 110; Beskrivelse 1791 (14)	1.13	90°	18.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3778.	1.12	90°	17.8
1317	Bda*	Stockholm SHM 8583/4.						
					Mickels 1889 hd	1.12	90°	17.5
1318	Be		+L·ADH/ERONF/INCE	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4104.			
					Bruun [1049]	1.12	90°	17.1
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3770.	1.14	270°	18.9

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Ladmer (*cont.*)								
1319	Bf		+··L·EODH/ER·ONF·INC:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4121. Bruun [1050]	1.12	0°	17.4
1320	Bg		+LEODNER·ONF·INC·	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3779.	1.11	180°	17.3
1321	Bh		+L·EODH/ER·ONF·INC	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4120. Enegaard 1862 hd	1.14	180°	17.6
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3777.	1.15	180°	18.0
1322	Ch	+ENV· REEX:·		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4118. Ernst	1.17	90°	17.1
				b	New York *SCBI 30* 534. Bt Seaby; Taunton Castle; 1862 beq.	1.16	0°	–
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3776.	1.13	270°	17.5
				d	Visby GF *CNS 1:1* 9, 634. Gandarve 1952 hd	1.16	0°	–
				e	Stockholm SHM 6620/298. Åspinge 1888 hd. *cut half*	0.58	180°	17.1
				f	Stockholm SHM 6620/299. Åspinge 1888 hd. *cut half*	0.54	0°	17.7
				g	Taunton SCM.	1.17	270°	17.3
				h	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1099. Elmore Jones 1971 [944]	1.15	180°	17.9
1323	Dd	+ENV ·REE·X:		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4116. Bruun [1044]	1.17	90°	17.9
1324	Dj		+L·EO--------F·IN	a*	Stockholm SHM 6620/300. Åspinge 1888 hd. *cut half*	0.54	0°	17.9
1325	Ek	+ENV T ·REE·X: *legend broken by fillet between* V *and* T	+L·Λ·ÐM/ER·ONF·IN·	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4107. Haagerup 1943 hd (330)	1.17	270°	18.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3769.	1.13	270°	18.5
				c	Poznan *SCBI 37* 283.	1.16	90°	
1326	Fe	+ENVT REE+A		a*	Elmore Jones 1971 [943].	1.02	270°	17.5
1327	Fl		+L·ΛDH/ERONF·INE	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4102. Stolpehuse 1837 hd	1.10	270°	17.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4103. Bruun [1043]	1.09	0°	17.5
1328	Gm	+EIE T::I+N	+LEODN/ERONLINE	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1598. *formerly listed as Lincoln*	0.90	90°	17.2
1329	Hn	+ENVT REX A *legend broken by lance-headed sceptre between* X *and* Λ	+LEODM·RONF·INCE	a*	Lockett [3766]. *chipped*	–	–	–
Spilmann								
		A = Wulfnoth E						
1330	Aa	+ENV TREEX:	+SPILEMΛNONF·IN	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4169. Lübeck 1875 hd (1220)	1.14	270°	17.1
				b	Liverpool *SCBI 29* 652. Ecroyd Smith; fd. Meols 1861	1.09	180°	–
				c*	London *BMC* 591. Banks; Orkney 1774 hd	1.15	0°	17.8
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 3830.	1.17	270°	17.5
				e	Stockholm *CNS 1:4* 18, 2126. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.16	270°	17.4



1319a 1320a 1321b 1322c 1323a 1324a 1325b



1326a 1327a 1328a 1329a 1330c 1331d 1332c



1333c 1334c 1335a 1336a 1337a 1338a 1339a



1340a 1341a 1342a 1345a 1346c 1347a 1343a

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
		Short Cross (*cont.*)						
		Spilmann (*cont.*)						
				f	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). L/3.	1.18	90°	–
1331	Ab		+SPIL·EHΛNONΓINC	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4170. Lübeck 1875 hd (1220)	1.13	0°	17.0
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4171. Bruun [1046]	1.16	270°	17.1
				c	London *BMC* 590. Wedmore 1853 hd	1.15	180°	17.0
				d*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3831.	1.15	0°	17.0
				e	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1101. Bt Spink 1920	1.17	180°	17.0
1332	Ac		+SPILEIIΛNΘNΓIN	a	Moscow 218275.	1.14	270°	17.5
				b	Stockholm SHM 12080/12 Runsberga 1903 hd. *buckled*	1.16	270°	17.2
				c*	Stockholm SHM (no inv.no.). U-1/32	1.14	180°	17.3
				d	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1100. Bt Spink 1920	1.02	0°	17.3
		Wulfnoth						
		E = Spilmann A						
1333	Aa	+CNV TRECX.	+ΓVLNO·ÐONΓINC:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4203.	1.16	0°	18.0
				b	London BM 1915 5-7-2190. Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.18	0°	18.0
				c*	Lyon.	1.15	0°	18.0
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 3865.	1.23	0°	17.6
1334	Bb	+CNVT ·REC X: *legend broken by sceptre between* C *and* X	+ΓVL·NO·ÐONΓINC	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4205. Kongsø plantage 1904 hd (164)	1.15	0°	18.6
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4206. Bruun [1047]	1.19	0°	19.0
				c*	Moscow 218276.	1.16	90°	18.5
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 3864.	1.22	0°	17.9
1335	Ca	+CNVT ·RECX.		a*	Stockholm SHM 23228/206. Botarve 1943 hd. *part cut*	1.18	0°	18.1
1336	Cb			a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4204. Lübeck 1875 hd (1225)	1.14	270°	18.3
1337	Cc		+ΓVLNO·Ð:ONΓINC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3862.	1.04	0°	19.2
1338	Dd	+CNV· TR·ECX:	+ΓVLNO·ÐONΓINC	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4207. Bruun [1048]; Bille-Brahe	1.18	90°	17.5
1339	Ed	+CNV· TRECX:		a*	Lund UHM 13111.	1.16	270°	17.5
1340	Fe	+CNV TREX·	+ΓVLNO·ÐONΓINCE·	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4208. Lübeck 1875 hd (1226)	1.13	0°	17.9
				b	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 954.	1.15	180°	18.2
1341	Ff		+ΓVLNO·ÐONΓINC·:	a*	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 792. Hasluck	0.97	270°	18.0
1342	Gg	+CNV TRECX	+ΓVLNO·ÐONΓINC:.	a*	London *BMC* 592. Tyssen. *chipped rim*	0.86	0°	17.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
1342A	Hd	+ENV TRECEX	+FVL--O-ÐONFINC	a	Winchester. Fd north of the Cathedral 1886 (p. 615, No. **17**). *broken*	0.85	255°	–

This coin came to the editors' attention too late to be included in the tables, calculations and appendices elsewhere in this volume.

For 1343–4, see after 1347

HAROLD I (1035–40)

Jewel Cross: BEH A; *BMC* I; North 802 (see also Harthacnut)

Ælfweard

1345	Aa	+HH·ARO LDR·EX	+ÆL·FFERDONFINC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1000. *SCBI* 40 602.	1.08	0°	17.3

Ælfwine

a = Ælfwine a in Harthacnut First Jewel Cross

1346	Aa	+HARO L·DREX	+ÆL·FFINEONFINCE	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 585. Beskivrelse, Tillaeg 1794 II 21b	1.14	180°	18.0
				b	Lund UHM 13155. fd 1879	1.10	270°	17.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1001. *SCBI* 40 603.	1.14	0°	17.5
				d	Stockholm SHM 6620 (553) *SCBI* 40 604. Åspinge 1880 hd *cut half; damaged*	0.54	270°	18.0
				e	Stockhom SHM 6620 (554). Åspinge 1880 hd. *cut half*	0.54	270°	18.0

Æthelbeorht

1347	Aa	+HARO LDRE+:	ÆGELBRIHTONFIN	a*	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 959. Naginshchina 1895 hd	1.61(?)	–	–

Æthelric

1343	Aa	+HAR·OL DR·EEX	+ÆL·LRICONFINE··	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 998. *SCBI* 40 601.	1.14	180°	17.1

1344 *not used*

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Jewel Cross (*cont.*)								
Æthelric (*cont.*)								
1348	Bb	+HARO· LDREX	+ÆGELRICONFICE·	a*	London *BMC* 98. Cuff [576]	1.04	180°	18.0
1349	Cc	+HARO LDRE+A	+ÆGELRICONFINC··	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 996. *SCBI* 40 600.	1.00	270°	17.5
Æthelstan								
		a = Æthelstan a in Harthacnut First Jewel Cross						
1350	Aa	+HAROL· .DRE+.	+ÆSTANNONNFINCE:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 587. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.12	270°	17.1
1351	Ab		+·ÆSTANNONFINCE:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 588. Bruun [1157]	1.09	90°	17.0
Brunstan								
1352	Aa	+NARO DRE+	+BRVNSTANONFIN·:	a*	London *BMC* 99. Wedmore 1853 hd	1.08	0°	18.0
Godman								
1353	Aa	+N·ARO LDREX	+GODAMANONFINC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1012. *SCBI* 40 606.	1.14	180°	18.0
1354	Ba	+HARO L·DRE:		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 591. Kirke Værløse 1929 hd (199)	1.07	90°	17.3
Godwine Ceo(ca)								
		b = Godwine Ceo(ca) b in Harthacnut First Jewel Cross						
1355	Aa	+HARO: LDREX	+GODFINECEONFI	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1017. *SCBI* 40 608.	1.13	180°	17.3
1356	Ab		+GODFINEFCEOCONFI:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1018. *SCBI* 40 607.	1.10	0°	17.4
Godwine Widi(a)								
		A = Widia A						
1357	Aa	+HARO LDREX	+GODFINEFIDIONFIN··	a	De Shazo. Bt Baldwin 1984	1.08	180°	17.3
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 592. Hauberg [481]	1.11	90°	17.8
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1019/1 *SCBI* 40 609.	1.12	0°	17.3
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 1019/2 *SCBI* 40 610.	1.11	270°	17.0
Ladmer								
1358	Aa	+HARO L·DREX	+LADMERONFINC	a*	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). ?/7	1.14	270°	17.5
1359	Ab		+L·ODMERONFINC··	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1030. *SCBI* 40 616.	1.11	0°	17.0
1360	Bc	+HARO L·DRECX	+LÆDMERONFIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1021. *SCBI* 40 615.	1.14	180°	17.5
1361	Bd		+LADMER·ONFINCEST:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1022. *SCBI* 40 611.	1.13	–	18.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 28830/73 *SCBI* 40 612. Burge I 1967 hd	1.12	180°	17.6



1348a 1349a 1350a 1351a 1352a 1353a 1354a



1355a 1356a 1357c 1358a 1359a 1360a 1361a



1362a 1363a 1364b 1365a 1366a 1367a 1368a



1369a 1370b 1371a 1372c 1373a 1374a 1375a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Jewel Cross (*cont.*)								
Ladmer (*cont.*)								
1361 (*cont.*)				c	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). C/6. *SCBI* 40 614.	1.13	270°	–
Spilmann								
1362	Aa	+HARO LDRE·X	+SPILEMAN ONPINC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1034 *SCBI* 40 617.	1.15	180°	17.4
				b	Stockholm SHM 6620 (552) *SCBI* 40 618. Åspinge 1880 hd. *broken*	0.68	180°	17.5
				c	Stockholm SHM *SCBI* 40 619 (no inv.no.).	1.18	270°	17.9
1363	Ab		+SPIL·EHAN·ONPINC:	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 798. Bt Weyl; from Poland	1.11	180°	–
Widia								
		A = Godwine Widi(a) A c = a of Arm & Sceptre/Jewel Cross and Fleur de Lys mules						
1364	Aa	+HARO LD.REX	+PYDIAONPINCEST··	a	London *BMC* 100. Durrant [64]	1.12	270°	17.0
				b*	Lyon. Lockett [760]	1.11	90°	17.4
				c	Mack *SCBI 20* 1110. Argyll	1.10	135°	18.1
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 1047. *SCBI* 40 623.	1.13	–	18.0
1365	Ab		+PIDIAONNPINCESTR:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1039. *SCBI* 40 620.	1.10	0°	17.0
1366	Bc	+HARO LDREX·	+PIDIAONNPINCE	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1038. *SCBI* 40 621.	1.09	180°	18.0
Wulfnoth								
1367	Aa	·NAR OLD·R·EX	+PVL·N·ODONPINCE	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 597. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.16	180°	17.8
1368	Ab		+PVLNO·ÐONPINCE·:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1043. *SCBI* 40 625.	1.15	90°	17.5
1369	Bb	+HARO LDRECX		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1044. *SCBI* 40 624.	1.12	–	17.1
Fleur-de-Lys: BEH B; *BMC* v, vi; North 803, 804								
Ælfwine								
					A = Æthelstan C			
1370	Aa	+HARO LDREC·	+ÆL· FFIN EON PINC	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 583. Bt 1879	1.11	90°	17.8
				b*	London BM 1896 6-9-47. Montagu 1896 [83]	1.15	0°	18.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 997. *SCBI* 40 1447.	1.13	180°	18.0
				d	Stockholm SHM 6620 (541). Åspinge 1880 hd. *cut half*	0.56	270°	18.0
1371	Ab		+ÆL· PINE ONP INC	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1115. Bt Spink 1923	0.94	180°	18.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
1372	Bc	+HΛRO OŁƏЄR+··	+ELL· PINE ONP INC:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 590. Haagerup 1943 hd (547)	1.13	180°	17.9
				b	London *BMC* 101. Thwaite 1832 hd.	1.06	180°	17.3
				c*	New York *SCBI 30* 550. Bt Spink 1952; Argyll; Lawrence; Stanley (not in catalogue)	1.04	90°	17.5
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 1002. *SCBI* 40 1448.	1.13	180°	17.8
1373	Cd	+HΛR·O· L·DRCC	+ÆL FPIN EON PINC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1003. *SCBI* 40 1446.	1.13	90°	18.0

Æthelstan

					C = Ælfwine A			
1374	Aa	+HΛR:· OL·DREC	+ES· TΛN ONP INC:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1011. *SCBI* 40 1453.	1.11	270°	18.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 6620 (540). Åspinge 1880 hd *cut half; buckled*	0.38	0°	18.0
				c	Stockholm SHM 16047/32 *SCBI* 40 1454. Frösslunda 1918 hd. *buckled*.	1.13	0°	18.0
1375	Ba	----R--------X		a*	Stockholm SHM 6620 (542). Åspinge 1880 hd *cut half*	0.53	270°	17.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Fleur-de-Lys (*cont.*)								
Æthelstan (*cont.*)								
1376	Ca	+HAROLD·		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1010 *SCBI* 40 1452.	1.10	180°	18.0
1377	Db	+HAROLD··	+ÆS TAN ON: FIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1007 *SCBI* 40 1450.	1.09	180°	17.8
1378	Dc		+ÆS TAN OHV FIN	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 586. Bonderup 1854 hd	1.05	0°	17.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1008 *SCBI* 40 1451.	1.06	180°	17.5
1379	Ed	+HAR-- L· DRE: *sceptre between* L *and* D	+ÆS TAN ONP INE	a*	Stockholm SHM 23040/408 *SCBI 40 1449* Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.07	90°	17.0
Æthelwig								
1380	Aa	+HAROL: ·L·DREX.:	+ÆL· FIG ON: FINE	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1004 *SCBI* 40 1455.	1.13	270°	17.4
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 1005 *SCBI* 40 1456.	1.05	–	18.0
1381	Ba	+HAR OLDREC:		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1006. *SCBI* 40 1457.	1.12	90°	17.4
1382	Bb		+ÆL FIG ONN FICE	a*	Stockholm SHM 23040/407 *SCBI* 40 1458. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.10	180°	17.0
Eadwine								
					B = Godwine A			
1383	Aa	+HAR OLDREC	+ED FINE ONF: INE	a*	London *BMC* 102. Wedmore 1853 hd	0.98	180°	18.0
1384	Ba	+HAROL: ·LDR·E+		a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 589. Kongsø plantage 1904 hd (233). *chipped rim*	0.89	180°	17.8
				b*	London BM 1915 5-7-2259. Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	0.91	0°	17.5
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 1009/2 *SCBI* 40 1460.	0.95	180°	17.8
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 1009/1 *SCBI* 40 1459.	0.94	180°	17.6
Godwine								
		A = Eadwine B C = Widia A g = Godwine Widi(a) b in Harthacnut Arm & Sceptre / Fleur-de-Lys mule						
1385	Aa	+HAROL: ·LDR·E+	+EO DFIN EON FIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1016 *SCBI* 40 1463.	1.16	270°	18.2
				b	Stockholm SHM 6620. Åspinge 1880 hd. *cut half*	0.46	270°	18.0
1386	Ab		+EO DINE ON: FINE	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1020 *SCBI* 40 1468.	1.15	180°	18.0
				b	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 1000. Rohe 1936 hd 41	1.16	180°	–
1387	Ac		+EO DFII NEO NFI	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1013 *SCBI* 40 1467.	1.11	90°	18.0



1376a 1377a 1378b 1379a 1380a 1381a 1382a



1383a 1384b 1385a 1386a 1387a 1388b 1389b



1390b 1391a 1392a 1393b 1394a 1395a 1396b



1397a 1398a 1399a 1400b 1401a 1402a 1403a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Fleur-de-Lys (*cont.*)								
Godwine (*cont.*)								
1388	Bd	+HARO ·LDRE+:	+GO DFIN EON FINC	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 584.			
					Kongsø plantage 1904 hd (234) *cut half*	0.56	0°	18.0
				b*	Stockholm SHM (no inv.no.) *SCBI* 40 1462.	1.15	180°	17.8
1389	Be		+GO DFII NEO NFII	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 1014 *SCBI* 40 1466.	1.10	180°	18.3
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1120. Bt Seaby 1927	1.13	0°	18.0
1390	Cf	+HAR OLDREX	+GO DFII NEON FINC	a	Stockholm SHM 6620 (544). Åspinge 1880 hd. *cut half*	0.57	90°	18.0
				b*	Stockholm SHM *SCBI* 40 1465. 13950/1244. *buckled*	1.11	0°	17.8
1391	Df	+HAR·O LDR·EC		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1015 *SCBI* 40 1464.	1.09	0°	18.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 6620 (546). Åspinge 1880 hd. *cut half*	0.48	90°	–
1392	Eg	+HAROL DREC+	+G ODF INEO IIFII	a*	Stockholm SHM 9774/21 *SCBI* 40 1461. Kvinnegårda I 1893 hd	0.98	270°	17.0
Ladmer								
1393	Aa	+LIAROL ·DR·EC	+LA DNÆ RON FINC	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 593. Lyngby 1861 hd	1.10	90°	18.0
				b*	Leeds U (not in *SCBI*). Winchester Cathedral (?added *c.* 1900)	1.10	105°	18.5
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 1024 *SCBI* 40 1469.	1.14	180°	18.5
1394	Bb	+HAR: OLDREC··	+LA DMÆ RON FIN	a*	London *BMC* 103. Wedmore 1853 hd	1.13	270°	18.5
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 1023 *SCBI* 40 1470.	1.13	180°	18.1
1395	Bc		+LA DHÆ RON FIN	a*	Birmingham M. (loan coll. 41). Bt Seaby 1947	1.12	90°	18.0
				b	Lund UHM 13156. ?exch. Stockholm 1879	1.13	0°	18.0
				c	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.). C/17	1.12	0°	18.0
Leofwine								
1396	Aa	+HARO LDREX:	+LE OFF INEO FINC	a	Berlin *SCBI 36* 815. Adler	1.14	180°	–
				b*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 594. Bonderup 1854 hd	1.13	90°	17.8
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 1028 *SCBI* 40 1471.	1.14	270°	17.9
Sæweard								
1397	Aa	+HAR: OLD· RE *sceptre between* D *and* R	+S E FAR DON FINC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1033 *SCBI* 40 1472.	1.04	180°	17.2

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
1398	Bb	+HAROLDREX:	+SÆDERDONPIN	a*	Doubleday [567]; Drabble [510].	1.09	270°	18.0

Sprækwulf

1399	Aa	+HAR· OLDREC:	+SP: R·A· CVL·C ONPI	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1037 *SCBI* 40 1475.	1.07	0°	18.5

Spilmann

1400	Aa	+HARO LDRECXA·	+SP IL·EM ·ANO NPN	a	Oslo Harold 22.	1.14	90°	18.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1036 *SCBI* 40 1474.	1.14	90°	18.0
1401	Bb	+HARO LDREC:	+SPI LEM ANO NPIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1035 *SCBI* 40 1473.	1.11	270°	18.1
				b	Stockholm SHM 6620 (543). Åspinge 1880 hd. *cut half*	0.50	90°	18.0

Widia

A = Godwine C
B = London, Wulfstan (*SCBI* 40 1211)
c = Godwine Widi(a) a in Harthacnut Arm & Sceptre / Jewel Cross mule

1402	Aa	+HAR· OLDREX	+PID IAO PII NCE	a*	Lockett [776].	–	–	–
				b	London BM 1915 5-7-2260. Morgan; Evans; from Sweden	1.17	90°	18.0
				c	New York *SCBI 30* 551. Dickie 1967	1.08	270°	17.9
				d	Ottawa.	1.15	270°	17.3
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 1040 *SCBI* 40 1476.	1.13	90°	17.8
1403	Ab		+PI DIA ON PIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1041 *SCBI* 40 1477.	1.09	270°	18.1
				b	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.) *SCBI* 40 1478. Q/17. *cut half*	0.58	180°	–
				c	Visby GF C9321/19. Tiricker 1940 hd	0.98	180°	17.1

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Fleur-de-Lyss (*cont.*)								
Widia (*cont.*)								
1404	Bc	+HAROT ·DREEX	+PI DIG ONP IN	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 596. Bülow [18]	1.08	270°	17.9
				b	London *BMC* 104. Durrant [67]	1.06	0°	18.0
				c*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1042 *SCBI* 40 1479.	1.10	180°	18.0
Wulfnoth								
1405	Aa	+HAR: OLDREE	+PV LNO ÐON PINE	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1046 *SCBI* 40 1480.	1.15	–	18.0
1406	Bb	+HARO ·L·DREEX	+PV LNO ÐON PINE	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1045 *SCBI* 40 1481.	1.11	–	18.5
HARTHACNUT (1035–7 (joint rule with Harold))								
First Jewel Cross (1035–7): BEH A; *BMC* I; North 808								
Ælfwine								
		a = Ælfwine a in Harold Jewel Cross						
1407	Aa	+HAR·Ð· NVTRE+	+/EL·FFINEON PINE	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 720. Devegge [1306]. *chipped*	1.02	270°	17.0
Æthelstan								
		A = Exeter, Wulfnoth (*SCBI* 40 81; *SCBI 7* 626)						
		a = Æthelstan a in Harold Jewel Cross						
1408	Aa	+HAR·Ð AENVTRE	+/ESTANONNPINE:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 724. Haagerup 1943 hd (585)	1.14	0°	17.0
Godwine Ceo(ca)								
		A = Exeter, Thegnwine (*SCBI* 40 80)						
		a = Godwine Ceo(ca) a in Second Jewel Cross						
		b = Godwine Ceo(ca) b in Harold Jewel Cross						
1409	Aa	+HAR·ÐA ENVTRE	+GODPINEEEOONPI:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 206.	1.10	–	17.0
1409A	Ab		+GODPINEEEONPI	a*	Baldwins Auction 3/5/2000 [848]	1.14	–	–
Second Jewel Cross: BEH A, var. a; *BMC* I; North 809								
Ælfred								
1410	Aa	+HAR·ÐA ENVTRE	+/ELFREDONPINE:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 719. Haagerup 1943 hd (581)	1.02	90°	17.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 200. *SCBI 40* 65.	1.11	–	17.0
Æthelric								
1411	Aa	+HAR·ÐA ENVTRE	+/EGELRICONPINE:	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 199/2. *SCBI 40* 63.	1.14	90°	17.4
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 199/1. *SCBI 40* 64.	1.12	–	17.0
				c*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1107. Parsons [187]	1.13	0°	17.9
1412	Bb	+HAR·ÐA---------	+/EGEL·RI-------R:	a*	Stockholm SHM 6620 (551). Åspinge 1880 hd. *cut half*	0.53	180°	16.5



1404c 1405a 1406a 1407a 1408a 1409a 1409Aa



1410b 1411c 1412a 1413a 1414a 1415a 1416a



1417a 1418a 1419b 1420a 1421a 1421Aa 1421Ba



1422b 1423a 1424a 1425a 1426a 1427a 1428a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Second Jewel Cross (*cont.*)								
Æthelstan Loc								
1413	Aa	+HARDA ENVTRE	+ÆSTANLOCONFIN:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 723. Haagerup 1943 hd *chipped rim*	0.94	180°	16.5
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 203. *SCBI 40* 68. *cut half.*	0.51	270°	17.0
Godwine								
1414	Aa	+HARDA ENVTRE	+GODFINEONFINE:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 205. *SCBI 40* 69.	1.13	–	16.8
1415	Ba	+HARDA ENVTRE		a*	Mack *SCBI 20* III8. Lockett [782]; Roth I [77]; Montagu (not in catalogues)	1.12	20°	18.1
1416	Cb	+H--------ENVTRE	+GO--------IFINE:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 204. *SCBI* 40 70. *cut half.*	0.55	90°	17.0
Godwine Ceo(ca)								
		a = Godwine Ceo(ca) a in First Jewel Cross						
1417	Aa	+HARDA ENVTRE	+GODFINECEOONFI:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 207/1. *SCBI 40* 72.	1.15	–	17.1
1418	Ab		+GODFINECEOONFIN:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 207/2. *SCBI 40* 71.	1.13	–	16.9
Godwine Widi(a)								
1419	Aa	+HARDA ENVTRE	+GODFINE·FVDIONFI:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 725. pres. ?; Petersen [296]	1.12	90°	16.9
				b*	London *BMC* 24. Pembroke [49]	1.09	90°	17.3
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 208. *SCBI 40* 73.	1.11	–	17.1
				d	Stockholm SHM *CNS SHM 1.1* 6,1044. Snovalds 1918 hd	1.09	0°	17.1
Ladmer								
1420	Aa	+HARDA ENVTRE	+L·ADMÆRONFINE:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 209. *SCBI 40* 75.	1.09	–	17.0
Spilmann?								
1421	Aa	+HA------ENVTRE	+SI--------ONFINE:	a*	Winchester C5014. Bt Spink 1986; fd. Thames Foreshore. *cut half*	0.55	135°	17.0
HARTHACNUT Arm & Sceptre / **HAROLD** Jewel Cross mule								
Widi(a)								
		A = Godwine Widi(a) A in Arm & Sceptre and A in Arm & Sceptre / Fleur-de-Lys mule a = Widia c in Harold Jewel Cross						
1421A	Aa	+CNVT RE+A:	+FIDIAONFINCE	a*	Lodz *SCBI 37* 309.	1.10	270°	–
HARTHACNUT Arm & Sceptre / **HAROLD** Fleur-de-Lys mule								
		A = Godwine Widi(a) A in Arm & Sceptre and A in Arm & Sceptre / Harold Jewel Cross mule a = Godwine g in Harold Fleur-de-Lys						

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
Godwine								
1421B	Aa	+CNVT RE+A:	+G ODP INEO I⊓PII	a*	Cracow *SCBI 37* 310.	1.07	0°	–

HARTHACNUT (1040–2)

Arm and Sceptre in the name of Harthacnut: BEH B; *BMC* ii; North 811

Arm and Sceptre in the name of Cnut: BEH I; *BMC* xvii; North 799

Ælfwine								
1422	Aa	+HAR·D ACNVTE+.	+ÆLFPINEONPINCES:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 721. Haagerup 1943 hd (582) *buckled*	1.12	270°	18.4
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 202. *SCBI 40* 1736.	1.13	–	19.1
1423	Bb	+HAR·D CNVTRE +	+ÆLFPINEONPINCE:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 722. Haagerup 1943 hd (583)	1.06	90°	19.0
1424	Cc	+CNVTR ·EC+·AN	+ÆLFPINEONPINCEST:	a*	London BM 1928 8-14-2. Exch. Lawrence 1928.	0.94	270°	19.0
Ælfwine Ofernon								
1425	Aa	+HAR·D CNVTREC	+ÆLFPNEOFERNONONPI	a*	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.) *SCBI 40* 1737. P/3	1.13	0°	18.0
Æthelwig								
1426	Aa	+CNVT: REC+:	+EGELPIGOHNPINECI	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3739. *SCBI 40* 1977.	0.99	0°	17.4
Æthelstan								
		B = 'Gothaburh', Ælfweard (*SCBI 40* 1799)						
1427	Aa	+CNVT REC+A	+ÆÐESTANONPINCES	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3714/1. *SCBI 40* 1974.	1.01	90°	18.0
				b	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.) *SCBI 40* 1975. U/3-16	1.12	90°	–
1428	Ba	+CNVTR EC+AN		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3714/2.	0.92	180°	18.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Arm and Sceptre (*cont.*)								
Æthelstan (*cont.*)								
1429	Bb	+ENVTR ECXAN	+IEDES/HHOHFINC:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3705. *SCBI 40* 1976.	0.99	0°	18.5
Godman								
1430	Aa	+ENV TREC+:	+·GODNANONFINCE:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4083. Bruun [1051]; Bille-Brahe	1.13	270°	17.5
1431	Bb	+EIIVT RECXAN	+GODMANONFINC·	a*	London *BMC* 594. Wedmore 1853 hd	1.05	270°	18.0
1432	Cc	+ENVT REC+AN	+GODM/NONFINCE:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4082. Bonderup 1854 hd	0.92	180°	18.1
1433	Cd		+GODEH/NOHFIHCE:	a*	London *BMC* 593. Wedmore 1853 hd	0.98	0°	19.0
				b	Stavanger M S.3400. Foldøy 1907 (45). *broken*	0.87	0°	18.5
1434	Dd	+ENVT· REC+A:		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3744/1. *SCBI 40* 1979.	0.89	0°	18.3
Godwine								
		D = Godwine Ceo(ca) A						
1435	Aa	+ENVT RE+AN	+GODFINEONFINCEST:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3754. *SCBI 40* 1980.	1.11	0°	19.0
1436	Ab		+GODFINEONFINC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 1536 *SCBI 40* 1985. *formerly listed as Lincoln*	1.10	90°	18.0
1437	Bb	+ENVT RECX:		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3752	1.09	90°	18.0
				b	Stockholm SHM 6620 (38). Åspinge 1880 hd. *cut half*	0.54	180°	–
1438	Cc	+ENVT REC+:	+GODFINEONGINCES:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4088. Store Valby 1839 hd	1.12	270°	18.0
1439	Dd	+ENVT REC+A	+GODFINEONFINCEST.	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4089. Bonderup 1854 hd	0.98	0°	18.0
1440	Ee	+ENVT RE+AN:	+GODFINEONNFINC:	a*	Stockholm SHM 11300/225 *SCBI 40* 1986. Mannegårda II 1900 hd	0.96	0°	18.5
1441	Ff	+ENVT REC+	+GOFINEONFINCE:	a*	London *BMC* 595. Wedmore 1853 hd	0.95	180°	18.0
1442	Fg		+GODFINEONFINCE:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3753. *SCBI 40* 1981.	0.93	180°	18.0
Godwine Ceo(ca)								
		A = Godwine D						
1443	Aa	+ENVT REC+A	+GODFINECOCONFIN	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4097. Ramus & Devegge 1867 108a Tillæg 1794	1.13	180°	–
				b	Reading *SCBI 11* 131. Bt Baldwin. *cut half*	0.55	90°	17.7
				c	Stockholm SHM 21026/62 *SCBI 40* 1988. Änggårde 1935 hd	1.14	90°	18.0
1444	Ab		----FINECEOCF-----	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3759 *SCBI 40* 1987. *cut half*	0.51	180°	18.0



1429a 1430a 1431a 1432a 1433a 1434a 1435a



1436a 1437a 1438a 1439a 1440a 1441a 1442a



1443a 1444a 1445a 1446a 1447a 1448a 1449a



1450a 1451a 1452b 1453a 1454a 1455a 1456a

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Specimen	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
Arm and Sceptre (*cont.*)								
Godwine (*cont.*)								
1445	Ba	+ꟼIIVT REXAII	+ꟼODꟼINEꟼOꟼONꟼIN	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1125. Lockett [2789]	1.03	90°	18.3
Godwine Widi(a)								
		A = Godwine A in Arm & Sceptre / Harold Jewel Cross and Fleur-de-Lys mules						
1446	Aa	+ꟼNVT RE+A:	+ꟼOꟼINEꟼIDIꟼONꟼIN	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4098. Bruun [1052]	1.03	90°	18.2
1447	Ba	+ꟼNVT REꟼ+A:		a*	Stack [563]. Glendining 21/09/1983 [65]	0.94	75°	18.2
1448	Cb	+ꟼNVT ·REꟼ+	+ꟼODꟼINEꟼIDIAONꟼINꟼ	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3760. *SCBI 40* 1989.	0.96	180°	18.3
Sæweard								
1449	Aa	+HAR·Ð ꟼNVTRE	+IS/EꟼARDONꟼIꟼ/E·:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 210. *SCBI 40* 1739.	1.11	–	18.4
1450	Bb	+ꟼNVT R E:· *sceptre between* R *and* E	+ISEꟼAꟼDONꟼINꟼES:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3762. *SCBI 40* 1995.	1.00	225°	18.1
Ladmer								
1451	Aa	+ꟼNVT REꟼ+:	+L·ADM/ERONꟼINꟼE:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3771. *SCBI 40* 1992.	1.13	45°	18.0
1452	Ab		+L·ADH/ERONꟼINCꟼST	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4106. Ramus & Devegge 1867 109 Tillæg 1794 (65)	1.13	270°	18.2
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3772. *SCBI 40* 1991.	1.11	0°	18.0
1453	Bb	+ꟼNVTR Eꟼ+··		a*	Stockholm SHM (no inv. no.) *SCBI 40* 1990. Z/25	0.98	180°	18.2
1454	Cc	+ꟼNVT REꟼ+ A *sceptre between* X *and* Λ	+L·ΛDN/ERONꟼINꟼE	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4105.	0.91	180°	18.3
Leofing, Lifing								
1455	Aa	+ꟼNVT: REꟼ+A	+LIFINCONꟼINCꟼST:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3796. *SCBI 40* 1993.	1.00	180°	18.2
1456	Bb	----------REꟼX	+LIFIN--------ESTR	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3797 *SCBI 40* 1994. *cut half*	0.61	90°	18.0

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
Arm and Sceptre (*cont.*)								
Sæwine								
1457	Aa	+HAR·D CNVRE:	+SÆFINEONFINEEST:	a*	London *BMC* 25. Cuff [591]	1.17	270°	19.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 211/2. *SCBI 40* 1741.	1.12	–	18.0
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 211/1. *SCBI 40* 1740.	1.10	–	18.0
Spilmann								
1458	Aa	+CNVT RE+AN	+SPILEMANNONFINC	a*	London *BMC* 596. Wedmore 1853 hd	0.97	0°	18.5
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 3833. *SCBI 40* 1997.	1.13	90°	18.8
1459	Ab		+SPILENANONFIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3834. *SCBI 40* 1998.	0.99	90°	18.9
1460	Bc	+CNVT RECX·:	+SPILEMANONFINCE	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3832. *SCBI 40* 1996.	1.12	0°	18.2
Widia								
1461	Aa	CNVT REC+:	+FIDIAONFINCESTR	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 15* 4172. Wolthers	1.14	180°	18.0
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 3837. *SCBI 40* 1999.	1.13	180°	18.1
				c	Uppsala Holm 604.	1.12	180°	19.0
Wine								
1462	Aa	+HAR·D CNVTRE	+FINER·ONFINCESTR	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1126. Lockett [788]	1.07	225°	19.0
Unknown Moneyer								
1463	Aa	+CNV------REC:	+----------NFINCE	a*	Stockholm SHM 6620 *SCBI 40* 2000. Åspinge 1880 hd. *cut half*	0.45	90°	–

EDWARD the CONFESSOR Pacx/HARTHACNUT

Arm and Sceptre *mule*: BEH Cd; *BMC* iiic; North 812

Sæwine								
1464	Aa	+EDFER DREXA:	+SÆFINEONFINCES:	a*	Dresser *SCBI 30* 555. Stack's 04/1995 [2219]; Ryan [851a]; Wheeler; Carlyon-Britton [1771]; Evans; Walbrook *c.*1872 hd	0.95	270°	18.9

EDWARD the CONFESSOR (1042–66)

Pacx BEH D *BMC* iv North 813

Ælfwine (?Æthelwine)								
1465	Aa	+EDFERD ·REXAHG	+ÆLF INE: ONF INC.	a*	London *BMC* 1384. Wedmore 1853 hd *cut in rim*	1.06	270°	19.1



1457a 1458a 1459a 1460a 1461b 1462a 1463a



1464a 1465a 1466a 1467a 1468b 1469b 1470a



1471b 1472a 1473a 1474a 1475a 1476a 1477a



1478b 1479a 1480a 1481a 1482a 1483a 1484a

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
Pacx BEH D (*cont.*)								
Æthelstan								
	A = Sæweard A							
1466	Aa	+EDPER DRE+AH:	+.ÆST A-- ONNPI HC:E *legend over-rides cross*	a*	London BM 1935 11-17-660. Barnett	1.12	180°	18.0
1467	Bb	+EDPER DRE+:	+EST ANN ONPI NCE *legend over-rides cross*	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 768.	1.01	270°	18.0
1468	Cc	+EDPER DREXA·.·	+ÆST ANN. ONN PINC	a	Stockholm SHM 6620/23 (F/16). Åspinge 1880 hd. *cut half*	0.56	0°	18.5
				b*	Winchester C5406	1.14	0°	19.0
Frithumund								
1469	Aa	+EDPER DRE+A·.·	+FRI ÐEM VNDO PINC	a	Stockholm KMK BEH 769/1.	1.11	180°	19.0
				b*	Visby GF *CNS 1.1* 9,657. Gandarve 1952 hd	1.09	0°	19.0
				c	Stockholm SHM 8214/16. Grausne 1885 hd	1.10	90°	19.0
				d	Stockholm SHM 21294. Kruse 1936 hd	1.10	180°	18.1
1470	Ba	+EDPER DRE+·.·		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 769/2.	1.08	90°	18.0
Godman								
	A = Leofing D							
1471	Aa	+EDPERD R·EC+A	+GO DHA HOH PINC	a	Mack *SCBI 20* 1126. Argyll; Grantley [1198]; Lawrence (not in sale)	1.13	90°	19.2
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 771.	1.12	270°	18.5
1472	Bb	+EDPER ·DRE+A	+GO DEH ANO NPI	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 770.	1.16	90°	–
Godwine								
	A = Godwine Ceo(ca) A B = Ifing B							
1473	Aa	+EADPERD REXANG:	+GODPIHEOHPIHCE	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 780.	1.14	180°	18.5
				b	Stockholm SHM 11300/236. Mannegårda II 1900 hd	1.14	0°	18.5
1474	Bb	+EDPAR ·DRE+:	+GO DPI NEO NPII	a*	London BM 1928 5-7-82. Vogel [4835]	1.13	90°	18.5
1475	Cc	+EDDE RDR·EX:	+GODPINEONPINCE *legend over-rides cross* PAXX *in field*	a*	Stockholm SHM 14376/143. Stora Bjers II 1909 hd	1.12	90°	–
1476	Dd	+EDPE RDREX:	+GOD PINE ONP INC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 779.	0.97	0°	17.8
Godwine Ceo(ca)								
	A = Godwine A							
1477	Aa	+EADPERD REXAHG:	+GOD PINE CEOC AONP	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1.4* 18,2160. Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.12	0°	18.1

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Ifing (see also **Leofing, Lifing**)								
	B = Godwine B							
1478	Aa	+EDPERD REC+A	+IFI NCO HDNC: EST:	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1254. Tørring 1830 hd	1.14	90°	19.0
				b*	London BM 1915 5-7-2315. Morgan 1915; Evans; City *c.* 1850 hd	1.04	0°	19.0
1479	Bb	+EDPAR ·DREX:	+IFI NCO NN: PINE	a*	Uppsala Holm 649.	1.12	270°	18.0
1480	Cc	+EDPAR DREC+	+IFIHCONPINCE·.· *legend over-rides cross*	a*	Visby GF Läroverk 169.	1.08	180°	18.0
Ladmer								
	B = Leofing A							
1481	Aa	+EDPER DREXA	+LA DHE· RON PINC	a*	London BM 1955 7-8-112. Lockett [808]; Carlyon-Britton [III9]	1.14	270°	18.5
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 347.	1.10	90°	18.0
1482	Bb	+EDPE ·RDREX	+LADMAERONHPINC: *legend over-rides cross* PAXX *in field*	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 785.	0.99	90°	18.4
Leofing, Lifing (see also **Ifing**)								
	A = Ladmer B							
	D = Godman A							
1483	Aa	+EDPE ·RDREX	+LIF INC· ONN PINC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 794.	1.08	270°	18.1
1484	Bb	+EDPER DRE+	+LIFINCONPIHCEST·· *legend over-rides cross*	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1263. Stolpehuse 1837 hd	1.02	270°	18.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pacx BEH D (*cont.*)								
Leofing, Lifing (*cont.*)								
1485	Cc	+EDPE RDREEX	+LI FINC ONN PIN: ERVX *in field*	a*	Uppsala Holm 651. *pierced twice, broken*	1.01	180°	19.0
1486	Dd	+EDPERD R·EC+A	+LIFINCONHPINC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 795. ERVX *in field*	1.00	0°	18.3
Sæweard								
		A = Æthelstan A						
1487	Aa	+EDPER DREXAH	+SÆ: PER DOH PINC	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1265. Thomsen 9519	1.12	180°	19.0
				b*	London BM 1915 5-7-2548. Morgan; Evans; City *c.* 1850 hd	1.14	180°	18.0
1488	Ab		+SÆP ERD ONP INC:	a*	Reading *SCBI 11* 132. Bt Baldwin	1.13	180°	19.0
Sæwine								
1489	Aa	+EDPER ·DREXA	+SÆ PINE OHP INE	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1266. Devegge [1319]	1.09	270°	19.0
Sæweard or **Sæwine**								
1490	Aa	+E--------REEX:	+SÆ---------PINC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 798. *cut half*	0.51	90°	18.0
Spilmann								
1491	Aa	+EDPERD RECXA:	+SPI LEMA NON PINC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 799/1.	1.14	90°	19.0
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 799/2.	1.14	0°	19.2
1492	Bb	+EDPE RDREX:	+SPI LMA: NON PIN	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1267. Bolbygaard 1872 hd	1.11	270°	18.3
Radiate/Small Cross: BEH A; *BMC* I; North 816								
Ælfwine								
1493	Aa	+EDPER· DREXA	+/EL·FFINEONNPINC:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1243. Lyngby 1861 hd	1.12	180°	18.0
				b	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1.1* 6,1047. Snovalds 1918 hd	1.13	270°	18.2
1494	Ba	+EDEPERD DREXA		a*	Oslo Edw. Conf. 47	1.10	180°	18.0
Æthelstan								
1495	Aa	+EDPER· DREXA	+/E·ÐESTA·NNPINCE···	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1246. Bt Kirchhoff 1916	1.10	270°	18.0
1496	Ba	+EDPERD RECXA		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1245. Siökrona	1.08	0°	17.5
Æthelwine								
1497	Aa	+EDPE DRCE+A	+/EGELPINIONPIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 766.	1.12	15°	17.0
Beorhtmær								
1498	Aa	+EDPER DRE+AN	+BRIHTMÆRONPINC	a*	Stockholm SHM 16200/267. Sigsarve 1918 hd	1.12	270°	18.0



1485a 1486a 1487b 1488a 1489a 1490a 1491a



1492a 1493a 1494a 1495a 1496a 1497a 1498a



1499a 1500a 1501a 1502a 1503a 1504a 1505a



1506a 1507a 1508a 1509a 1510a 1511a 1512a

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)

Radiate/Small Cross (*cont.*)

Godric

1499	Aa	+EƑDER DREXΛ	+GODRICCONƑINCE	a*	Eaglen [1574]. Mack *SCBI 20* 1132. Argyll	1.13	90°	18.0
1500	Bb	+EDƑE: R·E+Λ:	+GODRICONNƑINCC	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1150. Bt Spink 1971; Elmore Jones 1971 [945]	1.11	0°	17.2
1501	Cc	+EDƑER: DRE+	+G·ODRICONƑINCE	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.03	90°	17.5
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1248. Thomsen 9516	1.07	90°	18.0
				c	London *BMC* 1367. Bt Rollin & Feuardent 1890	1.06	90°	18.0
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 772/1.	1.07	270°	18.0
				e	Stockholm KMK BEH 772/2.	1.06	90°	18.1

Godwine

C = Widia A
D = Widia C

1502	Aa	+EDƑE· RDRE+Λ··	+GODƑINEONƑINC	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1251. Tørring 1830 hd	1.11	180°	17.2
				b	Stockholm SHM 9774/22. Kvinnegårda I 1893 hd *buckled*	1.06	90°	19.0
				c	Winchester C5407. *cut half*	0.52	315°	18.0
1503	Bb	+EDDER DREC+	+GODƑINEONƑINC·	a*	Moscow 218296.	1.10	180°	18.0
1504	Cc	+EDƑER DREEX	+GODƑINEONƑIN	a*	Stockholm SHM 23040/422. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.08	0°	18.2
1505	Dd	+EDƑER DREX:	+GODƑIHEOHƑIH	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 838. Weyl auction 114 1891 [1247]	1.06	90°	–
1506	Ee	+EDƑE RDR·E:	+GOHƑIHEONƑIN	a*	Stockholm SHM 8214/20. Grausne II 1885 hd	1.00	180°	18.0

Ifing (see also **Leofing, Lifing**).

Ifing and Leofing have been treated as one moneyer.

1507	Aa	+EDDER DREX:	+IFIHCONNƑINCES:	a*	London *BMC* 1370. Bt Rollin & Feuardant 1890	1.13	180°	17.5
1508	Bb	+EDDE DRE·XΛ	+IFINCONNƑINCC	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1252. Devegge [1318]	1.10	90°	18.0
				b	Riga VRVM *SCBI 45* 180	1.05	170°	–
1509	Bc		+IFINC·I·IONƑINC *pellet in field*	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 837. Juura, Odenpäh 1888 hd	0.90	0°	–
1510	Cc	+EDƑE REC·Λ·N		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 783.	1.02	0°	18.5

Ladmer

1511	Aa	+ÆDƑERD REXΛN:	+L·ΛDMÆRONƑINC:	a*	London *BMC* 1368. Chancton 1866 hd *buckled*	1.12	15°	18.0
1512	Ab		+LEODMÆRONƑINCE	a*	Oslo Edw. Conf. 48	1.12	90°	17.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Radiate/Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Ladmer (*cont.*)								
1513	Ba	+EDPER ·DREXA	+L·DMÆRONPINE:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 786.	1.05	270°	18.0
1514	Bc		+LADHÆR·ONPINE	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1255.			
					Tørring 1830 hd	1.09	0°	18.0
				b	London BM 1928 5-7-83.			
					Vogel [4836]	1.05	90°	18.3
Leofing, Lifing (see also **Ifing**)								
1515	Aa	+EDPE DREXA···	+L·IFIHEEOHHPINE:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1264.			
					Tørring 1830 hd	1.13	135°	17.0
				b	Doubleday [568]	1.08	135°	17.0
				c	Stewartby			
					Glendining 01/07/1965 [858]	1.09	0°	17.2
				d	Stockholm KMK BEH 796.	1.08	180°	17.2
1516	Ab		+LIF---------NEE:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 791.	1.10	0°	17.9
1517	Ac		+LIFINEEONPINEE	a*	Oslo Edw. Conf. 49			
					cut half	0.59	90°	17.0
1518	Bc	+EDPER DRE·+·		a*	London *BMC* 1371.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.10	180°	18.0
1519	Bd		+LIFINEONPINE	a*	Stockholm SHM 17528/18.			
					Uppveda 1924 hd	1.10	90°	18.0
Leofwine								
1520	Aa	+DDER DRE+A·	+LEOFFINEONPINE	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 789.	1.12	90°	18.0
1521	Ab		+LEOFFINEONPINEE·	a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 902.			
					Lieto 1897 hd	1.12	180°	17.5
1522	Ba	+EDDE·R· DRE+	+LEOFFINEONPINE	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1260.			
					Tørring 1830 hd	1.11	0°	18.0
				b*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 774.			
					Parsons [192]	1.08	180°	17.5
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 788.	1.07	180°	18.0
1523	Cc	+EDPER DR:E+	+LEOPINEONPINE	a*	Stockholm SHM *CNS 1.4* 18,2172.			
					Stora Sojdeby I 1910 hd	1.06	180°	17.8
1524	Dd	+EDPER DREXA	+LEOFFINEONPINEE	a*	Winchester 4168.			
					Fd exc CG 1967			
					(p. 616, No. **23**)	1.06	0°	18.0
1525	Ee	+EDPER DREX	+LEOFFINEONPIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 787.	1.03	90°	18.0
Leofwine Riclaf								
1526	Ac	+DDER DREXA·	+LEOFFINERICLAFONPI	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1259.			
					Tørring 1830 hd	1.10	285°	18.0
Widia								
		A = Godwine C						
		C = Godwine D						
1527	Aa	+EDPER DREEX	+PIIDIIANONNPINEES:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 800.	1.15	90°	17.8
1528	Ba	+EDPER DREXA		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1269.			
					Thomsen 9520	1.13	270°	17.6
1529	Ca	+EDPER DREX:		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1268.	1.06	270°	18.0



1513a 1514a 1515a 1516a 1517a 1518a 1519a



1520a 1521a 1522b 1523a 1524a 1525a 1526a



1527a 1528a 1529a 1530a 1531a 1532a 1533a



1534a 1535a 1536a 1537b 1538a 1539a 1540a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Radiate Small Cross/Trefoil Quadrilateral *mule*								
Leofwine								
		A = Leofwine E (radiate/small cross)						
1530	Aa	+EDPER DREX	+HLEO---NEONPNCE:	a*	Stockholm SHM 28830/82. Burge I 1967 hd	1.00	270°	18.0
Trefoil Quadrilateral: BEH C; *BMC* iii; North 817								
Ælfwine								
1531	Aa	+EDPE RDRE:	+ÆLFPINEONPINC	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1145. Argyll	1.10	135°	18.8
1532	Bb	+ED·PER DRE+:	+ÆLFPINEONPINC	a*	Stockholm SHM 23040/417. Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.06	270°	18.8
1533	Cc	+EDPER DRE.X	+ÆLFPINEONPINC:	a*	Stockholm SHM 17305/3. Stora Varbos 1923 hd	0.95	180°	18.6
Æthelstan								
1534	Aa	+EDPE ERDRE	+ÆSTANONPINCE:	a*	London BM 1961 1-11-1. Hewson 1961	1.11	180°	18.5
1535	Bb	+EDPE ·RDREX	+ÆÐESTANONPIN·	a*	Paris 321. Bt Hoffman 1856. *chipped*	0.80	90°	18.1
Æthelstan Loc								
1536	Aa	+EDPE: ·RDREX···	+ÆSTANLOCONPICE	a*	Eaglen [1577]; Mack *SCBI 20* 1146. Argyll	1.11	135°	19.0
Godric								
1537	Aa	+EDPER ·DREX	+GODRICONPINCEST	a	London BM 1915 5-7-2547. Morgan; Evans; Walbrook 1872 hd	1.07	315°	18.1
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 774.	1.12	30°	18.4
1538	Bb	+EDPA RDR·E:	+GODRICONPINC:	a*	Eaglen [1578]. Fd East Dean, Sussex 1985.	0.90	315°	–
Godwine								
		A = Godwine Ceo(ca) A						
1539	Aa	+EDPER ·DRE.+:	+GODPINE·ONPINE	a*	London *BMC* 1382. Bt Price 1881	1.10	195°	19.0
1540	Ab		+GODPINEONPINC·	a*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 792. Parsons [192]	1.06	225°	18.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Trefoil Quadrilateral: BEH C; *BMC* iii; North 817								
Godwine (*cont.*)								
1541	Bc	+EDPER R RE	+GODPINEONPINE	a*	Stavanger M S.3400. Foldøy 1907 hd (79)	1.08	180°	18.0
1542	Cd	+EDPE RDREC	+GODPINEONPINE	a*	Lund UHM 13213.	1.05	270°	18.0
Godwine Ceo(ca)		A = Godwine A						
1543	Aa	+EDPER DREX:	+GODPINECEOCAOPIN	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 1013. Hunter 702	1.12	195°	18.4
				b	Stockholm KMK BEH 775.	1.12	180°	18.9
Ifing (see also **Leofing, Lifing**)								
1544	Aa	+EDPERDREX	+IFINCONPINCEST:	a	Seen Baldwin.	1.07	270°	18.3
				b*	Elmore Jones 1971 [946].	1.08	270°	17.5
Ladmer								
1545	Aa	+EDP ERDR	+LADMÆRONPINC	a	Eaglen [1579]; seen Baldwin.	1.07	285°	18.6
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 1149. Exch. Elmore Jones 1964	1.08	90°	19.1
				c	Stockholm KMK BEH 784/1.	1.13	90°	18.5
				d*	Stockholm KMK BEH 784/2.	1.11	270°	18.9
				e	Eaglen 1579	–	280°	18.8
1546	Ab		+LADMÆRONPINCE	a*	Uppsala Holm 650.	1.05	180°	19.0
1547	Bb	+EDPER DREX		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1256. Bonderup 1854 hd	1.10	90°	18.2
1548	Ca	+EDPE RDRE:	+LADMÆRONPINCE	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1257. Thomsen 9518	1.05	180°	18.2
1549	Cc		+LADMÆRONPINC	a	Seen Baldwin.	1.01	0°	19.0
Leofing, Lifing (see also **Ifing**)								
1550	Aa	+ EDPE: RDREX	+LIFIHCONPINCES	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1262. Haagerup 1943 hd (632)	1.09	90°	19.0
				b*	Lockett [794].	–	–	–
				c	Mack *SCBI 20* 1147. Argyll	1.10	195°	19.0
1551	Ab		+LIFIHCONPINCE:.	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1163. Bt Seaby 1954	1.04	300°	18.0
1552	Bc	+ÆDPEI DR EX.	+LIFINC ONPINCEC	a*	London *BMC* 1383. Cuff 1839	1.03	0°	19.0
1553	Cd	+EPED DREX:	+LIFIHCONNPINCE:	a*	Doubleday [569]. Drabble [882]	1.07	15°	18.0
Leofwine								
1554	Aa	+EDPE RDRE A	+LEOFEPINEONPINC	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1258. Lyngby 1861 hd	1.12	0°	18.0
1555	Bb	+EDPER DREX	+LEOFPINEONPIN	a*	Paris 322. Bt Hoffman 1856	0.98	75°	18.2
Moneyer and Mint Uncertain (probably Winchester)								
1556	Aa	----------RDE+	+----------NCS	a*	Reading *SCBI 11* 142. *cut quarter*	0.24	?180°	–



1541a 1542a 1543a 1544b 1545d 1546a 1547a



1548a 1550b 1551a 1552a 1553a 1554a 1555a



1556a 1557a 1558a 1559a 1560a 1561a 1562a



1563a 1564a 1565a 1566a 1567a 1568a 1569a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Trefoil Quadrilateral/Expanding Cross *mule*								
Leofing, Lifing								
1557	Aa	+EDPER DREX	+LIOFINEONPINCEST	a*	London *BMC* 1395.	1.09	90°	18.5
				b	London BM 1915 5-7-2549. Morgan; Evans;			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.06	270°	19.0
Small Flan: BEH B; *BMC* ii; North 818								
Ælfstan								
1558	Aa	+EDPER RDRE:	+ÆLFSTANONPIN	a*	London *BMC* 1375.			
					Thwaite 1832 hd	1.13	90°	15.3
				b	London *BMC* 1381.			
					Thwaite 1832 hd. *cut half*	0.46	180°	15.0
Ælfwine (or possibly **Æthelwine**)								
1559	Aa	+EDP ARDRE	+ÆLPINEONPINE	a*	Uppsala Holm 648.	1.08	0°	15.0
Æthelstan								
1560	Aa	+EDPE RDRE	+EƧTANONPINC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 765.	1.10	270°	14.0
1561	Bb	+'EDPEI. RDE	+ÆSTANONPIN:	a*	London *BMC* 1372.			
					Thwaite 1832 hd	0.70	270°	14.0
Eadwine (or possibly **Eadwig**)								
1562	Aa	+EIA RDREC+	+EDPIEONPIN	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1179.			
					Elmore Jones 1971 [947]	0.94	90°	14.4
1563	Bb	+EDPI RDRE	+EDPIEONPN	a*	London *BMC* 1374.			
					Cuff 1839	0.77	180°	14.0
Godric								
1564	Aa	+'EDPE 'RDRE	+GODRICONPINC.	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1249.			
					Haagerup 1943 hd (630)	1.12	0°	15.5
1565	Ba	+EDP RDRE		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 773.	1.10	180°	15.4
1566	Ca	+EDD----REI:		a*	Lockett [2808].	-	–	–
Godwine								
1567	Aa	+EDPE RDRE	+GODPINEONPIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 776/2.	1.11	0°	14.0
1568	Ba	+EDP RDRE		a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 777.	1.07	0°	14.0
1569	Cb	+EDPI RDRE	+GODPINEONPN	a*	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 852. Young;			
					Carlyon-Britton I [589]	1.08	0°	15.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Small Flan (*cont.*)								
Godwine (*cont.*)								
1570	Dc	+EDPE RDRE	+GODPINEONPIH	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 776/1. *pierced*	1.06	180°	14.5
1571	Ed	+EDPE RDRE	+GODPINEONPINT	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 778. *pierced*	0.96	0°	13.5
1572	Fe	+EDPE RDRE	+GODPINEONPI·	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1171. Bt Baldwin 1970	0.86	90°	15.0
Ifing (see also **Leofing**)								
1573	Aa	+EDPE RDREX	+IFIHCONPINCE:	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1253. Haagerup 1943 hd (631)	1.11	270°	15.0
1574	Bb	+EDPE RDREX	+IFINCONPINCE	a	Lockett [2808].	–	–	–
				b*	Stockholm KMK BEH 782.	1.11	0°	14.9
1575	Cc	+EDP RDRE	+IFINCONPINC:	a*	London *BMC* 1378. Wilson	0.98	270°	15.0
Ladmer								
1576	Aa	+EDPE RDRE	+LADH/ERONPIN	a*	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 853. Young; Carlyon-Britton I [589]	1.13	180°	16.5
				b	Stockholm SHM 21401/15. Garda III 1935 hd	1.10	0°	–
1577	Ba	+EDPE RE		a*	Doubleday [570]. Drabble [882]	1.01	180°	14.0
Leofing, Lifing								
1578	Aa	+EDPE RDREX	+LIFINCONPINC	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 792.	1.14	–	–
1579	Ab		+LIFINCONPINCE	a*	Stockholm SHM 23228/223. Botarve 1943 hd	1.07	0°	14.8
				b	Noble [421].	0.98	–	–
1580	Bb	+EDPE RDREX		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1261. Lyngby 1861 hd	1.11	90°	15.7
1581	Cc	+DNPR-I EAD	+LIFINCONPINEPI	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 793. *?imitation*	0.81	135°	14.1
Leofwine								
1582	Aa	+EDPE RDRE	+LEOFPINEOPIN	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1172. Argyll	1.13	135°	15.0
1583	Ab		+L'EOFPINEONPIN	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2545. Morgan; Evans; City *c.* 1850 hd	1.09	180°	14.0
				b	Ottawa.	1.08	270°	10.4
1584	Bc	+EDPE RDRE	+LEOF PINCONPIN	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 790.	1.10	90°	15.1
1585	Cd	+EDPA RDRE	+LEOFPINEONPIN	a*	London *BMC* 1376. Cuff 1839	0.74	0°	13.5
1586	De	+EDPEI RDRE	+LEOFPINEONPI	a*	London *BMC* 1377. Lawrence 1891	0.73	180°	14.5
1587	Ef	+EDP ARDRE	+LEOFPINEONPIN	a*	Riga VRVM *SCBI 45* 183.	0.94	90°	–



1570a 1571a 1572a 1573a 1574b 1575a 1576a



1577a 1578a 1579a 1580a 1581a 1582a 1583a



1584a 1585a 1586a 1587a 1588a 1589a 1590a



1591a 1592a 1593a 1594a 1595a 1596a 1597a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Small Flan (*cont.*)								
Loc								
1588	Aa	+EDPE RDRE	+LOLONPINLES:	a*	Stockholm KMK BEH 797.	1.11	0°	16.0
1589	Bb	+EDPI RDR'E	+L'OL'LONPINLSS	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1247.			
					Haagerup 1943 hd (629)	1.11	0°	14.3
				b	Eaglen [1580]; Mack *SCBI 20* 1173; bt Baldwin 1953	1.08	90°	–
1590	Cc	-----E RI----	+LO---------INL	a*	London *BMC* 1380. Thwaite 1832 hd. *cut half; buckled*	0.42	180°	14.0
Expanding Cross, light series: BEH E; *BMC* v; North 820								
Æthelstan								
1591	Aa	+EDPAR DREEX	+ÆSTANONPINLEST	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1184. Evans; Carlyon-Britton [1789]; Chancton 1866 hd	1.11	90°	19.0
1592	Bb	+EDPR: DREX:	+ÆSTANOHPINES	a*	London *BMC* 1386. Chancton 1866 hd	1.10	90°	19.5
1593	Cb	+EDP: 'RDREX		a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1244. Lyngby 1861 hd	1.10	90°	18.5
1594	Dc	+EDPR RDRE+	+ESTANONPINLEST	a*	London *BMC* 1387. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.02	90°	18.5
Æthelstan Loc								
1595	Aa	+EDPI RDREX	+ÆSTANNL'OLOHPI	a*	London *BMC* 1388. Chancton 1866 hd	1.09	180°	18.5
Godric								
1596	Aa	+EDPN: RDRE	+GODRILONPINLEST	a*	Lund UHM 13192.	1.10	0°	17.9
1597	Bb	+EDPE RDRE+:XE	+GODRILONPINLEST	a*	Stavanger M. Foldøy 1907 hd (108a)	0.94	90°	18.6

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Specimen	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
Expanding Cross, light series (*cont.*)								
Godric (*cont.*)								
1598	Bc		+GO-------ONPINCE·	a*	Stavanger M. Foldøy 1907 hd (109) *fragment*	0.67	180°	18.7
Godwine								
1599	Aa	+EDPER RDREX	+GODPINEONPINC *sceptre head is fleur-de-lys*	a*	London *BMC* 1392. Chancton 1866 hd.	1.10	270°	19.8
Godwine Widi(a)								
1600	Aa	+EDPER RDRE:	+GODPINEPIDIAONP	a*	Eaglen [1581]; seen Baldwin; Montagu 1896 [142]	1.03	270°	19.2
Ladmær								
1600A	–	+EDPE: RDREX:	[ ]LADMÆRONPINCES:	a*	Winchester. Fd exc CG 1969 (p. 616, No. **27**). *This coin came to the editors' attention too late to be included in the tables, calculations and appendices elsewhere in this volume.*	–	–	–
Leofing, Lifing								
1601	Aa	+EDPE: ·RDREX	+LIFINCONPINCES:	a*	London *BMC* 1394. Chancton 1866 hd	1.03	180°	19.0
1602	*not used*							
Leofwine								
1603	Aa	+EDPE ·RDREX	+LEOFPINEONPINC	a*	Edinburgh *SCBI 6* 685.	1.12	210°	19.0
1604	Bb	+EDPE RDREX	+LIFPINEONPNCEST:	a*	Stockholm SHM 28830/85. Burge I 1967 hd. *cut rim*	*1.09*	*270°*	*18.0*
1605	Cc	+EDPHD:· DRE	+LEOFPIHEONPINE:	a*	Stockholm SHM 11300/281. Mannegårda II 1900 hd	1.08	270°	18.8
1606	Dd	+EDPE .RDRE+	+LEOFPINEOHPINE	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1200. Mack [209]; Mack *SCBI 20* 1185; Argyll	1.01	0°	18.0
1607	Ee	+EDPE RDRE+	+LEOFPINEONPINE *pellet in one angle of cross*	a*	London *BMC* 1393. Chancton 1866 hd. *broken*	0.94	180°	19.0
Loc								
1608	Aa	+EDPE:· RDRE+	+LOCOHPIHCE∽T:	a	London *BMC* 1397. Chancton 1866 hd	1.10	90°	18.0
				b*	Stockholm SHM 11300/282. Mannegårda II 1900 hd	1.10	180°	18.5
1609	Bb	+EDPER ·DREX *triangle of pellets in field below R of ER*	+LOCOHPINCEST *pellet in one angle of cross*	a*	London *BMC* 1396. Chancton 1866 hd	1.09	0°	19.5
Widia								
1610	Aa	+EDPI· ·RDRE	+PIDICAONPINCEST:	a*	London *BMC* 1399. Chancton 1866 hd	1.10	90°	19.5



1598a 1599a 1600a 1601a 1603a 1604a 1605a



1606a 1607a 1608b 1609a 1610a 1611a 1612a



1613b 1614a 1615a 1616a 1617a 1618b 1619a



1620a 1621c 1622a 1623a 1624a 1625a 1626a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Expanding Cross, light series (*cont.*)								
Wynstan								
1611	Aa	+EDPE:. 'RDREX:	+PYNSTANON.PINCEST:	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2550.			
					Morgan; Evans; City *c.* 1850 hd	1.29	90°	19.5
1612	-a	*illegible*		a*	Winchester C4131. Fd exc BS 1971 (p. 616, No. **28**)			
					corroded & chipped	0.79	–	19.3
Expanding Cross, heavy series: BEH E; *BMC* v; North 823								
Ælfwine								
1613	Aa	+ED 'RDREX	+ÆLFPINEONPINCE:	a	Oslo AC 11-85.			
					Bröholt 1827, 1867 hd	1.64	270°	20.4
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1232.			
					Bt Seaby 1927	1.63	270°	20.5
1614	Ba	+EDP RDREX		a*	London *BMC* 1385.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.62	270°	21.0
1615	Cb	+EDDE: RDREX:	+EL'FEINONPI'NCE'	a*	London ML 77 *SCBI* 42 1233.			
					Wallbrook 1872 hd	1.62	180°	20.5
Æthelwine								
1616	Aa	+EDPE:· 'RDREX:	+ÆIELPINEONPINCEST:.	a*	Stockholm SHM 11300/280.			
					Mannegårda II 1900 hd	1.70	270°	20.0
				b	London BM 1998 11-1-469.			
					Appledore 1997 hd (379)			
					cut half	0.84	0°	19.3
1617	Bb	+EDPER:· 'DREX:	+ÆIELPINEONPINEEST.	a*	London BM 1918 5-3-39.			
					Dewick	1.62	180°	20.0
				b	London BM 1998 11-1-464.			
					Appledore 1997 hd (453)	1.69	180°	20.1
Brandr								
1618	Aa	+EDPER: 'DREE:X	+BRANDONPINCESTR	a	London *BMC* 1389.			
					Willett; City of London 1872 hd	1.71	135°	20.0
				b*	London *BMC* 1390.			
					Soberton 1851 hd	1.68	90°	19.8
				c	London BM 1998 11-1-455.			
					Appledore 1997 hd (43)	1.61	5°	20.0
1619	Ab		+BRANDONPINCESTRE	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 1059.			
					Hunter 742	1.64	285°	19.0
				b	London BM 1998 11-1-454.			
					Appledore 1997 hd (36)	1.67	5°	19.7
				c	London BM 1998 11-1-456.			
					Appledore 1997 hd (117)	1.63	90°	20.0
				d	London BM 1998 11-1-457.			
					Appledore 1997 hd (145)	1.71	95°	19.2
				e	London BM 1998 11-1-459.			
					Appledore 1997 hd (325)	1.76	245°	19.6
1620	Bc	+EDPRE D'AIIG	+BRANDONPINCEST	a*	London BM 1998 11-1-458.			
					Appledore 1997 hd (223)	1.64	85°	21.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Beorhtweald (wald/wold)								
1621	Aa	:+:EDRE.RI DREX	+BRIHTPOLDONPINCE:	a	Cardiff (77.18H/8) .			
					fd Bishopgate 1977 (185)	1.70	0°	–
				b	Elmore Jones 1971 [948].	1.70	180°	20.0
				c*	London *BMC* 1391.			
					Willett; City of London 1872 hd	1.62	90°	20.0
				d	London BM 1998 11-1-462.			
					Appledore 1997 hd (408)	1.68	180°	19.5
				e	London BM 1998 11-1-460.			
					Appledore 1997 hd (90)	1.68	90°	20.0
1622	Ba	+EDPE ·RDREX:		a*	Doubleday [571].	1.59	270°	20.0
1623	Cb	+EƆP-----REX:	+BRINTPOI---------	a*	London BM 1998 11-1-461.			
					Appledore 1997 hd (396)			
					cut half	0.82	270°	20.0
Eadric								
1624	Aa	+EDPER DREX	+EDRICCONPINCE:·	a*	London BM 1998 11-1-463.			
					Appledore 1997 hd (75)	1.70	95°	20.3
Godwine								
1625	Aa	+EDPER:. ·DREX.	+GODPINEOHPINCCE:	a*	Utrecht.	1.62	270°	20.0
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 1202.			
					Argyll	1.68	90°	20.2
1626	Ab		+GODPINEONPINC	a*	Stockholm SHM 8583/7.			
					Mickels 1889 hd	1.67	270°	20.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Expanding Cross, heavy series (*cont.*)								
Brandr (*cont.*)								
1627	Ac		+GODPINEONPINC	a*	Ottawa.	1.60	90°	20.1
1628	Ba	+EDPER· DRE·X:	+GODPINEONPINCCE:	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.64	90°	19.3
1629	Ca	+EDPE ·RDREX		a*	London ML 83 *SCBI* 42 1234. Walbrook 1872 hd *chipped & broken*	1.60	135°	20.4
1630	Db	+EDPE· ·RDRE	+GODPINEONPINC	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1250. Lyngby 1861 hd	1.62	180°	20.4
1631	Dd		+GODPINEEONPINCE	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.61	90°	20.4
1632	Ee	+EDPE ·RDREX	+GODPINEEONPINC	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1235. ?Parsons [198]	1.60	270°	21.0
				b	London BM 1998 11-1-465. Appledore 1997 hd (III)	1.64	180°	20.1
				c	London BM 1998 11-1-467. Appledore 1997 hd (336)	1.56	270°	19.8
				d	London BM 1998 11-1-468. Appledore 1997 hd (360)	1.59	0°	20.0
1633	Fb	+EDPE ·RDREX	+GODPINEEONPINC	a*	London BM 1998 11-1-466. Appledore 1997 hd (234)	1.65	185°	20.1
Leofing								
1634	Aa	+EDPE:· RDRE.X:	+LIFINCONPINCESTRE	a*	London BM 1998 11-1-470. Appledore 1997 hd (221)	1.68	10°	19.1
				b	Lockett [2812].	–	–	–
Loc								
1635	Aa	+EDPE:· RDREX	+LOCONPINCESTR	a*	London *BMC* 1398. Bt Webster 1872; City of London 1872 hd	1.62	270°	21.0
Wynstan								
1636	Aa	+EDPE: ·RDREX:	+PYNSTANONPINCEST:·	a*	London *BMC* 1400. Chancton 1866 hd	1.69	180°	20.5
				b	London BM 1998 11-1-474 Appledore 1997 hd (483)	1.70	10°	20.2
				c	London BM 11-1-472 Appledore 1997 hd (95)	1.69	110°	21.1
				d	London BM 11-1-471 Appldore 1997 hd (72)	1.65	280°	20.0
				e	London BM 11-1-473 Appledore 1997 hd (476)	1.60	0°	18.9
Pointed Helmet BEH F *BMC* vii North 825								
Ælfwine								
1637	Aa	+EDPER DREX	+ELFPINEONPINCES:	a*	London *BMC* 1402. Chancton 1866 hd *crack in rim*	1.34	90°	21.0
1638	Ab		+ÆLFPINEONPINCE	a*	Elmore Jones 1971 [949].	1.27	90°	20.0
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 1221. Bt Baldwin 1948	1.29	0°	–
1639	Bc	+EDPER DRE·	+ÆLFPINEONPINCES	a*	London *BMC* 1403. Chancton 1866 hd	1.33	0°	20.5



1627a 1628a 1629a 1630a 1631a 1632a 1633a



1634a 1635a 1636c 1637a 1638a 1639a 1640a



1641a 1642a 1643a 1644b 1645a 1646a 1647a



1648a 1649a 1650a 1651a 1652a 1653a 1654a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pointed Helmet (*cont.*)								
Ælfwine (*cont.*)								
1640	Bd		+ÆLFPINEONPINCES	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2551. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.28	270°	20.5
1641	Cd	+EDPER· DREI·	+ÆLFPINEONPINCES	a*	London *BMC* 1401. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.30	90°	21.0
1642	Ce		+ÆLFPINEONPINC	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2558. Morgan; Evans; Wallbrook 1872 hd	1.10	270°	20.5
1643	Cf		+ELFPINEONPNE	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.12	90°	20.4
Æthelstan								
	C = Ladmer B							
1644	Aa	+EDPER DRE·	+ÆÐESTANONPINCES	a	London *BMC* 1407. Chancton 1866 hd	1.35	0°	20.0
				b*	Stamford *SCBI 27* 1754. Denning	1.28	90°	19.8
1645	Ab		+ÆSTNOHPINCEST	a*	London *BMC* 1405. Chancton 1866 hd	1.33	180°	20.5
1646	Ac		----------TNOHPINCE·	a*	Dresden 298.	1.33	270°	20.3
1647	Bd	+EDPER DRE+	+ÆSTANOHPINCEST	a*	London *BMC* 1404. Chancton 1866 hd	1.30	270°	20.3
				b	London BM 1915 5-7-2552. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.30	0°	21.0
				c	Winchester C4153. Fd exc. CG 1964 (p. 617, No. **29**)	1.22	0°	20.5
1648	Ce	+EDPER· DRE+	+ÆSTANONPINCESTI	a*	London *BMC* 1406. Chancton 1866 hd	1.28	270°	21.0
1649	Cf		+E~T·ANONPINCE~T	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1222. fd Bishop's Waltham 1915	1.24	180°	–
Beorhtmær								
1650	Aa	+EDPER:· DRE.	+BRIHTMÆRONPINCE	a*	London *BMC* 1408. Chancton 1866 hd	1.37	0°	20.0
1651	Bb	+EDPE· DRE.	+DRIHTMÆRONPIN *upright of initial cross is second upright of* N	a*	London *BMC* 1409. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.20	180°	20.0
Ertan								
	?B = Godwine F and Godwine Widia F							
1652	Aa	+·EDPER DRE+	+ERT·ANON·PI·NCE·I	a*	London *BMC* 1411. Chancton 1866 hd	1.37	90°	20.0
1653	Bb	--EDPER- REEX	+ER·TANONPI·N·CCI	a*	London *BMC* 1410. Chancton 1866 hd	1.19	0°	20.0
1654	Ca	+EDPER- DRE+	+·ERT·ANONPI·N·CC·I	a*	London *BMC* 1412. Chancton 1866 hd	1.12	0°	21.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pointed Helmet (*cont.*)								
Godman								
		A = Leofing D						
1655	Aa	·+EDPAR DREX	+GODMANNONPINCE	a	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 1076. Coats 446	1.28	270°	–
				b*	London *BMC* 1415. Chancton 1866 hd	1.31	90°	21.0
				c	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1322. Bt Seaby 1927	1.36	90°	20.7
1656	Ab		+GODMANNONPINC·ES:	a*	Lockett [830].	–	–	–
				b	London *BMC* 1416. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.31	0°	21.0
1657	Bb	·+EDP.ER. D.RE+		a	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 883. Old university	1.22	315°	21.0
				b*	Lund UHM 13191.	1.25	315°	20.5
1658	Cc	+EDD D'R ·EX	+GODMANNOHPI	a*	Lockett [830].	–	–	–
1659	Dd	+EDPE DREX	+GODM·A·NONPNC	a*	London *BMC* 1418. Chancton 1866 hd *buckled*	1.31	270°	21.0
1660	Ee	+EDRPE DRE+	+GODMANONPINEE∽S	a*	London *BMC* 1414. Chancton 1866 hd	1.31	270°	21.0
1661	Ef		+GODMANOHPINEE∽T	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1223. Argyll	1.24	270°	–
1662	Fg	+EPDER REIEI	+GO·DM·A·NONPINC·I	a	London *BMC* 1413. Chancton 1866 hd	1.03	270°	20.5
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1323. Bt 1925; fd Winchester Cathedral churchyard	1.24	270°	20.0
1663	Gh	+EDPE· DREX	+GODN·A·NONPI	a*	London *BMC* 1417. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.09	180°	20.5
1664	Hj	+EDPI DREI	+GODMANONPINC	a*	Stamford *SCBI 27* 1755. Denning	1.34	180°	20.0
Godwine								
		C = Godwine Ceo(ca) B D = Godwine Ceo(ca) D F = Godwine Widia F, ?Ertan B						
1665	Aa	+EDPER· DRE+	+GODPINEONPINC:	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1224. Bt Spink 1922	1.32	90°	21.0
1666	Bb	+EADPE RDREX	+GODDINEONDINCY	a*	London *BMC* 1425. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.32	90°	20.3
1667	Cc	+EDPE· DRC·	+GODPINEONPINC:	a*	London *BMC* 1424. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.31	0°	21.0
1668	Cd		+GODPINEONPINC	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2554. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.27	180°	20.0
1669	De	·+EDPER· DREX	+GODPINEONPINC	a*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 896. Evans 1941; Walbrook 1872 hd	1.29	270°	19.9



1655b 1656a 1657b 1658a 1659a 1660a 1661a



1662b 1663a 1664a 1665a 1666a 1667a 1668a



1669a 1670a 1671a 1672a 1673a 1674a 1675a



1676d 1677a 1678a 1679c 1680b 1681a 1682a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pointed Helmet (*cont.*)								
Godwine (*cont.*)								
1670	Ef	+EDPER· DRE·	+GODPINEONPINEI	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1324. ?Parsons [199]	1.26	0°	21.0
1671	Ff	+EDPER· DREE+		a*	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 884. Trinity College; old University	1.23	90°	20.0
Godwine Ceo(ca)								
		B = Godwine C D = Godwine D						
1672	Aa	+EDPER· DRE	+GODPINECEOON	a*	Harris.	1.25	180°	–
1673	Ba	+EDPE· DRC·		a*	London *BMC* 1567. Chancton 1866 hd	1.23	180°	20.0
1674	Cb	+EDPER DRE.X	+GODPINECEOCOHPINC	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1325. Meon Hill exc.	1.11	270°	20.0
1675	Db	·+EDPER· DREX·		a*	Doubleday [572]. Carlyon-Britton [609]	1.22	180°	20.1
Godwidia, Godwinewidia, Widia								
		These have been treated in one sequence to show the inter-relationship of the obverse dies.						
		F = Godwine F, ?Ertan B						
1676	Aa	+EDPE DRE.	+PIDAVDNPINCESI:	a	London *BMC* 1436. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.33	180°	19.0
				b	London *BMC* 1437. Chancton 1866 hd	1.35	180°	19.6
				c	London BM 1915 5-7-2557. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.32	270°	20.1
				d*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1330. Mack *SCBI 20* 1227; Argyll	1.38	270°	22.0
1677	Ab		+GODPI·D·IA.O.PINI	a*	London *BMC* 1420. *buckled*	1.35	0°	20.0
1678	Ac		+PI.D·AONPI.NCE:	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1228. Bt Baldwin 1962	1.27	90°	21.0
1679	Bd	+EDPERV DRE+	+GODPIDIAOPINI	a	London *BMC* 1419. Chancton 1866 hd	1.29	180°	20.0
				b	London BM 1915 5-7-2553. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.32	180°	20.0
				c*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1326. Bt 1974	1.28	270°	20.0
1680	Be		+GODPIDIAOPINCII.	a	London *BMC* 1422. Chancton 1866 hd	1.29	270°	20.3
				b*	London *BMC* 1423. Chancton 1866 hd	1.29	270°	20.0
1681	Bl		+GODPINEPIDIAONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 1428. Chancton 1866 hd	1.29	270°	20.5
1682	Ce	+EDPE DRE+	+G·ODPIDIAONPIN·II.	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.24	195°	22.0
				b	London *BMC* 1421. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.31	0°	21.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pointed Helmet (*cont.*)								
Godwidia, Godwinewidia, Widia (*cont.*)								
1683	Df	+EDƑER· DREI·	+GODƑINEAIDIAONƑI	a*	London BM 1915 (5-7-2559). Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.30	0°	20.0
1684	Dg		+GODƑINEƑIDIAONƑIN	a*	Lockett [820].	–	–	–
1685	Ef	+EDƑER· DREI·	+GODƑINEƑIDIAONƑI	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1229. Glendining's 17/7/1957 [189]	1.27	0°	–
1686	Eh		+GODƑINEƑIDIAONPI	a*	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 885. Trinity College; Beck; Chancton 1866 hd	1.33	0°	20.0
1687	Ej		+GODƑINEƑIDIAONPIN	a*	London *BMC* 1426. Cotton	1.26	90°	20.0
1688	Fk	+EDƑER· DREEX	+GODƑINEƑIDIAONƑIN	a*	Stockholm SHM 14487/2. Stora Bjers II 1909 hd	1.32	0°	21.0
1689	Gf	+EDƑER· DREI	+GODƑINEƑIDIAONƑI	a*	Doubleday [573].	1.22	225°	20.3
1690	Gg		+GODƑINEƑIDIAONPIII	a	seen Baldwin.	–	90°	20.1
				b	London *BMC* 1427. Chancton 1866 hd	1.27	270°	20.0
				c*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1327. Bt 1920	1.27	270°	20.0
1691	Hm	+EDƑER DRE·	+ƑIDIAONƑINCESTI	a*	London *BMC* 1438. Chancton 1866 hd	1.26	90°	20.2
Ladmer								
		B = Æthelstan C						
1692	Aa	+EDƑER DRE	+L·ÆDM/ERONƑINCE	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2555. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.41	195°	19.2
1693	Bb	·+EDƑER· DRE+	+L·ADM/ERONƑINCE:	a*	London *BMC* 1430. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.34	180°	20.2
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 1225. Argyll	1.23	0°	–
1694	Cb	·+EDƑER· DRE·		a*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 897. Evans 1941; ?Chancton 1866 hd	1.24	90°	20.2
1695	Cc		+LADM/ERONƑINC	a*	London *BMC* 1429. Chancton 1866 hd	1.33	90°	20.0
1696	Cd		+L·ADM/ERONƑINC·:	a*	Hastings (M-7). *SCBI 42* 1328.	1.25	180°	21.0
1697	Db	+EDƑAR DREX	+L·ADM/ERONƑINCE:	a*	Tallinn AM *SCBI 51* 1076. Kose 1982 hd (1625)	1.27	180°	–
1698	Dc		+LADM/ERONƑINC	a*	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 886. Trinity College; Beck; Chancton 1866 hd	1.23	210°	21.0
1699	De		+LDM/ERONƑINI·CEST:	a	Stamford *SCBI 27* 1756. Denning	1.29	270°	21.0
				b*	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 1077. Olustvere 1978 hd (5)	1.24	180°	–



1683a 1684a 1685a 1686a 1687a 1688a 1689a



1690c 1691a 1692a 1693a 1694a 1695a 1696a



1697a 1698a 1699b 1700a 1701a 1702a 1703a



1704a 1705a 1706a 1707a 1708a 1709b 1710b

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pointed Helmet (*cont.*)								
Leofing, Lifing-								
		D = Godman A						
1700	Aa	·ÞEDƑERD· REX	ÞLIFINCONƑINEE~	a*	London *BMC* 1431. Chancton 1866 hd	1.32	180°	21.0
1701	Bb	·ÞEDƑER DREX·	ÞL·IFINDONƑINCE~T	a*	London *BMC* 1435. Chancton 1866 hd	1.30	270°	20.2
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 1226. Argyll	1.24	90°	–
				c	Oxford *SCBI 9* 899. Evans 1941; Chancton 1866 hd	1.29	0°	20.1
1702	Cc	ÞEDƑE·: DRE+	ÞL·IFINCONƑINCEST.	a*	London *BMC* 1433. Chancton 1866 hd	1.19	0°	20.0
				b	Oxford *SCBI 7* 898. Evans 1941; Walbrook 1872 hd	1.29	90°	20.5
1703	Dd	·ÞEDƑAR DREX·	ÞLIFINCONƑINCE~TR	a*	London *BMC* 1434. Chancton 1866 hd	1.29	270°	21.0
1704	Ee	·ÞEDƑEI· DREX	ÞLIFINCONƑINCEƩT	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2560. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.28	0°	20.9
1705	Ff	ÞEDƑER:· DRE+	ÞLIFINCONƑINCE~T:	a*	London *BMC* 1432. Chancton 1866 hd	1.28	315°	21.0
1706	Fg		ÞLIFINC·ONƑINCESTEI:	a*	Elmore Jones 1971 [950].	1.28	270°	20.5
1707	Fh		ÞLIFINCONƑINCEST	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1329. bt 1927	1.21	225°	20.0
1708	Gd	ÞEDƑER DRE	ÞLIFINCONƑINCE~TR	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2556. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.26	90°	20.2
Pointed Helmet/Hammer Cross *mule*: BEH F/G; *BMC* vii/xi; North 825/828								
Leofweald								
		a = Leofweald a of Hammer Cross						
1709	Aa	ÞEDƑE: DRE+	ÞLIOFƑOLDONƑINCE:	a	London ML 127 *SCBI 42* 1343. Walbrook 1872 hd	1.21	135°	19.5
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1343a. bt Spink 1979; Ryan [858] Wheeler; Ready [185]	1.22	255°	19.6
Sovereign/Eagles: BEH H; *BMC* ix; North 827								
Ælfwine								
1710	Aa	EADVVEARDVSREXANG·LO *no cross on orb*	ÞIELFƑINEONƑINCES	a	London *BMC* 1441. Chancton 1866 hd	1.39	0°	19.8
				b*	London BM 1915 5-7-2568. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.39	180°	20.1
				c	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1401. ?bt 1920	1.35	90°	20.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Sovereign/Eagles (*cont.*)								
Ælfwine (*cont.*)								
1711	Ab		+ÆLFPINEONPINES	a*	Reading *SCBI 11* 159. Drabble [885]	1.26	180°	20.1
1712	Bc	EADPEARDREXANGLO	+ÆLFPINEONPINC	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2567. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.31	90°	19.9
1713	Cd	EADPEARDREXANGL:	+ÆLFPINEONPINCE	a*	London *BMC* 1440. Chancton 1866 hd	1.28	0°	20.1
1714	Ce		+ÆLFPINEONPINES:	a*	London *BMC* 1442. Chancton 1866 hd. *cracked*	1.15	270°	19.0
1715	Df	EADPEARDREXANG	+ÆLFPINEONPINC	a*	Lyon; exch. Stewart 1960.	1.16	270°	19.2
1716	Dg		+ÆLFPINEONPIN	a*	Winchester C4152. Fd exc. CG 1964 (p. 617, No. **31**)	1.06	270°	20.0
Æthelstan								
1717	Aa	EADVVEARDVSREXANGL	+ÆÐESTNONPINCES	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2570. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.37	90°	18.0
				b	London ML 100 *SCBI 42* 1403. Walbrook 1872 hd	1.38	0°	19.9
1718	Ab		+ÆÐESTANONPINCES	a	London *BMC* 1444. Chancton 1866 hd	1.36	180°	20.0
				b*	London ML 102 *SCBI 42* 1402. Walbrook 1872 hd	1.37	195°	19.6
1719	Ac		+ÆSTANONPINCES	a*	London *BMC* 1443. Chancton 1866 hd	1.37	180°	20.0
Anderboda								
1720	Aa	EADPEARDREXANGL·	+ANDERBODONPIN	a	London *BMC* 1445. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.39	90°	19.8
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1404. bt 1920	1.28	90°	20.1
1721	Ab		+ANDERBODAONPINC	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2569. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.29	90°	20.1
1722	Ac		+ANDERBODA:ONPI:	a*	London *BMC* 1446. Chancton 1866 hd	1.29	270°	20.0
1723	Ad		+ANDERODA·ONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 1448. Chancton 1866 hd	1.29	180°	19.8
				b	Stockholm SHM 8503/223. Gärestad 1888 hd. *cut half*	0.56	90°	20.0
1724	Be	EADVVEARDVSREXANGLO	+ANDERBODAONPINC	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1405. Elmore Jones 1971 [951]	1.33	90°	20.0
1725	Cf	EADPEARDREXANG	+ANDERBODAONPINCE	a*	London *BMC* 1447. Hodsol	1.22	180°	20.1
Beorhtmær								
1726	Aa	EADVVEARDVSREXANGLO	+BRIHTMÆR.ONPINC	a	seen Baldwin. *fragment*	0.86	90°	20.1
				b*	London *BMC* 1450. Chancton 1866 hd	1.36	180°	20.0



1711a 1712a 1713a 1714a 1715a 1716a 1717a



1718b 1719a 1720b 1721a 1722a 1723a 1724a



1725a 1726b 1727a 1728a 1729b 1730a 1731a



1732a 1733a 1734a 1735a 1736b 1737a 1738a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Sovereign/Eagles (*cont.*)								
Beorhtmær (*cont.*)								
1727	Bb	EADVVERDVSREXANGLO	+BIRIHTMÆR:ONPINCE	a*	London *BMC* 1449			
					Walbrook 1872 hd	1.32	0°	20.1
1728	Cc	EADPARDREXANGLO	+BRIHTMÆRONPINC:	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1238.			
					Bt Spink 1922	1.29	180°	20.0
1729	Dd	EADVVEARDVSREX:	+BRIHMEHR:ONPINCES	a	Lockett [839].	–	–	–
				b*	London *BMC* 1451.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.22	0°	20.0
Godwine								
1730	Aa	EADVVEARDVSREXIIGLO	+GODPINEONPINCES	a*	London *BMC* 1456.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.36	0°	20.0
1731	Bb	EADPEARDREXNGL:	+GODPINE⁘ONPINE:.	a*	London *BMC* 1455.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.30	270°	20.2
1732	Bc		+GODPINE.ONPINC	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 2* III3.			
					Hunter 788	1.26	180°	20.1
1733	Cd	EADREARDREXAN	+GODPINEONP:INC:	a*	London *BMC* 1454.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.30	0°	20.0
1734	Ce		+GODPINE.ONPINC:	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 2* III4.			
			retrograde		Hunter 789	1.24	270°	20.0
1735	Df	EADPARDEXANGL	+GODPINEONPINC:	a*	London *BMC* 1452.			
					Chancton 1866 hd.			
					buckled	1.28	0°	20.0
1736	Ee	EADPEARDREXANGL·	+GODPINE.ONPINC:	a	Glendining 07/10/1981 [74].			
			retrograde		*per* Baldwin	1.22	90°	–
				b*	London *BMC* 1453.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.23	270°	20.0
1737	Fg	EADVVEARDVSREX·AN:	+GODPINE:ONPINC:.	a*	Elmore Jones 1971 [952].	1.25	180°	20.5
1738	Gh	⁘EDPERDREXAN	*illegible*	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2571.			
					Morgan; Evans;			
					Walbrook 1872 hd	1.03	90°	19.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Sovereign/Eagles (*cont.*)								
Leofing, Lifing								
1739	Aa	EADVVERDVSREXANGLO	+LIFINCON·NFINCE	a	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 903.			
					Trinity College; Beck; Chancton 1866 hd	1.35	90°	20.0
				b	London *BMC* 1457.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.36	0°	20.0
				c*	London BM 1915 5-7-2572. Morgan; Evans;			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.39	180°	19.9
				d	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1406.			
					Bt Spink 1971	1.34	270°	20.0
1740	Ab		+LIFINCONFINCEST	a	Cambridge.			
					Blunt; Argyll 1955.	1.34	270°	20.0
				b	London *BMC* 1458. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.39	0°	20.0
				c*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1407.			
					Bt 1920	1.36	90°	19.9
Spracling								
1741	Aa	EADVVERDVSREXNGLO *no cross on orb*	+SPRACELINCONFINC	a*	Elmore Jones 1971 [953].	1.18	90°	20.5
				b	Lockett [2820].	–	–	–
				c	London *BMC* 1459.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.40	0°	19.9
				d	London ML 99 *SCBI 42* 1410.			
					Walbrook 1872 hd	1.37	180°	20.3
1742	Bb	EADFRDRXANGOR	+SPRACLINC:ONFINCES	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1408.			
					bt ?Spink 1920	1.31	0°	20.0
1743	Cc	EADFERDREXANGLOX	+SPRACELINCONFINC	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1409.			
					Parsons [200]	1.29	90°	23.0
1744	Dd	EADFERDREXNG	+SPRACELINE·ONFIN	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1237.			
					Bt Spink 1922	1.24	90°	–
1745	Ee	EADFRDRENGLOX	+ᔕPRACLINEONFINC	a*	New York *SCBI 30* 620.			
					Bt Seaby 1971; Evans; Walbrook 1872 hd	1.16	255°	19.8
1746	Ff	EAFRDREXANGL·	+SPRACELINCONFINCES	a*	Stack [591].			
					Parsons	1.20	–	–
Hammer Cross: BEH G; *BMC* xi; North 828								
Ælfwine								
1747	Aa	+EADFR RDRE+	+ÆLFFINEONFINCES	a	London *BMC* 1461.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.30	180°	19.9
				b*	London BM 1915 5-7-2561. Morgan; Evans;			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.32	180°	19.8
1748	Ba	+EADAR RDRE		a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1555.			
					Bt 1920	1.30	180°	20.0
1749	Cb	+EADFAR RDRE	+ÆLFFINEONFINCS	a*	London *BMC* 1463.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.29	270°	19.9
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 1269.			
					Bt Spink 1928	1.27	180°	20.0
1750	Cc		+ÆLFFIHEONFINEE:	a*	Stockholm 767/1.	1.27	180°	21.0



1739c 1740c 1741a 1742a 1743a 1744a 1745a



1746a 1747b 1748a 1749a 1750a 1751a 1752a



1753a 1754a 1755d 1756a 1757a 1758a 1759a



1760a 1761a 1762a 1763a 1764b 1765b 1766b

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Hammer Cross (*cont.*)								
Ælfwine (*cont.*)								
1751	Cd		+ÆLFFINEONFINCEST	a*	London *BMC* 1462. Chancton 1866 hd	1.27	270°	20.0
1752	De	+EADFAR RDRE	+ÆLFFINEONFINCE	a*	London *BMC* 1460. Chancton 1866 hd	1.22	270°	20.0
1753	Ef	EADFEAR DREX *legend starts at 210°*	+ÆLFFINE·ONFINC.	a*	London ML 117 *SCBI 42* 1554. Walbrook 1872 hd	1.25	225°	19.6
Anderboda								
1754	Aa	+EADAR RDRE	+ANDERBODEOHFINCE:	a*	Elmore Jones 1971 [954].	1.27	90°	20.0
				b	Mack *SCBI 20* 1267. Bt Spink 1922	1.33	225°	20.0
1755	Ab		+ANDERBODEONFINCE:	a	Prof. Becker. Bt Spink	1.29	0°	–
				b	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 933. Trinity College; Beck; Chancton 1866 hd	1.30	180°	19.5
				c	London *BMC* 1466. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.32	90°	20.0
				d*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 999. Evans 1941; ?Chancton 1866 hd	1.30	180°	20.0
				e	Worthing *SCBI 42* 1556. Chancton 1866 hd	1.29	180°	20.5
1756	Bc	+EADFA RDRE	+ANDERBODEONFIN	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2562. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.27	90°	20.0
1757	Cd	+EADFA RDRE+	+ANDERBODEONFINC	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 1135. Coats 445	1.27	270°	–
1758	De	+EADFARD RDRE	+ANDERBODAONFIN	a*	London *BMC* 1464. Chancton 1866 hd	1.26	90°	19.5
1759	Ef	+EADFAR· RDRE	+ANDERBODEONFINC:	a*	London *BMC* 1465. Chancton 1866 hd	1.18	90°	20.0
Beorhtmær								
1760	Aa	+EADFAR RDRE	+BRIHTMÆRONFINCE	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1268. Drabble [887]	1.34	90°	–
				b	Stack [598].	1.36	–	–
1761	Ab		+BRIHTMÆRONFINCE	a*	London ML 112 *SCBI 42* 1557. Walbrook 1872 hd	1.25	180°	19.0
1762	Bb	+EADFAR RDRE		a*	London *BMC* 1467. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.32	0°	20.0
1763	Cb	+EADFAR RDRE		a*	London 1915 5-7-2563. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.32	90°	19.1
1764	Dc	+EADFAR RDRE	+BRIHTMÆRONFINCE	a	Elmore Jones 1971 [955].	1.27	270°	20.5
				b*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 1000. Evans 1941; ?Chancton 1866 hd	1.29	90°	20.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Godwine								
1765	Aa	+EADƤAR RDRE	+GODƤINE:ONƤINE	a	Cambridge. Blunt.	1.33	0°	–
				b*	London *BMC* 1470. Hodson	1.32	0°	20.0
				c	London *BMC* 1471. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.29	0°	20.0
1766	Ab		+GODƤINEONƤINCE	a	London *BMC* 1468. Chancton 1866 hd	1.32	90°	20.0
				b*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1270. Bt Spink 1928	1.29	0°	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Hammer Cross (*cont.*)								
Godwine (*cont.*)								
1767	Bc	+EADFARRDRE	+GODFINEONFINCES	a*	London *BMC* 1469. Chancton 1866 hd	1.18	90°	20.0
Leofing, Lifing								
1768	Aa	EDFERD RE+	+LIFINCONFINCE	a*	Freeman. *double struck reverse*	1.31	0°	19.1
Leofweald								
		a = Leofweald a of Pointed Helmet/Hammer Cross *mule*						
1769	Aa	+EADFA· RDRE.	+LIOFFOLDONFINCE:	a	Mack *SCBI 20* 1271. Bt Spink 1928	1.22	0°	–
				b*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 1002. Magdalen College	1.29	0°	20.0
1770	Ab		+LIOFFOLDONFINCE	a*	London *BMC* 1475. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.18	270°	19.8
1771	Bc	+EDFAR RDRE	+LEOFOLDONFINCE	a*	London *BMC* 1474. Chancton 1866 hd	1.29	180°	19.4
1772	B	+LIOFFOLDONFINCE		a*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 1001. Evans 1941; Walbrook 1872 hd	1.18	90°	19.3
1773	Bd	+EADFA· RDRE	+LEOFOLDONFINCE	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1559. Bt ?Spink 1920	1.27	90°	19.7
1774	Cd		+LIOFFOLDONFINCE	a*	London 1915 5-7-2565. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.27	180°	19.8
1775	De	+EADFA RDRE	+LEOFFOLD·ONFINC	a*	London *BMC* 1472. Chancton 1866 hd	1.28	180°	19.8
1776	Ef	+EADFAR RDRE	+LIOFFOLDONFINCEST	a*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 1003. Evans 1941; ?Walbrook 1872 or Chancton 1866 hd	1.28	0°	19.5
1777	Ff	EADFEARDREXANG.	*legend starts at 210°*	a*	London *BMC* 1478. Chancton 1866 hd	1.26	90°	20.1
1778	Fg		+LEOFFOLD·ONFINCE	a*	London *BMC* 1473. Chancton 1866 hd	1.28	180°	20.0
1779	Fh		+LIOFFOLDONFINCES	a*	Harris. Elmore Jones 1971 [956]	1.26	0°	20.3
1780	Gg	+EADFAR RDRE	+LEOFFOLD·ONFINCE	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2564. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.27	180°	20.1
1781	Hf	+EADFAR· RDRE	+LIOFFOLDONFINCEST	a*	Doubleday [574].	1.25	270°	20.0
1782	Hh		+LIOFFOLDONFINCES	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 1136. Hunter 806	1.23	270°	–
1783	Jj	+EADFAR· RDRE	+LIOFFOLDONFINCEST	a*	London *BMC* 1477. Chancton 1866 hd	1.26	0°	20.1



1767a 1768a 1769b 1770a 1771a 1772a 1773a



1774a 1775a 1776a 1777a 1778a 1779a 1780a



1781a 1782a 1783a 1784b 1785a 1786a 1787b



1788a 1789a 1790a 1791d 1792a 1793a 1794a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Hammer Cross (*cont.*)								
Leofweald (*cont.*)								
1784	Kk	+EADƑARDE· RDR	+LIOFƑOLDONƑINCES	a	London *BMC* 1476. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.23	0°	20.3
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1558. Cottrill; Lovell	1.21	315°	20.3
1785	Kf		+LIOFƑOLDONƑINCEST	a*	Lockett [2825].	–	–	–
Spracling								
1786	Aa	+EADƑAR· RDRE	+ᔕPRARELINGONƑINCE	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2566. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.29	180°	20.0
1787	Bb	+EADƑARD RDRE	+ᔕPRARELINGONƑINCE:	a	London *BMC* 1479. Chancton 1866 hd	1.27	270°	19.9
				b*	Winchester C4175. Fd exc. CG 1969 (p. 617, No. **32**)	1.18	0°	19.5
1788	Cc	+EADƑAR· RDRE	+ᔕPRACELINGONƑINCE:	a*	London *BMC* 1480. Chancton 1866 hd	1.29	285°	19.7
1789	Dd	+EADƑARD RDRE	+ᔕPRACLIHCONƑINCE:	a*	London *BMC* 1481. Chancton 1866 hd	1.25	0°	19.9
Facing Bust/Small Cross: BEH Ac; *BMC* xiii; North 830								
Ælfwine								
1790	Aa	EADƑARD·RE.	+ÆLFƑINEONƑI:	a*	London *BMC* 1482. Chancton 1866 hd	1.08	180°	17.0
Anderboda								
		A = Bristol, Godwine (Elmore Jones [117])						
1791	Aa	·EADƑARDRE:	+ANDERBODE.ONƑI	a	London *BMC* 1484. Hodson	1.15	0°	17.5
				b	London *BMC* 1485. Chancton 1866 hd	1.15	180°	17.0
				c	Reading *SCBI 11* 172.	1.14	105°	18.0
				d*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1631. ?Parsons [203]	1.14	90°	18.0
				e	Stack [603].	1.08	–	–
1792	Bb	+EADƑARDREXAN	+ANDERBODEONƑIC	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2543. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd 1.10		180°	18.4 –
1793	Cc	+EADƑARDREXD	+ANDERBODONƑ	a*	London *BMC* 1483. Chancton 1866 hd. *buckled*	1.03	270°	18.0
Leofing, Lifing								
1794	Aa	·EDƑARDREX	+LIFNE·ONƑINCES	a*	London *BMC* 1491. Chancton 1866 hd	1.12	0°	17.2

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Facing Bust/Small Cross (*cont.*)								
Leofing, Lifing (*cont.*)								
1795	Ba	EADPARDREXA:		a*	Doubleday [576].			
					Lockett [2827]	1.00	255°	17.0
1796	Bb		+LIFINGONPINE	a*	London *BMC* 1489.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.06	0°	18.0
1797	Bc		+LIFINEONPINCE	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1301.			
					Bt Spink 1929	1.04	0°	–
1798	Cd	·EADPARDREX	+LIFNEONPINCE	a*	London *BMC* 1490.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.05	270°	18.0
				b	London BM 1915 5-7-2507.			
					Morgan; Evans;			
					Walbrook 1872 hd	1.02	0°	17.1
Leofweald								
1799	Aa	·EADPARDRE+:	+LEOFFOLD.ONPIN	a	Elmore Jones 1971 [957].	1.06	0°	17.8
				b*	London BM 1915 5-7-2544.			
					Morgan; Evans;			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.18	270°	18.0
1800	Ab		+LEOFFOL·DONPN	a*	London *BMC* 1488.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.16	270°	18.0
1801	Bb	·EADPARDRE:		a*	Worthing AGM 57/194			
					SCBI 42 1632.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.14	180°	17.5
1802	Cc	+EADPARDREX:	+LEOFFOLDONPIN	a*	London *BMC* 1487.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.06	0°	18.4
1803	Dd	+EADPARDREX:	+LEOFFOLDONPI:	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.01	0°	16.8
1804	Ec	+EADPARDREXA:	+LEOFFOLDONPIN	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1300.			
					Bt Baldwin 1961	0.98	270°	–
1805	Fa	+E·ADPARDREXA	+LEOFFOLD.ONPIN	a*	Doubleday [575].	0.99	270°	18.0
1806	Ge	+EDPEARDREXA	+LEOFFOLDONCE	a*	Stack [604].	1.05	–	–
Spracling								
1807	Aa	+EADPARDREXA.	+SPRACLELINONPIN	a*	London *BMC* 1494.			
					Chancton 1866 hd.			
					buckled	1.09	90°	16.2
1808	Bb	·EADPARDRE·	+SPRALALNG·ONPI	a	London *BMC* 1492.	1.08	90°	17.5
				b*	Doubleday [577].			
					Lockett [2827]	1.11	90°	18.0
				c	Doubleday [578].	1.12	90°	17.9
1809	Bc		+ᔕPRARELNGONPIN	a*	London *BMC* 1495.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	0.89	180°	17.5
1810	Cd	+EADPARDRE+I:	+SPRACELINEONP	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2546.			
					Morgan; Evans;			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.06	90°	17.5
1811	Dd	·EADPARDREX:		a*	London *BMC* 1493.			
					Chancton 1866 hd.			
					buckled	0.99	90°	17.1
				b	Perth.	0.98	225°	17.5



1795a 1796a 1797a 1798a 1799b 1800a 1801a



1802a 1803a 1804a 1805a 1806a 1807a 1808b



1809a 1810a 1811a 1812a 1813a 1814a 1815a



1816a 1817a 1818a 1819a 1820a 1821c 1822a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pyramids: BEH I; *BMC* xv; North 831								
Ælfwine								
1812	Aa	EADPARDREX	+ÆLFPINEONPIN:	a*	Stack [610]. American *SCBI 30* 656. Norweb I [98]; Elmore Jones 1971 [958]	1.27	180°	20.0
1813	Bb	EADPARDREX·	+ÆLFPINEONPINCI	a*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 1083. Parsons [204]	1.23	210°	19.5
1814	Cc	EADPARDREX·	+ÆLFPINEONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 1499. Chancton 1866 hd	1.26	0°	19.0
1815	Dc	EADPARD:REX		a*	Wells *SCBI 24* 740.	1.18	270°	19.5
1816	Ec	EADPA·RDRE		a*	London *BMC* 1498. Soberton 1851 hd	1.12	0°	20.0
1817	Ed		+ÆLFPINEONPII	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2573. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	0.97	90°	19.5
1818	Fd	EADPARDREX		a*	Wells *SCBI 24* 741.	1.12	90°	20.0
1819	Gd	EADPARDREX		a*	London *BMC* 1496. Soberton 1851 hd	0.97	270°	19.5
1820	Ge		+ÆLFPINEONPIN	a*	London *BMC* 1497. Soberton 1851 hd	1.10	0°	19.0
Anderboda								
1821	Aa	EADPARDRE+	+ANDRBODEONI	a	London BM 1935 10-3-1. Hill 1935; fd Stockbridge Down 1935 hd	1.20	90°	19.5
				b	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1670. ?Hill 1935 fd Stockbridge Down 1935 hd	1.19	90°	19.0
				c*	Oxford. *coin now missing*	–	–	–
1822	Bb	EADPARDRE	+ANDRBODEONI	a*	London *BMC* 1504. Soberton 1851 hd	1.22	90°	19.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pyramids (*cont.*)								
Anderboda (*cont.*)								
1823	Cc	EADFARDREX	+ANDERBODEONFI	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.89(?)	90°	19.0
1824	Dc	EADFARDREX		a*	London *BMC* 1503.			
					Soberton 1851 hd	1.23	–	–
1825	Dd		+ANDERBODEON	a	Chapman.	1.17	135°	19.3
				b	Doubleday [579].	1.15	0°	19.0
				c*	London *BMC* 1501.			
					Soberton 1851 hd	1.14	135°	19.5
				d	American *SCBI 30* 657.			
					Norweb I [99];			
					Elmore Jones 1971 [959]	1.18	270°	19.5
1826	De		+ANDERBODEONF	a	seen Baldwin.	1.15	270°	19.0
				b*	Oxford (not in *SCBI* 9).			
					?Hill 1935			
					Fd Stockbridge Down 1935 hd	1.19	90°	19.0
1827	Ee	EADFARDRE+		a*	London *BMC* 1502.			
					Soberton 1851 hd	0.99	195°	–
1828	Ef		+ANDERBODAONFIN	a*	London *BMC* 1500.			
					Soberton 1851 hd	1.11	270°	19.0
1829	Fg	EADFARDREX	+ANDERBODEON	a*	Paris 323.	1.14	180°	19.0
				b	Salisbury *SCBI 24* 973.			
					Pitt Rivers;	1.17	180°	19.1
					Warne [167]; Willett;			
					Walbrook 1872 hd			
1830	Gh	EADFARDRE+	+ANDERBODEONFI	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1671.			
					Bt 1920	1.15	315°	19.0
Godwine								
1831	Aa	EADFARDREX	+GODFINEONFIN	a*	Reading *SCBI 11* 179.			
					Bt Baldwin	1.26	90°	18.2
Leofing, Lifing								
1832	Aa	EADFARDREX	+LIFINCONFINCE:	a*	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 965.	1.27	270°	17.5
				b	London ML 155 *SCBI 42* 1672.			
					Walbrook 1872 hd	1.29	135°	19.5
1833	Ba	EADFARDRE	+LIFINCONFINCE:	a*	London *BMC* 1512.			
					Soberton 1851 hd	1.04	210°	19.5
1834	Bb		+LIFINEONFINI	a*	London BM 1935 10-3-2.			
					Hill 1935;			
					fd Stockbridge Down 1935 hd	1.14	180°	19.5
1835	Ca	EADFARDREX	+LIFINCONFINCE:	a*	Lockett [2830].	–	–	-
1836	Cc		+LIFINCONFINCE:	a	London *BMC* 1513.			
					Chancton 1866 hd	1.17	0°	19.0
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1673.			
					Bt Spink 1955	1.18	0°	19.2
1837	Cd		+LFINEONFINCE:	a	Elmore Jones 1971 [960].	1.11	270°	19.5
				b*	London *BMC* 1511.			
					Soberton 1851 hd	1.12	270°	19.5
				c	Reading *SCBI 11* 180.			
					Bt Baldwin	1.09	90°	19.0
1838	Dd	EADFARDRE		a*	Dresser *SCBI 30* 658.			
					Argyll; Ready [182]	1.12	180°	18.6



1823a 1824a 1825c 1826b 1827a 1828a 1829a



1830a 1831a 1832a 1833a 1834a 1835a 1836b



1837b 1838a 1839a 1840a 1841a 1842a 1843a



1844a 1845a 1846a 1847a 1848a 1849a 1850b

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pyramids (*cont.*)								
Leofing, Lifing (*cont.*)								
1839	De		+LIFINCONFINFII	a*	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 966. Young; Shepherd [108]	1.15	90°	19.5
				b	London *BMC* 1514. Soberton 1851 hd	1.17	90°	20.0
1840	Df		+LIFINCONFINFII	a*	Paris 324. Hoffman 1856	1.11	180°	18.9
1841	Eg	EADFARDRE	+LIFINEONFINC	a*	London BM 1935 10-3-3. Hill 1935; Stockbridge Down 1935 hd	1.18	0°	19.0
1842	Fc	EADFARDREX	+LIFINCONFINCE:	a*	Doubleday [580].	1.21	0°	19.1
Leofweald								
1843	Aa	EADFARDREX	+LEOFFOLDONFINC	a*	London *BMC* 744. Chancton 1866 hd *prev. listed as Lincoln*	1.25	180°	19.5
1844	Ba	EADFAR DRE *legend divided by sceptre*		a*	seen Baldwin. ?Bird [224]	1.11	270°	18.8
1845	Bb		+LEOFFOLDONFINC	a*	Lyon; bt before 3/1957.	1.21	90°	19.0
1846	Cc	EADFARDREXA	+LEOFFOLDONFINC:	a*	London *BMC* 1510. Soberton 1851 hd	1.26	90°	19.0
1847	Cd		+LEOFFOLDONF1	a*	London *BMC* 1507. Soberton 1851 hd	1.12	90°	19.0
1848	Dd	EADFARDR	+LEOFFOLDONF1	a*	London *BMC* 1508. Soberton 1851 hd	1.15	0°	19.0
1849	De		+LEOEFOLDONFC1	a*	Goddard. Vecchi 9/1972 [?]	1.12	270°	18.1
1850	Ee	EADFARDRE		a	Baldwin.	1.15	0°	19.1
				b*	London *BMC* 1505. Soberton 1851 hd	1.22	90°	18.4

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pyramids (*cont.*)								
Leofweald (*cont.*)								
1851	Ef		+LEOFFOLDONFLN	a*	London *BMC* 1506. Soberton 1851 hd	1.22	270°	19.0
1852	Eg		+LEOFFOLDONFINL	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1330. Bt Spink 1928	1.20	270°	–
1853	Fh	EADFARDRE	+L'EOFFOLLDONFIN	a*	London *BMC* 1509. Soberton 1851 hd	1.19	90°	19.0
				b	London BM 1915 5-7-2575. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.09	180°	19.0
1854	Fc		+LEOFFOLDONFINC:	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-2574. Morgan; Evans; Chancton 1866 hd	1.16	270°	19.0
Spracling								
1855	Aa	EADFARDREX	+SPRALELINGONFIN	a*	London *BMC* 1518.	1.26	270°	20.0
1856	Ba	EADFARDREX		a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1674. ?bt Spink 1920 *coin now broken?*	1.14	0°	19.0
1857	Bb		+SPRALELINGON	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.19	0°	19.1
1858	Cb	EADFARDREX		a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1331. Bt Baldwin 1950	1.18	270°	–
1859	Dc	EADFARDR	+SPRALELINGON⁘	a*	London *BMC* 1516. Soberton 1851 hd	1.24	0°	20.0
1860	Dd		+SPRALELINLONF	a*	London *BMC* 1515. Soberton 1851 hd	1.21	90°	19.0
1861	De		+SPRALELINGONFI	a*	Doubleday [581].	1.15	180°	19.0
				b	London *BMC* 1517. Soberton 1851 hd	1.04	180°	19.5

EDWARD the CONFESSOR and **HAROLD II** *mule*: BEH I/A; *BMC* xv/i; North 831/836

Svertingr

Svertingr a = c in Harold II Svertingr

1862	Aa	EADFARDREX	+SFEARTINGONFI	a	London *BMC* 1519. Wilkinson	1.19	180°	19.1
				b*	Oxford *SCBI 9* 1089. Lockett [864]; Roth	1.20	270°	19.5

HAROLD II (1066)

BEH A; *BMC* I; North 836

Ælfwine

1863	Aa	+HAROLDREXN	+ÆLFFINEONFINL	a*	London *BMC* 107. Soberton 1851 hd	1.03	90°	21.0



1851a 1852a 1853a 1854a 1855a 1856a 1857a



1858a 1859a 1860a 1861a 1862b 1863a 1864b



1865a 1866a 1867a 1868a 1869a 1870a 1871a



1872a 1873a 1874a 1875a 1876a 1877a 1878a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
BEH A (*cont.*)								
Anderboda								
		C = Spracling A						
		D = Spracling B						
1864	Aa	+HAROLDREXNGL	+ANDERBODEONFII	a	Cambridge *SCBI 1* 980.			
					Dewick	1.30	0°	20.0
				b*	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 1217.			
					Hunter 871	1.34	90°	–
				c	London BM 1915 5-7-1188.			
					Morgan; Evans	1.39	90°	20.0
				d	Mack *SCBI 20* 1341.			
					Bt Baldwin 1957	1.26	180°	–
				e	Oxford *SCBI 9* III7.			
					Bodleian 1921;			
					Knight; ?Denge Marsh 1739 hd			
					cut half	0.73	285°	19.4
				f	Oxford *SCBI 9* III8.			
					Bodleian 1921;			
					Knight 1795; ?Denge Marsh 1739 hd.			
					cut half	0.69	285°	19.0
				g	Winchester C1284 *SCBI 42* 1714.			
					Bt 1920	1.20	270°	19.7
				h	Stack [615].	1.29	–	–
1865	Bb	+HAROLDREXANGL	+ANDERBODEONF	a*	London *BMC* 108.			
					Soberton 1851 hd	1.28	0°	19.6
1866	Cc	+HAROLDREXII	+ANDERBODEONFII	a*	London *BMC* 110.			
					Soberton 1851 hd	1.17	270°	20.0
1867	Cd		+ANDERBODEONFI	a*	London *BMC* 109.			
					Soberton 1851 hd	1.13	90°	20.5
1868	De	+HAROLDREXAN	+ANDERBODEONFN	a*	Doubleday [582].			
					Grantley (not in catalogues?)	1.14	45°	20.0
Leofing, Lifing								
1869	Aa	+HAROLDREXANGL	+LIFICONFINCES?	a*	London *BMC* 116.			
					Soberton 1851 hd	1.26	315°	20.0
1870	Bb	+HAROLDREXANG	+LIFINCONPINCES:	a*	Chester.			
					Hughes. *pierced*	1.33	315°	19.0
Leofweald								
1871	Aa	+HAROLDRE+ANG:	+LEOFFOLDONFIN	a*	London *BMC* 114.			
					Thane [?]	1.37	0°	20.0
1872	Bb	+HAROLDREXAN	+LEOFFOLDONFINI	a*	London *BMC* 115.			
					Soberton 1851 hd	1.17	270°	19.5
				b	Riga CVVM *SCBI 45* 190.			
					Lèdurgas graveyard exc.			
					fragment	0.81	270°	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Spracling								
		A = Anderboda C						
		B = Anderboda D						
1873	Aa	+HAROLDREXII	+SPRACELINGON:	a*	London *BMC* 117.			
					Soberton 1851 hd	1.38	345°	19.5
1874	Ba	+HAROLDREXN		a*	Glasgow *SCBI 2* 1218.			
					Coats 462	1.32	90°	–
				b	Lockett [871].			
					Wilcox [?]; Moon [37]	–	–	–
Svertingr								
		Svertingr c = Svertingr a in Edward the Confessor/Harold II *mule*						
1875	Aa	+HAROLDREXANG	+SPEARLIGONPI	a*	London *BMC* 118.			
					Bank of England	1.36	90°	20.5
1876	Bb	+NAROLDREXANGL:	+SPEARTLINGONPI	a*	London *BMC* 119.	1.29	195°	20.0
1877	Bc		+SPEARTINGONPI	a*	London *BMC* 120.	1.26	270°	20.0

WILLIAM I (1066–87)

Profile/Cross Fleury: *BMC* i; North 839

Ælfwine

1878	Aa	+PILLEMVSREX	+IELFPINONPINCE	a*	London *BMC* 52.			
					Soberton 1851 hd	1.20	10°	19.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Profile/Cross Fleury (*cont.*)								
Ælfwine								
1878	(*cont.*)			b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1726. Bt 1920	1.25	315°	19.8
1879	Ab		+IELFPINEONPINI	a*	London *BMC* 51. Soberton 1851 hd	1.21	45°	20.0
Anderboda								
1880	Aa	+PILLEMVREX	+ANDERBODAONI	a*	London *BMC* 57. Soberton 1851 hd	1.25	270°	19.5
1881	Ab		+ANDRBODAONPC	a*	London *BMC* 56. Roberts 1810	1.24	180°	19.5
				b*	Newcastle *SCBI 48* 1100	1.28	270°	19.3
1882	Ac		+ANDERBONPAONC	a*	London *BMC* 58. Roberts	1.26	90°	19.5
1883	Bb	+PILLEMVSREX	+ANDRBODONPC	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 17. Hunter 14	1.29	0°	18.9
1884	Bc		+ANDERBODAONI	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1727. Parsons [212]	1.28	180°	20.0
1885	Cd	+PILLEVREXAI	+ANDERBODEONPIIC	a*	American *SCBI 30* 678. Stack's 23/10/1981 [467]; Bareford	1.28	90°	–
				b*	London *BMC* 53.	1.27	135°	20.0
1886	Ce		+ANDERBODEONPI	a*	London *BMC* 54. Soberton 1851 hd	1.27	0°	20.0
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1728. Bt Spink 1920	1.27	270°	19.3
1887	Df	+PILLEMVSREXI	+ANDERBODEONPII	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 16. Coats 491	1.32	270°	19.5
1888	Dg		ANDERBODAONI	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1352. Bt Seaby 1959	1.21	190°	19.5
1889	Dh		+ANDERBODODOON	a*	London *BMC* 55. Soberton 1851 hd	1.29	180°	19.1
1890	Ef	+PILLEMVSREX	+ANDERBODEONPII	a*	Lockett [884].	–	–	–
1891	Fj	+PILLELMREXI	+ANDERBONPAONC	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.28	180°	19.0
Leofweald								
1892	Aa	+PILLEM'NSRE	+LEOCPOLDON·PNC	a*	London *BMC* 60. Soberton 1851 hd	1.28	180°	20.0
				b*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1353. Bt Spink 1959	1.27	180°	19.5
1893	Ab		+LFOFPOLDONPINI	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1354. Bt Spink 1919	1.27	270°	19.0
				b*	London *BMC* 59. Soberton 1851 hd	1.30	0°	20.0
1894	Bc	+PILLEMVSREX	+LEOFPOLDONPINC	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.24	270°	19.8
				b*	London *BMC* 62. Soberton 1851 hd	1.31	270°	19.3
1895	Ca	+PILLEMVREX	+LEO·POLDON'PNC	a*	London *BMC* 61. Roberts 1810	1.27	0°	19.6
1896	Dd	+PILLEMVREX	+IOFPOLDONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 65. Soberton 1851 hd	1.29	270°	19.5



1878b 1879a 1880a 1881a 1881b 1882a 1883a



1884a 1885a 1885b 1886a 1886b 1887a 1888a



1889a 1890a 1891a 1892a 1892b 1893a 1893b



1894a 1894b 1895a 1896a 1897a 1898a 1899a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Profile/Cross Fleury (*cont.*)								
Leofweald (*cont.*)								
1897	De		+LEOFFOLDONFNC	a*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 12. Knight	1.27	90°	19.0
1898	Ef	+FILLEMVSREX	+LEOFFOLDONFINCE	a*	Dresden 320.	1.26	0°	19.4
1899	Fg	+FILLEMVSREX	+LEOFFOLDIIIFINI·	a*	London *BMC* 63. Soberton 1851 hd	1.28	135°	19.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Profile/Cross Fleury (*cont.*)								
Leofweald (*cont.*)								
1900	Fh		+LIOEFFOLDOIIF--·I	a*	London *BMC* 64.			
					Soberton 1851 hd	1.30	–	19.5
1901	Gj	+FILLEMVSREX	+LEOFFOLDIIFININEI	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1355.			
					Devegge 1867	1.25	90°	19.5
Leofing, Lifing								
1902	Aa	+FILLEMVSREX	+LIVINCONFINI	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1729.			
					Bt 1920	1.28	0°	19.0
1903	Ab		+LIVINCONFINCE	a	Mack *SCBI 20* 1354.			
					Argyll	1.28	200°	19.5
				b*	Salisbury *SCBI 24* 747.			
					Bt Toomey 1952;			
					Naish (not in sale list)	1.24	315°	19.0
1904	Ba	+FILLEMVSREXI	+LIVINCONFINI	a*	London *BMC* 67.			
					Soberton 1851 hd	1.30	0°	20.0
1905	Cc	+FILLEMVSREX	+LIVINCNFINCC	a*	London *BMC* 66.			
		legend begins at 12 o'clock			Roberts; Rebello; White	1.30	0°	19.5
1906	Dd	+FILLEMVREXI	+LIVINCONFINC	a*	Doubleday [861].	1.13	315°	19.0
1907	Ee	+FILLEMVSREX	+LIVINCONFINCE	a*	Stack [623]	1.25	–	–
Bonnet: *BMC* ii; North 842								
Ælfwine								
1908	Aa	[+]FILLEMVREXI	+IELEFFINEONFIN	a*	London BM 1950 6-6-5.			
					Lawrence 1950	1.17	270°	19.5
				b*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1363.			
					Bt Baldwin 1952	1.26	270°	19.5
Godnoth								
1909	Aa	+FILLEL.MVREX	+GODNOÐONFINCI	a*	York *SCBI 21* 1185.	1.27	315°	18.8
1910	Bb	+FILLEMVREX	+GODNOÐONFICE	a*	London *BMC* 159.			
					Dudman [275]	1.21	270°	19.0
Leofing, Lifing, Ifing								
1911	Aa	+FILLEMVREX	+IFINCON·FINCEST	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 30.			
					Hunter 26. *pierced*	1.11	260°	19.2
1912	Ab		+LIFINCONFINCEI	a*	London *BMC* 160.			
					Durrant [161]	1.26	180°	19.0
1913	Bc	+FILLEMVREX	+IFINCONFINCES	a*	Oslo William I (7).	–	180°	19.0
1914	Ca	+FILLEMVSREXI	+IFINCONFINCES·	a*	Stockholm *SCBI 8* 11.			
					Domerarve 1857 hd	1.28	270°	19.0
Leofweald								
1915	Aa	+FILLEMVSREX	+LIOFFOLDONFINC	a*	London *BMC* 161.			
					Bt Lincoln & Son 1902	1.30	180°	19.5
Sigeweard								
1916	Aa	+FILLEMVREX	+SIFRDONFINCES	a*	Lockett [900].	–	–	–



1900a 1901a 1902a 1903a 1903b 1904a 1905a



1906a 1907a 1908a 1908b 1909a 1910a 1911a



1912a 1913a 1914a 1915a 1916a 1917a 1918a



1919a 1920a 1921a 1922a 1923a 1924a 1925a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Canopy: *BMC* iii; North 843								
Ælfwine								
1917	Aa	+PILLEMVSREX	+ELFIFIIIONPINCES	a*	London BM 1923 3-6-5. Exch. Spink; Sotheby 27/07/1922 [60]	1.35	0°	20.0
1918	Bb	+PILLE---REX	+ÆLFPINEONPII	a*	London BM 1962 3-3-1. Barnett 1962 *chipped*	1.15	0°	19.5
Anderboda								
1919	Aa	+PILLEMVREX·	+ANDERBODEONPICI	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1740. Parsons [217]	1.34	180°	19.4
1920	Bb	+PILLEMVREX	+ANDERBODEONPI	a*	London *BMC* 219a. Morgan; Evans	1.32	0°	20.0
1921	Cc	+PILLEMRC	+AN---BODEONPI	a*	American *SCBI 30* 691. (Dresser 73); bt Spink 1949	1.29	45°	–
1922	Dd	+PILLEMVREX	+AI--ERBODEONPII	a*	Winchester 4163. Fd exc. CG 1963 (p. 617, No. **34**) *chipped*	0.96	90°	20.5
Godnoth								
1923	Aa	+PILLEMVSREX	+GODNO-ÐONPNCEST	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1741. Bt Spink 1970	1.29	185°	19.2
1924	Ab		+GODNO-ÐONPINCEI	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.12	90°	18.3
1925	Bb	·+PILLEMVREXI·		a*	London *BMC* 220. Webster 1847	1.25	20°	19.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Canopy (*cont.*)								
Godwine								
1926	Aa	+PILLEMVRE	+GODPINEONPINC.	a*	London *BMC* 221. Murchison [10]; Cuff [665]	1.28	0°	19.0
Leofing, Lifing								
1927	Aa	+PILLEMVREX·	+LIFINCONPINCEST	a*	London *BMC* 222. Bt Lincoln & Son 1911 *pierced (irregular hole)*	1.16	0°	19.5
Leofweald								
1928	Aa	+PILLEMVSREX	+LIOFPOLDONPINCE	a*	London *BMC* 223. Brumell [148]	1.30	180°	19.3
1929	Ab		+LIOFPOLDONPINCI	a*	Doubleday [862]. *pierced*	1.18	0°	19.5
1930	Ac			a*	Stack [628]	1.24	–	–
1931	Bc	+PILLEMVSREX	+LIOFPOLDONPINCE	a*	Lockett [3841]. Drabble [906]	–	–	–
Sigeweard								
1932	Aa	+PILLEMVSREX	+SIPEARDONPINCE	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1371. Drabble [570]; Whitchurch before 1900 hd. *cracked*	1.28	180°	19.5
Two Sceptres: *BMC* iv; North 844								
Anderboda								
1933	Aa	+PILLEMREXNGLO	+ANDERBODONPI	a*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 75. Knight; Barrett	1.36	15°	20.0
1934	Bb	+PILLEMREXNGLO	+ANDERBODAONPN	a*	London *BMC* 284. Roberts; Rebello; White	1.33	180°	19.5
Godwine								
1935	Aa	+PILLELMRE-N-	+GODPINE·ONPINES	a*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 76. Lawson [120]	1.35	270°	19.1
Leofing, Lifing								
1936	Aa	+PILLEMREXANGLOR	+LIFINCONPINCESR	a*	London *BMC* 286. Durrant [133]; Henderson	1.36	0°	19.5
Leofweald								
1937	Aa	+PILLEMREXANGLO	+LEOFPOLDNPINC	a*	Ballingal 97. Lockett [922]; McClean [215]	1.33	90°	19.0
1938	Bb	+PILLEMVSREXAN	+LIOFPOLDONPINC	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1749. ?bt 1920	1.30	135°	19.2
1939	Bc		+LEOFPOLDONPII	a*	Cambridge. Emmanuel College	1.36	90°	20.0
				b*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1356. Spink 1901	1.34	90°	19.5
				c*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 77. Ashmolean	1.35	190°	19.5
				d*	Stewartby *chipped & buckled*	0.81	?20°	16.5



1926a 1927a 1928a 1929a 1930a 1931a 1932a



1933a 1934a 1935a 1936a 1937a 1938a 1939a



1939b 1939c 1939d 1940a 1941a 1942a 1943a



1944a 1945a 1946a 1947a 1948a 1949a 1950a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Two Sceptres (*cont.*)								
Leofweald (*cont.*)								
1940	Cd	+PILLEMREXANGLO	+LEOFPOLDONPINCI	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1376. Shand [377]; Richardson [62]	1.35	180°	19.5
1941	Ce		+LEOFPOLDONPINEE	a*	London *BMC* 285. Roberts; Tyssen	1.33	90°	19.5
Sigeweard								
1942	Aa	+PILLEMREXANGLO	+SIPARDONPINCEI	a*	London *BMC* 287. Carlyon-Britton [703]; Allan [40]	1.36	90°	20.0
Two Stars: *BMC* v; North 845								
Ælfwine								
1943	Aa	+P1---ELMREX	+IEFP1--ONPII	a*	Norwich *SCBI 26* 1368. *fragment*	0.87	90°	18.5
Anderboda								
1944	Aa	+PILLEMREXIINI	+ANDRBODNPNC	a*	Cambridge. Blunt, bt 1926	1.37	0°	–
1945	Bb	+PILLEMREXII--	+ANDRBDONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 388. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.36	270°	19.2
1946	Cc	+PILLEMREXIII	+I----BODONPIN	a*	London *BMC* 389. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.38	90°	19.0
1947	Dd	+PILLEMREXIINI	+ANDERBONPICES	a*	Doubleday [863]	1.33	180°	19.1
Godwine								
1948	Aa	+PILLEMREXIINI	+GODPINEONPNCSI	a*	London *BMC* 392. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.35	0°	19.5
1949	Ab		+GODPNEONPNCEI	a*	London *BMC* 393. Green	1.28	270°	19.0
1950	Bc	+PILLEMREXIII	+GODPINEONPIII	a*	Wolfe; American NS. (not in *SCBI*)	1.40	90°	19.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Two Stars (*cont.*)								
Godwine (*cont.*)								
1951	Cd	+PILLEMREXIII	+GODPINEONPI	a*	London *BMC* 390.			
			possibly not Winchester		Beauworth 1833 hd	1.34	270°	19.0
1952	De	+PILLELMREXIII	+GODPINEONPIN	a*	Clemente.	–	–	19.0
1953	Ef	+PILLEMREXIII	+GODPINEONPN	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1390.			
					Bt Spink 1932	1.36	0°	19.0
1954	Fg	+PILLEMREXIINI	+GODPINEONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 391.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.34	270°	18.7
1955	Gh	+PILLELMREXII	+GODPINEONPNCI	a*	Ballingal 57.			
					Bt Seaby 1954	1.37	180°	19.0
Leofing, Lifing								
1956	Aa	+PILLEMREXIINI	+LIFICONPINCESI	a*	London *BMC* 394.			
					Roberts 1810; Tyssen	1.34	270°	18.9
1957	Bb	+PILLEMREXIINI	+LFNCONPINCESR	a*	London *BMC* 395.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.38	270°	19.0
Leofweald								
1958	Aa	+PILLEMREXIIN	+LEFPOLDONPINC	a*	Stack [632]			
					Knobloch.	1.39	135°	18.5
1959	Bb	+PILLEMREXIINI	+LIOFPOLDONPINC	a*	London BM 1955 7-8-136.			
					Lockett [944];			
					Carlyon-Britton [1243]			
					overstruck over type iv?			
					see BNJ vi, p. 168	1.34	270°	19.5
Moneyer Uncertain (*Leofwold?*)								
1960	Aa	+PILLEMR---IIN	---D:EOFI[PO]LDOONPIN	a*	York *SCBI 21* 1209.			
					?Cook;			
					?fd Monkgate 1851 hd. *fragment*	0.91	90°	19.0
Sigeweard								
1961	Aa	+PILLEMREXIINI	+SIPIORDONPNCE	a*	Cambridge. 140.			
					Henderson; Webb [19]	1.38	180°	20.0
				b*	Elmore Jones 1971 [1032].	1.39	180°	19.0
				c*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1391.			
					Bt Baldwin 1952;			
					Wills [312]	1.37	90°	20.0
1962	Ba	+PILLEMREXIINI	+SIPIORDONPNCE	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1755.			
					Parsons [223]	1.37	180°	19.1
1963	Cb	+PILLEMREXIIN	+SIPIIRDONPNCE	a*	London *BMC* 396			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.38	0°	19.5
Sword: *BMC* vi; North 846								
Æthelstan								
		A = Leofweald A						
1964	Aa	+PILLEL.MREX	+IESTIINONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 443.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.38	0°	19.5
				b*	London *BMC* 444.			
					Murchison [15]; Cuff [718]	1.36	90°	19.5



1951a 1952a 1953a 1954a 1955a 1956a 1957a



1958a 1959a 1960a 1961a 1961b 1961c 1962a



1963a 1964a 1964b 1965a 1965b 1966a 1967a



1968a 1969a 1970a 1971a 1971b 1971c 1972a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Sword (*cont.*)								
Æthelstan (*cont.*)								
1965	Ba	+PILLELMREXI		a*	London *BMC* 442.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.36	180°	19.5
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1758.			
					?bt Spink 1920	1.38	90°	19.0
				c	Stack [634]	1.38	–	–
1966	Bb		+HESTIENONPNEST	a*	London *BMC* 441.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.34	270°	19.0
Anderboda								
		C = Leofweald B						
1967	Aa	+PILLELMREXI	+ANDRBODONPINE	a*	Harris.	1.18	0°	–
1968	Ba	+PILLELMREXI		a*	Winchester C4148. Fd exc. CG 1963 (p. 618, No. **37**)			
					buckled	1.34	90°	18.5
1969	Cb	+PILLELMREXI	+ANDRBODONPNE	a*	London *BMC* 445.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.35	0°	19.5
1970	Dc	+PILLELMREXI	+HINDERBODONPNE	a*	London *BMC* 446.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.34	180°	19.5
Godwine								
1971	Aa	+PILLELMREXII	+GODPINEONPINEI	a*	London *BMC* 448.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.38	270°	19.0
				b*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 102. Evans 1941;			
					Roth I [103]	1.38	0°	19.0
				c*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1759.			
					Bt Spink 1920	1.39	180°	19.0
1972	Ab		+GODPINEONPNES	a*	Birmingham Loan coll. FL 87			
					Glendining 25/5/1972 [627]	1.37	180°	19.1

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Sword (*cont.*)								
Godwine (*cont.*)								
1973	Ac		+GODPINEONPINC	a*	Lockett [2871].	–	–	–
				b*	London *BMC* 447.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.40	180°	19.0
Leofing, Lifing								
1974	Aa	+PILLEMREXI	+LIFINEONPINESI	a*	Baldwin.			
					Drabble [917]	1.37	90°	19.0
				b*	Glasgow *SCBI* 53 120.	1.38	0°	19.0
					Coats 493			
				c*	London *BMC* 450.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.35	0°	19.5
Leofweald								
		A = Æthelstan A						
		B = Anderboda C						
		C = Sigeward B						
1975	Aa	+PILLELMREX	+LEOFPOLDONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 449.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.36	0°	19.0
				b*	Reading *SCBI 11* 196.			
					Watters [153];			
					Montague 1896 [240]; Brice	1.37	270°	19.0
1976	Bb	+PILLELMREXI	+LEOFPOLDONPI:	a*	Ballingal 25.			
					Mayne 1952	1.38	180°	19.1
1977	Cb	+PILLELMREX	+LEOFPOLDONPI:	a*	London *BMC* 449a.			
					Morgan; Evans	1.36	90°	19.5
Sigeweard								
		B = Leofweald C						
1978	Aa	+PILLELMREXI	+SIPORDONPINC	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1396.			
					Drabble [918]	1.36	180°	19.5
1979	Ba	+PILLELMREX	+SIPORDONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 451.			
					Rollin & Feuardent 1912	1.35	0°	19.5
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1760.			
					?bt 1920	1.40	180°	19.5
Profile/Cross and Trefoils: *BMC* vii; North 847								
Æthelstan								
		A = Godwine B, Leofweald A						
1980	Aa	+PILLELM¯REX	+IEGSTIINONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 480.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.37	90°	20.0
Bruning								
1981	Aa	+PILLELMREX	+BRVNIEONPINCI	a*	London *BMC* 481.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.37	90°	19.5
				b*	Norweb *SCBI 16* 229.			
					Lockett [2873];			
					Reynolds [8]; Rostron [8]	1.37	270°	–
1982	Ba	+PILLELMRE	+BRVNIEONPINCI	a*	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 1096.			
					Kohtla-Käva hd (703)	1.38	270°	–



1973a 1973b 1974a 1974b 1974c 1975a 1975b



1976a 1977a 1978a 1979a 1979b 1980a 1981a



1981b 1982a 1983a 1984a 1985a 1986a 1987a



1988a 1988b 1989a 1990a 1991a 1992a 1993a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Profile/Cross and Trefoils								
Godwine								
		B = Æthelstan A, Leofweald A						
1983	Aa	+PILLELMREX	+GODPINEONPINC	a*	Stockholm *SCBI 11* 71. Smiss 1970 hd	1.38	270°	–
1984	Ab		+GODPIN--------	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1357. Store Frigaard 1928 hd *fragment*	0.42	180°	17.8
1985	Ac		+GODPINEONPNCE	a*	Doubleday [864]. Carlyon-Britton [720]; Mann [188]; Wills [324] *slightly cracked*	1.22	10°	19.1
1986	Bb	+PILLELMREX	+GODPINEONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 482. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.37	0°	20.0
Leofing, Lifing								
1987	Aa	+PILLELMREX	+LIFINCOINPINESTR	a*	London *BMC* 483. Burstal [112]	1.27	270°	19.5
Leofweald								
		A = Æthelstan A, Godwine B						
1988	Aa	+PILLELMREX	+LIOFPODONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 486. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.36	0°	19.5
				b*	London *BMC* 485. Montagu (not in catalogues?)	1.35	180°	19.5
1989	Ab	+PILLELMIEX	+LIOFPOLDONPINC	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1401. Bt Seaby 1949	1.36	180°	19.0
1990	Ba	+PILLELMRE	+LIOFPODONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 484. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.37	180°	19.5
1991	Dc	+PILLELMREX	+LIOFPOLDONPIN	a*	Helsinki *SCBI 25* 912. Kalmumäki 1923 *part of suspension loop*	0.75	90°	19.0
1992	Ed	+PILLELMREX	+LIOFPOLDONPNC	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 127. Hunter 102	1.35	180°	19.0
Sigeweard								
		A = Æthelstan Profile/PAXS *mule* A						
1993	Aa	+PILLELMRIEX	+SIPIORDONPINEI	a*	London *BMC* 487. Murchison [12]; Cuff [680]	1.37	180°	19.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Profile/PAXS *mule BMC* vii/viii; North								
Æthelstan								
		A = Sigeward Profile A						
		a = Æthelstan PAXS a						
1994	Aa	+PILLELMRECEX	+IESTANONPNEC	a	London *BMC* 496.	1.37	90°	19.8
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1763.			
					Lockett [959]	1.38	90°	21.0
Leofweald								
		a = Leofweald Paxs f						
1995	Aa	+PILLELMREX	+LIFFOLDONPI·NC	a	Cambridge.			
					Young; Carlyon Britton [721]	1.36	90°	20.0
				b*	Seaman.			
					bt Baldwin 1972	–	–	–
				c*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1402			
					Lockett [3867];			
					Bruun [205]	1.37	90°	20.0
				d*	Norweb [112];			
					bt Spink 1964	–	–	–
				e	London BMC 497	1.37	90°	19.5
1996	*not used*							
PAXS: *BMC* viii; North 848 (Crown 1); 849 (Crown 2); 850 (Crown 3)								
Æthelstan								
		G = Leofweald E						
		a = Æthelstan Profile/PAXS *mule* a						
1997	Aa	+PILELMREX	+IESTANONPNEC	a*	Cambridge CM 238 1964			
					Vidler	1.38	270°	20.5
				b*	Leicester *SCBI 17* 618.			
					Knight 1895	1.40	270°	20.0
				c*	Lockett [2880].	–	–	–
				d*	London *BMC* 1074.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.38	270°	20.8
1998	Ab		+IESTIINONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 1068.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.42	270°	20.0
1999	Ba	+PILLELMREX	+IESTANONPNEC	a*	Baldwin.	1.35	90°	20.0
				b	Brussels CBW 363.			
					Léopold II CBW 363			
					(autre coin)	1.35	90°	20.0
				c*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1359.			
					Thomsen 9560	1.41	90°	20.0
				d*	Bath *SCBI 24* 827.			
					Holburne	1.37	90°	20.0
2000	Bb		+IESTIINONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 1067.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.38	270°	20.3
2001	Bc		+IESTIINONPINCI	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1360.			
					Gartz [1274]	1.37	0°	20.0
				b*	Utrecht.	1.36	180°	20.0
				c*	Ipswich *SCBI 26* 1400.	1.39	0°	20.0
				d*	Liverpool *SCBI 29* 890.	1.36	270°	–
				e	London *SCBI 42* 1866.			
					Layton	1.36	270°	19.5



1994b 1995b 1995c 1995d 1997a 1997b 1997c



1997d 1998a 1999a 1999c 1999d 2000a 2001b



2001c 2001d 2002a 2002b 2002c 2003a 2003b



2003c 2004b 2004c 2005a 2006a 2006b 2006c

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
PAXS (*cont.*)								
Æthelstan (*cont.*)								
				f	Luton *SCBI 42* 1867. Bagshawe; fd nr Dunstable, Beds.			
					pierced twice & cracked	1.23	0°	19.5
2002	Ca	+PILLELMREX	+IESTIINONPINCC	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 901. Dannenberg	1.40	90°	–
				b*	Ipswich *SCBI 26* 1401.	1.37	180°	19.3
				c	London *BMC* 1072. Bt Spink 1910	1.36	90°	20.0
				d	Oxford *SCBI 12* 163. Magdalen College; Driver	1.37	0°	19.0
2003	Cb		+IESTIINONPINC	a*	Baldwin.	–	–	–
				b*	London *BMC* 1069. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.37	270°	20.0
				c*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1865. Bt Stopher; Beauworth 1833 hd	1.35	90°	20.0
2004	Cd		+IESTIINONPINCE	a	Cambridge. Blunt	1.38	300°	–
				b*	Elmore Jones 1971 [1072].	1.37	270°	19.0
				c*	London *BMC* 1070. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.37	180°	19.5
2005	Ce		+IESTIINONPINCE	a*	London *BMC* 1071. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.40	180°	20.0
2006	Da	+PILLELMREX	+IESTIINONPINCC	a*	Doubleday [865].	1.32	180°	19.1
				b*	London *BMC* 1073. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.38	90°	19.8
				c*	Shiel.	1.38	270°	19.8

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
PAXS (*cont.*)								
Æthelstan (*cont.*)								
2007	De		+IESTIINONFINCE	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 900.			
					Dannenberg	1.42	0°	–
				b*	Stockholm *SCBI 11* 134.	1.36	180°	–
2008	Ec	+PILLELMREX	+IESTIINONFINCI	a*	Greenwell.	–	–	–
				b*	London *BMC* 1076.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.34	270°	20.5
				c	London *BMC* 1135.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd			
					cut half	0.62	180°	20.0
				d*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1461.			
					Bt Seaby 1953	1.37	270°	20.5
2009	Ef		+IESTIINONFINC	a*	American *SCBI 30* 728.			
					Coin Galleries 1972 [408]			
					pierced	1.33	90°	20.0
				b*	London *BMC* 1077.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.37	270°	21.0
				c	Salisbury *SCBI 24* 999.			
					Pitt Rivers;			
					Warne [201]	1.30	180°	20.1
				d*	York *SCBI 21* 1232.			
					Davies [58].	1.38	270°	20.3
2010	Fb	+PILLELMIREX	+IESTIINONFINC	a*	London *BMC* 1066.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.38	180°	20.0
2011	Ge	+PILLELMREX	+IESTIINONFINCE	a*	London *BMC* 1075.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.38	180°	19.5
2012	Hg	+PILLELMREX	+IES IINONFINC	a*	Salisbury *SCBI 24* 998.			
					Pitt Rivers;			
					Warne [201]	1.33	0°	19.7
2013	Jh	+PILLELMREX	+IES IINONFINCI	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1358.			
					Store Frigaard 1928 hd			
					loop attached	1.63	270°	20.3
Bruning								
2014	Aa	+PILLELMREX	+BRIINICONFINC	a*	London *BMC* 1078.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.38	0°	20.0
2015	Bb	+PILLELMREX	+BRIINICONFINC	a	London *BMC* 1079.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.32	90°	19.5
				b*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1462.			
					Lawson [199]	1.37	190°	19.5
				c*	Reading *SCBI 11* 207.			
					Bt Baldwin	1.38	270°	19.7



2007a 2007b 2008a 2008b 2008d 2009a 2009b



2009d 2010a 2011a 2012a 2013a 2014a 2015b



2015c 2016a 2016c 2016d 2017a 2018b 2018c



2019a 2020a 2020b 2020e 2021a 2021b 2022a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
PAXS (*cont.*)								
Godwine								
		A = Leofweald A D = Leofweald P F = Leofweald M J = Leofweald F K = Leofweald O L = Wigmund D M = Wigmund C						
2016	Aa	+PILLELMREX	+GODPINNEONPINC	a*	Cambridge 129. Henderson; bt Spink 1888	1.39	180°	20.0
				b	London *BMC* 1088. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.35	90°	20.0
				c*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1463.	1.40	90°	20.0
				d*	Perth *SCBI 53* 169.	1.38	90°	19.5
2017	Ab		+GODPINEONPINCE	a*	London *BMC* 1087. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.38	90°	20.0
2018	Ac		+GODPINEONPINC	a	Hastings *SCBI 42* 1870.	1.35	90°	20.0
				b*	London *BMC* 1081. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.38	90°	20.0
				c*	Maidstone *SCBI 42* 1869. ?Beauworth 1833 hd	1.36	90°	20.0
2019	Ad		+GODPIEONPINCC	a*	London *BMC* 1090. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.36	0°	20.0
				b	*per* Shiel	–	–	–
2020	Be	+PILLELMREX	+GODPINEONPCC	a*	American *SCBI 30* 726. Bt 1936	1.40	0°	20.0
				b*	Baldwin.	1.35	280°	19.6
				c	Cambridge 7. Smith 1942	1.37	270°	20.0
				d	Doubleday [866]	1.36	90°	19.7
				e*	London *BMC* 1093. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.40	270°	19.5
				f	York *SCBI 21* 1233. Davies 1880	1.38	180°	20.0
2021	Ce	+PILLELMREX		a*	Ballingal. Forrer 1952	1.38	0°	19.5
				b*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 171. Coats 494.	1.36	270°	20.0
2022	Dd	+PILLELMREX	+GODPIEONPINCC	a*	London *BMC* 1092. Bt Lincoln & Sons 1911	1.37	0°	20.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
PAXS (*cont.*)								
Godwine (*cont.*)								
2023	Df		+GODPINEONPINC	a*	Bath *SCBI 24* 829.			
					Holburne	1.38	0°	–
2024	Eg	+PILLELMREX	+GODPINEONPNC	a*	Morris 1970 [20]	1.43	270°	19.3
				b*	Stockholm *SCBI 11* 136.	1.38	270°	–
				c	Stack [642]	1.36	–	–
2025	Ff	+PILLELMREX	+GODPINEONPINC	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1361.			
					Thomsen 9559	1.42	90°	20.0
				b*	London *BMC* 1083.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.35	180°	20.0
				c	Stockholm *SCBI 11* 135.			
					Månnegårda 1900 hd	1.38	0°	–
				d	Wells *SCBI 24* 828.	1.35	90°	20.0
2026	Fg		+GODPINEONPNC	a*	London *BMC* 1084.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.38	270°	19.5
2027	Fh		+GOPINEONPINCE	a*	London *BMC* 1085.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.36	0°	20.0
2028	Gc	+PILLELMREX	+GODPINEONPINC	a*	York *SCBI 21* 1234.			
					?Davies 1888	1.38	90°	19.5
2029	Gf		+GODPINEONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 1082.			
					Roberts; Tyssen	1.37	90°	20.0
2030	Gh		+GOPINEONPINCE	a*	Wells *SCBI 24* 830.	1.42	0°	20.0
2031	Gj		+GODPINEONPINC	a*	Ipswich *SCBI 26* 1402			
					unidentified hoard	1.39	270°	19.0
2032	Hh	+PILLELMREX	+GODPINEONPINCE	a*	London *BMC* 1086.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.34	270°	20.0
2033	Jd	+PILLELMREX	+GODPIEONPINCC	a*	London *BMC* 1091.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.36	270°	20.0
2034	Km	+PILLELMREX	+GODPINEONPNC	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1868.			
					Stopher; Beauworth 1833 hd	1.37	0°	20.0
2035	Lm	+PILLELMREX		a*	Baldwin.	–	–	–
2036	Mk	+PILLELMREX	+GODPINEONPIN	a*	London *BMC* 1080.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.36	90°	20.0
2037	Nl	+PILLELMREX	+GODPINE&ONPNE.	a*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 164.			
					Bt Fagan 1933	1.38	0°	19.1
Leofing, Lifing								
		C = Leofweald L						
2038	Aa	+PILLELMREX	+LIFINEONPINCE	a*	Birmingham *SCBI 17* 621.			
					Marston Rudland	1.39	270°	20.0
				b*	Birmingham *SCBI 17* 622.			
					Marston Rudland 1932; Lockett [992]	1.38	180°	20.0
2039	Ba	+PILLELMREX		a*	American *SCBI 30* 730.			
					Newell	1.38	90°	19.8
				b*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 905.			
					Dannenberg	1.37	90°	–
				c	Berlin *SCBI 36* 904.			
					Grote	1.37	?90°	–
				d	Berlin *SCBI 36* 903.			
					Grote	1.39	270°	–



2023a 2024a 2024b 2025a 2025b 2026a 2027a



2028a 2029a 2030a 2031a 2032a 2033a 2034a



2035a 2036a 2037a 2038a 2038b 2039a 2039b



2039e 2039f 2040a 2041a 2042a 2043a 2043c

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
PAXS (*cont.*)								
Leofing, Lifing (*cont.*)								
				e*	Lockett pl. 23, 6/6			
					?Lockett [3872]	–	–	–
				f *	London *BMC* 1095.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.37	180°	19.7
				g	Mack *SCBI 20* 1464.			
					Bt Spink 1932	1.37	180°	20.0
				h	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 1109.			
					Kohtla-Käva 707	1.42	90°	–
2040	Bb		+LIFINCONFINEI	a*	Dresden M. (no.323).	1.36	0°	19.7
2041	Bc		+LIIFINCOMFINC	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1363.			
					Thomsen 9562	1.39	180°	19.0
2042	Bd		+LIFICONFINESTI	a*	London *BMC* 1096.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.36	270°	19.7
2043	Cb	+FILLELMREX	+LIFINCONFINEI	a*	Colchester.			
					original collection	–	–	–
				b	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1362.			
					Gartz [1276]	1.39	270°	19.9
				c*	Doubleday [870]	1.34	180°	19.5
				d	Leeds CM *SCBI 21* 1238.			
					acq. before 1904	1.37	270°	20.0
				e	Lockett [3872].	–	–	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
PAXS (*cont.*)								
Leofing, Lifing (*cont.*)								
				e*	Lockett pl. 23, 6/6			
2043	(*cont.*)			f *	London *BMC* 1094	1.39	0°	20.0
				g	Wincheser *SCBI 42* 1872. Hill 1980. *pierced*	1.27	180°	20.1
2044	Db	+PILLELMREX		a*	Cambridge. Smith 1942	1.37	90°	20.5
Leofweald								
		A = Godwine A E = Æthelstan G F = Godwine J H = Wigmund A L = Leofing C M = Godwine F O = Godwine K P = Godwine D						
2045	Aa	+PILLELMREX	+LIEFFOLDONFINC	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1366. Thomsen 9561	1.39	270°	19.5
				b*	London *BMC* 1108. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.41	195°	19.4
2046	Ab		+LIFFFOLDONFINC	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 902. Friedlaender	1.39	90°	–
2047	Ac		+LIFFODONFINCE	a*	London *BMC* III3. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.37	0°	19.2
2048	Ad		+LIFFODONFINCI	a*	London *BMC* III2. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.37	195°	19.9
2049	Ae		+LIFFOLDONFINC	a*	London *BMC* 1109. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.36	290°	19.8
2050	Af		+LIFFOLDONFINC	a*	Shiel.	1.38	270°	20.0
2051	Ag		+LIFFOLDONFINCE	a*	London *BMC* III0. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.36	20°	20.0
2052	Ah		+LIFF-------INCI	a*	London *BMC* 1136. Beauworth 1833 hd *cut half*	0.63	90°	20.0
2053	Aj		+LIIIFFOLDONFINC	a*	London *BMC* III1. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.36	290°	19.9
2054	Ak		+LIII-------NFINC	a*	London *BMC* 1138. Beauworth 1833 hd *cut half*	0.73	90°	20.5
2055	Al		+LIIIFFOLDONFINC	a*	Stockholm *SCBI 11* 137. Månnegårda II 1900 hd	1.42	90°	–
2056	Am		+LIOFFOLDONFINC	a*	London *BMC* 1107. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.35	300°	19.9
2057	Ba	+PILLELMREX	+LIEFFOLDONFINC	a	Baldwin.	–	–	–
				b*	York *SCBI 21* 1235. Davies 1848	1.39	180°	19.0
2058	Bj		+LIIIFFOLDONFINC	a*	Blackburn *SCBI 48* 1125 Hart	1.34	90°	20.0
2059	Ca	+PILLELMREX	+LIEFFOLDONFINC	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42 1871.*	1.38	180°	20.0
2060	Da	+PILLELMREX		a*	Worcester *SCBI 17* 619.	1.36	90°	–
2061	Ea	+PILLELMREX		a*	London *BMC* 1102. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.35	90°	19.3



2043f 2044a 2045b 2046a 2047a 2048a 2049a



2050a 2051a 2052a 2053a 2054a 2055a 2056a



2057b 2058a 2059a 2060a 2061a 2062a 2063a



2064a 2065b 2066a 2066d 2067a 2068a 2069a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
PAXS (*cont.*)								
Leofweald (*cont.*)								
2062	Fc	+PILLELMREX	+LIFPODONPINCE	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1365. Gartz [1275]	1.40	0°	21.0
2063	Fe		+LIFPOLDONPINC	a*	Taunton *SCBI 24* 1000.	1.37	90°	19.9
2064	Ga	+PILLELMREX	+LIEFPOLDONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 1103. Hazlitt [1047]	1.34	270°	19.8
2065	Gd		+LIFPODONPINCI	a	London *BMC* 1104. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.37	270°	19.8
				b*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1465. Bt Spink 1928	1.39	0°	20.0
2066	Gh		+LIFPOLDONPINCI	a*	Baldwin.	1.35	90°	19.8
				b	Cardiff 78 65H.	1.38	90°	–
				c	Elmore Jones 1971 [1355]	1.38	90°	20.3
				d*	London *BMC* 1105. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.39	270°	20.0
2067	Gj		+LIIIFPOLDONPINC	a*	Stockholm *SCBI 11* 138.	1.39	0°	–
2068	Gk		+LIIIFPOLDONPINC	a*	Truro *SCBI 24* 832.	1.38	180°	19.0
2069	Gm		+LIOFPOLDONPINC	a*	Llantrisant. (Hocking 1906 I 159)	1.38	270°	19.9

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
PAXS (*cont.*)								
Leofweald (*cont.*)								
2069	(*cont.*)			b*	London *BMC* 1106. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.37	270°	19.3
				c	London *BMC* 1137. Beauworth 1833 hd *cut half*	0.62	0°	19.5
2070	Hk	+PILLELMREX	+LIIIFFOLDONFINC	a*	Leeds CM *SCBI 21* 1237. Bedford	1.31	270°	20.4
2071	Kj	+PILLELMREX	+LIIIFFOLDONFINC	a*	Dresden 321.	1.37	270°	19.8
2072	Lj	+PILLELMREX		a*	Cambridge. Sandars	1.36	180°	20.0
2073	Mb	+PILLELMREX	+LIEFFOLDONFINC	a*	Doubleday [868].	1.31	270°	19.8
2074	Mj		+LIIIFFOLDONFINC	a	Bath *SCBI 24* 834. Holburne	1.40	90°	20.0
				b*	London *BMC* III6. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.34	0°	19.3
2075	Mk		+LIIIFFOLDONFINC	a*	Colchester. original collection	–	–	–
2076	Mn		+LIIIFFOLDONFINC	a*	Bath *SCBI 24* 836. Holburne	1.39	270°	20.0
				b*	London BM 1954 2-13-2. MacAlister	1.40	0°	20.0
2077	Nj	+PILLELMREX	+LIIIFFOLDONFINC	a*	York *SCBI 21* 1236. Haigh	1.41	90°	19.9
2078	Nn		+LIO------FINC	a*	London *BMC* 1139. Beauworth 1833 hd *cut half*	0.53	180°	20.0
2079	Of	+PILLELMREX	+LIFFOLDONFINC	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1363. Store Frigaard 1928 hd	1.35	180°	19.5
2080	Oj		+LIIIFFOLDONFINC	a*	Bath *SCBI 24* 835. Holburne	1.41	90°	19.5
				b*	Colchester. original coll.	–	–	–
				c*	London *BMC* III9. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.39	90°	20.0
				d	Stroud *SCBI 24* 833. Marling before 1941	1.41	90°	–
2081	Ok		+LIIIFFOLDONFINC	a	Oxford *SCBI 9* 166. Gambier-Parry	1.40	270°	19.0
				b*	London BM 1939 3-19-12. Glennie	1.37	270°	19.9
2082	On		+LIOFFOLDONFINC	a*	American *SCBI 30* 730. Clapp; Robinson; bt Chapman 1917	1.37	0°	19.5
				b*	Cambridge 123. Henderson	1.38	270°	20.0
2083	Oo		+LIFFOLDONFINC	a*	American *SCBI 30* 731. Barrington	1.37	270°	19.8
				b*	Cambridge 127. Henderson	1.40	90°	20.0
				c	Cambridge.	1.36	0°	20.0



2069b 2070a 2071a 2072a 2073a 2074b 2075a



2076a 2076b 2077a 2078a 2079a 2080a 2080b



2080c 2081b 2082a 2082b 2083a 2083b 2083j



2084a 2085a 2086a 2087a 2088a 2089a 2090a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
PAXS (*cont.*)								
Leofweald (*cont.*)								
				d	Doubleday [869].			
					Dangar [252]	1.34	250°	19.7
				e	Dublin NMI (11-1960).	1.36	180°	20.0
				f	Dudley *SCBI 17* 620.			
					Brooke Robinson	1.37	90°	–
				g	London *BMC* III8.			
					Ready 1912	1.37	90°	19.9
				h	Perth *SCBI 53* 174.	1.38	90°	20.0
				j*	Vienna 22.763.	1.35	180°	20.0
2084	Pj	--ILLELMR--	--------LDONFINC	a*	London *BMC* 1141. Beauworth 1833 hd *cut half*	0.52	90°	20.0
2085	Pn	+FILLELMREX	+LIOFFOLDONFIN·C	a*	Doubleday [867].	1.34	90°	19.5
				b	Stockholm *SCBI 11* 140.	1.40	0°	–
				c	Stockholm *SCBI 11* 141.	1.32	0°	–
2086	Pp		+LIFFOLDONFINC	a*	American *SCBI 30* 729. Garrett; Jenks [1107]	1.38	180°	–
2087	Pq		+LIFFOLDONFINCE	a*	London *BMC* 1098. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.36	285°	19.7
				b	Stockholm *SCBI 11* 139.	1.38	90°	–
2088	Qc	+FILLELMREX	+LIFFODONFINCE	a*	London *BMC* III4. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.35	280°	19.5
2089	Qp		+LIFFOLDONFINC	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1367. Siökrona	1.39	0°	19.4
2090	Qr		+LIFFOLDONFINC	a*	London *BMC* III5. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.33	180°	19.8
				b	Tallinn AI *SCBI* 51 1110. Kohtla-Käva 1957 hd 709	1.38	90°	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
PAXS (*cont.*)								
Leofweald (*cont.*)								
2091	Rh	+PILLELMREX	+LIFFOLDONPINCI	a*	London *BMC* III7. Bt Lincoln & Son 1911	1.35	180°	19.1
2092	Rs		+LIEFFOLDONPIN	a*	Brussels.	1.35	90°	19.5
2093	St	+PILLELMREX	+LIFFOLDONPINC	a*	Bath *SCBI 24* 831. Holburne	1.34	180°	–
				b*	London *BMC* 1100. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.37	0°	19.6
2094	Su		+LIFFOLDO·NPINC	a*	London *BMC* 1101. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.36	90°	19.7
2095	Tv	+PILLELMREX	+LIFFOLDPINCI	a*	London *BMC* 1099. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.37	270°	19.7
				b	Norwich *SCBI 26* 1403.	1.37	270°	19.5
				c*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 165. Bodleian library	1.38	90°	–
2096	Uw	+PILLELMREXI	+LIFFOLDONPINCE	a*	London *BMC* 1097. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.35	270°	20.0
				b	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 1111. Kohtla-Käva 1957 hd	1.38	90°	–
Sigeweard								
2097	Aa	+PILLELMREX	+SIFFORDONPINCE	a*	Birmingham M. N.203 1973. pres. anon.	1.37	270°	19.2
				b	Hereford *SCBI 17* 623.	1.41	180°	–
				c	London *BMC* 1121. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.39	270°	19.5
				d*	Reading *SCBI 11* 208. Stenton	1.39	180°	19.3
				e*	York *SCBI 21* 1239. ?Davies 1848	1.40	0°	19.2
2098	Ab		+SIFFORDONPINCI	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1369. Thomsen 9563	1.39	315°	19.6
				b*	Gregg.	1.40	270°	19.5
				c*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 1784. pres. Mrs Mears 1933	1.34	180°	19.5
				d*	London *BMC* 1123. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.39	0°	19.8
				e	Mack *SCBI 20* 1466. Argyll	1.39	270°	20.0
2099	Ac		+SIFORDONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 1122. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.39	0°	19.5
2100	Bb	+PILLELMREXI	+SIFFORDONPINCI	a*	London *BMC* 1124. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.40	135°	19.9
				b	Salisbury *SCBI 24* 1001. Pitt Rivers Warne [201]	1.41	90°	19.9
2101	Cd	+PILLELMREX	+SIFORDONPINCE	a*	Cambridge. old University Collection	1.40	180°	20.0
				b	Doubleday [871]. Parsons [229]	1.40	15°	20.0



2091a 2092a 2093a 2093b 2094a 2095a 2095c



2096a 2097a 2097b 2097d 2097e 2098b 2098c



2098d 2099a 2100a 2101a 2101d 2102a 2103b



2103d 2104a 2105a 2106a 2107a 2107b 2107f

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
PAXS (*cont.*)								
Sigeweard (*cont.*)								
				c	London *BMC* 1120. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.38	0°	20.0
				d*	Shiel.	1.40	270°	19.9
2102	De	+ꟻILLELMREX	+SIꟻORDONꟻINC	a*	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1368. Devegge [1323]	1.37	270°	19.8
Spracling								
		A = Another reverse of Spracling used with obverse A clearly reads ON CI, suggesting temporary minting at Chichester, although it is more likely to be an engraver's error (see *BMC* 1127; Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1370 etc).						
2103	Aa	+ꟻILLELMREX	+SPRIICLINCONꟻIN	a	Belfast.	–	–	–
				b*	Glasgow *SCBI* 53 178. Coats 495	1.41	180°	20.2
				c	London *BMC* 1128. Bt Spink 1911; Rashleigh [391]	1.37	270°	20.0
				d*	Toronto.	1.32	–	20.1
				e	Stroud *SCBI 24* 838. Marling before 1940/1946	1.43	180°	–
2104	Ab		+SPRIICLINCONꟻINC	a*	Doubleday [873].	1.34	270°	20.3
				b	London *BMC* 1144. Beauworth 1833 hd *cut half*	0.53	0°	20.5
2105	Ac		+SPRIECLINCONꟻIN	a*	Glasgow *SCBI* 53 177. Hunter 109	1.24	90°	19.8
2106	Ad		+SPRIICLINCONꟻNC	a*	London *BMC* 1126. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.33	270°	20.0
2107	Ba	+ꟻILLELMREX	+SPRIICLINCONꟻIN	a*	Baldwin.	1.36	180°	20.2
				b*	London *BMC* 1129. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.38	270°	20.1
				c	London *BMC* 1142. Beauworth 1833 hd *cut half*	0.54	?0°	20.0
				d	London *BMC* 1143. Beauworth 1833 hd *cut half*	0.62	90°	19.5
				e	Mack *SCBI 20* 1467. Bt Spink 1963	1.40	270°	20.5
				f *	Stamford *SCBI 27* 1785. Coulson 1959	1.40	0°	20.0
				g	Skipton *SCBI 48* 1129. Tottie	1.35	0°	20.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
PAXS (*cont.*)								
Spracling (*cont.*)								
2108	Cb	+PILLELMREX	+SPRIICLINCONPINC	a*	Doubleday [872].	1.32	90°	20.8
				b*	Belfast Ulster M.			
					Belfast N.H & P.S; ?from Ireland	–	–	–
				c*	Elmore Jones (not in sale)	1.36	0°	20.5
				d	Oxford *SCBI 12* 167.			
					Bouchier	1.35	270°	20.5
				e	Perth *SCBI 53* 176.	1.39	0°	21.0
				f	Warsaw *SCBI 37* 321.	1.38	0°	–
2109	Cc		+SPRIICLINCONPINC	a	Belfast.			
					Grainger; ?from Ireland	1.36	90°	20.0
				b	Liverpool *SCBI 29* 891.			
					Mayer; fd Meols	1.30	0°	20.1
				c*	London *BMC* 1125.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.42	0°	20.0
				d*	Weston *SCBI 24* 837.	1.38	180°	–
2110	Cd		+SPRIECL'INCONPIN	a*	Tamworth *SCBI 17* 624.	1.36	90°	–
2111	De	+PILLELMREX	+SPRIICLINCONPIN	a*	Berlin *SCBI 36* 907.			
					Grote	1.40	180°	–
				b*	London *BMC* 1130.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.35	270°	20.0
Wigmund								
		A = Leofweald H						
		C = Godwine M						
		D = Godwine L						
2112	Aa	+PILLELMREX	+PIMVNDONPINC	a*	Salisbury *SCBI 24* 1002.			
					Pitt Rivers; Warne [201]	1.40	90°	20.1
2113	Ab		+PIMVNDONPINC	a*	Belfast Ulster M.			
					Kelly	1.35	0°	–
				b*	Doubleday [874].	1.37	270°	19.4
2114	Ac		+PIMVNDONPINC	a	Birmingham *SCBI 17* 625.			
					Marston Rudland	1.35	270°	20.0
				b*	Glasgow *SCBI* 53 181. Coats 496	1.39	90°	19.9
				c*	Truro *SCBI 24* 839.	1.44	270°	20.0
2115	Ad		----------ONPCI	a	Copenhagen *SCBI 18* 1371.			
					Thomsen 9564	1.39	0°	19.7
				b*	London *BMC* 1131.			
					Beauworth 1833 hd	1.42	180°	20.0
				c	Oxford *SCBI 12* 169. Magdalen College;			
					Driver	1.36	0°	19.5
				d	Salisbury *SCBI 24* 840.			
					Benson	1.41	0°	–
				e*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1875.			
					Bt Seaby 1927	1.39	270°	19.9
2116	Bb	+PILLELMREX	+PIMVNDONPINC	a*	Bath *SCBI 24* 841.			
					Holburne	1.37	270°	19.2



2108a 2108b 2108c 2109c 2109d 2110a 2111a



2111b 2112a 2113a 2113b 2114b 2114c 2115b



2115e 2116a 2117a 2117b 2117c 2118a 2119a



2120a 2120b 2121b 2121c 2121d 2121e 2122a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
PAXS (*cont.*)								
Wigmund (*cont.*)								
2117	Bc		+PIMVNDONPINC	a*	Baldwin.	–	–	–
				b*	Cambridge 128. Henderson; Spink Auction? [80]	1.38	180°	20.0
				c*	London *BMC* 1133. Bt Lincoln & Son 1911	1.38	10°	20.0
				d	Oxford *SCBI 12* 170a. Shortt	1.40	10°	19.8
2118	Cc	+PILLELMREX	+PIMVNDONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 1132. Ready 1912	1.39	0°	20.0
2119	Da	+PILLELMREX	+PIMVNDONPINC	a*	seen C. J. Martin.	1.41	90°	20.0
2120	Ee	+PILLELMREX	+PIMVNDONPINC	a*	Dresden	1.37	324° or 270°	20.1
				b*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 170. Magdalen College; Driver	1.35	0°	20.0
2121	Ef		+PIMVNDONPINC	a	Baldwin.	–	–	–
				b*	London *BMC* 1134. Beauworth 1833 hd	1.39	180°	20.0
				c*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1468. Bt Spink 1932	1.37	90°	20.0
				d	Oxford *SCBI 12* 168. Griffith 1921	1.39	90°	20.5
				e*	Salisbury *SCBI 24* 1003. Pitt-Rivers; Warne [201]	1.39	90°	20.0
2122	Fg	+PILLELMREX	+PIMVNDONPINC	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1874 Jeffrey; Glendining's 23/6/1953 [149]; ?Beauworth 1833 hd	1.39	180°	20.2

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
WILLIAM II (1087–1100)								
Profile: *BMC* i; North 851								
Æthelstan								
2123	Aa	+PILLEMREX	+IESTIENONPINCE	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1476.			
					Ryan [888]	1.38	270°	20.5
2124	Ab		+ÆSTANONPINCEI	a*	Tallinn AI *SCBI 51* 1119.			
					Kohtla-Käva 1957 hd	1.34	270°	–
Eadwine								
		B = Leofweald A						
2125	Aa	+PILELMREXI	+EDPINEONPINCE	a*	Lockett [1003].	–	–	–
				b*	Tallinn AM *SCBI 51* 1121.			
					Kohtla-Käva 1957 hd	1.40	0°	–
2126	Ab		+EDPINEON---NCEI	a*	Tallinn *SCBI 51* 1120.			
					Kohtla-Käva 1957 hd	1.38	0°	–
2127	Bc	+PILLELMREX	+EDPINEONPINCE	a*	London *BMC* 60.			
					Bt Baldwin 1914	1.40	225°	20.5
Godwine								
		A = Godwine Profile / Cross-in-Quatrefoil mule A						
2128	Aa	+PILLELMREXI	+GODPINEONPINCE	a*	London *BMC* 62.			
					Roberts; Rebello	1.36	110°	20.8
2129	Ab		+GODPINEONPINNC	a*	London *BMC* 61.			
					Bt Lincoln & Son 1902	1.39	0°	20.3
Leofweald								
		A = Eadwine B						
2130	Aa	+PILLELMREX	+LIFPOLDONPINCE	a*	London *BMC* 63.			
					Tamworth 1877 hd	1.42	0°	20.0
2131	Ab		+LIFPOLDONPINCE	a*	Reading *SCBI 11* 209.			
					Bt Baldwin	1.34	270°	21.0
2132	Bc	+PILLELMREX	+LIFPOLDONPINC	a*	Stack [645].	1.49	–	–
					Knobloch [1055]	1.49	340°	19.5
Sæwine								
2133	Aa	+PILLELMREX	+SEPINEONPIN:	a*	Llantrisant.	1.35	–	–
Spracling								
2134	Aa	+PILLELMREX	SPRIICLINCONPNC	a*	Stockholm *SCBI 11* 174.			
					Mannegårda II 1900 hd	1.40	0°	–
				b*	Stockholm *SCBI 11* 175.			
					Gannarve I 1924 hd	1.40	180°	–
2135	Bb	+PILLELMREX	+SPRIICLINCONPINCI	a*	Stockholm *SCBI 11* 173.	1.36	0°	–
Wigmund								
2136	Aa	+PILLELMREXI	+PIMVNDONPINC	a*	Stockholm *SCBI 11* 176.	1.35	0°	–
2137	Bb	+PILLELMREX	+PIMVNDONPINC	a*	Stockholm *SCBI 11* 177.			
					Mannegårda II 1900 hd	1.36	180°	–



2123a 2124a 2125a 2125b 2126a 2127a 2128a



2129a 2130a 2131a 2132a 2133a 2134a 2134b



2135a 2136a 2137a 2138a 2139a 2140a 2141a



2142a 2143a 2143b 2144a 2145a 2146a 2147a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Profile/Cross in Quatrefoil *mule*: *BMC* i/ii; North 851/852								
Godwine								
		A = Godwine Profile A						
		a = Godwine Cross in Quatrefoil a						
2138	Aa	+PILLE---EXI	+GODPINEON----	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1477. Ryan [889]; Wheeler (not in sale); Reynolds [22]; Rostron [16]			
					coin turned over on die	1.36	0°	20.5
Cross in Quatrefoil: *BMC* ii; North 852								
Æthelstan								
2139	Aa	+PILLELMREXI	+IESTIINONPINCS	a*	Llantrisant. Hocking 1906 I 190	1.36	180°	20.0
2140	Bb	+PILLELMRE	+IETAN·OPINCES	a*	Llantrisant. Hocking 1906 I 186	1.38	–	–
Godwine								
		a = Godwine Profile / Cross in Quatrefoil mule a						
2141	Aa	+PILLELMREI	+GODPINEONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 169. Tamworth 1877 hd	1.41	270°	20.1
2142	Bb	+PILLELMREXI	+GODINEIONPINE	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1889. Bt Spink 1978	1.40	180°	20.0
Spracling								
2143	Aa	+PILLELMREXI	+SPRIECLICONPINC	a*	London BM 1955 7-8-144. Lockett [1019]; Drabble [624]	1.40	135°	20.0
				b*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 188. Bodleian library; Wise	1.39	90°	20.0
Wigmund								
2144	Aa	+PILLELMREX	+PIMVNDONPINC	a*	London BM 1923 11-5-47. exch. Spink; Sotheby 10/07/1923 [71]	1.35	180°	21.0
2145	Ab		+PIMVNDONPIN	a*	Stockholm *SCBI 11b* 259. Burge 1967 hd	1.37	180°	–
				b	Tallinn AM *SCBI 51* 1141. Kose 1982 hd (1645)	1.40	90°	–
Cross Voided: *BMC* iii; North 853								
Ælfwine								
2146	Aa	+PILLELRE	+IELFPINEONPIII	a*	Dresser [72]; American *SCBI 30* 707; bt Seaby	1.40	270°	–
Ealdwine								
2147	Aa	+PILLELMRE	+IILDPINEONPINC	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 215. Hunter 21	1.37	270°	20.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Cross Voided (*cont.*)								
Eadwine								
2148	Aa	+PILLELMRE	+EDPINEONPINCE	a*	Cambridge.	1.36	180°	21.0
2149	Bb	+PILLEMRE	+EDPINEONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 228. Bt Rollin 1912; Sotheby 19/12/1911 [222]	1.41	180°	20.5
Godwine								
2150	Aa	+PILLELMRECX	+GODPINEONPNC	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1486. Carlyon-Britton [1315]	1.39	90°	21.0
Wigmund								
2151	Aa	+PIPILLELM	+PIMIINDONPINC	a*	London BM 1955 7-8-145. Lockett [1033]; Carlyon-Britton	1.43	0°	20.1
Moneyer Uncertain								
2152	Aa	+PIELELMREI	+---INEONÆRINC	a*	Cambridge.	1.35	90°	20.3
Cross Pattée and Fleury: *BMC* iv; North 855								
Godwine								
2153	Aa	+PILLELMREI	+GODPINEONPIN	a*	London *BMC* 254. Roberts; Rebello	1.38	270°	21.0
Leofing, Lifing								
2154	Aa	+PILLELMRE	+LIFINEONPNEI	a*	seen Baldwin. Seaman	1.36	270°	20.8
?Wigmund								
2155	Aa	+PIL----E	+PIMI--------IN	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1490. Bt Baldwin 1969	1.41	90°	20.0
Cross Fleury and Piles: *BMC* v; North 856								
Æthelweard (*quite probably a coin of Canterbury rather than Winchester*)								
2156	Aa	+PILLELMREX = *BMC* 260 (Canterbury)	+IELIERDONPINTI	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1493. Bt Spink 1921	1.22	0°	19.3
Godwine								
2157	Aa	+PILLELMREI	+GODPINEONPININC	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1494. Bt in Winchester 1929	1.29	90°	20.0
Leofing, Lifing								
2158	Aa	+PILLELMRE	+LIEINEONPINCIEI	a*	London *BMC* 279. Bt Spink 1914	1.29	180°	18.5
Wigmund								
2159	Aa	+PILLELMRE	+PIMVNDONPINL	a*	seen in BM 1987. Fd Greywell Moor, Hants	1.35	180°	–



2148a 2149a 2150a 2151a 2152a 2153a 2154a



2155a 2156a 2157a 2158a 2159a 2160a 2161a



2162a 2163a 2164a 2165a 2166a 2168a 2169a



2170a 2171a 2172a 2173a 2174a 2175a 2175b

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
HENRY I (1100–35)								
Annulets: *BMC* i; North 857								
Godwine								
2160	Aa	HNRIRANG	+GODPINEONPINC	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1900. Lockett [2911]; Rashleigh [474]; Martin [66]	1.38	270°	19.0
Leofwine								
2161	Aa	HNRIRE+N	+LIFPINEONPINC	a*	Cardiff (89 139 H/1). Mack *SCBI 20* 1500; Drabble [945]	1.37	180°	19.0
Shirwold								
2162	Aa	HNRIRIE+N	+SHIRPOLDONPN	a*	Lewes. Fd Falmer, Sussex, 1985	1.35	0°	–
2163	Ab		+SNIRPODON-INC	a*	Drabble [637].	–	–	–
Wigmund								
2164	Aa	+HNRIRE+N	+PIMVNDONPINC	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1901. Mack *SCBI 20* 1501; exch. Baldwin 1948; Drabble [946]; Carlyon-Britton [1905]	1.23	90°	18.6
Profile/cross fleury: *BMC* ii; North 858								
Godwine								
2165	Aa	+HENRIRE+I	+GODPINEONPINC	a*	London *BMC* 23a. Morgan; Evans	1.21	0°	17.0
Pax: *BMC* iii; North 859								
***Æthelwine?* (**not certainly **Winchester**; double-struck and attributed to London in *SCBI 53*)								
2166	Aa	+HENRIRE+	+DELPIIINONPINC (?)	a*	Glasgow Hunterian M. *SCBI 53* 235. Hunter 7 *chipped and cracked*	1.04	180°	16.6
Godwine								
2167	Aa	+HE--RIRE+I	--ODPINEONPI-	a	seen Baldwin. Bt at a country sale 1969. *chipped*	–	–	–
2168	Bb	HENRIRE+I	+GODPINEONPIN	a*	seen BM 1985. Fd Merrow, nr Guildford	1.32	270°	–
Pax/Annulets and Piles *mule*: *BMC.* iii/*BMC* iv; North 859/860								
Wigmund								
2169	Aa	+HENRIR--	----IMVNDON----	a*	London BM 1990 11-29-1. *cracked*	1.26	270°	17.9

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
Annulets and Piles: *BMC* iv; North 860								
Godwine								
2170	Aa	+HENRI·CRE+	+GODPINEONPINCE:	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 237. Hunter 9	1.38	90°	18.9
2171	Bb	HENRICR----	+GODPIH------	a*	Walker H28. *cut half*	0.66	270°	17.7
Voided Cross and Fleurs: *BMC* v; North 861								
Godwine								
2172	Aa	+HENRICVSREX	+GODPINE.ON.PINCE:	a*	Cardiff 89 139 H/2. Mack *SCBI 20* 1517; Armitage; Parsons [240]; Drabble [951]; Carlyon-Britton [?]; Evans; Bari 1891 hd	1.21	0°	20.0
Moneyer Uncertain (possibly a variant of **Saewine**?)								
2173	Aa	---NRICRE+	+∽IVIHT:ONPINC:	a*	London *BMC* 36a. Morgan; Evans; Bari 1891 hd (1334)	1.40	90°	20.1
Pointing Bust and Stars: *BMC* vi; North 862								
Godwine								
2174	Aa	+hENRI---	GODPINE:ONWINC	a*	London BM 1973 8-23-1. Melandry 1971 hd. *nicked*	1.28	180°	19.5
2175	Bb	+HENRI·R--	+GOTPINE.ONPINCE.	a*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 216. Lockett [3901]; ?Carlyon-Britton	1.28	0°	20.0
				b	seen BM 1986. *fragment*	0.86	90°	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pointing Bust and Stars (*cont.*)								
Wulfwine								
2176	Aa	+hENRICREX	+PVLPINE:ON: PINC:	a*	Stockholm *SCBI 11* 243 Hallsarve 1942 hd	1.38	90°	–
Uncertain Moneyer								
2177	Aa	---NRICREX	---------- PINCE:	a*	Estonia *SCBI 51* 1156 private coll.	1.38	90°	–
Quatrefoil and Stars: *BMC* vii; North 863								
Godwine								
2178	Aa	hENRIRE *no image*	+GODPINE:ON: PINC	a	Oxford ? *Fd Sutton Courtenay 1995*	–	–	–
Sægeat								
2179	Aa	+hENRIREX	+ꝏAIETONPINCE:	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1905. Lockett [1058]; Reynolds [32]. *snicked*	1.40	90°	20.0
2180	Bb	+hENRIRE	SAIETONP----	a*	London *BMC* 48a. Morgan; Evans; ?Shillington 1871 hd	1.45	315°	21.0
2181	Cc	hENR-RE+	+SAIET:ON: PINCEST:	a*	Cambridge 114. Trinity College	1.24	90°	21.0
Wigmund								
2182	Aa	+hENRIEX	+PIMVNDONPINE	a*	Stockholm HM 3491. Johannishus Blekinge	1.32	135°	21.0
Moneyer Uncertain								
2183	Aa	HENRIR--	+A-E-------E:	a*	seen Baldwin. Lawrence [333]. *nicked*	1.34	110°	20.6
2184	Bb	-ENRIR-	------PINC	a*	Stockholm *SCBI 11* 276. Burge I 1967 hd	1.42	90°	21.0
Moneyer and Mint Uncertain								
2185	Aa	+hENRIRE	+-------NPNE	a*	Cambridge 115. Trinity College	1.39	15°	20.5
Larger Profile/Cross and Annulets: *BMC* viii; North 864								
Wigmund								
2186	Aa	+hENRIREX	+PIMVNT:O-PIN:	a*	London *BMC* 52. Montagu 1896 [287]; Brice; Whitbourn [137]; Murchison [22]; Cuff [735] *nicked*	1.33	90°	20.3
Cross in Quatrefoil: *BMC* ix; North 865								
Æthelwine								
2187	Aa	+hENRIREX	+AILEPINEONPINC	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1530. Lockett [2922]; Drabble [957]. *nicked*	1.40	90°	21.0
2188	Bb	+hENRIC:REX	---LPINEONPINC	a*	Stewartby. Bt Spink 1982; Lawrence [?336]. *nicked*	1.25	180°	20.5



2176a 2177a 2179a 2180a 2181a 2182a 2183a



2184a 2185a 2186a 2187a 2188a 2189a 2190a



2190b 2191a 2192a 2192b 2193a 2194a 2195a



2196a 2197a 2198a 2199a 2200a 2201a 2202a

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Speci-men	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
Full Face/Cross Fleury: *BMC* x; North 866								
Æthelwine								
2189	Aa	hENRIꞒVSREXAN	+ALVINEONVINꞒꞒ·:	a*	London BM 1973 8-23-115. Melandry 1971 hd. *nicked*	1.33	180°	18.8
Engelram								
	B = Leofwine A							
2190	Aa	hENRIꞒVSREX:	+ENGELRAMONꟼI	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2071. Melandry 1971 hd. *nicked*	1.29	0°	19.0
				b*	London BM 1973 8-23-98. Melandry 1971 hd. *nicked*	1.30	0°	20.0
				c*	*per* BM. Fd in Durham area 1982 *cracked*	1.23	?270°	–
2191	Bb	+hENRIꞒVSR--.	+ENGELRAM:ON:ꟼI	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2072. Melandry 1971 hd. *buckled*	1.08	90°	18.0
2192	Cb	+hENRIꞒVSREX		a*	*per* BM. Mansfield Woodhouse 1991 hd	1.23	–	–
2193	Dc	+hENRICVSREX:	+ENG----RAM:ON-I:	a*	London BM 1973 8-23-99. Melandry 1971 hd. *buckled*	1.20	180°	19.0
2194	Ed	+hENRI----ΛNG	+E----ELRAM·ON·ꟼIꞒ	a*	London BM 1973 8-23-100. Melandry 1971 hd. *nicked*	1.29	45°	18.5
2195	Fe	--ENR---VSRE-	+E----LRΛM:ON: ꟼ:	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1908. Bt Spink 1979; Drabble [655]; Burstal [124]; Carlyon-Britton *nicked*	1.32	270°	17.5
2196	Gf	------·VSREX	+I-------M:ON:-:	a*	London BM 1973 8-23-116. Melandry 1971 hd. *nicked*	1.27	270°	19.0
2197	Hg	-------VSREX	-----RAM.ON: ꟼ	a*	*per* BM. Mansfield Woodhouse 1991 hd *nicked*	1.33	–	–
2198	Jh	+hENRIꞒVS---A	+ΛNGEL---MONꟼ	a*	Walker Fd nr Driffield. *nicked*	1.31	270°	17.6
Godwine								
2199	Aa	+hENRICVSREX:	+GODꟼINE.--.ꟼIN:	a*	London BM 1973 8-23-101. Melandry 1971 hd. *nicked*	1.28	90°	17.8
2200	Bb	+hEN--·V-RE+A	+GODꟼINEONꟼI	a*	London BM 1973 8-23-102. Melandry 1971 hd. *nicked*	1.33	0°	18.0
Leofwine								
	A = Engelram B							
2201	Aa	+hENRIꞒVSREXΛ	+LE---NE:ON: ꟼINꞒ:	a*	Lockett [3906]. Drabble; Carlyon-Britton	–	–	–
2202	Bb	+h-NRIꞒVSREXΛ:	+LEFꟼINE:ON: ꟼINꞒE:	a*	London BM 1973 8-23-103. Melandry 1971 hd. *nicked*	1.26	270°	20.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Full Face/Cross Fleury (*cont.*)								
Leofwine (*cont.*)								
2203	Cc	+hENRIC--REX:	+LE-FINE:ON: FINC:	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2073. Melandry 1971 hd. *nicked*	1.33	25°	19.3
2204	Dd	+hEN-ICVSRE-A:	+LEFFINE:ON:F--	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2082. Melandry 1971 hd. *nicked*	1.27	0°	18.9
				b*	Tallinn AM *SCBI 51* 1161	1.37	270°	–
Sægeat								
2205	Aa	+hEHRIC---E+A:	+∽AIETV∽--:FI	a*	London BM 1973 8-23-104. Melandry 1971 hd. *nicked*	1.38	270°	18.5
2206	Bb	+hENRICVSREXA.	SAIETTVS:ON--N	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2074. Melandry 1971 hd *nicked & chipped*	1.17	90°	19.0
Stigandr								
2207	Aa	+hENRIC-SREXA	+STIGANT:ONFIN:	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2075. Melandry 1971 hd	1.37	135°	19.5
				b*	London BM 1973 8-23-105. Melandry 1971 hd *nicked & buckled*	1.29	270°	19.0
2208	Bb	--ENRICVSREX	+STIGANT:ON:F--	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2076. Melandry 1971 hd. *nicked*	1.20	180°	21.0
2209	*not used*							
Uncertain Mint: Ælfwine								
2210	Aa	+hENRICV-	+ALFFINE:ON:---	a	London BM 8-23-273. Melandry 1971 hd	1.28	–	–
Uncertain Mint: Saw–								
2211	Aa	+-ENRICV---X	+∽AF----ONVENC	a*	London BM 1973 8-23-114. Melandry 1971 hd *nicked & buckled*	1.20	270°	–
2212	Ba	---NRICVSREXA		a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2077. Melandry 1971 hd. *nicked*	1.37	315°	18.6
Uncertain Mint and Moneyer (-wine: possibly Alwine?)								
2213	Aa	+hENRIC----:A	---FINE-NV--	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2078. Melandry 1971 hd. *nicked*	1.34	180°	19.0
Double Inscription: *BMC* xi; North 867								
?Æthelwine								
2214	Aa	hENR-----	IL⊙FI-E⊙NFINC	a*	Cardiff 62.452/f. Llantrithyd 1962 hd. *nicked*	1.12	270°	–
2215	Bb	hENR----	-AIL⊙FT-- FINC	a*	Cardiff 62.452/e. Llantrithyd 1962 hd. *nicked*	1.27	180°	–
2216	Cc	hE--------	-AL⊙F--NV- NFINC	a*	London *BMC* 78a. Morgan; Evans	1.35	270°	19.5



2203a 2204a 2204b 2205a 2206a 2207a 2207b



2208a 2211a 2212a 2213a 2214a 2215a 2216a



2217a 2218a 2219a 2220a 2221a 2222a 2223a



2224a 2225a 2226a 2227a 2228a 2229a 2230a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Double Inscription (*cont.*)								
Sæwulf								
2216A	Aa			a*	*NCirc* Feb 2005 [1945] Pimprez 2002 hd	–	–	–
Smaller Profile/Cross and Annulets: *BMC* xii; North 868								
Engelram								
2217	Aa	+hENRIC-S.R	+ENGELRAMONPI	a*	London *BMC* 85a. Morgan; Evans *nicked & chipped*	1.12	200°	1.63
Star in Lozenge Fleury: *BMC* xiii; North 869								
Elwi–								
2218	Aa	--ENRIC---	+ELPI-----ESTE	a*	Stockholm *SCBI 11* 248. *cut half*	0.70	45°	–
Engelram								
2219	Aa	+hE--ICVS:	+ENGELRAM.ON.PIN:	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1910. Lockett [2957]	1.37	225°	19.7
Leofwine								
2220	Aa	+hENRICVSREX	+LEPPINE:ON:PINCES	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1546. Bascom [83]. *nicked*	1.37	145°	19.5
2221	Bb	---NRICVSRE-	+LEPPINE:ON:PI:	a*	London BM 1973 8-23-178. Melandry 1971 hd	1.18	270°	20.0
2222	Bc	*tentatively assigned to Leofwine–obverse die link with 2221*	------NPINCES:	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2174. Melandry 1971 hd *cracked & chipped*	0.99	45°	17.0
Sægeat								
2223	Aa	----RICVS----	+SAIET:ON:PINCES:	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2171. Melandry 1971 hd. *buckled*	1.15	270°	17.8
2224	Ab		+SA--------PINCES	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2170. Melandry 1971 hd	1.30	0°	20.0
2225	Ac		+SAIED:ON: PINCES:	a*	London *BMC* 104. Bank of England	1.46	90°	19.0
2226	Bd	----RICVSR.	--IET.ON-----	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2172. Melandry 1971 hd. *buckled*	1.31	180°	19.0
Stigandr								
2227	Aa	+hENRICVSR-:	+STIGANT:ONPINCE:	a*	London BM 1973 8-23-179. Melandry 1971 hd	1.32	135°	19.0
2228	Bb	----RICVS:	+STIGAN--------	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2173. Melandry 1971 hd. *buckled*	1.31	225°	20.0
Attributed to **Sæwulf**								
2229	Aa	+hENR---SR:	+SA---LF:ON:PINCES.	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1547. Drabble [660] Uncertain moneyer	1.42	270°	20.5
2230	Aa	--------VS--	------:ON:PINCE	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2175. Melandry 1971 hd *cut half, buckled*	0.51	315°	18.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pellets in Quatrefoil: *BMC* xiv; North 870								
Ælfric								
2231	Aa	*not known*	*not known*		*in Numismatic Chronicle 1901, p. 465*			
Engelram								
		C = Stigandr B						
		D = Uncertain A						
2232	Aa	+hENRICVSRE: Bust A	I---GELRAM:ON:FIN:	a*	London *BMC* 189. Bt Spink 1912; Bournemouth 1901 hd	1.38	225°	19.6
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1926. Bt Spink 1955; Watford 1818 hd	1.36	45°	19.6
2233	Ab		+hENGELRAM:--:FIN	a*	*SCMB* March 1982 [E224]. ?Carlyon-Britton; Bournemouth 1901 hd	–	–	–
2234	Bc	--ENRICVS.R-X Bust A	+hENGELRAM:--:FIN	a*	Spink 7/10/1998 [331]. *SCMB* September 1967 [H1423]; Carlyon-Britton [1421]; Bournemouth 1901 hd	–	–	–
2235	Cd	+hENR--VSREX Bust A	+hENGELRAM:ON.FINCE.	a*	London BM 1964 11-1-1. Sutton; fd Hough-on-the-Hill *nicked*	1.42	270°	19.8
2236	Dd	+hENRICVSR: Bust C		a*	Stewartby. Ebsworth; Day	1.40	135°	20.4
Godric								
2237	Aa	+hENRICVSR: Bust B	+GOD--CVS:ON:FINEE	a*	Doubleday [876]. Grantley [1278]; Murdoch [232]; Bournemouth 1901 hd	1.31	330°	20.3
				b*	London BM 1973 8-23-242. Melandry 1971 hd	1.26	200°	20.0
2237A	Bb	+HENRICV-R: Bust C	+GODRICV-ON:FIN:	a	Lincoln *SCBI* 27 2426 Melandry 1971 hd	1.25	–	–
				b*	Lincoln *SCBI* 27 2427 Melandry 1971 hd	1.27	–	–
				c	*SCMB* May/June 1994 [E85]	–	–	–
Leofwine								
		B = Sægeat C						
2238	Aa	+hENRICVSREX Bust A	+LEFINE:ON: FINCES:	a*	Elmore Jones 1971 [1371].	1.36	260°	–
				b*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2414 Melandry 1971 hd	1.20	0°	20.0
				c*	*SCMB* February 1981 [E35]. *SCMB* August 1980 [E373], ?Carlyon-Britton, Bournehmouth 1901 hd.	–	–	–
2239	Ba	hENRICVS:REX: Bust A		a*	London *BMC* 191. Bt Rollin & Feuardent 1902; Bournemouth 1901 hd	1.37	25°	19.5
2240	Cb	+h--RICVSR Bust B	+LEOFINE:ON:FIN CES	a*	London BM 1973 8-23-243. Melandry 1971 hd	1.31	90°	20.0



2232a 2232b 2233a 2234a 2235a 2236a 2237a



2237b 2237Aa 2238a 2238b 2239a 2240a 2241a



2242a 2243a 2244a 2244b 2245a 2246a 2247a



2248a 2249a 2250a 2250b 2250c 2250d 2251a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pellets in Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Leofwine (*cont.*)								
2241	Db	+hENRIℂVS–		a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2415	.		
		Bust B			Melandry 1971 hd. *cut half*	0.61	315°	20.0
				b*	*SCMB* August 1978 [E415]. ?Carlyon-Britton, Bournemouth 1901 hd	–	–	–
2242	Ec	+hENRIℂVS–	+LEFFINE:ON:FINCE:	a*	London *BMC* 190. Bt Spink 1910; Rashleigh [475]; Watford 1818 hd	1.41	05	20.0
		Bust B		b*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1564. bt Seaby 1954	1.34	0°	20.0
2243	Fd	+hEN––––––	+L––––––ON:FIN	a*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 237. Lawrence [338]. *nicked*	1.36	15°	20.5
		Bust B						
2244	Ge	+hENRIℂVS:	+LEFFINE:ON:FINCES:	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1927. ?bt Spink 1920	1.30	135°	21.1
		Bust B		b	Carlyon-Britton [1422]. Bournemouth 1901 hd	–	–	–
2245	Hf	+hENRIℂ–S	+LE–INE:ON:FINℂ:	a*	Stockholm KMK *SCBI 54B* 1340. Glendining 04/11/1987 [31]. 'Beauvais' hd	1.34	20°	19.8
2246	Jg	+hENRIℂVSR	+LEFFINE:ON:–INCES:	a*	*SNC* December 2004 [HS1880]. Pimprez 2004 hd.	1.36	–	–
		Bust B						
Sægeat								
		C = Leofwine B						
2247	Aa	+hENRIℂVSRE:	+SAIET.:.ON.:.W–––	a*	London BM 1973 8-23-246. Melandry 1971 hd	1.35	225°	20.0
		Bust A						
2248	Bb	+H–––––VS–E+.	––AIET–N.FIN––	a*	London BM 1973 8-23-245. Melandry 1971 hd	1.30	30°	20.0
		Bust A						
2249	Cc	+hENRIℂVSREX:	–––ET:ON:WIN–	a*	Spink 6/10/2004 [417]. Pimprez 2004 hd.	1.42	–	–
		Bust A						
Stigandr								
		B = Engelram C						
2250	Aa	+hENRIℂVSREX.	+STIGANT.:.ON.WINℂ.	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2416. Melandry 1971 hd	1.36	120°	21.0
		Bust A		b*	London *BMC* 193. Bt Spink 1912; Bournemouth 1901 hd	1.33	45°	19.1
				c*	London *BMC* 194. Bt Spink 1912; Bournemouth 1901 hd *double struck*	1.38	315°	20.4
				d*	Fd nr Wootton Bassett 1986 *double struck*	–	–	–
2251	Bb	+hENR––VSREX	––––––––ANT.ON.W	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2417. Melandry 1971 hd	1.31	?0°	20.3
		Bust A						

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Pellets in Quatrefoil (*cont.*)								
Stigandr (*cont.*)								
2252	Cc	+hENRICVSR: Bust B	+STIGANT:ONFINCE:	a*	London *BMC* 192. Roberts; Tyssen *chipped*	1.18	350°	19.5
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1928. Lockett [1086]; Drabble [672]; Coles	1.35	315°	21.5
				c	*SCMB* August 1978 [E957]; Carlyon-Britton? Bournemouth 1901 hd	–	–	–
Warmund								
2253	Aa	+hENRICVSR Bust B	+WARMV----INCE:	a*	Leicester *SCBI 17* 669. Watford 1818 hd broken *broken*	1.19	–	–
				b	London BM. Melandry 1971 hd *fragment*	0.89	270°	–
Moneyer Uncertain								
		A = Engelram D						
2254	Aa	+hENRICVSR: Bust C	-----NVS:ON:FINCE:	a*	London BM 1973 8-23-244. Melandry 1971 hd	1.36	255°	21.5
2255	Bb	---NRICV--	------:ON:FIN	a*	Michael Trenerry list Dec 1982/ Jan 1983 [W27].	–	–	–
Quadrilateral on Cross Fleury: *BMC* xv; North 871								
Ælfric								
2256	Aa	+hENRICVS:	+ALFRIC:ON: FINCE:	a*	London *BMC* 290. Long [12]	1.39	280°	19.6
				b*	London *BMC* 291. Rashleigh 1849; Watford 1818 hd	1.43	0°	20.0
2257	Bb	+hENRICVS	+ALFRICVS.O------	a*	Walker R150. Bt Trenery 1978 *double struck*	–	180°	20.0
2258	Cc	+-ENRICV:	+ALFRICVS:ON:FIN.	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [90/1]. 'Beauvais' hd	1.40	180°	19.1
				b*	London *BMC* 292. Roberts [26]; Tyssen	1.45	90°	19.1
2259	Dd	+hENRICVS	+ALFRIE:ON:FINC:	a*	Prestwich 1972 hd.	1.38	135°	19.0
				b*	seen Baldwin 1974. Prestwich 1972 hd	1.35	315°	19.4
				c*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [95/2]. 'Beauvais' hd	1.35	45°	20.0
				d*	Prestwich 1972 hd.	1.39	270°	20.0
2260	Ee	+hENRICV-	+ALPRICVS:ON:FINC	a*	London *BMC* 293. Rashleigh [469]; Watford 1818 hd	1.40	0°	19.8



2252a 2252b 2253a 2254a 2255a 2256a 2256b



2257a 2258a 2258b 2259a 2259b 2259c 2259d



2260a 2261a 2261b 2262a 2263a 2264a 2265a

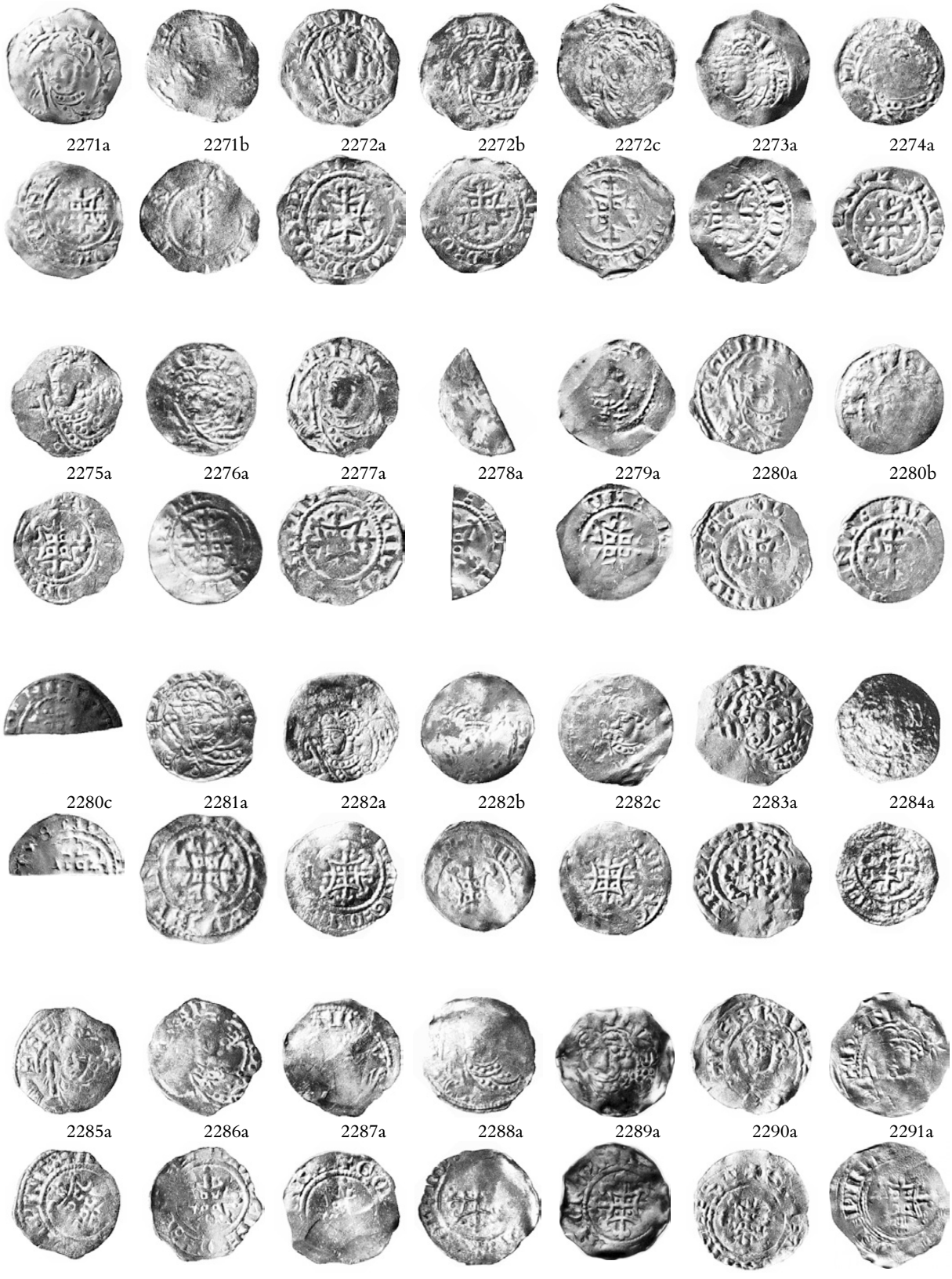
No image



2266a 2267a 2268a 2269a 2270a 2270b 2270c

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Quadrilateral on Cross Fleury (*cont.*)								
Ælfric (*cont.*)								
2261	Ff	---NRI·V:	-------S:ON:FINE-	a*	Cambridge CM 16-1958. Grierson; Baranovsky 1958	1.44	15°	19.8
				b*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [87/2]. 'Beauvais' hd. *buckled*	1.40	0°	20.0
2262	Gg	+h-NR--VS.	+ALFRICVS.------	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2463 Melandry 1971 hd	1.19	90°	20.0
2263	Hh	+hEN------	+ÆLFRIC:ON:FINE:	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [86]. 'Beauvais' hd	1.32	315°	19.4
2264	Jj	+hEN------	+ALFR----.FINCE:	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [87/1]. 'Beauvais' hd	1.44	135°	20.0
2265	Kk	--------S:	+A---CV-:ON:FINCES:	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [88]. 'Beauvais' hd	1.41	30°	20.0
2266	Lk	+hENRICV--		a*	Lockett 1958 [2941].	–	–	–
2267	-l	+hEN-----	+ALVRICV-------	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [90/2]. 'Beauvais' hd	1.41	270°	19.1
2268	Mm	+hENIRICV.	+ALFRICVS:-N:FIN:	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [89]. 'Beauvais' hd	1.35	0°	20.5
2269	Nn	+hENRICVS:	+---RÆ---N:FINCE	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.22	350°	19.0
Æthelweard								
2270	Aa	+hENRICVS:	+AILFARD:ON:FINCES	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1577. Bt Seaby 1959	1.41	90°	20.0
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1936. Bt Spink 1972	1.37	180°	19.5
				c*	Walker H 27. Bt Martin 1988; fd E. Anglia *cut half*	0.79	270°	19.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Quadrilateral on Cross Fleury (*cont.*)								
Æthelweard (*cont.*)								
2271	Bb	hENRICVS:	------RD:ON:FINE	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 271.			
					Hunter 28.	1.42	100°	20.0
				b*	*per* BM.	1.30	–	–
Ælfweald								
2272	Aa	+hENRICV.	+ALFOLD:ON:FINE.	a*	London *BMC* 294.			
					Chester 1887	1.50	15°	20.0
				b*	Swansea M.			
					R. I. of S. W.	1.27	190°	20.0
				c*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1578.			
					Drabble I [677]	1.34	190°	20.5
2273	Bb	----RICV:·	--LFOLD-------	a*	Prestwich 1972 hd.	1.38	180°	20.0
2274	Cc	+hEN-----	+ALFOLD:ON:FIN	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [91/1].			
					'Beauvais' hd	1.40	90°	19.0
2275	Dd	----ICV--	+ALFOLD:ON:F--	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [91/2].			
					'Beauvais' hd	1.44	0°	19.2
2276	Ee	-----ENRIC:	+ALF----N·FINE	a*	Lancashire CM.			
					Prestwich 1972 hd.	1.37	120°	19.5
Ciping								
2277	Aa	-hENRIC--	+KIPPI--ON.FINE:	a*	London *BMC* 296.			
					Rashleigh [1849];			
					Watford 1818 hd	1.41	135°	20.1
2278	-a	*almost erased*		a*	London *BMC* 300a.			
					Morgan; Evans. *cut half*	0.62	–	19.5
2279	-a	*illegible*		a*	seen Baldwin.	1.39	350°	20.0
2280	Bb	+hENRIC:	+K--PIG:ON:FINE:	a*	London *BMC* 297.			
					Baldwin 1912;			
					Rashleigh [473];			
					Watford 1818 hd	1.40	180°	20.0
				b*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [92/1].			
					'Beauvais' hd	1.11	90°	18.8
				c*	Blackburn *SCBI 48* 1160.			
					Prestwich 1972 hd.			
					cut half	0.77	0°	19.4
2281	Cb	hENRIC---		a*	Manchester *SCBI 48* 1159.			
					Prestwich 1972 hd	1.42	320°	–
2282	Dc	-------EVS:	-KIPPING:ON:FIE:	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2465.			
					Melandry 1971 hd	1.28	?45°	19.0
				b*	*per* BM.			
					Gussage Valley, Dorset ?1985	–	–	–
				c*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [92/2].			
					'Beauvais' hd	1.45	0°	19.5
2283	Ed	-hENRICVS	-KIPPIG:ON.---·:	a*	Walker R182.			
					Bt Trenery 1978	–	180°	20.7
2284	Fe	-----I·---	-----G:ON:FI--IN	a*	Reading *SCBI 42* 1937; CM 170:66/2.			
					Fd Wallingford Castle 1966	–	0°	19.6
2285	Gf	+hENR----	+K-----ON:FINE:	a*	London *BMC* 300.			
					Walters [68]	1.27	135°	18.0



2271a 2271b 2272a 2272b 2272c 2273a 2274a

2275a 2276a 2277a 2278a 2279a 2280a 2280b

2280c 2281a 2282a 2282b 2282c 2283a 2284a

2285a 2286a 2287a 2288a 2289a 2290a 2291a

No.	Dies O/R	Obverse Legend	Reverse Legend	Specimen	Location and provenance	Weight (g)	Axis (°)	Diam. (mm)
Quadrilateral on Cross Fleury (*cont.*)								
Godwine								
2286	Aa	--ENR-·C-S.	-GODFINE:ON:FIN-CE	a*	London *BMC* 295. Baldwin 1912; Rashleigh [473]; Watford 1818 hd	1.39	180°	20.0
2287	-a	---NRICVS		a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 2464. Melandry 1971 hd	1.32	0°	19.5
2288	Bb	*illegible*	+GODFINE.----FI:	a*	Llantrisant. (Hocking 1906 I 218)	1.39	90°	–
2289	Cc	----RICVS:	----INONFINC	a*	Cambridge. Grierson; bt Baranovsky 1957; prob. fd locally	1.40	135°	20.0
Kippig see **Ciping**								
Saiet								
2290	Aa	+hENRICV:	+SAIET:ON:FINCEST:	a*	London *BMC* 298. Roberts; Tyssen	1.41	90°	19.9
2291	Bb	-hE---CV--	+SAIET-----IN:	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1579. Lockett [2941]; Evans	1.27	270°	20.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Quadrilateral on Cross Fleury (*cont.*)								
Saiet (*cont.*)								
2292	Bc		+–AIET:ON:PINCES:	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [95/1]. 'Beauvais' hd	1.34	45°	19.0
2293	Cd	+hENRICVS:	+SAIET:ON:PINCE–:	a*	Elmore Jones coll. (not in sale)	1.30	30°	19.0
2294	De	+hENRIC–––	–SAIET:ON:PINCE:	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [94]. 'Beauvais' hd	1.46	20°	20.0
Stefanus								
2295	Aa	+hENRICVS:	–ST–FNE:ON:PINCE.	a*	Llantrisant. (Hocking 1906 I 219)	1.43	?270°	20.7
				b*	London BM 1973 8-23-269. Melandry 1971 hd	1.31	45°	18.0
				c*	Walker *cracked*	1.29	120°	18.1
2296	Bb	––––NRICV––	–––EFNE:O–––––	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [93/1]. 'Beauvais' hd	1.31	10°	21.0
2297	Cc	––ENRICV:	+STEFNE:ON:PINCE–	a*	London BM 1974 2-12-13 Prestwich 1972 hd	1.22	120°	20.2
2298	-d	+hENRICV–	+ᔕTEFNE:ON:WINC:	a*	Christie 15/05/1990 [4, pt]. Wicklewood 1989 hd. *broken*	1.15	–	–
Tofi								
2299	Aa	+hENRICVS:	+TOVI:ON:PINCES:	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.34	15°	19.4
				b*	London *BMC* 299. Rashleigh [469]; Watford 1818 hd	1.48	270°	19.8
				c*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1580. Bt Seaby 1954	1.35	90°	20.0
				d*	Winchester (C4166). Fd exc. CG 1966 (p. 619, No. **47**). *cut half, broken*	0.58	90°	18.0
Moneyer Uncertain								
2300	-a	*illegible*	+AL–––– –––NC	a*	Tallinn *SCBI 51* 1167 *cut half*	0.72	90°	–
2301	Ab	*illegible*	+A––––––:ON:PINCE:	a*	Llantrisant. (Hocking 1906 I 217)	1.36	180°	20.0
2302	Bc	––ENRIC	––––NE:ON:PINCE	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [93/2]. 'Beauvais' hd	1.23	45°	19.0
2303	Cd	––––RICV:	––––E:ON:PINCE	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [93/3]. 'Beauvais' hd	1.28	10°	20.0
2304	De	–hEN–––––	––––––ON.PINC–	a*	Lincoln *SCBI 27* 1798. Hill; Lawrence [359]; S. Kyme before 1922 hd. *cracked*	0.98	135°	19.0
2305	*unc*	––ENRIC––	––––––––:ON:PINCES	a	Swansea M (1988.875). R. I. of S. W.	–	185°	18.5



2292a 2293a 2294a 2295a 2295b 2295c 2296a

No image

2296a 2298a 2299a 2299b 2299c 2299d 2300a



2301a 2302a 2303a 2304a 2306a 2307a 2308a



2308b 2308c 2309a 2309b 2309c 2309d 2310a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Round Half Penny: North 872								
Godwine								
2306	Aa	+HENRI:REX	+GODPINA---PI	a*	Cambridge. M36-1952.	0.63	180°	15.5
Wigmund *or* **Warmund?**								
2307	Aa	+hENRIC --	-----VNDONPI	a*	Cambridge. Conte; fd nr Winchester 1987 *double struck*	0.67	0°	–
STEPHEN (1135–54)								
Watford: *BMC* i; North 873								
Ælfweald								
2308	Aa	+STIFNEREX:	+ALPOLD:ON:PINCE:	a*	Cambridge. Blunt; Shirley-Fox; bt Whitchurch	1.40	270°	21.0
				b*	Preston *SCBI 48* 1286. Prestwich 1972 hd	1.39	135°	21.0
				c*	private coll. Prestwich 1972 hd	1.36	90°	20.0
2309	Bb	+ST-EF--R:	+ALPOLD:ON:PINC	a*	London *BMC* 119. Rashleigh [1849]; Watford 1818 hd	1.39	30°	19.8
				b*	Ballingal 54. Parsons [251b]	1.34	200°	20.4
				c*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [142]. 'Beauvais' hoard	–	135°	20.4
				d*	private coll. Prestwich 1972 hd	1.41	20°	18.5
2310	Cb	+STIEFNE:		a*	Llantrisant. (Hocking 1906 I 262)	1.26	–	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Watford (*cont.*)								
Ælfweald (*cont.*)								
2311	Cc		+ALFOLD:ON: FIN:	a*	Ballingal 134.			
					Taffs [137]	1.41	135°	19.1
				b*	London *BMC* 118.			
					Rashleigh [579]; Watford 1818 hd	1.38	80°	20.1
				c*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1599.			
					Argyll	1.38	45°	21.0
				d*	private coll.			
					Prestwich 1972 hd	1.38	225°	20.5
				e*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1955. Lockett [2957]; Reynolds [53]; Montagu 1897 [112];			
					Leckenby	1.40	90°	19.6
Ciping								
	G = Sægeat C							
2312	Aa	+STIFNEREX	+·KIPPIG:ON:FINCES:	a*	Ballingal. Bt Seaby 1958;			
					R. Carlyon-Britton coll.	1.33	225°	20.0
				b*	private coll.			
					Prestwich 1972 hd	1.41	90°	20.0
2313	Bb	+STIEF'NER:	ChIPPIG:ON:FINC:	a*	Bolton M (not in *SCBI 48*).			
					Prestwich 1972 hd	1.48	135°	19.5
2314	Bc		+KIPPIG:ON:FINC:	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1600.			
					Exch. Ballingal	1.37	200°	20.0
2315	Cc	+STIEFNE:		a*	London *BMC* 123.			
					Rashleigh [1849]; Watford 1818 hd	1.43	0°	19.0
				b*	private coll.			
					Prestwich 1972 hd	1.40	270°	20.3
2316	Dd	+STIEFNE:	+·ChIPPIG:ON:FINC:	a*	seen Baldwin1			
					C. J. Martin	1.25	225°	18.1
				b*	Christie 15/05/1990 [25].			
					Wicklewood 1989 hd	1.18	–	–
				c*	Elmore Jones 1971 [1391].	1.41	225°	20.1
				d*	Llantrisant. (Hocking 1906 I 240)	1.41	180°	18.0
				e*	London *BMC* 120.			
					Rashleigh [578] Watford 1818 hd	1.35	35°	19.0
				f *	private coll.			
					Prestwich 1972 hd	1.42	0°	19.5



2311a 2311b 2311c 2311d 2311e 2312a 2312b



2313a 2314a 2315a 2315b 2316a 2316b 2316c





2316d 2316e 2316f 2317a 2317b 2317c 2317d





2318a 2319a 2320a 2321a 2322a 2323a 2324a



No image

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Watford (*cont.*)								
Ciping (*cont.*)								
2317	Ee	+STIEFNE-	+KIPINGONFINC	a*	Cambridge. Blunt; Shirley-Fox; bt Whitchurch	1.40	315°	20.2
				b*	Cambridge. Blunt; Shirley-Fox 1939; bt Whitchurch	1.27	0°	19.2
				c*	seen C. J. Martin.	1.31	10°	20.0
				d*	private coll. Prestwich 1972 hd	1.25	315°	19.0
2318	Ff	+STIE-NE:	+KIPPIGONFINC:	a*	London *BMC* 122. Rashleigh [1849]; Watford 1818 hd	1.42	270°	20.4
2319	Gg	+STIEFNE:	+CKIPPIG:ON:----	a*	London *BMC* 121. Rashleigh [1849]; Watford 1818 hd	1.37	200°	20.0
2320	Gh		+---IGON.FINC.	a*	private coll. Prestwich 1972 hd	1.40	315°	19.0
2321	Hj	+STIEFNE:	-----IG:ON:FINCI	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1956. ?bt Spink 1920	1.41	90°	20.4
2322	Jk	-----FNE: +--IPPIG	:ON:FIN--	a*	private coll. Prestwich 1972 hd	1.38	0°	18.8
2323	Kl	----EFNE	+KIIPINC:ON:FIN:	a*	Cambridge. Blunt; Shirley-Fox; bt Whitchurch	1.35	180°	18.5
2324	L-	+--IE-----	+KIPPIG-------	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [142]. 'Beauvais' hoard	–	90°	20.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Watford (*cont.*)								
Gefrei								
2325	Aa	+STIEFNER:	+GEFREI:ON:FINC:	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.34	0°	19.2
				b*	Llantrisant. Hocking 1906 I 241	1.41	225°	19.7
				c*	private coll. Prestwich 1972 hd	1.37	190°	18.0
				d*	London *BMC* 124. Rashleigh [1849]; Watford 1818 hd	1.32	270°	20.0
2326	Ba	-----FNER:		a*	private coll. Prestwich 1972 hd	1.30	0°	19.5
2327	Cb	+ᔕ-I--NE.	+GEFREI----FINCE:	a*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1607. Youde; W. C. Wells	1.23	0°	17.5
2328	Dc	PERE--IE:	+GEFREION---NC	a*	seen Baldwin. Seaman; Woodside 1979; W. C. Wells; Drabble I [723]; Roth I [145]	0.98	120°	18.0
2329	Ed	------IE	+GEFF----------	a*	Lockett (not in sale). *broken half*	–	–	–
		not certainly Winchester						
Rodger								
		K = Sigeweard E						
2330	Aa	+STIFNEREX:	+ROGIR:ON:FN---	a*	London *BMC* 126. Rashleigh [578], Watford 1818 hd	1.27	180°	19.0
2331	Bb	+STIEFNER:	+ROGIRVS:ON--IN:	a*	seen Baldwin. Seaman	1.38	180°	19.0
				b*	Mack *SCBI 20* 1601. Marshall [66]	1.36	270°	20.5
				c*	Stack [669]. Prestwich 1972 hd	1.39	315°	19.5
2332	Cb	-STIEFNER::		a*	Blackburn *SCBI 48* 1287. Prestwich 1972 hd	1.42	180°	19.5
2333	Db	---IEFN--:		a*	Stack [670]. Prestwich 1972 hd	1.39	135°	21.0
2334	Eb	+STIEFNE:		a*	Ballingal. Argyll 1952	1.28	45°	19.0
				b*	DeShazo. Lockett [1120]	1.37	315°	20.0
				c*	London *BMC* 128. Rashleigh [1849]; Watford 1818 hd	1.41	135°	20.3
				d*	London BM 1921 5-19-149. Lawrence 1921; Lincolnshire find	1.13	180°	18.0



2325a 2325b 2325c 2325d 2326a 2327a 2328a



2329a 2330a 2331a 2331b 2331c 2332a 2333a



2334a 2334b 2334c 2334d 2335a 2335b 2335c



2335d 2336a 2337a 2338a 2338b 2338c 2338d

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Watford (*cont.*)								
Rodger (*cont.*)								
2335	Fc	+STIEFNE:	+ROGIRVS.ON:FNN:	a*	American *SCBI 30* 776. Boyd	1.35	270°	–
				b*	London *BMC* 127 Rashleigh [1849]; Watford 1818 hd	1.36	270°	18.5
				c*	private coll. Prestwich 1972 hd	1.36	25°	18.0
				d*	private coll. Prestwich 1972 hd	1.39	270°	19.3
2336	Gd	+STIEFNE:	+ROGIR:ON:FINCE	a*	London BM 1921 5-19-150. Lawrence 1921; Lincolnshire find	–	–	–
2337	-d	*worn smooth*		a*	private coll. Prestwich 1972 hd	1.45	–	19.0
2338	He	+STIEFNE.	+---ER.ON:FNNI	a*	London BM 1921 5-19-148. Lawrence 1921; Lincolnshire find	1.39	135°	18.2
				b*	Stamford *SCBI 27* 1796. Denning	1.39	0°	19.0
				c*	seen Baldwin. C. J. Martin	1.31	100°	20.0
				d*	London *BMC* 125. Rashleigh [1849]; Watford 1818 hd	1.39	225°	18.8

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Watford (*cont.*)								
Rodger (*cont.*)								
2338	(*cont.*)			e*	private coll.			
					Prestwich 1972 hd	1.13	40°	18.0
2339	Jf	+S----NE:	---IERV--N:ꟻIN:	a*	Nottingham *SCBI 17* 790.			
					Nottingham 1880 hd	1.35	180°	18.5
2340	Kg	--STIEFNE:	ROGIER:ON:ꟻINCE:	a*	private coll.			
					Prestwich 1972 hd	1.42	180°	19.0
2341	Lh	*illegible*	----R:ON:ꟻIN	a*	Lockett (not in sale)			
					pl 29, 5/3. *cut half*	–	–	–
Sægeat								
		C = Ciping G						
2342	Aa	+STIEFNEREX	+SA----N:ꟻINCES:	a*	Elmore Jones (not in sale).	1.35	90°	20.1
				b*	Ballingal.			
					Lockett [3931]. *cut half*	0.59	135°	17.7
2343	Bb	+STI-FNE:	+SAIET:ON:ꟻINCE:	a*	seen Baldwin.			
					C. J. Martin	1.39	315°	20.8
				b*	Cambridge.	1.34	135°	20.0
				c*	London *BMC* 129.			
					Rashleigh [579]	1.37	135°	20.0
				d	Glendining 04/11/1987 [146/2e].			
					'Beauvais' hoard	0.80	180°	19.5
2344	Cb	--TIEFNE--	*no inner circle*	a*	Reading *SCBI 11* 219.			
					bt Baldwin	1.44	135°	–
2345	Db	+STIEFN--		a*	private coll.			
					Prestwich 1972 hd	1.20	135°	–
2346	-b	-----FNE:		a*	private coll.			
					Prestwich 1972 hd	1.41	225°	20.0
2347	Ec	+STIFN--	+SAI----N:ꟻINCE:	a	Bispham.			
					Prestwich 1972 hd	1.38	–	–
				b*	private coll.			
					Prestwich 1972 hd	1.37	315°	20.0
2348	Fd	+STIEFNE:	+SAIE--ON.ꟻINCE:	a*	Ballingal.			
					Lockett [3931]	1.39	15°	19.0
2349	Ge	----EFN---	+SA--------ES:	a*	Lockett (not in sale)			
					pl 29, 5/2. *cut half*	–	–	–
2350	*unc*			a	London BM 1974 2-12-98.			
					Prestwich 1972 hd	1.41	180°	21.0
Sigeweard (Sæweard?)								
		E = Rodger K						
2351	Aa	-STIFNER--	+SIWA---------EE:	a*	London *BMC* 131.			
					Rashleigh [579]	1.43	0°	20.0
2352	Bb	-STIEFNER--	+SIꟻRD:ON:--N-	a*	Worcester *SCBI 17* 711.	1.20	225°	19.0
2353	Cc	----EFNER-	+SIꟻARD:ON:ꟻINC:	a*	Baldwin.			
					C. J. Martin	1.19	0°	17.9
				b*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [144].			
					'Beauvais' hoard	1.39	15°	19.0
				c*	London *BMC* 130.			
					Rashleigh [578]	1.37	270°	20.0



2338e 2339a 2340a 2341a 2342a 2342b 2343a



2343b 2343c 2344a 2345a 2346a 2347b 2348a



2349a 2351a 2352a 2353a 2353b 2353c 2353d



2353e 2354a 2355a 2356a 2357a 2357b 2357c

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Watford (*cont.*)								
Sigeweard (*cont.*)								
				d*	private coll.			
					Prestwich 1972 hd	1.41	225°	20.0
				c*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [145/2].			
					'Beauvais' hoard	0.94	10°	17.2
2354	Dd	+------ER.	+SIGPARD----:PINC:	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [145].			
					'Beauvais' hoard	1.40	180°	20.7
2355	Ee	+STIEFNE.	+SIGPARD:ON:PIN	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [143].			
					'Beauvais' hoard	1.34	270°	19.1
Stefanus								
2356	Aa	+STIEFNER:	+STIEFNE:ON:PIN:	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [147].			
					'Beauvais' hoard	1.33	225°	19.0
2357	Bb	+STIEFNE:	+STIEFNE:ON:PINCE.	a*	seen Baldwin.			
					C. J. Martin	1.42	225°	17.7
				b*	seen Baldwin.			
					C. J. Martin	1.39	135°	18.3
				c*	Seaman.			
					bt C. J. Martin 1972;			
					?from Sheldon hd	–	–	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Watford (*cont.*)								
Stefanus (*cont.*)								
2358	Cc	+STIEFNE.	+STIEFNE.O---IN.	a*	Ballingal. Exch. Elmore Jones 1968	1.38	315°	19.8
2359	Dd	+STIEFNE-	+STIFNE:ON:FINCE:	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [144/2]. 'Beauvais' hoard	1.43	90°	20.0
				b*	London BM 1921 5-19-157. Lawrence 1921; Lincolnshire find	1.13	10°	19.1
2360	Ee	+STIEFNE-	+STIEFNE:ON:FIN	a*	Glendining 04/11/1987 [146/1]. 'Beauvais' hoard	1.29	270°	19.0
				b*	private coll. Prestwich 1972 hd	1.12	115°	18.0
				c*	London BM 1974 2-12-93. Prestwich 1972 hd	1.44	225°	19.9
2361	Ff	--TIEFNE-	-S----E:ON:FINE--	a*	York *SCBI 21* 1249.	1.41	?90°	20.0
Awbridge: *BMC* vii; North 881								
Hue								
2362	Aa	+STIEFNE	+HVEON--NCEST	a*	London *BMC* 220. Awbridge 1902 hd	1.39	–	–
2363	Ab		-VE:ON:FINC-	a*	Buckland, Dix & Wood 28/6/1995 [189]. Portsdown Hill 1995 hd	1.34	–	–
HENRY II (1154–89)								
Cross and Crosslets (Tealby): *BMC*; North 952—961								
Herebert, Herberd								
2364	Aa	--ENRIREXANGL Bust A1	--ERBT:ON:FLNES	a	Dawson. Lainchbury	–	–	–
				b*	Elmore Jones 1971 [1184a]	1.42	?315°	19.2
2365	Bb	+hENRIREXANGL Bust A2	+h----RT:ON:WINE.	a*	Elmore Jones (not in sale). Mangakis 1943	1.40	180°	19.5
				b*	Elmore Jones (not in sale).	1.41	225°	20.1
2366	Cc	+hENRIREXANGL Bust A2	+hERBERT:ON:WINE:	a*	Elmore Jones 1971 [1184b]	1.42	90°	1.98
				b*	Llantrisant. (Hocking 1906 I 337)	1.44	135°	19.8
				c*	London *BMC* 757. Banks; Tealby 1807 hd	1.40	135°	19.4
				d*	London *BMC* 758. Lark Hill 1853 hd	1.39	200°	19.5
				e*	Reading Univ.	1.42	90°	19.0
2367	Dd	+hENRIREXANGL Bust A2	+hERBERT:ON:FINES	a*	Elmore Jones 1971 [1470a].	1.50	225°	19.5
				b*	London *BMC* 760. ?Tealby 1807 hd	1.50	270°	20.0
				c*	Oslo	1.27	315°	18.2



2358a 2359a 2359b 2360a 2360b 2360c 2361a



2362a 2363a 2364b 2365a 2365b 2366a 2366b



2366c 2366d 2366e 2367a 2367b 2367c 2368a



2368b 2369a 2369b 2369c 2369d 2369e 2369f

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Cross and Crosslets (*cont.*)								
Herebert, Herberd (*cont.*)								
2368	Ee	+hENRIREXANGL Bust A2	+hERBERT:ON:PIN:	a*	Elmore Jones 1971 [?] [1470b]	1.37	200°	19.0
				b*	London *BMC* 761. ?Tealby 1807 hd	1.45	210°	20.0
2369	Ff	+hENRIREXANGL Bust A2	+hERBERT:ON:WINC:	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.42	10°	19.7
				b*	Elmore Jones1986 [1742a].	1.43	270°	20.0
				c*	Elmore Jones 1984 [1470c]	1.46	165°	19.1
				d*	Harris.	1.38	270°	–
				e*	London *BMC* 780. Lark Hill 1853 hd	1.36	45°	19.8
				f *	Christie 15/05/1990 [159]. Wicklewood 1989 hd *cut half*	0.63	–	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Cross and Crosslets (*cont.*)								
Herebert, Herberd (*cont.*)								
2370	Gg	--ENRIREXANGL Bust A	-ERBERT:ON:WI--	a*	London *BMC* 759. Bt Baldwin 1946	1.38	180°	19.0
2371	Hh	+hENRI:R:AN Bust C1	+hEREBET:ON:FIN	a*	Elmore Jones 1986 [1742c].	1.44	180°	20.5
				b*	Scaife. Elmore Jones 1971 [1743a]	1.23	315°	19.6
				c*	London *BMC* 762. Bt Lawrence 1947; Carlyon-Britton [1529]; Awbridge 1903 hd	1.48	225°	20.2
				d*	London *BMC* 763. Lark Hill 1853 hd	1.40	90°	18.1
				e*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 1987. Bt 1927	1.48	270°	20.0
2372	Jj	+hENRI:R:A Bust C1	+hEREBERT:ON:FIN	a*	Greenwell.	–	–	–
				b*	London *BMC* 764. Lark Hill 1853 hd	1.43	90°	2..2
				c*	London *BMC* 765. Lark Hill 1853 hd	1.41	45°	20.6
2373	Kk	+hEN----VS:AN	+hEREB---:ON:FIN	a*	Scaife. Elmore Jones 1986 [1743b]	1.37	180°	19.6
2374	Ll	+hENRI:RE. Bust C2	+hERBERD:ON:WI	a*	seen Baldwin.	1.43	315°	20.0
				b*	Cambridge.	1.32	45°	20.0
				c*	London *BMC* 766. Leicester 1927 hd (122)	1.48	315°	20.0
				d*	London *BMC* 767.	1.46	270°	20.0
				e*	Scaife. Elmore Jones 1986 [1743c].	1.40	0°	19.1
2375	Mm	+hENRI:REX Bust D1	--ERBERT:ON:WI--	a*	Elmore Jones (not in sale).	1.44	0°	20.0
Herebert P								
2375A	Nn	---NRI REX S Bust F	+hERBERT:P:ON:W:	a*	Found near Milton Keynes, April 2009.	1.42	330°	–
Hosbert, Osbert, Oseberd								
2376	Aa	+hENRIREXANGL Bust A2	+hOSBERT:ON:WINN	a*	Harris. Elmore Jones 1983 [1185a]	1.42	90°	20.0
				b*	London *BMC* 768. Lark Hill 1853 hd	1.43	–	–
				c*	London *BMC* 769. Banks; Tealby 1807 hd	1.43	185°	19.1
				d*	London *BMC* 770. Lark Hill 1853 hd	1.38	315°	20.2
				e*	Reading Univ.	1.22	90°	19.0
2377	Bb	+hENRI:--- Bust C1	+OSBER---:WIN	a*	London *BMC* 771. Oldroyd	0.98	45°	20.1
				b	Stockholm KMK	–	–	–



2370a 2371a 2371b 2371c 2371d 2371e 2372a



2372b 2372c 2373a 2374a 2374b 2374c 2374d



2374e 2375a 2375Aa 2376a 2376b 2376c 2376d



2376e 2377a 2378b 2379a 2380a 2380b 2381a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Cross and Crosslets (*cont.*)								
Hosbert, Osbert, Oseberd (*cont.*)								
2378	Cc	+hENRI:REX Bust D1	+O⌣EBERD:ON:WIN	a	Copenhagen. Thomsen 9575	–	–	–
				b*	London *BMC* 771x. Kirkaldy	1.43	45°	20.0
				c	Moffat.	–	–	–
2379	Dc	--------X Bust D1		a*	Harris. Elmore Jones 1983 [1185b]	1.47	0°	20.0
Ricard								
2380	Aa	+hENRIREXANGL Bust A2	+RICARD:ON:FINCE	a*	Elmore Jones 1983 [1186a].	1.45	270°	19.1
				b*	London *BMC* 772. Banks; Tealby 1807 hd	1.34	135°	19.0
2381	Bb	-------EXANGL Bust A2	+RICAR---N:FINCEST	a*	London *BMC* 773. Banks; Tealby 1807 hd	1.43	0°	20.1

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Cross and Crosslets (*cont.*)								
Ricard (*cont.*)								
2382	Cc	+hENRIREXANG Bust A2	+RICARD:ON:WINE	a*	Elmore Jones 1984 [1471a].	1.46	90°	19.0
				b*	Leeds U *SCBI 21* 1259.			
					Winchester Cathedral	1.32	135°	20.0
				c	London *BMC* 775.			
					Bt Lawrence 1935	1.47	315°	20.6
				d*	seen Baldwin.	1.43	45°	20.5
2383	Dd	+hENRIREXANGL Bust A	+RICA--:ON:WINES	a*	Birmingham M Loan Coll. FL 71.			
					Bt Seaby 1947	1.49	10°	19.0
				b*	Elmore Jones 1983 [1186b].	1.28	270°	19.1
				c*	Glasgow *SCBI* 53 376.			
					Hunter 12	1.42	225°	19.0
				d*	London *BMC* 774.			
					? Tealby 1807 hd	1.36	0°	19.2
2384	Ee	+hENRI--XA Bust E	+RICA-----:WIN:	a*	Elmore Jones 1984 [1471b]	1.45	225°	20.0
				b*	London *BMC* 776.	1.47	180°	19.0
Willem								
2385	Aa	+hENRIREXANGL Bust A2	+WILLEM:ON:WINES	a*	Scaife.			
					Elmore Jones 1983 [1187a]	1.35	90°	20.8
				b*	London *BMC* 777.			
					Awbridge 1903 hd	1.42	45°	21.8
				c*	Scaife.	1.31	210°	20.5
				d*	Scaife.	1.36	270°	20.6
				e*	Elmore Jones (not in sale).	1.48	45°	19.5
2386	Bb	----NRIREX- Bust A	+WILLEM:ON:WINC	a*	Elmore Jones 1983 [1187b]	1.27	105°	18.9
2387	Cc	+hENRI:R----- Bust C1	+PILLEM:ON:PIN:	a*	Elmore Jones 1983 [1187c].	1.42	0°	21.0
				b*	London *BMC* 778.			
					Bt Lawrence 1947; Ampthill 1836 hd	1.46	225°	20.0
				c*	Scaife.			
					Elmore Jones 1986 [1743d]	1.47	315°	19.0
				d*	Scaife.			
					Elmore Jones 1986 [1743e] *cut half*	0.80	135°	20.3
Uncertain moneyer								
2388	Aa	+hENRI------ Bust A	-----M:ON:WI-	a*	London *BMC* 779.			
					Lark Hill 1853 hd	1.26	255°	18.3
2389	Bb	-------ANGL: Bust A2	------N:WIN	a*	Elmore Jones (not in sale).	1.45	?0°	19.0



2382a 2382b 2382d 2383a 2383b 2383c 2383d



2384a 2384b 2385a 2385b 2385c 2385d 2385e





2386a 2387a 2387b 2387c 2387d 2388a 2389a





2390b 2391a 2392a 2393b 2394a 2395a 2396a



No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
HENRY II (1154–89), RICHARD I (1189–99), JOHN (1199–1216) and HENRY III (1216–72)								
Short Cross								
Class Ia (1180): North 962: subdivisions arranged according to Mass								
Adam								
Class Ia2								
2390	Aa	hENRICVSR--X	+ADAM.ON:WINC	a	Lancaster *SCBI 48* 1721.	1.48	90°	–
				b*	Mass *SCBI 56* 175. Elmore Jones 1984 [1480] *pierced*	1.24	170°	18.6
Class Ia4								
2391	Bb	hENRICVS.R EX	+ADAM.ON.WINC	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 2234 Dewfall (*SCBI* gives this as Ib)	1.23	315°	19.7
2392	Cc	hENRICVS.R EX	+ADAM.ON.WINC	a*	Norwich *SCBI 26* 1697. Browning; fd Blackdyke Farm 1860/61	1.38	195°	19.0
				b	Mass *SCBI 56* 176. *cut half*	0.56	225°	–
Class Ia5								
2393	Dd	hENRICVS.R EX	+ADAM.ON.WINCE	a	Mass *SCBI 56* 178. Brand; Woodhead 1963	1.43	90°	20.0
				b*	Edinburgh *SCBI 53* 630. Bt Lincoln 1913	1.27	140°	19.5
2394	Ee	hENRICVS.R EX	+ADAM.ON.WINCE	a*	Jacob 118.	1.27	270°	–
Clement								
Class Ia1								
2395	Aa	hENRICVS---	+-------.ON.WINE	a*	Stewartby. Lawrence 1956. *fragment*	0.85	90°	18.3
2396	Bb	hENRICVS.RE X	+-ELEMENT.ON.WIN	a*	London BM 1865 3-18-431. Eccles 1865 hd	1.36	180°	18.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Clement (*cont.*)								
Class Ia1 (*cont.*)								
2396	(*cont.*)			b*	London BM 1902 12-4-1045. Colchester 1902 hd	1.40	45°	18.0
				c*	Winchester C5011. Elmore Jones 1986 [1752]	1.36	200°	18.3
				d	Woodhead. bt Baldwin 1963; W. C. Wells	1.35	135°	19.0
				e	Mass (not in *SCBI*). American coll 1990	1.31	180°	19.0
				f	Mass *SCBI 56* 182. Conte; North	1.41	120°	–
Class Ia2								
2397	Cc	hENRICVS.R EX	+CLEMENT.ON.WIN	a*	Gittoes. Brand; Mangakis	1.32	270°	17.9
				b	London BM 1928 5-14-24. Lawrence 1928	1.39	280°	–
				c	Mass *SCBI 56* 186. Allen; fd Corby, Northants, 1984. *cut half*	0.62	135°	18.0
				d	Mass (not in *SCBI*).	–	–	–
				e	Mass *SCBI 56* 185.	1.28	270°	–
				f	Oxford *SCBI 12* 727. Lawrence 1951 [391]	1.44	315°	18.5
				g	WC	–	–	–
2398	Dd	hENRICVS.R E–	+CLEMEN–.ON.WIN	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 184. Allen; Brand (bt 1962). *pierced*	1.30	270°	18.0
Class Ia5								
2399	Ee	hENRICVS.R EX	+CLEMENT.ON.WINC	a*	Birmingham M 1963 270. Harkness; bt Spink	1.41	15°	18.8
				b	London BM E 211	1.38.	45°	20.0
2400	Fe	hENRICVS.R EX		a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 187. Brand; Lawrence [419] *double struck*	1.41	0°	19.5
2401	Ff		+CLEMENT.ON.WINC	a*	London BM 1985 4-15-74. Moor Monkton 1984 hd (32)	1.42	235°	19.0
2402	Gg	hENRICVS.R EX	+CLEMENT.ON.WIN	a	Gittoes 14. Bt 1992. *cut half*	0.74	135°	19.1
				b*	London BM. Banks V.1 p. 30, 73	1.37	315°	19.0
				c	Stewartby. Bt Baldwin 1952	1.34	135°	19.7
2403	Gh		+CLEMENT.ON.WIN	a*	Elmore Jones 1984 [1490].	1.41	225°	20.0



2396b 2396c 2397a 2398a 2399a 2400a 2401a



2402b 2403a 2404a 2405c 2406a 2407a 2408a



2409a 2410a 2411a 2412b 2413b 2414a 2415a



2416e 2417a 2418a 2419a 2420a 2421d 2422a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Gocelm								
Class Ia1								
		A = Rodbert E and Henri A						
2404	Aa	hENRICVS.RE X	+GOCELM·ON.WINC.	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 188. Allen; Elmore Jones 1971 [1194] *pierced*.	1.21	225°	18.4
				b	London BM 1950 6-6-43 Lawrence 1950	1.41	200°	18.0
Class Ia3								
2405	Bb	hЄNRICVS.R ЄX	+GOCELM·ON.WIN	a	Allen. *cut half*	0.63	315°	18.1
				b	London BM 7-82-282. bt exrs Elmore Jones 1985.	1.42	225°	18.6
				c*	Gittoes. Brand; Mangakis	1.26	135°	19.0
Class Ia5/Ia3								
2406	Cc	hЄNRICVS.R ЄX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a*	London BM 7-82-281. bt exrs Elmore Jones 1985	1.43	80°	19.0
				b	Mass *SCBI 56* 195. Allen. *cut half*	0.62	300°	–
				c	Mass *SCBI 56* 194. Wainfleet 1993 hd	1.41	60°	–
				d	Woodhead.	1.44	0°	19.0
				e	Cambridge. Conte coll.; Mass; bt Spink 1988	–	–	–
Class Ia4								
2407	Dd	hЄNRICVS.R ЄX	+GOCЄLM.ON.WIN	a*	Zagreb. Ostrovo 1898 hd no 43 *per* Mayhew; *prev. listed as Lincoln*	1.32	–	–
				b	London BM 1902 12-4-1046. Colchester 1902 hd	1.37	90°	19.5
				c	Mass *SCBI 56* 190. Wainfleet 1993 hd	1.43	90°	–
2408	De		+GOCЄLM.ON.WIN	a*	London BM 1865 3-18-432. Eccles 1864 hd	1.41	135°	19.5
				b	Oxford *SCBI 12* 729. Madan	1.35	135°	19.5
2409	Ee	hЄNRICVS.R ЄX		a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 192. Brand. *holed*	1.29	30°	19.1
2410	Fe	hЄNRICVS.R EX		a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 193. Oxford *SCBI 12* 728 Humphreys; Crowle 1962 hd (47). *cut half*	0.72	315°	19.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Gocelm								
Class Ia5								
2411	Gf	hENRICVS.R EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a*	Knobloch.	1.20	210°	19.0
				b	Lockett [1195 or 2980 or 3961].	–	–	-
2412	Hf	hENRICVS.R EX		a	Karlsruhe Wielandt 1950–1 152. Rotenfels 1936 hd *chipped rim*	1.30	–	–
				b*	Mass *SCBI 56* 196. Woodhead	1.43	315°	19.4
Henri								
Class Ia1/Ia2								
		A = Gocelm A and Rodbert E						
2413	Aa	hENRICVS·RE X	+hENRIC·ON.WINC.	a	Mass *SCBI* 56 199. BM 1902 12-4-1051; Colchester 1902 hd double struck	1.37	270°	18.0
				b*	Mass *SCBI* 56 198. Woodhead; bt Seaby 1965.	1.40	135°	18.1
				c	Mass (not in *SCBI*?).	–	–	–
2414	Ba	hENRICVS.RE X		a*	Gittoes. Elmore Jones 1984 [1481]	1.43	45°	18.0
Class Ia2								
2415	Ca	hENRICVS.R EX		a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1050. Colchester 1902 hd	1.38	0°	18.0
Osbert								
Class Ia3								
2416	Aa	hENRICVS·R EX	+OSBER.ON.WINC	a	Allen. Gregg. *cut half*	0.62	315°	18.1
				b	Belfast. Belfast NH and Phil. S. 1910; ?from Ireland	1.42	15°	19.5
				c	Cardiff. *cut half*	–	–	–
				d	London BM 1923 3-10-7. Marno	1.31	260°	20.4
				e*	Mass *SCBI 56* 200. Elmore Jones 1986 [1753]	1.37	225°	19.1
Class Ia4/Ia3								
2417	Bb	hENRICVS.R EX	+OSBER.ON.WINCE	a*	Perth *SCBI 53* 645.	1.41	270°	20.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Class Ia4								
2418	Bc		---------N.WINCE	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 202. *cut half*	0.56	300°	–
2419	Bd		+OSBER.O--------	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 203. *cut half*	0.63	240°	–
Class Ia5								
2420	Ce	hENRICVS.R EX	+OSBER.ON.WINCE	a	Mass *SCBI 56* 204. Brand; Elmore Jones 1963	1.25	270°	18.0
				b*	London BM 1865 3-18-442. Eccles 1864 hd	1.37	315°	18.8
2421	De	hENRICVS.REX		a	Birmingham M.271.1963. Harkness	1.29	315°	18.5
				b	Elmore Jones 1984 [1490]. Lockett	1.43	270°	18.8
				c	Gittoes 37. Bt 1992	1.34	25°	20.0
				d*	London BM 1902 12-4-1054. Colchester 1902 hd	1.41	20°	19.0
2422	Ef	hENRICVS.R EX	+OSBER.ON.WINCE	a*	Cambridge no 36. Henderson	1.32	225°	20.0
				b	Cambridge no 21. *cut half*	0.69	325°	19.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Reinier								
Class Ia5								
2423	Aa	hENRICVS.R EX	+REINIER.ON.WINC	a	Cambridge.			
					Blunt; Shirley-Fox	1.27	0°	–
				b*	London BM 1865 3-18-446.			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.40	315°	18.5
2424	Ab		+REINIER.ON.WINC	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1060.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.42	215°	19.2
Rodbert								
Class Ia1								
		E = Gocelm A and Henri A						
2425	Aa	hEN–ICVS:RE X	+RODBERD.ON.W--CE	a*	Stewartby.			
					Bt Spink 1958; Lawrence			
					pierced	1.28	90°	19.0
Class Ia2/Ia1								
2426	Bb	hENRICVS·R EX	+RODBET.ON.WINC	a*	London BM.			
					Elmore Jones (not in sale)	1.10	45°	17.0
					? BM 1985 7-10-284			
					bt. exrs. of Elmore Jones 1985?			
Class Ia2								
2427	Cc	hENRICVS.R EX	+RODBERT.ON.WIN	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 209.			
					Allen; Brand. *pierced*	1.41	0°	18.3
				b	London BM.			
					Elmore Jones 1984 [1481]	1.27	315°	18.8
					? BM 1985 7-82-283			
					bt. exrs. of Elmore Jones 1985?			
2428	Dd	hENRICVSR EX	+RODBER.ON.WIN	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1062.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.42	280°	19.0
2429	Ee	hEREXhEE--X	+RODINE+RODBEN	a*	Elmore Jones 1983 [1194b].			
					double struck	1.09	90°	17.1
				b	Mass *SCBI 56* 210.			
					fragment	0.59	165°	–
Class Ia5								
2430	Ff	hENRICVS.R EX	+RODBERT.ON.WINC	a*	Sellwood.	1.36	340°	20.4
2431	Gf	hENRICVS.R EX		a*	Oslo Henry II 8.	1.46	225°	20.0
2432	Hg	hENRICVS.R EX	+RODBERT.ON.WIN	a*	Gittoes.			
					Bt Trenery 1980	1.16	15°	17.5
2433	Hh		+RODBERT.ON.WIN	a	Lockett [2980 or 1195].	–	–	–
				b	London BM 1865 3-18-452.			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.14	285°	19.0
				c	Mass *SCBI 56* 211.			
					Wainfleet 1993 hd	1.37	45°	–
				d*	Oslo Henry II 13.	–	90°	19.1



2423b 2424a 2425a 2426a 2427a 2428a 2429a



2430a 2431a 2432c 2433d 2434a 2435a 2436a



2437a 2438b 2439b 2440a 2441a 2442c 2443b



2444a 2445a 2446b 2447a 2448a 2449a 2450e

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Ib (1180–*c.*1185): North 963: subdivisions arranged according to Mass								
Class Ib1 (1180–*c.* 1182)								
Adam								
2434	Aa	HENRICVS.R EX	+ADAM.ON.WINC	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-1429. Morgan; Evans; from Eccles 1864 hd	1.47	135°	20.0
2435	Ab		+ADAM.ON.WINC	a*	Chester. Fd Newhall, Aston, nr Nantwich *c.*1939	1.36	315°	20.2
2436	Bc	HENRICVS.R EX	+ADAM.ON.WINCE	a*	Gittoes. Bt Spink 1981	1.42	135°	20.0
2437	Cd	HENRICVS.R EX	+ADAM.ON.WINCE	a*	Brand. Bt Baldwin 1961; Lawrence [393]	1.35	135°	19.6
				b	Gittoes. Bt Spink 1976	1.43	255°	19.7
				c	Woodhead.	1.34	325°	19.5
2438	De	HENRICVS.R EX	+ADAM.ON.WINCE	a	London BM 1902 12-4-1041. Colchester 1902 hd	1.39	325°	20.3
				b*	London BM 1915 5-7-1428. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.43	30°	19.5
2439	Ef	HENRICVS.R EX	+ADAM.ON.WINCE	a	Dublin NMI 33U. Kilmaine 1946 hd (205)	1.23	280°	20.0
				b*	London BM 1902 12-4-1043. Colchester 1902 hd	1.46	180°	19.0
2440	Fg	HENRICVS.R EX	+ADAM.ON.WINCE	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1042. Colchester 1902 hd	1.38	160°	19.0
				b	Mass *SCBI 56* 492. Bt Baldwin 1991	1.34	135°	19.2
2441	Gh	HENRICVSR EX	+ADAM.ON.WINC	a*	Chester. Fd Newhall, Aston nr Nantwich *c.*1939	1.47	270°	20.0
2442	Gj		+ADAM.ON.WINC	a	Birmingham M 285 1963. Harkness 1951	1.40	10°	18.2
				b	Blackburn *SCBI 48* 1722. Colchester 1902 hd	1.26	10°	19.0
				c*	Colchester CH 1552. Colchester 1902 hd	1.45	180°	20.0
				d	Mass *SCBI 56* 491. Bt Spink 1990	1.47	135°	20.2
2443	Hj	HENRICVSR EX		a	Dublin NMI IAD 1998. Kilmaine 1946 hd (206)	1.34	240°	19.9
				b*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 721. Gambier-Perry	1.36	190°	19.0
Clement								
2444	Aa	HENRICVS.R EX	+CLEMENT.ON.WIN	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1044. Colchester 1902 hd	1.42	90°	20.0
				b	Mass *SCBI 56* 498.			

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
					Woodhead [141]	1.39	90°	19.0
				c	Scarborough *SCBI 48* 1729			
					Harland	1.41	400	–
2445	Bb	hENRICVS.R EX	+CLEMENT.ON.WIN	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 496.			
					Brand; Lawrence [393]	1.42	0°	19.9
2446	Cc	hENRICVS.R EX	+CLEMENT.ON.WIN	a	Gittoes.			
					Bt 1983	1.29	225°	19.3
				b*	Gittoes 16.			
					Naxos 1969 hd	1.31	135°	18.3
				c	Lockett [2980].	–	–	–
				d	London BM 1985 4-15-75.			
					Moor Monkton 1984 hd (95) *cut half*	0.66	280°	19.3
2447	Dd	hENRICVS.R EX	+CLEMENT.ON.WIN	a*	Colchester CH 1561.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.21	80°	18.2
Gocelm								
2448	Aa	hENRICVS.R EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 501.			
					Brand 1963; W. C. Wells	1.44	270°	20.2
2449	Ab		+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a*	North.	1.31	135°	19.5
2450	Bc	hENRICVS.R EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a	Doubleday [1025].			
					Parsons [264]	1.41	210°	19.2
				b	Gittoes 20.			
					Bt 1992	1.11	325°	18.9
				c	Harris.	1.45	140°	–
				d	Leeds U *SCBI 21* 1440.	1.34	90°	–
				e*	London BM 1865 3-18-433.			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.44	180°	19.8
				f	Winchester *SCBI 42* 2241.	1.46	315°	20.0
					Bt Seaby 1955			

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Ib1 (*cont.*)								
Gocelm (*cont.*)								
2451	Cd	HENRICVS.R EX	+GOCELM.ON.WICC *mint signature error*	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 500. Brand; bt Baldwin 1961	1.38	135°	19.8
2452	De	HENRICVS.R EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes. Glendining 23/06/1982 [172]; Lockett	1.40	315°	19.3
				b	Gittoes 22. Spink 16/03/1992 [185]	1.26	95°	19.3
2453	Ef	HENRICVS.R EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a*	Brussels. Léopold II	1.42	315°	20.0
2454	Ff	HENRICVS.R EX		a*	London BM E2112. Tiree 1787 hd	1.43	270°	20.0
				b	Winchester *SCBI 42* 2240	1.36	10°	19.9
2455	Gg	HENRICVS.R EX	+GOCELM.ON.WIN	a	Jacob 426.	1.35	270°	–
				b	London BM 1920 9-7-1067. Hasluck	1.42	225°	21.0
				c*	York M *SCBI 21* 1439	1.48	180°	20.5
2456	Hh	HENRICVSR EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a	Cambridge no 42	1.40	135°	20.0
				b	Cambridge no 19 *cut half*	0.81	135°	21.0
				c*	London BM 1915 5-7-1437. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.41	10°	19.9
2457	Jj	HENRICVS.R EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a	Mass *SCBI 56* 502. Wainfleet 1993 hd	1.48	240°	–
				b	Mass (not in *SCBI*). Wainfleet 1993 hd	–	–	–
				c*	Paris. 350. exch. Desjobert 1838	1.41	340°	19.4
2458	Kk	HENRICVSR EX	+GOCELM.ON.WIN	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 499. bt 1986	1.40	135°	19.0
2459	Ll	HENRICVSR EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a*	Dorchester DCM. Barnes	–	270°	19.0
2460	Mm	HENRICVS.R EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes. Bt Mills 1989	1.26	315°	19.2
2461	Nn	HENRICVS.R EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a*	Colchester CH 1562. Colchester 1902 hd	1.25	170°	20.0
				b	Gittoes. Glendining 1978 [76]	1.33	270°	20.0
Osbert								
2462	Aa	HENRICVS.R EX	+OSBER.ON.WINCE	a*	Birmingham M 74 1896-1. Hanson	1.44	225°	18.4
2463	Bb	HENRICVS.R EX	+OSBER.ON.WINC	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-1450. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.41	–	–
				b	Paris 351. exch. Desjobert 1838	1.25	225°	18.2
2464	Cc	HENRICVS.R EX	+OSBER.ON.WINCE	a*	Gittoes.	1.27	250°	19.1



2451a 2452a 2453a 2454a 2455c 2456c 2457c



2458a 2459a 2460a 2461a 2462a 2463a 2464a



2465a 2466a 2467a 2468a 2469a 2470a 2471a



2472a 2473a 2474a 2475a 2476b 2478a 2479b

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Ib1 (*cont.*)								
Osbert (*cont.*)								
2465	Dd	hENRICVS.R EX	+OSBER.ON.WINC	a*	London BM 1865 3-18-443			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.44	170°	20.0
2466	Ee	hENRICVS.R EX	+OSBER.ON.WINCE	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1055.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.37	315°	19.2
2467	Fe	hENRICVS.R EX		a*	Cambridge no 35.			
					Henderson	1.38	315°	20.0
2468	Gf	hENRICVS.R EX	+OSBER.ON.WINCE	a*	Cambridge no 43.	1.22	45°	21.0
				b	Chester.			
					Fd Newhall, Aston nr			
					Nantwich *c.*1939	1.41	330°	20.1
2469	Hg	hENRICVS.R EX	+OSBER.ON.WINC	a*	London BM E2116.			
					Before 1832	1.40	350°	20.7
2470	Jh	hENRICVS.R EX	+OSBER.ON.WINCE	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 646.			
					Hunter 26	1.43	0°	19.0
2471	Kj	hENRICVS.R EX	+OSBER.ON.WINC	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1053			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.45	225°	19.8
2472	Lk	hENRICVS.R EX	+OSBER.ON.WINCE	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 506.			
					Woodhead; bt Baldwin 1961;			
					Lawrence [393]	1.35	225°	20.0
2473	Ml	hENRICVS.R EX	+OSBER.ON.WINC	a*	Chester.			
					Fd Newhall, Aston nr			
					Nantwich *c.*1939	1.39	100°	19.7
				b	London BM 1902 12-4-1052.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.19	45°	18.5
2474	Nl	hENRICVS.R EX		a*	Chester.			
					Fd Newhall, Aston nr			
					Nantwich *c.*1939	–	–	–
				b	Doubleday [1026].	1.39	45°	21.0
2475	Om	hENRICVS.R EX	+OSBER.ON.WINCE	a*	Doubleday [1024].	1.34	135°	19.0
2476	Pn	hENRICVS.R EX	+OSBER.ON.WINCE	a	Allen.			
					cut half	–	–	–
				b*	Mass *SCBI 56* 508.	1.16	330°	19.0
				c	Mass (not in *SCBI*?).			
					Wainfleet 1993 hd	–	–	–
Osbert–dies not identified								
2477		--NRICVS.---	----ER.ON.WI-	a*	Mass *SCBI*.			
					Bt 1986. *cut half*	0.67	90°	19.0
Reinier								
2478	Aa	hENRICVS.R EX	+REINIER.ON.WINC	a*	Birmingham M 1963 272.			
					Harkness;			
					Elmore Jones 1950	1.29	90°	18.5
2479	Ab		+REINIER.ON.WINC	a	Elmore Jones 1971 [1767a]	1.03	300°	19.2
				b*	Utrecht.	1.45	270°	19.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Ib1 (*cont.*)								
Reinier (*cont.*)								
2480	Bb	HENRICVS.R EX		a*	Chester. Fd Newhall Aston nr Nantwich *c.*1939	1.26	270°	19.3
2481	Bc		+REINIER.ON.WINC	a	Belfast. Grainger; ?found in Ireland	1.29	225°	19.0
				b	Gittoes 45. Bt 1991	1.33	305°	21.0
				c*	Mass *SCBI 56* 510. Elmore Jones [1767]; Brand, bt 1963; Woodhead; U.S. coll. 1961.	1.49	350°	19.5
				d	Mass (not in *SCBI*?). Wainfleet 1993 hd	–	–	–
				e	Mass (not in *SCBI*?). Wainfleet 1993 hd	–	–	–
				f	Mass (not in *SCBI*).	–	–	–
				g	Mass (not in *SCBI*).	–	–	–
2482	Bd		+REINIER.ON.WINC	a	Gittoes 46. *cut half*	0.61	315°	19.9
				b*	Mass *SCBI* 56 511. Bt London Coin Fair 1989	1.18	225°	17.9
				c	Woodhead. Bt Baldwin 1961; US coll.	1.40	210°	20.1
2483	Ce	HENRICVS.R EX	+REINIER.ON.WINC	a	London BM 1915 5-7-1454. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.44	90°	18.4
				b	London BM 1985 4-15-79. Moor Monkton 1984 hd (6)	1.43	315°	19.0
				c*	Sellwood.	1.12	335°	18.0
2484	Df	HENRICVS.R EX	+REINIER.ON.WINC	a	Doubleday [1026]	1.40	315°	19.3
				b*	London BM E2117. Brook	1.44	135°	19.1
				c	London BM 1902 12-4-1059. Colchester 1902 hd	1.33	225°	19.0
2485	Eg	HENRICVS.R EX	+REINIER.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes. Christie's 15/11/1977 [159]	1.13	270°	17.8
Rodbert								
2486	Aa	HENRICVS.R EX	+RODBERT.ON.WIN	a*	Elmore Jones (not in sale) ?BM 1985 7-82-294; bt exrs Elmore Jones 1985? see *BNJ* xi 1915 pl II.3	1.44	45°	19.5
2487	Bb	HENRICVS.R EX	+RODBERT.ON.WINC	a*	London BM 1842 1-27-11. bt M. R. Burn	1.27	280°	20.2
2488	Cc	HENRICVS.R EX	+RODBERT.ON.WIN	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 651. Hunter 27.	1.33	45°	19.1
				b	Winchester C4226. Fd exc. WP 1970 (p. 620, No. **52**).	1.13	345°	19.0



2480a 2481c 2482b 2483c 2484b 2485a 2486a



2487a 2488a 2489f 2490a 2491b 2492a 2493a



2494a 2495a 2496b 2497b 2498a 2499d 2500a



2501a 2502a 2503a 2504b 2505a 2506c 2507a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Ib1 (*cont.*)								
Rodbert (*cont.*)								
2489	Dd	hENRICVS.R EX	+RODBERT.ON.WIN	a	Cambridge no 44. Colchester 1902 hd	1.44	135°	20.0
				b	Chester. Fd Newhall, Aston nr Nantwich *c.*1939	1.43	10°	19.2
				c	Dublin NMI 1909-1611.	–	195°	19.8
				d	Gittoes 49. Bt 1990; fd Colchester area	1.26	135°	20.0
				e	London BM 1902 12-4-1061. Colchester 1902 hd	1.33	285°	18.2
				f *	Karlsruhe Wielandt 1950–1 156 Rotenfels 1936 hd	1.38	–	–
				g	Gittoes 50. Bt Monks 1991. *chipped*	1.31	290°	19.8
2490	Ee	hENRICVS.R EX	+RODBERT.ON.WIN	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-1457. Morgan; Evans; from le Mans 1876	1.40	270°	19.2
				b	Gittoes 52. bt 1992. *cut half*	0.74	180°	19.0
				c	Mass *SCBI 56* 517. Woodhead [143]; Mossop.	1.19	185°	20.0
2491	Ff	hENRICVS.R EX	+RODBERT.ON.WINC	a	Brand. Senior 1966	1.26	135°	19.0
				b*	London BM 1865 3-18-451. Eccles 1864 hd	1.42	210°	20.0
				c	Mass *SCBI 56* 519. Bt Spink 1987	1.39	325°	19.3
2492	Gg	hENRICVS.R EX	+RODBERT.ON.WIN	a*	Brand. Bt Baldwin 1960	1.39	180°	19.0
2493	Hh	hENRICVS.R EX	+RODBERT.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes. Glendining's 23/6/1982 [172]; Lockett	1.39	30°	19.8
2494	Jj	hENRICVS.R EX	+RODBERT.ON.WIN	a*	Doubleday [1025].	1.40	30°	18.9
				b	Dublin NMI IAD 1999. Kilmaine 1946 hd (213)	1.31	180°	19.0
2495	Kk	hENRICVS.R EX	+RODBERT.ON.WIN	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 516. Bt 1994	1.40	0°	19.3
				b	Winchester *SCBI 42* 2249. E. A. Smith; fd in Winchester	1.27	90°	19.3
Class Ib2 (*c.*1182–*c.*1185)								
Adam								
2496	Aa	hENRICVS.R EX	+ADAM.ON.WINCE	a	Chester *SCBI* 847. Fd. Newhall, Aston nr Nantwich *c.*1939	1.39	225°	20.0
				b*	London BM 1902 12-4-1038. Colchester 1902 hd	1.22	10°	20.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
2497	Bb	hENRICVS.R EX	+ADAM.ON.WINC	a	Brand. Bt Baldwin 1961; Lawrence 1951 [419]	1.42	315°	19.9
				b*	London BM 1902 12-4-1040. Colchester 1902 hd	1.31	0°	20.1
				c	London BM 1985 4-15-70. Moor Monkton 1984 hd (52)	1.42	135°	20.2
2498	Cc	hENRICVS.R EX	+ADAM.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes. Bt Spink 1977	1.38	315°	19.4
2499	Dd	hENRICVS.R EX	+ADAM.ON.WINC	a	Doubleday [1023]. Lawrence 1951 [1031]; Colchester 1902 hd	1.34	250°	19.2
				b	Gittoes 6. Bt Dennett 1990	–	–	–
				c	London BM 1985 4-15-71. Moor Monkton 1984 hd (31) *part of rim missing*	1.21	135°	20.5
				d*	London BM 1985 4-15-72. Moor Monkton 1984 hd (11)	1.43	315°	20.5
2500	Ee	hENRICVS·R EX	+ADAM.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes 7. Bt 1989	1.32	95°	20.2
				b	Mass (not in *SCBI*?).	–	–	–
				c	Mass (not in *SCBI*?).	–	–	–
				d	Mass *SCBI 56* 495. Wainfleet 1993 hd	1.39	60°	–
2501	Ff	hENRICVS.R EX	+ADAM.ON.WINC	a*	Chester. Fd. Newhall, Aston nr Nantwich *c.*1939	1.35	345°	21.0
				b	Gittoes 8. Christie's 20/02/1991 [507]	1.45	175°	20.8
2502	Gg	hENRICVS.R EX	+ADAM.ON.WINC	a*	Chester. Fd. Newhall, Aston nr Nantwich *c.*1939	1.45	220°	21.0
2503	Hh	hENRICVSR EX	+ADAM.ON.W-NC	a*	Gittoes 3. Bt 1990 *corroded*	0.96	315°	19.8

Gocelm

2504	Aa	hENRICVS.R EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a	Doubleday [1023c].	1.40	120°	20.8
				b*	Norwich *SCBI 26* 1702	1.28	225°	19.2
2505	Bb	hENRICVS.R EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1049. Colchester 1902 hd	1.41	10°	19.8
				b	Norwich *SCBI 26* 1703	1.21	–	–
2506	Bc		+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a	New York ANS . Lawrence 1916. *chipped*	–	45°	18.4
				b	London BM 1985 4-15-76. Moor Monkton 1984 hd (33)	1.34	45°	19.0
				c*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 730 Shirley	1.46	0°	20.0
2507	Cd	hENRICVS.R EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a*	Cambridge Blunt; Shirley-Fox	1.40	135°	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Ib2 (*cont.*)								
Gocelm (*cont.*)								
2508	De	hЄ--ICVS.R ЄX	+GOCЄLM.ON.WINC	a*	Doubleday [1023b].	1.39	90°	20.0
Class 1c (*c.* 1185–*c.* 1189): North 964								
Adam								
2509	Aa	hЄNRICVS.R ЄX	+ΛD----N.WINC	a*	Elmore Jones 1984 [1495a].	1.36	135°	19.9
2510	Ab		+ΛDΛM.ON.WINC	a*	Cambridge no 228.	1.43	135°	20.0
2511	Bb	hЄNRICVS.R ЄX		a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 640.			
					Bt Baldwin 1989; Dupree	1.46	45°	19.8
2512	Bc		+ΛDΛM.ON.WINC	a*	Colchester CH 1553.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.38	135°	20.8
2513	Cd	hЄNRICVSR ЄX	+ΛDΛM.ON.WINC	a	London BM E2107.			
					Brook	1.45	180°	21.3
				b*	Mass *SCBI 56* 641.			
					Bt Spink 1991; Woodhead	1.45	225°	21.3
2514	Ce		+ΛDΛM.ON.WINC	a	Cambridge.			
					Blunt; Shirley-Fox	1.33	10°	–
				b*	Gittoes.			
					Brand; Lawrence 1951 [419]	1.45	90°	20.8
				c	North.	1.10	315°	20.0
				d	Winchester *SCBI 42* 2235.			
					Bt Spink 1970	1.32	90°	21.0
2515	Df	hЄNRICVSR ЄX	+ΛDΛM.ON.WNC	a*	Gittoes 10.			
					bt Spink 1989; Dupree	1.44	270°	21.0
2516	Ef	hЄNRICVSR ЄX		a*	Paris 351a.	1.16	170°	20.0
2517	Ff	hЄNRICVSR ЄX		a*	Lewes *SCBI 42* 2236.	1.27	270°	20.0
				b	Mass (not in *SCBI*?).			
					Wainfleet 1993 hd	–	–	–
2518	Gg	hЄNRICVSR ЄX	+ΛDΛM.ON.WINC	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 632.			
					Coats 556	1.34	220°	20.1
				b	Lockett [?]	–	–	–
2519	Hg	hЄNRICVSR ЄX		a	Chester.			
					Fd Newhall, Aston nr			
					Nantwich *c.*1939	1.42	135°	20.0
				b*	London BM 1902 12-4-1039.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.30	315°	20.0
2520	Hh		+ΛDΛM.ON.WINC	a*	Ipswich *SCBI 26* 1698.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.23	180°	18.1
2521	Jh	hЄN-ICVSR ЄX		a*	Gittoes 11.			
					Glendining 10/05/1989 [79]	1.34	355°	19.9
Gocelm								
2522	Aa	hЄNRICVSR ЄX	+GOCЄLM.ON.WINC	a	Jacob.	1.45	225°	–
				b*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 732.			
					Humphreys;			
					Crowle 1962 hd (36).	1.06	225°	18.5
2523	Bb	hЄNRICVSR ЄX	+GOCЄLM.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes.			
					Rayner	1.42	20°	19.1



2508a 2509a 2510a 2511a 2512a 2513b 2514b



2515a 2516a 2517a 2518a 2519b 2520a 2521a



2522b 2523a 2524a 2525b 2526b 2527a 2528a



2529a 2530a 2531a 2532b 2533a 2534a 2535a



No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Ic (*cont.*)								
Gocelm (*cont.*)								
2524	Cc	hENRICVSR EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a*	Karlsruhe Wielandt 1950–1 152 Rotenfels 1936 hd	–	–	–
2525	Dd	hENRICVSR EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a	Elmore Jones 1984 [1495b].	1.46	15°	20.0
				b*	Woodhead. Bt Spink 1971; Mangakis	1.36	25°	19.2
2526	Ee	hENRICVSR EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a	Cambridge. Blunt; Shirley-Fox	1.38	315°	–
				b*	Harris.	1.42	170°	–
				c	London BM 1902 12-4-1067. Colchester 1902 hd	1.44	180°	19.5
2527	Ef		+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a*	Brand. Bt Baldwin 1967	1.36	45°	19.2
2528	Fg	hENRICVSR EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes. Bt 1981; fd 'Bristol Area'	1.41	345°	20.4
2529	Gg	hENRICVSR EX		a*	Birmingham M 1963 286. Harkness; Lawrence 1951 [394]	1.45	180°	21.0
				b	Gittoes 28. Bt 1990	1.42	265°	21.0
				c	Gittoes 29. Spink 16/03/1992 [185]	1.31	200°	21.6
				d	Mass *SCBI 56* 648. Bt Baldwin 1987; Brand	1.34	210°	21.0
2530	Gh		+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a*	Cambridge no 226 Colchester 1902 hd	1.48	90°	21.0
2531	Gj		+GOCELM.ON.WNIC	a*	Dublin NMI no 31U. Kilmaine 1946 hd (207)	1.03	260°	20.5
2532	Hj	hENRICVSR EX		a	Cambridge no 227.	1.31	270°	22.0
				b*	Edinburgh *SCBI 53* 639. Bt Lincoln & Son 1913	1.27	310°	19.5
				c	Mass *SCBI 56* 647. Wainfleet 1993 hd	1.44	75°	–
				d	Mass (not in *SCBI*).	–	–	–
				e	Mass (not in *SCBI*).	–	–	–
2533	Jk	hENRICVSR EX	+GOCELM.ON----NC	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1048. Colchester 1902 hd	–	15°	19.9
2534	Kl	hENRICVSR EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes 30. Bt 1991	1.40	0°	20.1
				b	seen C. J. Martin 1972	–	10°	20.0
				c	Stewartby. Bt Baldwin 1952	1.38	10°	20.1
2535	Ll	hENRICVSR EX		a*	Dublin NMI RIA 1996. Kilmaine 1946 hd (208)	1.34	330°	20.3

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Ic (*cont.*)								
Gocelm (*cont.*)								
2536	Lm		+GOCELM.ON.WIN	a*	Gittoes. Bt Studio Coins 1988; French coll.	1.19	30°	19.2
2537	Mn	HENRICVS·R EX	+GOCELM.ON.WINC	a*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 731. Humphreys; Crowle 1962 hd (35)	1.09	190°	19.0
Class III (*c.* 1190–4): North 967; subdivision arranged according to Allen								
Class IIIab1								
Adam								
2538	Aa	HENRICVSR EX	+ADAM.ON.WINCE	a*	Gittoes 5. Norweb IV 1987 [1322]	1.39	0°	19.0
				b	Mass *SCBI 56* 831. Oxford *SCBI 12* 722 Humphreys; Crowle 1962 hd (48). *cut half.*	0.64	315°	20.0
				c	Mass *SCBI 56* 830.	1.25	225°	–
				d	New York ANS. Lawrence; Parish 1890	–	–	–
				e	North.	1.19	210°	17.0
2539	Bb	HENRICVSR EX	+ADAM.ON.WINCE	a*	Llantrisant. Hocking 1906 I 349	1.46	90°	19.1
2540	Cc	HENRICVSR EX	+ADAM.ON.WINC	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 832	1.26	105°	–
Class IIIab2								
Gocelm								
2541	Aa	HENRICVSR EX	+GOCELM.ON.WI	a	Cardiff 52.157/18.	1.39	90°	–
				b*	Gittoes 31. Bt 1984	1.33	270°	20.0
				c	London BM E 2113. *chipped*	1.16	30°	19.2
				d	Mass *SCBI 56* 833. Exch. Gittoes 1988	1.23	0°	20.0
				e	Paris 1974-324.	1.45	30°	20.6
				f	Taunton Somerset CM 15.N.10. Hull	1.27	180°	20.0
2542	Ab		+GOCELM.ON.WIN	a*	Gittoes 33.	1.19	180°	18.7
				b	Mass *SCBI 56* 835.	1.26	270°	–
				c	Mass *SCBI 56* 834.	1.18	315°	–
2543	Bc	HENRICVSR EX	+GOC–LM.ON.WIN	a	London BM 1902 12-4-1066. Colchester 1902 hd	1.12	90°	19.0
				b	London BM 1902 12-4-1068. Colchester 1902 hd	1.34	135°	20.2
				c	Mass *SCBI 56* 836. Jacob no. 295.	1.31	195°	–
				d*	Winchester C5010. Elmore Jones 1986 [1775]	1.36	270°	21.0



2536a 2537a 2538a 2539a 2540a 2541b 2542a



2543d 2544b 2545a 2546c 2547a 2548b 2549a



2550a 2551a 2552a 2553b 2554a 2555a 2556a



2557a 2558a 2559a 2560a 2561c 2562a 2563a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIab2 (*cont.*)								
Gocelm (*cont.*)								
2544	Cd	hENRICVSR EX	+GOCELM.ON.WIN	a	Mass *SCBI 56* 838.	1.35	15°	–
				b*	North.	1.47	90°	20.5
				c	Stewartby.			
					Naxos 1969 hd	1.40	345°	20.4
2545	Dd	hENRICVSI· REX		a*	Gittoes 32.			
					Bt Baldwin 1981	1.25	135°	20.5
2546	De		+GOCELM.ON.WIN	a	Doubleday [1027].	1.31	0°	20.1
				b	Gittoes 33			
					Exch Mass 1988	1.33	135°	20.7
				c*	London BM 1902 12-4-1047.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.40	315°	20.0
				d	Le Mans.			
					(see *BNJ* 39 1970 pl.1,9)	1.30	–	–
				e	Mass (not in *SCBI*).			
					Brand 1987; W. C. Wells 1963	1.16	315°	18.0
				f	Mass.			
					Harris 1989	1.21	90°	–
Osbern								
		B = Willem C c = a in class IVa						
2547	Aa	hENRICVSR EX	+OSBERN.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes.			
					Brand; bt 1968	1.30	95°	19.0
2548	Ba	hENRICVSR EX		a	Mass *SCBI 56* 841.			
					Jacob 1989. *pierced*	1.29	145°	–
				b*	Gittoes.			
					Woodhead; bt Spink			
					1971; Mangakis [?]	1.09	85°	18.0
2549	Ca	hENRICVSR EX		a*	Copenhagen.			
					Thomsen 9616	1.37	180°	20.0
				b	Stamford *SCBI 27* 1902.			
					Denning			
					chipped	1.01	270°	17.0
2550	Db	hENRICVSR EX	+OSBERN.ON.WINC	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1056.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.40	45°	19.7
				b	Mass *SCBI 56* 843.			
					Bt 1987	1.23	215°	19.3
				c	Mass *SCBI 56* 842.			
					Wainfleet 1993 hd	1.39	30°	–
2551	Eb	hENRICVSR EX		a*	Colchester CH 1574			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.36	270°	20.1
2552	Fb	hENRICVSR EX		a*	Gittoes.			
					Brand bt 1966;			
					from French find	1.34	180°	19.0
2553	Fc		+OSBERN.ON.WINC	a	Copenhagen Ribe 1231-415.			
					Ribe 1911–12 hd	1.42	90°	19.0
				b*	Mass (not in *SCBI*).			
					North	1.35	90°	18.9

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIab2 (*cont.*)								
Willem								
	C = Osbern B							
2554	Aa	hENRICVSR EX	+WILLELM.ON.WN	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1070.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.36	100°	19.2
				b	Rodgers.	–	–	–
				c	Gittoes.			
					Woodhead; bt Seaby 1963	1.55	90°	19.9
2555	Ab		+WILLELM.ON.WIN	a*	Gittoes.			
					Brand 1971; Mangakis 1953;			
					Lawrence 1951 [397]	1.46	225°	19.0
				b	Mass *SCBI 56* 847.			
					exch. 1987	1.25	145°	19.8
2556	Bc	hENRICVSR EX	+WILLELM.ON.WIN	a*	Davis.	–	–	–
				b	Copenhagen Ribe 1231-417.			
					Ribe 1911–12 hd	1.46	90°	19.0
				c	Gittoes 55.			
					bt 1989; Dupree; Youde;			
					Lawrence 1951 [398]	1.41	0°	18.0
				d	London BM 1902 12-4-1064.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.28	270°	19.0
				e	Mass *SCBI 56* 846.	1.24	60°	–
				f	Mass *SCBI 56* 845.			
					Wainfleet 1993 hd	1.46	345°	–
				g	North.	1.23	85°	18.0
2557	Bd		+WILLELM.ON.WN	a*	Colchester CH 1582.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.27	315°	19.0
2558	Cd	hENRICVSR EX		a*	Gittoes.			
					Brand 1961;			
					Lawrence 1951 [424]	1.15	135°	18.3
				b	London BM 1865 3-18-454.			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.46	315°	19.0
Class IVa (*c.* 1194–*c.* 1200): North 968/1								
Osbern								
	A = Willem A							
	a = c in class III							
	B = Pieres A							
	C = Pieres B							
2559	Aa	hENRICVSR EX	+OSB-------WINC	a*	Dublin NMI IAD 2005.			
					Kilmaine 1946 no 211	1.38	260°	19.3
2560	Bb	hENRICVSR EX	+OSBERN.ON·WIN	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1057.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.29	315°	18.8
2561	Bc		+OSbERN.ON.WINC	a	Elmore Jones 1986 [1797].	1.47	180°	19.4
				b	Gittoes.			
					Bt Baldwin 1977	1.41	225°	19.0
				c*	London BM 1909 7-8-9.			
					Bt Lincoln	1.46	45°	20.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
2562	Cd	hENRICVSR EX	+OSBERN.ON.WINC	a*	Oslo Richard I 4.	1.37	135°	20.6
				b	Mass *SCBI 56* 982.			
					Bt Senior 1993	1.29	165°	–

Pieres

A = Osbern B
B = Osbern C

2563	Aa	hENRICVSR EX	+PIRES.ON.WINC	a	London BM 1955 7-7-6.			
					Exch. Elmore Jones 1955	1.38	200°	19.8
				b*	North.	1.50	260°	19.7

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IVa (*cont.*)								
Pieres (*cont.*)								
2564	Ba	hENRICVSR EX		a*	Gittoes. Bt 1976	1.33	315°	19.6
2565	Bb		+PIRES.ON.WINCI	a*	Gittoes. Elmore Jones 1984 [1508]	1.43	270°	19.0
				b	Glasgow HM *SCBI 53* 649. Buchanan	1.25	180°	18.4
2566	Ca	hENRICVSR EX	+PIRES.ON.WINC	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 985. Allen	1.38	105°	20.2
2567	Cb		+PIRES.ON.WINCI	a*	Woodhead Bt Seaby 1963	1.49	350°	19.5
Willem								
		A = Osbern A						
2568	Aa	hENRICVSR EX	+WILLELMON.WN	a	seen C. J. Martin.	–	–	–
				b*	Woodhead. Bt Baldwin; W. C. Wells 1963	1.45	315°	19.5
2569	Ab		+WILLELM.ON.WIN	a	Birmingham M 285 '32-148. Marston Rudland	1.07	45°	18.0
				b*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 739. Humphreys; Crowle 1962 hd (37)	1.42	195°	19.0
2570	Bb	hENRICVSR EX		a	Brand. Bt 1965	1.27	255°	18.5
				b	Elmore Jones 1986 [1798].	1.46	135°	19.0
				c*	Mass *SCBI 56* 987. Bt Dawson 1986	1.42	240°	–
				d	Paris 352a 1966/503	1.46	15°	19.0
2571	Cc	hENRICVSR EX	+WILLELM.ON.WIN WIN *altered from* LVN	a*	Brand. Bt 1966; from French find	1.22	54°	18.6
				b	Winchester C5013. Elmore Jones 1986 [1799]	1.35	315°	19.5
2572	Cd		+WILLEM.ON.WINI	a	Colchester. original collection	–	–	–
				b	Gittoes 57. Spink 16/03/1992 [185]	1.07	115°	18.8
				c*	Mass *SCBI 56* 992. Bt 1995	1.07	35°	18.0
2573	Dd	hENRICVSR EX		a*	Gittoes 64. Bt 1988	1.44	345°	20.0
				b	London BM 1842 1-3-27.	1.25	90°	19.5
2574	Ec	hENRICVSR EX	+WILLELM.ON.WIN	a	Brand. Woodhead 1963; Rushton	1.13	270°	18.1
				b	Gittoes. Brand; French find 1966	1.42	255°	20.0
				c	London BM 1902 12-4-1072. Colchester 1902 hd	1.36	315°	19.0
				d	London BM 1902 12-4-1071. Colchester 1902 hd	1.45	45°	19.4



2564a 2565a 2566a 2567a 2568b 2569b 2570c



2571a 2572c 2573a 2574f 2575a 2576a 2577b



2578c 2579a 2580h 2581b 2582a 2584b 2585a



2586b 2587a 2588c 2589a 2590a 2591b 2592a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IVa (*cont.*)								
Willem (*cont.*)								
				e	Mass (not in *SCBI*). Bt 1986/7; Brand; W. C. Wells 1963	1.42	180°	18.1
				f *	Woodhead. Bt Baldwin 1961; US coll.	1.22	135°	19.0
2575	Ed		+WILLEM.ON.WINI	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 991. Bt 1986; Brand; 'Corne' *c.* 1966 hd	1.34	315°	18.8
2576	Ee		+WILLELM.ON.WINC	a*	Colchester CH 1584. Colchester 1902 hd	1.41	0°	19.0
				b	Gittoes 66. Bt Baldwin 1989	1.09	350°	18.7
				c	London BM 1902 12-4-1073. Colchester 1902 hd	1.35	180°	20.0
				d	London BM 1902 12-4-601. Colchester 1902 hd	1.05	190°	18.0
2577	Ef		+WILLELM:ON:WINI	a	Colchester CH 1583. Colchester 1902 hd	1.18	315°	18.5
				b*	Dublin NMI 2006. Kilmaine 1946 no 214	1.29	315°	20.9
2578	Fe	hENRICVSRE EX *2 E's in* REX	+WILLELM:ON:WINC	a	Gittoes 68. Bt Law 1988; fd Billingsgate	0.96	270°	18.1
				b	Gittoes. Bainton 1982 hd	1.34	30°	19.8
				c*	Mass *SCBI 56* 993. Brand; bt 1961; Lawrence 1951 [396]	1.33	85°	19.1
				d	Winchester C5012. Elmore Jones 1986 [1799]	1.44	30°	20.0
				e	Woodhead. Bt Baldwin 1963; W. C. Wells	1.47	270°	20.5
2579	Ff		+WILLELM:ON:WINI	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1065. Colchester 1902 hd	1.45	175°	20.1
2580	Gg	hENRICVSR EX	+WILLELM.ON.WIN	a	Brand. Bt Baldwin 1962	1.35	90°	20.0
				b	Brand. Pres. Elmore Jones 1964	1.39	315°	18.8
				c	Elmore Jones 1984 [1509].	1.45	0°	20.0
				d	Gittoes. Bt Gibbons 1979	1.39	105°	20.0
				e	Gittoes. Bt Seaby1980	1.19	135°	18.5
				f	Gittoes. Bt Glendining 23/06/1982 [172]; Lockett [?]	1.28	135°	18.2
				g	Harris.	1.18	30°	–
				h*	London BM 1856 10-10-3.	1.43	80°	19.0
				j	Mass *SCBI 56* 988. Bt 1986	1.32	325°	18.3

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IVa (*cont.*)								
Willem (*cont.*)								
2581	Hh	hENRICVSR EX	+WILLELM.ON.WIN	a	Gittoes.			
					Bt Seaby 1982	1.20	345°	19.9
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 2250.			
					Bt Spink 1971	1.40	270°	19.3
2582	Jj	hENRICVSR EX	+WILLELM.ON.WIN	a*	Gittoes.			
					Bt Baldwin 1981	1.10	260°	17.3
2583	Kk	*coin not seen*		a	Mangakis [?].	–	–	–
2584	Ll	hENRICVSR EX	+WILLELM.ON.WIN	a	Gittoes 69.			
					Bt 1990	1.36	35°	20.5
				b*	London BM 1865 3-18-453.			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.43	315°	19.9
				c	Mangakis [?].	–	–	–
2585	Lm		+WILLELM.ON.WIN	a*	Birmingham M '63 3151963.			
					Harkness; bt Spink 1951	1.37	315°	19.3
				b	Elmore Jones 1986 [1798?].	1.43	90°	19.1
				c	Gittoes 70.			
					Bt 1991	0.94	225°	17.2
Class Va2, Va2* (1205): North 969								
Adam								
2586	Aa	hENRICV2RE X (Class Va2*) = **Iohan** A	+ADAM.ON.WIN.	a	London BM 1902 12-4-1108.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.42	20°	18.0
				b*	Woodhead.			
					Mangakis?;			
					Lawrence [399].	1.42	315°	17.8
2587	Ba	hENRICV2RE X (Class Va2*) = **Henri** A		a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 1328.			
					Stewartby	1.35	15°	19.0
Henri								
2588	Aa	hENRICV2RE X (Class Va2*) = **Adam** B	+hENRI.ON.WNCE	a	Gittoes.			
					Brand; Lawrence 1951 [419]	1.45	275°	18.0
				b	London BM 1865 3-18-435.			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.42	270°	17.8
				c*	London BM 1865 3-18-434.			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.48	45°	18.0
				d	Mass *SCBI 56* 1329.			
					Doubleday [1028]	1.42	180°	18.5
				e	Seen Spink.			
					Claxby 1987 hd	–	–	–
				f	Winchester *SCBI 42* 2242.			
					Bt Seaby 1952;			
					R. Carlyon-Britton	1.22	225°	18.9
				g	Winchester C4106.			
					Fd exc. BSSC 1964			
					(p. 621, No. **60**)	1.01	180°	18.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Iohan								
2589	Aa	hENRI-------		a*	Allen.			
		(Class Va2*) = **Adam** A			*cut half*	0.73	315°	18.8
2590	Ba	hENRICVSREX	+IOhANONWIN	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 1330.			
		(Class Va2) = **Ricard** A			Harris;			
					Elmore Jones 1983 [1218a]	1.46	290°	18.2
				b	Stewartby.			
					Naxos 1969 hd	1.40	270°	18.0
				c	Winchester *SCBI 42* 2243.			
					Bt Seaby 1955	1.45	45°	18.4
Miles								
2591	Aa	hENRICVSREX	+MILIS.ON.WINC	a	Colchester CH 1571.			
		(ClassVa2*)			Colchester 1902 hd	1.14	275°	17.9
				b*	London BM 1865 3-18-440.			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.44	225°	18.3
				c	Lubbock.			
					From an 'old hoard'	–	–	–
				d	Mass *SCBI 56* 1335.			
					Bt 1986	1.29	235°	17.8
				e	Miles.			
					Harris	1.32	20°	17.8
				f	Miles.	1.21	90°	18.0
Ricard								
2592	Aa	hENRICVSR EX	+RICARD.ON.WN	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 1336.			
		(Class Va2) =**Iohan** B			Harris 1989;			
					Elmore Jones 1983 [1218b]	1.48	320°	18.1

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Vb1*/Va2 *mule*								
Iohan								
	B = Iohan A, Andreu A, Ricard A in class Vb1							
2593	Aa	hENRICVSRE X	+IOhAN.ON.WIN	a*	London BM 1865 3-18-436. Eccles 1864 hd	1.43	270°	18.1
2594	Ba	hENRICVSR EX		a	London BM 1865 3-18-437. Eccles 1864 hd	1.44	20°	18.1
				b*	Mass *SCBI 56* 1332. Stewartby	1.42	55°	19.1
2595	Bb		+IOhAN.ON.WINC	a	Mass *SCBI 56* 1334. Conte; North; Brand; bt Baldwin 1962	1.02	275°	17.5
				b	Oxford *SCBI 12* 733. Lawrence 1951 [402]	1.30	270°	18.0
				c*	Stewartby.	1.45	210°	18.0
Class Vb1 (1205): North 970								
Adam								
2596	Aa	hENRICVSR EX = **Miles** C and **Ricard** C	+ADAM.ON.WIN	a	Cambridge no 222.	1.40	170°	19.0
				b	Colchester. Original collection	–	–	–
				c	Colchester CH 1554. Colchester 1902 hd	1.44	135°	18.1
				d	Doubleday [1029].	0.96	80°	17.0
				e	Gittoes 76. Bt 1989; ?Gibson	1.45	5°	18.7
				f	Ipswich *SCBI 26* 1699. *pierced*	1.37	30°	19.2
				g	Llantrisant. Hocking 1906 I 405	1.28	270°	18.0
				h	Lockett [?].	–	–	–
				j	London BM E2108.	1.43	315°	18.0
				k*	London BM 1902 12-4-1106. Colchester 1902 hd	1.41	225°	18.5
				l	Mass *SCBI 56* 1596. Harris; bt 1986	1.19	175°	17.1
				m	Oxford *SCBI 12* 723. Godwyn	1.14	0°	17.0
				n	Stewartby. Bt 1956	1.41	330°	19.0
				o	York *SCBI 21* 1438. York Minster 1829	1.43	45°	18.5
2597	Bb	hENRICVSR EX	+ADAM.ON.WINCE	a	Mass *SCBI 56* 1597. Brand; bt Ebsworth 1966	1.45	85°	18.9
				b*	Woodhead. Bt Baldwin 1961	1.38	135°	19.0
2598	Cb	hENRICVSR EX = **Miles** D		a	Copenhagen Ribe 1231-405. Ribe 1911–12 hd	1.38	180°	18.5
				b*	Gittoes 6. Bt 1988	1.43	185°	19.0
				c	London BM 1865 3-18-428. Eccles 1864 hd	1.46	180°	19.0



2593a 2594b 2595c 2596k 2597b 2598b 2599a



2600a 2601b 2602b 2603c 2604a 2605a 2606b



2607a 2608a 2609a 2610a 2611b 2612a 2613a



2614b 2615a 2616a 2617a 2618a 2619a 2620c

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Vb1 (*cont.*)								
Adam (*cont.*)								
2599	Cc		+ÆDÆM.ON.WINC = a in class Vb2	a*	Zagreb Ostrovo 1898 hd no 43 [publicn no 41]	1.22	–	–
Andreu								
2600	Aa	hENRICVSR EX = **Iohan** A and **Ricard** A; also **Iohan** B in class Vb1/Va2 *mule*	+ÆNDREV.ON.WIN	a*	Gittoes 87. Bt Monks 1991	1.46	70°	19.0
2601	Bb	hENRICVSR EX = **Lukas** B	+ÆNDREV.ON.WI	a	Gittoes 88. Bt 1889; Dupree	1.23	290°	18.4
				b*	London BM 1902 12-4-1081. Colchester 1902 hd	1.43	135°	19.1
2602	Cc	hENRICVSR EX = **Lukas** A	+ÆNDREV.ON.WIN	a	Llantrisant. Hocking 1906 I 406	1.46	90°	19.0
				b*	London BM 1902 12-4-1107. Colchester 1902 hd	1.36	135°	18.5
2603	Dc	hENRICVSR EX = **Iohan** D and **Lukas** C		a	Brand. Bt 1959; Wallace	1.39	30°	18.0
				b	Lockett pl. 36,65.	–	–	–
				c*	London BM 1865 3-18-430. Eccles 1864 hd	1.50	90°	19.6
2604	Dd		+ÆNDREV.ON.LVN *London mint signature error*	a*	London BM 1841 12-23-28.	1.40	290°	18.1
Iohan								
2605	Aa	hENRICVSR EX = **Andreu** A and **Ricard** A; also **Iohan** B class Vb1/Va2 *mule*	+IOhÆN.ON.WINC	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 1615. Bt 1990	1.45	230°	19.2
2606	Bb	hENRICVSR EX	+IOhÆN.ON.WINC	a	Birmingham M 1963-380. Harkness; Lawrence 1951 [406]	1.46	15°	19.0
				b*	London BM 1915 5-7-1441. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.45	135°	19.5
2607	Cc	hENRICVSR EX	+IOhÆN.ON.WINC	a*	Blackburn *SCBI 48* 1734. Colchester 1902 hd	1.43	165°	19.0
				b	Colchester. Original collection	–	–	–
				c	Oxford *SCBI 12* 734. Colchester 1902 hd	1.46	90°	19.0
2608	Dc	hENRICVSR EX = **Andreu** D and **Lukas** C		a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1087. Colchester 1902 hd	1.43	315°	19.0
				b	Karlsruhe Wielandt 1950–1 153 Rotenfels 1936 hd	1.39	–	–
2609	Ec	hENRICVSR EX = **Ricard** D		a*	Gittoes 107. Bt 1989	1.33	235°	18.6
				b	Mass *SCBI 56* 1616. Robertson [186]	1.40	45°	–
2610	Ed		+IOhÆN.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes. Bt Spink 1978	1.43	85°	18.8

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
2611	Ee	= a in class Vb2	+IOhAN.ON.WIN	a	Blackburn *SCBI 48* 1735. Tockholes 1977 hd. *cut half*	0.56	90°	18.8
				b*	Colchester CH 1564. Colchester 1902 hd	1.40	55°	20.0
				c	Lubbock. From an 'old hoard'	–	–	–
Lukas								
2612	Aa	hENRICVSR EX = **Andreu** C	+LVKAS.ON.WINC	a*	Stack [699]. Brand; bt Baldwin 1968	1.45	135°	17.8
				b	Brussels.	1.32	–	–
				c	Copenhagen Ribe 1231-410b. Ribe 1911–12 hd	1.41	180°	18.4
				d	London BM 1902 12-4-1109. Colchester 1902 hd	1.44	315°	18.2
2613	Bb	hENRICVSR EX = **Andreu** B	+LVKAS.ON.WINC	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 1623. Robertson [186] *pierced*	1.44	135°	–
2614	Cb	hENRICVSR EX = **Andreu** D and **Iohan** D		a*	London BM 1915 5-7-1446. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.45	0°	18.2
2615	Cc		+LVKAS.ON.WINC	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 1622. Bt Baldwin 1989	1.48	190°	18.9
				b	Mass (not in *SCBI*).	–	–	–
				c	Mass (not in *SCBI*).	–	–	–
2616	Db	hENRICVSR EX	+LVKAS.ON.WINC	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-1448. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.41	270°	19.0
2617	Ec	hENRICVSR EX	+LVKAS.ON.WINC	a*	Colchester CH 1567. Colchester 1902 hd	1.49	260°	18.1
				b	Oxford *SCBI 12* 736. Colchester 1902 hd	1.46	190°	18.0
2618	Ed		+LVKAS.ON.WINC	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-1444. Morgan; Evans	–	–	–
Miles								
2619	Aa	hENRICVSR EX	+MILES.ON.WIN	a*	Gittoes 125	1.39	315°	18.9
				b	Winchester *SCBI 42* 2245. Bt 1927	1.28	315°	18.2
2620	Bb	hENRICVSR EX	+MILES.ON.WINC	a	Mass *SCBI 56* 1628. Bt 1987. *chipped*	1.26	100°	18.5
				b	New York ANS. Parish 1893	–	315°	18.6
				c*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 2244. Acq. by 1927 *SCBI* gives 'bt Seaby 1955'	1.44	0°	18.7

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Vb1 (*cont.*)								
Miles (*cont.*)								
2621	Bc		+MILES.ON.WINC	a	London BM 1902 12-4-1092. Colchester 1902 hd	1.27	45°	18.0
				b	Miles.	1.46	105°	19.1
				c*	Miles. Doubleday [1031]	1.45	340°	18.5
				d	Miles. Allen. *cut half*	0.55	270°	17.2
2622	Cc	hENRICVSR EX = **Adam** A and **Ricard** C		a*	Miles.	1.43	45°	19.1
2623	Dd	hENRICVSR EX = **Adam** C	+MILES.ON.WINCE	a*	Gittoes 45. Bt 1988	1.48	0°	18.1
				b	London BM 1902 12-4-1093. Colchester 1902 hd	1.43	180°	18.1
				c	London BM 1902 12-4-1096. Colchester 1902 hd	1.44	0°	18.2
				d	York *SCBI 21* 1441. Cook	1.44	135°	18.0
2624	De		+MILES.ON.WINC.	a*	Maidstone *SCBI 42* 2246. Romilly; Eccles 1864 hd	1.48	215°	18.2
2625	Df		+MILES.ON.WINC	a*	Miles. Doubleday [1031]	1.43	240°	20.0
				b	Miles. Bt Spink 1989	1.31	225°	18.7
2626	Dg		+MILES.ON.WINC = a in class Vb2	a*	Exeter. Loxbeare 1980 hd	1.39	180°	19.0
				b	Miles. Sotheby 24/03/1988 [858]	1.46	190°	18.5
Ricard								
2627	Aa	hENRICVSR EX = **Andreu** A and **Iohan** A; also **Iohan** B in class Vb1/Va2 *mule*	+RICARD.ON.WIN	a*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 738. Colchester 1902 hd	1.45	45°	19.0
2628	Bb	hENRICVSR EX	+RICARD.ON.WIN	a	London BM 1902 12-4-III3. Colchester 1902 hd	1.17	315°	18.0
				b	Mass *SCBI 56* 1637. Bt Spink 1988	1.46	170°	18.3
				c	Norwich *SCBI 26* 1707. Deposited Durbridge; fd College Fm, Raveningham. *cut half*	0.73	225°	19.1
				d*	Stewartby. Bt 1956	1.48	135°	19.5
2629	Cc	hENRICVSR EX = **Adam** A and **Miles** C	+RICARD.ON.WIN	a	Lockett [?].	–	–	–
2630	Dc	hENRICVSR EX = **Iohan** E		a*	Birmingham M 1963-384. Harkness; Lawrence 1951 [406]	1.48	315°	18.5
				b	Gittoes 148. Robertson [188]	1.29	250°	18.9
				c	Mass *SCBI 56* 1638. Bt 1995	1.40	330°	–



2621c 2622a 2623a 2624a 2625a 2626a 2627a



2628d 2630a 2631a 2632a 2633a 2634a 2635a



2636b 2637a 2638b 2639a 2640a 2641a 2642d



2643b 2644b 2645a 2646b 2647c 2648a 2649a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Vb1 (*cont.*)								
Ricard (*cont.*)								
2631	Dd		+RICARD.ON.WI = a in class Vb2	a*	London BM 1865 3-18-447. Eccles 1864 hd	1.40	225°	18.0
Class Vb2 and Vb3 (Vb2 1205–*c.* 1207; Vb3 *c.* 1206, during the period of Vb2)								
Adam								
2632	Aa	hENRICVSR EX = **Miles** A	+ADAM.ON.WINC = c in class Vb1	a*	Gittoes 78. Bt Spink 16/03/1992 [185]; Robertson	1.33	180°	18.1
2633	Bb	hENRICVSR EX = **Miles** D	+ADAM.ON.WINC	a*	Cambridge no III. Colchester 1902 hd	1.40	270°	19.0
				b	Colchester CH 1555. Colchester 1902 hd	1.45	180°	18.7
				c	Gittoes 79. Robertson [187]	1.28	325°	17.4
				d	Gittoes 80. Bt 1990; Naxos 1969 hd	1.31	135°	18.9
				e	London BM 1902 12-4-1077. Colchester 1902 hd	1.44	45°	18.9
				f	Karlsruhe Wielandt 1950–1 151 Rotenfels 1936 hd	1.30	–	–
2634	Cc	hENRICVSR EX = **Miles** F	+ADAN.ON.WINC	a*	Stewartby. Bt 1945; Grantley	1.36	300°	19.0
2635	Cd		+ADAM.ON.WINC	a*	Birmingham M 1963 377. Harkness; Wade.	1.44	315°	19.0
				b	Paris 1974-323.	1.42	135°	19.4
2636	Ce		+ADAM.ON.WINC	a	Lockett.	–	–	–
				b*	London BM 1879 7-7-1. Wallace 1879	1.46	270°	19.5
				c	Skipton *SCBI 48* 1724. Tottie	1.37	135°	18.8
2637	Df	hENRICVSR EX = **Miles** C	+ADAM.ON.WINC	a*	Cambridge no 221. Colchester 1902 hd	1.49	135°	19.5
				b	Gittoes 81. Spink 16/03/1992 [187]	1.45	315°	20.0
				c	London BM 1915 5-7-1430. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.41	180°	19.4
				d	Mass (not in *SCBI*?).	–	–	–
Class Vb3								
2638	Eg	hENRICVSR EX	+ADAM.ON.WIN	a	Gittoes 8. Bt Seaby 1987	1.45	315°	19.3
				b*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 633.. Coats 557	1.44	90°	18.1
				c	Mass (not in *SCBI*?).	–	–	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Class Vb2								
2639	Fg	hENRICVSR EX		a*	Birmingham M 1963 376. Harkness; Lawrence 1951 [406]	1.50	135°	17.5
				b	Cambridge. Blunt; Shirley-Fox	1.22	90°	–
				c	London BM 1902 12-4-1076. Colchester 1902 hd	1.45	270°	19.1
2640	Fh		+ADAM.ON.WINCE	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1079. Colchester 1902 hd	1.43	225°	19.0
2641	Gh	hENRICVSR EX = **Rauf** L		a*	Gittoes. Bt Spink 1978	1.40	315°	19.0
2642	Hg	hENRICVSR EX = **Bartelme** M and **Miles** G	+ADAM.ON.WIN	a	Brand. Bt 1962	1.41	275°	19.1
				b	Cambridge no 116. Hasluck	1.46	325°	19.0
				c	Lockett [?].	–	–	–
				d*	London BM 1902 12-4-1075. Colchester 1902 hd	1.44	340°	19.0
				e	Oxford *SCBI 12* 724. Colchester 1902 hd	1.48	180°	19.0
2643	Hj		+ADAM.ON.WIN. = a in class Vc	a	Blackburn *SCBI 48* 1723. Colchester 1902 hd	1.43	30°	18.0
				b*	Copenhagen Ribe 1231-406. Ribe 1911–12 hd	1.44	80°	18.9
				c	Gittoes 84. Bt 1990; Naxos 1969 hd	1.40	45°	18.8
				d	London BM 1915 5-7-1431. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.43	315°	18.5
Class Vb2 **Andreu**								
2644	Aa	hENRICVS REX = **Lukas** A	+ANDREV.ON.WIN	a	Birmingham M 1963-378. Harkness; bt 1950	1.35	135°	17.1
				b*	Mass *SCBI 56* 1605. Elmore Jones 1986 [?]	1.40	15°	18.9
				c	Sellwood.	1.20	330°	18.0
				d	Winchester *SCBI 42* 2238. Bt Baldwin 1955	1.32	85°	18.0
2645	Ab		+ANDREV.ON.WIN	a*	North.	1.44	135°	17.3
2646	Ac		+ANDREV.ON.WIN	a	London BM 1902 12-4-1079. Colchester 1902 hd	1.16	135°	17.9
				b*	Mass *SCBI 56* 1604. Bt 1986; Brand	1.42	145°	19.0
2647	Bb	hENRICVSR EX = **Lukas** B	+ANDREV.ON.WIN	a	Harris.	1.27	150°	–
				b	Mangakis [?].	–	–	–
				c*	Gisors 1970 hd (65).	–	–	–
2648	Bc		+ANDREV.ON.WIN	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1080. Colchester 1902 hd	1.46	265°	18.0
2649	Cd	hENRICVSRE X = **Lukas** C	+ANDREV.ON.WI	a*	Cambridge no 112. Colchester 1902 hd	1.46	0°	19.0
				b	London BM E2109. Tiree 1787 hd	1.36	180°	19.0
				c	Mass (not in *SCBI*?).	–	–	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Vb3								
Andreu (*cont.*)								
2650	Dd	hENRICVSR EX = **Lukas** D		a*	London BM 1915 5-7-1435. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.43	135°	19.0
2651	Ee	hENRICVSR EX = **Bartelme** D and **Lukas** E	+ANDREV.ON.WIN	a*	Gittoes 9. Bt 1988	1.48	35°	18.0
Class Vb2								
2652	Ff	hENRICVSR EX = **Lukas** F	+ANDREV.ON.WI	a	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 634. Hunter 17	1.27	180°	19.0
				b*	London BM 1915 5-7-1431. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.44	45°	19.5
2653	Fg		+ANDREV.ON.WIN	a	Doubleday [1029].	1.40	190°	19.0
				b*	London BM 1902 12-4-1083. Colchester 1902 hd	1.42	180°	18.0
2654	Gf	hENRICVSR EX = **Lukas** G	+ANDREV.ON.WI	a*	Ipswich M *SCBI 26* 1700. Colchester 1902 hd	1.45	0°	17.9
				b	Mass (not in *SCBI*?).	–	–	–
2655	Gg		+ANDREV.ON.WIN	a*	Gittoes 90. Woodhead [147]	1.43	0°	19.2
2656	Gh		+ANDREV.ON.WIN	a*	London BM 1865 3-18-429. Eccles 1864 hd	1.45	270°	18.2
Class Vb3								
2657	Hj	hENRICVSR EX	+ANDREV.ON.WI	a	Gittoes. Bt Trenerry 1977	1.37	225°	19.0
				b	Gittoes. Bt Seaby 1981	1.39	190°	19.1
				c*	London BM 1915 5-7-1434. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.42	135°	18.8
2658	Hk		+ANDREV.ONN.WI	a*	Gittoes 95. Bt 1990	1.30	0°	19.7
2659	Jj	hENRICVSR EX = **Lukas** H	+ANDREV.ON.WI	a*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 725. Colchester 1902 hd	1.40	315°	19.5
2660	Jl		+ANDREV.ON.WN	a*	Colchester CH 1559. Colchester 1902 hd	1.36	45°	18.3
Class Vb2								
2661	Km	hENRICVSR EX = **Lukas** K	+ANDREV.ON.WIN⁻C	a*	Colchester CH 1558. Colchester 1902 hd	1.43	165°	18.8
				b	Gittoes 12. Bt Baldwin 1989	1.28	225°	19.1
				c	London BM Banks VI. P30 72	1.36	5°	18.5
				d	London BM 1902 12-4-1084. Colchester 1902 hd	1.43	225°	20.1
2662	Lm	hENRICVSR EX		a*	Gittoes 13. Bt Seaby 1987	1.44	30°	19.4



2650a 2651a 2652b 2653b 2654a 2655a 2656a



2657c 2658a 2659a 2660a 2661a 2662a 2663a



2664a 2665b 2666a 2667a 2668a 2669a 2670a



2671a 2672a 2674d 2675c 2676a 2677a 2678a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Vb2 (*cont.*)								
Andreu (*cont.*)								
2663	Ln		+ANDREV.ON.WIN	a*	Copenhagen Ribe 1231-407c.			
					Ribe 1911–12 hd	1.41	180°	19.0
2664	Mo	hENRICVSR EX = **Lukas** J	+ANDREV.ON.WIN	a*	Brand.			
					Bt Spink 1961	1.42	180°	19.0
				b	Copenhagen Ribe 1231-407a.			
					Ribe 1911–12 hd	1.42	225°	19.0
				c	Copenhagen Ribe 1231-407b.			
					Ribe 1911–12 hd	1.40	180°	18.0
2665	Mp		+ANDREV.ON.WIN = a in class Vc	a	Gittoes 96.			
					Robertson [187]	1.35	225°	18.7
				b*	London BM 1915 5-7-1433. Morgan; Evans;			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.44	135°	19.0
Bartelme								
Class Vb2								
2666	Aa	hENRICVSR EX	+BERTELME.ONW	a*	Gittoes.			
					Brand	1.36	315°	18.6
2667	Ab		+BARTELME.ON.WI	a*	Dorchester CM.	–	135°	19.0
2668	Bc	hENRICVSR EX	+BARTELME.ONW	a*	Dr J. B. Dawson.			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.33	270°	19.0
2669	Bd		+BARTELME.ON.W	a*	Llantrisant.			
					Hocking 1906 I 389	1.59	315°	18.4
2670	Cd	hENRICVSR EX		a*	Gittoes.			
					Doubleday [1030]	1.43	135°	18.5
				b	Zagreb. Ostrovo 1898 hd no 44			
					publicn no 42	1.42	–	–
2671	Dd	hENRICVSR EX = **Andreu** E and **Lukas** E		a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 1610.			
					Elmore Jones 1986 [1816]	1.26	315°	18.8
				b	Mass (not in *SCBI*).	–	–	–
				c	Mass (not in *SCBI*).	–	–	–
				d	Mass (not in *SCBI*).	–	–	–
2672	De		+BARTELME.ON.W	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 635.			
					Hunter 18	1.17	90°	17.0
2673	Ee	hENRICVSR EX		a	Garrett ? [777].	1.44	–	–
2674	Ff	hENRICVSR EX = **Rauf** E	+BARTELME.ON.W	a	Cambridge no 113.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.19	90°	18.0
				b	Copenhagen Ribe 1231-408c.			
					Ribe 1911–12 hd	1.42	20°	19.4
				c	Oxford *SCBI 12* 726.			
					Hussey	1.47	20°	18.5
				d*	Woodhead.			
					Bt Baldwin 1961	1.43	0°	18.2

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Class Vb3								
2675	Gg	hENRICVSR EX = **Rauf** H	+BARTELMEON.W	a	Cambridge.			
					Blunt; Shirley-Fox	1.51	0°	–
				b	Copenhagen FP 2613-49.			
					Ribe II 1958-59	1.11	270°	17.0
				c*	Gittoes.			
					Bt Spink 1978	1.42	80°	18.3
				d	Harris.	1.37	140°	–
				e	Lockett [?].	–	–	–
				f	London BM 1902 12-4-1085.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.42	90°	19.0
Class Vb2								
2676	Hg	hENRICVSR EX = **Rauf** G		a*	Birmingham M 1963-235.			
					Harkness; bt 1949	1.43	15°	18.2
				b	Colchester CH 1560.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.26	45°	18.5
				c	Davis.	-	–	–
				d	Gittoes 99.			
					Bt 1989	1.38	260°	17.3
				e	Llantrisant.			
					Hocking 1906 I 390	1.34	20°	18.1
				f	New York ANS.			
					Parish 1893	–	180°	18.0
				g	North.	1.44	225°	18.4
Class Vb3								
2677	Hh		--ARTELMEON--	a*	Gittoes 16.			
					Bt 1988	1.48	0°	18.2
2678	Jj	hENRICVSR EX = **Ricard** D	+BARTELMEON.W	a*	Gittoes.			
					Bt Spink 1977;			
					Montpellier 1934 hd	1.43	5°	18.2

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Vb3 (*cont.*)								
Bartelme (*cont.*)								
2679	Kj	hENRICVSR EX		a	Gittoes.			
					Bt Baldwin 1981	1.45	105°	18.0
				b	Gittoes 103.			
					Robertson [187]	–	–	–
				c*	London BM 1915 5-7-1436.			
					Morgan; Evans;			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.44	340°	19.0
2680	Lk	hENRICVSR EX = **Rauf** K	+BARTELME.ONW	a*	London BM E2110.	1.38	135°	19.1
Class Vb2								
2681	Ml	hENRICVSR EX = **Adam** H and **Miles** G	+BARTELME.ONW	a*	Gittoes.			
					Bt 1980;			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.19	135°	16.7
2682	Nm	hENRICVSR EX = **Rauf** M	+BARTELME.ON.W	a	Copenhagen Ribe 1231-408a.			
					Ribe 1911–12 hd	1.41	135°	19.2
				b*	Copenhagen Ribe 1231-408b.			
					Ribe 1911–12 hd	1.42	45°	18.8
2683	On	hENRICVSR EX	+BARTELME.ON.W	a*	Doubleday [1030].	1.37	180°	18.0
Iohan								
Class Vb2								
2684	Aa	hENRICVSR EX	+IOhAN.ON.WIN. = e in class Vb1	a*	Doubleday [1030].	1.38	255°	19.5
				b	London BM 1915 5-7-1439.			
					Morgan; Evans;			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.48	345°	18.6
2685	Bb	hENRICVSR EX	+IOhAN.ON.WIN.	a*	Ipswich *SCBI 26* 1704.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.43	175°	19.1
2686	Cc	hENRICVSR EX = **Ricard** C	+IOhAN.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes 110.			
					Bt 1989	1.47	100°	18.8
				b	Mass (not in *SCBI*?).	–	–	–
2687	Cd		+IOhAN.ON.WIN WIN *altered from* LVN	a	Colchester CH 1565.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.24	95°	17.0
				b*	Gittoes 38.			
					Bt Seaby 1987	1.21	10°	19.0
				c	London BM 1902 12-4-759.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.40	70°	19.0
				d	Mass (not in *SCBI*).			
					Brand 1960;			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.43	75°	18.1
2688	Ce		+IOhAN.ON.WINC	a*	North.	1.37	95°	18.0
2689	Cf		+IOhAN.ON.WIN	a*	Harris.	1.44	180°	–
				b	Mass (not in *SCBI*).	–	–	–
				c	Mass (not in *SCBI*).	–	–	–
2690	Cg		+IOhAN.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes.			
					Woodhead; bt 1961	1.40	255°	18.1
				b	Lockett [?].	–	–	–



2679c 2680a 2681a 2682b 2683a 2684a 2685a



2686a 2687b 2688a 2689a 2690a 2691c 2692a



2693a 2694a 2695a 2696a 2697a 2698a 2699d



2700b 2701a 2702a 2703a 2704c 2705a 2706a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Vb2 (*cont.*)								
Iohan (*cont.*)								
2691	De	hENRICVSR EX	+IOhAN.ON.WINC	a	Colchester CH 1566.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.40	135°	18.2
				b	Gittoes 113.			
					Bt 1991	1.37	100°	18.3
				c*	London BM E2114.	1.44	15°	18.7
2692	Df		+IOhAN.ON.WIN	a*	London BM 1909 7-8-17.			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.44	225°	18.7
2693	Eg	hENRICVSRE X	+IOhAN.ON.WINC	a*	Colchester.			
		= **Ricard** E			Original collection	–	–	–
2694	Eh		+IOhAN.ON.WINC	a*	Copenhagen Ribe 1231-409.			
					Ribe 1911–12 hd	1.46	135°	18.2
				b	London BM 1920 9-7-1065.			
					Hasluck	1.45	325°	19.0
				c	Stewartby.			
					Armytage	1.31	325°	18.9
2695	Ej		+IOhAN.ON.WIN	a*	Davis.	–	–	–
2696	Fk	hENRICVSR EX	+IOhAN.ON.WINC	a*	Brussels.	1.47	325°	19.2
2697	Fl		+IOhAN.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes.			
			= a in class Vc		Brand; bt 1968	1.24	105°	17.2
				b	Gittoes 115.			
					Bt 1990	1.37	0°	17.4
				c	Dublin NMI RIA 2044.			
					Kilmaine 1946 no 209	1.35	15°	18.0
				d	London BM 1915 5-7-1440.			
					Morgan; Evans;			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.48	170°	18.9
				e	Mass (not in *SCBI*?).	–	–	–
Lukas								
Class Vb2								
2698	Aa	hENRICVS REX	+LVKAS.ON.WINC	a*	Lubbock.	–	–	–
		= **Andreu** A						
2699	Ab		+LVKAS.ON.WIN	a	Gittoes 43.			
					Doubleday [1030];			
					Lawrence 1951 [1031];			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.46	210°	18.0
				b	Gittoes 118.			
					Robertson [185]	1.11	225°	16.5
				c	London BM 1865 3-18-438.			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.41	45°	19.0
				d*	North.	1.42	265°	18.2
2700	Ac		+LVKAS.ON.WIN	a	Lockett [?].	–	–	–
				b*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 735.			
					Gambier-Parry	1.35	180°	18.0
2701	Ba	hENRICVSR EX	+LVKAS.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes.			
		= **Andreu** B			Bt Spink 1977	1.45	45°	18.0
2702	Bb		+LVKAS.ON.WIN	a*	Gittoes 120.			
					Bt 1989	1.45	205°	18.6

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
2703	Bd		+LVKAS.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes 41.			
					Bt 1988	1.49	340°	18.5
2704	Cc	hENRICVSREX = **Andreu** C	+LVKAS.ON.WIN	a	Gittoes.			
					Allen	–	–	–
				b	Colchester CH 1569.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.36	275°	18.1
				c*	Mass *SCBI 56* 1625.			
					Bt 1987; Brand; bt 1961	1.41	160°	18.8
2705	Cd		+LVKAS.ON.WINC	a*	London BM Banks V.1.			
					p. 30.73	1.44	45°	18.1
2706	De	hENRICVSR EX = **Andreu** D	+LVKAS.ON.WINC	a*	Copenhagen Ribe 1231-410a.			
					Ribe 1911–12 hd	1.41	270°	19.0
				b	W. C. Wells	1.26	315°	19.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Vb2 (*cont.*)								
Lukas (*cont.*)								
2707	Ef	hENRICVSR EX = **Andreu** E and **Bartelme** D	+LVKAS.ON.WINC	a*	Cambridge no 114. Colchester 1902 hd	1.42	315°	20.0
				b	Colchester CH 1568. Colchester 1902 hd	1.47	190°	19.5
				c	Dublin NMI RIA 2043. Kilmaine 1946 (no 210)	1.18	200°	17.3
				d	New York ANS.	–	60°	18.7
2708	Fg	hENRICVSR EX = **Andreu** F	+LVKAS.ON.WIN.	a*	London BM 1915 55-7-1443. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.30	90°	19.0
2709	Gg	hENRICVSR EX = **Andreu** G		a*	London BM 1915 5-7-1445. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.44	225°	19.0
Class Vb3								
2710	Hh	hENRICVSR EX = **Andreu** J	+LVKAS.ON.WINC	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-1447. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.47	180°	18.8
2711	Hj		+LVKAS.ON.WIN·	a*	Exeter. Loxbeare 1980 hd	1.38	270°	19.0
				b	Mass *SCBI 56* 1627. Elmore Jones 1986 [1816]	1.42	200°	19.0
Class Vb2								
2712	Jk	hENRICVSR EX = **Andreu** M	+LVKAS.ON.WIN.	a*	Copenhagen Ribe 1231-411. Ribe 1911–12 hd	1.39	180°	19.0
				b	Copenhagen Ribe 1231-412. Ribe 1911–12 hd	1.36	180°	19.0
2713	Kl	hENRICVSR EX = **Andreu** K	+LVKAS.ON.WINC	a*	Birmingham M 1963-381. Harkness	1.46	315°	19.9
				b	London BM 1902 12-4-1089. Colchester 1902 hd	1.43	315°	19.8
Miles								
2714	Aa	hENRICVSR EX = **Adam** A	+MILES.ON.WINC = g in class Vb1	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 644. Coats 558	1.45	200°	18.5
2715	Ab		+MILES.ON.WINC	a	Mass (not in *SCBI*?).	–	–	–
				b*	Miles.	1.45	340°	19.8
				c	Miles. Bt Baldwin 1988. *cut half*	–	110°	18.4
2716	Bb	hENRICVSRE X		a	London BM 1920 9-7-1069. Hasluck	1.46	135°	18.6
				b*	Miles. Elmore Jones 1986 [1816]	1.47	225°	18.8
2717	Cc	hENRICVSR EX = **Adam** D	+MILES.ON.WINC	a	London BM 1902 12-4-III1. Colchester 1902 hd	1.43	355°	19.4
				b*	Woodhead. Bt Baldwin 1962	1.46	345°	19.9



2707a 2708a 2709a 2710a 2711a 2712a 2713a



2714a 2715b 2716b 2717b 2718a 2719c 2720a



2721c 2722a 2723f 2724c 2725a 2726a 2727c



2728e 2729a 2730a 2731a 2732b 2733a 2734a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Vb2 (*cont.*)								
Miles (*cont.*)								
2718	Cd		+MILES.ON.WINC	a*	Birmingham M 1963-382. Harkness; Wade	1.37	225°	19.2
				b	Cardiff 412.61.	1.40	270°	–
				c	London BM 1902 12-4-III0. Colchester 1902 hd	1.45	100°	19.2
				d	Miles. Lockett[?]	1.45	340°	18.0
				e	Karlsruhe Wielandt 1950–1 155 Rotenfels 1936 hd	1.31	–	–
2719	De	hENRICVSR EX = **Adam** B	+MILES.ON.WINE	a	Brand. Bt 1962	1.45	350°	18.8
				b	London BM 1915 5-7-1449. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.42	70°	19.4
				c*	Miles. Elmore Jones 1986 [1817]	1.44	315°	19.0
				d	Miles. *part of rim missing*	1.38	340°	19.5
				e	Stewartby. Bt 1956	1.39	250°	19.0
2720	Df		+MLES.ON.WINCE	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1099. Colchester 1902 hd	1.39	135°	18.8
2721	Ef	hENRICVSR EX		a	Colchester CH 1573. Colchester 1902 hd	1.43	315°	18.9
				b	Gittoes 128. Glendining 10/05/1989 [81]; Garrett 1920 [778]; Elder	1.45	135°	18.8
				c*	London BM 1865 3-18-439. Eccles 1864 hd	1.45	145°	18.9
				d	Miles.	1.13	330°	18.7
2722	Eg		+MILES.ON.WINC	a*	London BM GIIIR.	1.39	255°	19.2
2723	Eh		+MILES.ON.WINC	a	Blackburn *SCBI 48* 1738. Colchester 1902 hd	1.44	345°	19.7
				b	Colchester CH 1572. Colchester 1902 hd	1.41	145°	18.0
				c	Gittoes 129. Bt 1989	1.46	270°	18.5
				d	Gittoes 130. Bt 1992. *cut half*	0.75	90°	19.0
				e	London BM 1912 4-6-41. Rollin ?1911 [476]	1.44	225°	18.8
				f *	London BM 1902 12-4-1091. Colchester 1902 hd	1.40	0°	19.0
				g	Miles.	1.40	0°	18.8
				h	Miles. Doubleday [1031]	1.43	65°	19.0
				j	Miles . Bt Lubbock 1986	1.44	35°	18.3

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
2724	Ff	hENRICVSR EX = **Adam** C	+MLES.ON.WINCE	a	Brand. Bt Westlake 1963	1.35	5°	19.0
				b	Mass (not in *SCBI*). Harris	1.40	170°	–
				c*	Miles.	1.40	225°	19.0
2725	Fh		+MILES.ON.WINC	a*	Colchester. Original collection	–	–	–
				b	New York.	–	315°	19.7
2726	Gj	hENRICVSR EX = **Adam** H and **Bartelme** M	+MILES.ON.WINC = a in class Vc	a*	Miles.	1.36	135°	18.3
2727	Hk	hENRICVSR EX	+MILES.ON.WINCE	a	Brand. Senior 1966	1.38	315°	18.0
				b	Copenhagen Ribe 1231-414. Ribe 1911–12 hd	1.34	90°	18.4
				c*	Edinburgh *SCBI 53* 643.	1.35	200°	–
				d	London BM 1902 12-4-1097. Colchester 1902 hd	1.43	225°	19.0
				e	London BM 1902 12-4-1098. Colchester 1902 hd	1.42	225°	19.0
2728	Hl		+MILES.ON.WINCE = b in class Vc	a	Copenhagen FP 2613-50. Ribe II 1958-59 hd	1.36	0°	19.0
				b	Gittoes. Bt Spink 1980	1.44	45°	19.0
				c	London BM 1902 12-4-1090. Colchester 1902 hd	1.41	0°	19.0
				d	Miles. Lockett [?]; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.46	185°	19.0
				e*	Miles.	1.37	0°	18.2

Rauf

Class Vb2

2729	Aa	hENRICVSR EX = **Ricard** B	+RAVF.ON.WINC	a*	London BM 1865 3-18-445. Eccles 1864 hd	1.44	345°	18.7
2730	Ba	hENRICVSR EX		a*	Gittoes. Bt Seaby 1981	1.43	225°	19.1
2731	Cb	hENRICVSR EX	+RAVF.ON.WINC	a*	Edinburgh *SCBI 53* 650. Bt Lincoln 1913	1.43	90°	18.0
				b	Gittoes 138. Bt 1989	1.47	315°	18.2
2732	Dc	hENRICVSR EX	+RAVF.ON.WINC	a	London BM 1902 12-4-III2. Colchester 1902 hd	1.41	180°	19.0
				b*	London BM 1915 5-7-1452. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.45	355°	19.9
2733	Ed	hENRICVSR EX = **Bartelme** F	+RAVF.ON.WINC	a*	Dublin NMI 2042. Kilmaine 1946 no. 212	1.20	270°	18.5
2734	Fd	hENRICVSR EX		a*	Copenhagen Ribe 1231-416. Ribe 1911–12 hd	1.43	315°	19.0
				b	Gittoes. Bt Spink 1978	1.44	325°	19.1
				c	Mass (not in *SCBI*). Doubleday [1032]; Lawrence 1951 [1031]; Colchester 1902 hd	1.39	10°	19.1

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Vb2 (*cont.*)								
Rauf (*cont.*)								
2735	Ge	hENRICVSR EX = **Bartelme** H	+RAVF.ON.WINC	a	Oxford *SCBI 12* 737.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.42	315°	19.5
				b*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 2247.			
					Bt C. J. Martin 1974	1.42	270°	18.0
2736	Hf	hENRICVSR EX = **Bartelme** G	+RAVF.ON.WINCE	a*	Birmingham M 1963-383. Harkness;			
					Lawrence 1951 [406]	1.42	135°	19.0
				b	Blackburn *SCBI 48* 1740.			
					Tockholes 1977 hd	1.36	125°	18.8
				c	London BM 1865 3-18-444.			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.44	45°	18.8
				d	Mass *SCBI 56* 1635.	1.38	180°	–
				e	Mass (not in *SCBI*).	–	–	–
				f	Mass (not in *SCBI*).	–	–	–
Class Vb3								
2737	Hg		+RAVF.ON.WINC.	a*	London BM 1909 7-8-18.	1.48	170°	19.0
				b	London BM 1912 4-6-40.			
					Rollin 19/12/1912 [476]	1.42	75°	18.0
2738	Jh	hENRICVSR EX	+RAVF.ON.WINC	a*	Colchester CH 1576.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.39	45°	19.2
Class Vb3								
2739	Kj	hENRICVSR EX = **Bartelme** L	+RAVF.ON.WINC	a	Gittoes 141.	–	–	–
				b	Lockett.	–	–	–
				c*	London BM 1902 12-4-1102			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.44	10°	18.4
				d	seen Lubbocks	–	–	–
2740	Kk		+RAVF.ON.WINC	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 1636.			
					Brand; bt 1962	1.35	290°	18.8
Class Vb2								
2741	Lj	hENRICVSR EX = **Adam** G	+RAVF.ON.WINC	a*	Doubleday [1029]. Lawrence 1951 [1031]			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.37	135°	19.0
				b	Ipswich *SCBI 26* 1706.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.39	170°	19.0
2742	Lk		+RAVF.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes 56.			
					Bt Seaby 1988	1.48	190°	19.0
				b	Lockett.	1.08	45°	17.0
				c*	London BM 1902 12-4-1102.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.44	5°	18.4
				d	Lubbock. From an 'old hoard'	–	–	–
2743	Ml	hENRICVSR EX = **Bartelme** N	+RAVF.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes 142.			
					Bt 1990	1.37	225°	18.9



2735b 2736a 2737a 2738a 2739c 2740a 2741a



2742a 2743a 2744c 2745a 2746b 2747a 2748a



2749a 2750a 2751b 2752a 2753d 2754a 2755c



2756a 2757a 2758a 2759a 2760a 2761a 2762a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Vb2 (*cont.*)								
Rauf (*cont.*)								
2744	Mm		+RAVF.ON.WINC	a	Gittoes 143.			
					Bt 1990; Naxos 1969 hd	1.36	290°	20.0
				b	Liverpool *SCBI 29* 963.			
					Bt Nelson	1.35	280°	–
				c*	London BM 1902 12-4-1058.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.40	225°	19.0
2745	Nl	hENRICVSR EX	+RAVF.ON.WINC	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1101.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.40	120°	19.0
2746	Nm		+RAVF.ON.WINC	a	Colchester CH 1575.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.26	330°	17.3
				b*	Gittoes.			
					Woodhead; bt 1963	1.45	30°	18.4
2747	On	hENRICVSR EX	+RAVF.ON.WINCE	a*	Colchester CH 1577.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.47	45°	18.8
Ricard								
Class Vb2								
2748	Aa	hENRICVSR EX = d in class Vb1	+RICARD.ON.WI	a*	Taunton CM 56.N.5. Norton Fitzwarren	1.13	315°	17.0
2749	Bb	hENRICVSR EX = **Rauf** A	+RICARD.ON.WN	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1104. Colchester 1902 hd	1.41	30°	19.0
2750	Cb	hENRICVSR EX = **Iohan** C		a*	Exeter.			
					Loxbeare 1980 hd	1.37	45°	19.0
				b	Gittoes 149.			
					Bt 1990; Naxos 1969 hd	1.31	315°	20.0
2751	Cc		+RICARD.ON.WIN	a	Cambridge no. 115.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.41	90°	18.3
				b*	London BM 1915 5-7-1456.			
					Morgan; Evans;			
					Eccles 1864 hd	1.44	315°	18.0
2752	Cd		+RICARD.ON.WI	a*	Colchester CH 1579.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.30	100°	19.5
				b	Mass *SCBI 56* 1640.			
					Bt Spink 1987	1.17	225°	19.0
Class Vb3								
2753	De	hENRICVSR EX = **Bartelme** J	+RICARD.ON.WIN	a	Colchester CH 1580.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.40	300°	20.5
				b	Gittoes.			
					Bt Baldwin 1980	1.25	225°	17.0
				c	Gittoes 152.			
					Robertson [188]	1.24	90°	17.0
				d*	London BM 1902 12-4-1103.			
					Colchester 1902 hd	1.39	315°	18.2

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Class Vb2								
2754	Ef	hENRICVSRЄ– = **Iohan** E	+RICARD.ON.WN	a*	Stamford TC *SCBI 27* 1901. Denning	1.46	20°	18.0
2755	Fg	hENRICVSR ЄX	+RICARD.ON.WN	a	London BM 1865 3-18-449. Eccles 1864 hd	1.42	95°	19.7
				b	London BM 1865 3-18-450. Eccles 1864 hd	1.41	90°	18.3
				c*	London BM 1915 5-7-1455. Morgan; Evans	1.47	235°	18.0
2756	Fh		+RICARD.ON.WIN	a*	Colchester CH 1581. Colchester 1902 hd	1.39	340°	18.2
				b	Gittoes. Woodhead	1.44	325°	18.3
Class Vc (1207?)								
Adam								
2757	Aa	hENRICVSR ЄX = **Adam** j in Vb2	+ADAM.ON.WIN·	a*	Brand. Mangakis[112]	1.38	275°	18.6
				b	Gittoes 85. Robertson [188]	1.34	270°	18.0
2758	Ab		+ADAM.ON.WINC	a*	Elmore Jones.	1.41	225°	18.9
				b	Utrecht.	1.38	300°	19.0
				c	Mass (not in *SCBI*?).	–	–	–
2759	Ac		+ADAM.ON.WINC	a*	London BM 1902 12-4-1088. Colchester 1902 hd	1.42	45°	18.1
2760	Ba	hENRICVSR ЄX	+ADAM.ON.WIN·	a*	Colchester CH 1557. Colchester 1902 hd	1.42	45°	16.0
2761	Bd		+ADAM.ON.WINC	a*	Colchester. Original collection	–	–	–
				b	Colchester CH 1556. Colchester 1902 hd	1.18	45°	17.0
				c	Gittoes 86. Bt 1989	1.42	180°	19.0
Andreu								
2762	Aa	hENRICVSR ЄX = **Lukas** A	+ANDREV.ON.WIN = p in class Vb2	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 1729. Doubleday [1032]; Lawrence 1951 [1031]; Colchester 1902 hd	1.37	225°	18.0
				b	London BM 1902 12-4-1082. Colchester 1902 hd	1.40	270°	18.9
				c	North.	1.27	135°	18.6

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Vc (*cont.*)								
Bartelme								
2763	Aa	hENRICVSR EX = **Rauf** A	+BARTELME.ON.W	a*	Mass *SCBI 56* 1731. Bt Baldwin 1992	1.22	350°	17.5
2764	Bb	hENRICVSR EX = **Rauf** C	+BARTELME.ON.W	a* b	Elmore Jones. London BM 1920 9-7-1066. Hasluck	1.37 1.43	315° 315°	18.0 18.0
Iohan								
2765	Aa	hENRICV---EX	+IOhAN.ON.WINC = l in class Vb2	a* b	Mass *SCBI 56* 1732. Bt 1986; Brand; Lawrence London BM 1915 5-7-1442. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.27 1.43	225° 315°	19.0 19.0
2766	Ab		+IOhAN.ON.WINC	a*	Gittoes. Brand (bt 1964)	1.21	85°	18.9
Lukas								
2767	Aa	hENRICVSR EX = **Andreu** A	+LVKAS.ON.WIN	a b c* d	Colchester CH 1570. Colchester 1902 hd Gittoes 44. Bt Seaby 1987 Ipswich *SCBI 26* 1705. Wallace; Sudbourne Church 1879 hd Karlsruhe Wielandt 1950–1 154 Rotenfels 1936 hd	1.44 1.42 1.46 1.30	315° 280° 60° –	18.0 19.0 19.4 –
Miles								
2768	Aa	hENRICVSR EX	+MILES.ON.WINC = j in class Vb2	a*	Birmingham M 1963-412. Bt Harkness 1963; Lawrence 1951 [406]	1.41	270°	18.0
2769	Ab		+MILES.ON.WINCE = l in class Vb2	a* b	London BM E2115. London BM 1920 9-7-1068. Hasluck	1.37 1.45	100° 85°	18.0 17.4
2770	Bb	hENRICVSR EX		a b c* d e	Gittoes. Bt 1979 London BM 1902 12-4-1094. Colchester 1902 hd London BM 1902 12-4-1095. Colchester 1902 hd Woodhead. Gittoes. Robertson [188] *cut half*	1.38 1.42 1.40 1.46 0.68	135° 45° 0° 5° 270°	19.0 19.0 18.2 18.7 17.1
Rauf								
2771	Aa	hENRICVSR EX = **Bartelme** A	+RAVF.ON.WINC	a b c* d	Colchester CH 1578. Colchester 1902 hd Mass *SCBI 56* 1735. Bt Spink 1988 Paris 1974 325. Reading UM.	1.44 – 1.42 1.47	225° – 30° 315°	18.0 – 19.0 18.4



2763a 2764a 2765a 2766a 2767c 2768a 2769a



2770c 2771a 2772a 2773a 2774a 2775a 2776a



2777a 2778a 2779a 2779b 2780a 2781a 2782a



2783a 2784a 2784b 2785a 2786a 2787a 2788a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Short Cross (*cont.*)								
Class Vc (*cont.*)								
Rauf (*cont.*)								
2772	Ab		+RÆVF.ON.WINCE	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-1453. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.46	150°	19.0
2773	Bb	hENRICVS- EX		a*	Gittoes. Bt Baldwin 1980	1.44	175°	18.0
2774	Cb	hENRICVSR EX = **Bartelme** B		a*	Birmingham M 1963-413. Bt Harkness; Lawrence 1950	1.44	135°	17.7
				b	Gittoes 146. Robertson [188]	1.38	225°	18.0
				c	Gittoes 147. Bt 1992	1.24	25°	18.0
				d	London BM 1902 12-4-1100. Colchester 1902 hd	1.47	315°	18.0
Class VIc3: North 976/3 (1217–*c.*1218)								
Henri								
2775	Aa	hENRICVSR EX	hENRI.ON.WINC	a*	London BM 1915 5-7-1438. Morgan; Evans; Eccles 1864 hd	1.46	125°	18.0
2776	Ba	hENRICVSR EX		a*	Gittoes. Elmore Jones 1983 [1023]	1.30	85°	18.0
				b	Liverpool *SCBI 29* 962. Bt Nelson	1.42	135°	–
HENRY III (1216–72)								
Long Cross								
N.B. Within this section, obverse dies are ***not*** particular to a single moneyer and a single alphabetical sequence runs through each class. However, for ease of reference, the legends of these obverse dies are repeated for each moneyer.								
Class IIa								
Hue								
2777	Aa	★hENRICVSREXTERCI	hVG EOh WIH ChE	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1037 Colchester 1969 hd	1.53	260°	17.5
2778	Bb	★hENRICVSREXTERCI'	hVG EOh WIH ChE	a*	Woodhead Bt Baldwin 1964; W. C.Wells	1.41	190°	17.3
2779	Bc		hVG EOh WIH ChE	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 1021 Hunter 17	1.29	150°	18.0
				b*	London BM 1909 7-8-77 Bt Lincoln 1909	1.31	145°	17.2
2780	Db	★hEHNRICVSREXTERCI'		a*	Colchester Colchester 1969 hd	1.47	0°	17.2
				b	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	–	–
				c	London BM 1938 11-4-9 Hornchurch 1938 hd	1.42	135°	17.3
				d	Birmingham 1963-510 Harkness	1.42	135°	18.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
				e	London BM 1970 7-13-1038			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	350°	18.0
				f	Belfast Ulster M			
					Gribbon;	1.29	225°	18.0
					Macosquin 1910 hd			
2781	Dd		hVG EOh WIH ChЄ	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 2399			
					Bt Seaby 1955	1.46	270°	18.1
2782	Ee	★hЄNRICVSREXTERCI	hVG EOh WIH ChЄ	a*	Chown	1.32	260°	17.2
2783	Ef		hVGЄO¯HWIHChЄ	a*	Colchester			
			= **Hue** (IIIa) a		Colchester 1969 hd	1.36	105°	17.1
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.36	–	–
2784	Fa	★hЄNRICVSREXTERCI'		a*	Birmingham 1955-179			
					Lockett [1201]	1.51	90°	17.5
				b*	Cambridge	1.31	90°	18.0
2785	Fe			a*	London BM E2190	1.18	0°	17.2
				b	London BM 1970 7-13-1039			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.41	315°	17.4

Iordan

2786	Ba	★hЄNRICVSREXTERCI'	IOR DAH OHW IHC	a*	Birmingham			
					Lockett [1201]	1.50	135°	18.0
2787	Da	★hЄNRICVSREXTERCI'		a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 2401			
					Bt Seaby 1955	1.48	340°	18.0
2788	Db		IVR DAH OHW IHC	a*	Cambridge	1.40	135°	17.5

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIa (*cont.*)								
Hue (*cont.*)								
2788	(*cont.*)			b*	London BM 1970 7-13-1050			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.39	0°	17.6
2789	Eb	★hENRICVSREXTERCI		a*	London BM 1950 6-6-64			
					Lawrence	1.50	225°	17.4
2790	Ec		IOR DAH OHW IHC	a*	Leeds CM			
					Edwards	1.06	225°	17.3
2791	Fd	★hENRICVSREXTERCI'	IVR DAH ONW INC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1051			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.42	30°	18.0
Nicole								
2792	Aa	★hENRICVSREXTERCI	HIC OLE OHW IHC	a*	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.48	135°	18.1
2793	Ab		HIC OLE OHW IHC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1061			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.28	255°	17.6
				b	Harris	1.40	20°	–
2794	Ba	★hENRICVSREXTERCI'		a*	London BM Banks V.1 p. 32	1.39	225°	18.0
2795	Cc	★hENRICVSREXTERCI'	HIC OLE OHW IHC	a*	Copenhagen KP 70			
					Bt Rollin 1851	1.33	225°	18.0
				b	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 1029	1.42	40°	–
					Hunter 18			
				d	London BM 1913 10-9-17			
					Lawrence; Walters [85]	1.11	315°	16.4
				d	Winchester *SCBI 42* 2403			
					Parsons [272]	1.41	185°	18.0
2796	Dc	★hENRICVSREXTERCI'		a*	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.46	315°	17.0
2797	Fa	★hENRICVSREXTERCI'		a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1062			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.45	350°	17.9
				b	North			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.30	135°	17.6
2798	Fd		HIC OLE OHW IHC	a*	Winchester *SCBI 42* 2404			
					Bt Seaby 1955	1.40	90°	18.0
				b*	Belfast Ulster M			
					Grainger			
					pierced & plugged	1.37	200°	17.5
2799	Fe		HIC OLE ON WIH	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1063			
			= **Nicole** (IIIa) a		Colchester 1969 hd	1.50	30°	17.3
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.46	–	–
Willem								
2800	Aa	★hENRICVSREXTERCI	WIL LEM ONW IHC	a*	Woodhead			
					Bt Baldwin 1963	1.39	15°	17.3
2801	Ba	★hENRICVSREXTERCI		a*	London BM 1970 10-13-1079			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.48	250°	17.4
2802	Eb	★hENRICVSREXTERCI	WIL LEM ONW IHC	a*	Birmingham 1963-511			
					Harkness	1.49	0°	17.2
2803	Fa	★hENRICVSREXTERCI'		a*	North	1.18	315°	18.0
2804	Fc		WIL LEM ONW IHC	a*	Elmore Jones	1.46	135°	17.8
				b*	London BM E2192	1.36	315°	17.9



2788b 2789a 2790a 2791a 2792a 2793a 2794a



2795a 2796a 2797a 2798a 2798b 2799a 2800a



2801a 2802a 2803a 2804a 2804b 2805a 2806a



2807a 2808a 2809a 2810a 2810b 2811a 2812a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Class IIIa								
Hue								
2805	Aa	★hЄNRICVSRЄX.III'. = **Hue** (IIa) f	hVG ЄOH WIH ChЄ	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1040			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.37	135°	17.8
2806	Ab		hVG ЄOH WIH ChЄ	a*	Birmingham 1963-555 Harkness	1.36	135°	18.0
Iordan								
2807	Aa	★hЄNRICVSRЄX.III'. = **Hue** (IIIa) A	IVR DAN OHW INC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1052			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.47	135°	18.0
2808	Ba	★hЄNRICVSRЄX.III'.		a*	Birmingham 1963-556 Harkness; Lawrence [430]	1.42	225°	17.8
2809	Db	★hЄNRICVSRЄX.III'.	IVR DAN ONW INC	a*	London BM 1909 7-8-49	–	–	–
2810	Fb	★hЄNRICVSRЄXIII'.		a*	London BM 1911 9-3-31			
					Palmer's Green 1911 hd	1.45	185°	17.4
				b*	North	1.35	5°	17.8
2811	Fc		IVR DAN ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.42	–	–
2812	Gc	★hЄNRICVSRЄXIII'.		a*	Birmingham 1963-557 Harkness	1.51	45°	18.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIa (*cont.*)								
Iordan (*cont.*)								
2813	Jd	★hENRICVSREX.III'.	IVR DAN ONW INC	a*	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.38	10°	17.5
				b	London BM 1970 7-13-1053			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.56	315°	18.0
2814	Kd	★hENRICVSREX.III'.		a*	Edinburgh *SCBI 53* 1026. Bt de Maleingreau d'Hembise; Slype 1914 hd	1.38	30°	17.8
				b*	North *cut half*	0.81	275°	17.9
2815	Ld	★hENRICVSREXIII'.		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.51	–	–
2816	Le		IVR DAN ONW INC	a*	Winchester C1317			
					Bt Seaby 1952	1.20	135°	17.0
Nicole								
2817	Ca	★hENRICVSREX.III'.	HIC OLE ON WIH =**Nicole** (IIa) e	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1067			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.38	45°	17.1
2818	Cb		HIC OLE ONW IHC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.46	–	–
2819	Hc	★hENRICVSREX·III'.	HIC OLE ON WIH	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 1030 Hunter 29	1.36	210°	18.1
2820	Hd		NIC OLE ONW INC =**Nicole** (IIIc) a	a	Leeds CM Edwards 1986	1.40	355°	17.3
				b	London BM 1914 7-10-94 Bt De Maleingreau d'Hembise; Slype hd 1914	1.36	25°	18.0
				c*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.42	–	–
				d	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.41	–	–
2821	Jd	★hENRICVSREXIII'.		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.32	–	–
2822	Je		HIC OLE OHW INC	a*	North			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.52	145°	17.2
2823	Me	★hENRICVSREXIII'.		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	–	–
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.22	–	–
				c*	London BM 1970 7-13-1065			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	215°	16.7
2824	Of	★hENRICVSREX.III'.	HIC OLE ONW IHC	a	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.48	145°	18.0
				b*	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.49	5°	17.9
				c	London BM 1970 7-13-1066			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	270°	17.5



2813a 2814a 2814b 2815a 2816a 2817a 2818a



2819a 2820c 2821a 2822a 2823a 2823c 2824b



2825a 2825b 2826a 2827a 2828a 2829a 2830a



2831a 2832a 2833a 2834a 2835a 3035c 2836a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIa (*cont.*)								
Nicole (*cont.*)								
2825	Pg	★hENRICVSREX.III'.	HIC OLE ONW IHC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1064			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.44	0°	17.52
				b*	Birmingham 1963-558			
					Harkness; Lawrence [430]	1.44	175°	17.2
2826	Qh	★hENRICVSREX.III'.	HIC OLE ONW IHC	a*	Woodhead	1.34	0°	17.6
2827	Rj	★hENRICVSREX·III'.	NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	Brussels II.56.117	1.38	270°	17.1
2828	Tk	★hENRICVSREX·III'.	HIC OLE ONW INC = **Nicole** (IIIab1) a	a*	Cambridge. Blunt	1.15	90°	–
2829	Ul	★hENRICVSREX.III'.	----OLE ONW IHC = **Nicole** (IIIb) a	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1068 Colchester 1969 hd	1.47	90°	18.0
Willem								
2830	Da	★hENRICVSREX·III'	WIL LEM ONW INC	a*	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	315°	17.2
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.44	–	–
2831	Ea	★hENRICVSREX·III'.		a*	Edinburgh *SCBI 53* 1033.			
					Bt Lincoln 1913	1.41	130°	17.5
2832	Gb	★hENRICVSREX·III'.	WIL LEM ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.54	–	–
2833	Jb	★hENRICVSREXIII'.		a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1080			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	345°	17.9
2834	Mc	★hENRICVSREXIII'	WIL LEM ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.46	–	–
2835	Nc	★hENRICVSREXIII'		a*	Birmingham 1963-559			
					Harkness	1.33	80°	18.0
				b	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.38	315°	18.2
				c*	Reading	1.36	–	–
2836	Sd	★hENRICVSREX.III'	WIL LEM ONW INC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1081			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.45	170°	17.7

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIa (*cont.*)								
Willelm (*cont.*)								
2837	Se		WIL L€M ONW INC	a*	London BM 1909 7-8-71	1.41	190°	17.8
Class IIIab1								
Hue								
2838	Aa	★h€NRICVSR€X.III'	hVG €ON WIN Ch€ =**Hue** (IIIab2) b	a*	unknown	1.43	–	–
2839	Bb	★h€NRICVSR€XI.II'	hVG €ON WIN Ch€	a*	unknown	1.50	–	–
2840	Cb	★h€NRICVSR€X.III'	hVG €ON WIN Ch€	a*	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.35	315°	17.0
2841	Db	★h€NRICVSR€X.III'	hVG €ON WIN Ch€	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1045			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.60	225°	17.8
				c	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.56	–	–
2842	Dc		--€ON WIN---	a*	North			
					cut half	0.64	315°	17.7
2843	Ed	★h€NRICVSR€X.III'	hVG €ON WIN Ch€	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1046			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.44	315°	18.0
2844	Ee		hVG €OH WIN Ch€	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.51	–	–
Iordan								
2845	Ba	★h€NRICVSR€XIII'	IVR DAN ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.45	–	–
2846	Ea	★h€NRICVSR€X.III'		a*	Copenhagen FP 82-58			
					Haagerdrup	1.15	45°	17.0
2847	Fa	★h€NRICVSR€X·III'		a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1056			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.45	45°	17.2
2848	Fb		IVR DAN ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.39	–	–
2849	Gb	★h€NRICVSR€X·III'		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.33	–	–
2850	Kc	★h€NRICVSR€XIII'	IVR DAN OHW INC	a*	London BM 1914 7-10-92			
					Bt De Maleingreau d'Hembise;			
					Slype 1914 hd	1.44	270°	18.0
				b*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	–	–	–
				c*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.31	–	–
2851	Ld	★h€NRICVSR€X·III'	IVR DAN OHW INC	a	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	–	–
				b*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.37	–	–
2852	Me	★h€NRICVSR€X.III'	IVR DAN ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	–	–
2853	Nf	★h€NRICVSR€XIII'	IVR DAN OHW INC	a*	Elmore Jones			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.42	270°	17.0



2837a 2838a 2839a 2840a 2841a 2842a 2843a



2844a 2845a 2846a 2847a 2848a 2849a 2850a



2850b 2850c 2851b 2852a 2853a 2854a 2855a



2856a 2857a 2858a 2859a 2860a 2861a 2862a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIab1 (*cont.*)								
Nicole								
2854	Aa	★hENRICVSREX·III'	NIC OLE ONW INC = **Nicole** (IIIa) k	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.47	–	–
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.48	–	–
2855	Ab		NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.48	–	–
2856	Bb	★hENRICVSREXIII'		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.58	–	–
2857	Eb	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1072			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.39	170°	17.3
2858	Hc	★hENRICVSREX·III'	HIC OLE ONW INC	a*	Copenhagen Thomsen 9648	1.54	45°	17.4
2859	Kd	★hENRICVSREX·III'	NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	Dublin RIA 2209 MacAlister	–	45°	17.9
2860	Ld	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.55	–	–
2861	Ne	★hENRICVSREX·III'	NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	Birmingham 1963-613 Harkness	1.35	325°	18.0
2862	Of	---NRICVSRE-------	---OLE ONW---	a*	Belfast Ulster M Belfast NH & Phil. S 1910 *cut half*	0.69	0°	17.0

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIab1 (*cont.*)								
Nicole (*cont.*)								
2863	Pg	★hENRICVSREX·III'	NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.53	–	-
Willem								
2864	Ca	★hENRICVSREX·III'	WIL LEM OHW IHC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.33	–	–
2865	Da	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1082			
		= **Hue** (IIIab1) A			Colchester 1969 hd	1.45	135°	17.7
				b	London BM 1970 7-13-1086			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.26	145°	18.0
				c	Winchester *SCBI 42* 2408			
					Bt Seaby 1952	1.22	345°	17.6
				d	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.44	–	–
2866	Ha	★hENRICVSREXIII'		a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1087			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.12	100°	17.3
2867	Hb	★hENRICVSREX·III'	WIL LEM ONW IHC	a	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.57	–	–
				b*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.51	–	–
				c	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.33	–	–
				d	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.32	–	–
2868	Jb	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.39	–	–
2869	Qc	★hENRICVSREX·III'	WIL LEM ONW INC	a*	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.52	355°	18.0
Class IIIab2								
Hue								
2870	Aa	★hENRICVSREX·III'.	hVG EON WIN ChE	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.41	–	–
2871	Ca	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1041			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.41	0°	18.2
2872	Db	★hENRICVSREX·III'	hVG EON WIN ChE	a*	unknown			
			=**Hue** (IIIab1) a		Colchester 1969 hd	1.51	–	–
2873	Ec	★hENRICVSREXIII'	hVG EON WIN ChE	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.35	–	–
Iordan								
2874	Aa	★hENRICVSREX·III'	IVR DAN ONW INC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1055			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.32	260°	18.0



2863a 2864a 2865a 2866a 2867b 2868a 2869a



2870a 2871a 2872a 2873a 2874a 2875a 2876a



2877a 2878a 2879a 2880a 2881a 2882a 2883a



2884a 2885a 2886a 2887a 2888a 2889a 2890b

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIab2 (*cont.*)								
Nicole								
2875	Aa	★hENRICVSREX·III'	NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1074			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.39	315°	18.2
2876	Ca	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.57	–	–
2877	Fa	★hENRICVSREXIII		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.48	–	–
Willem								
2878	Aa	★hENRICVSREX·III'	WIL LEM OHW IHC	a*	London BM 1938 11-4-43			
					Hornchurch 1938 hd	1.46	270°	17.4
				b	unknown.			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.34	–	–
2879	Ba	★hENRICVSREXIII'		a*	Belfast Ulster M			
					Grainger	1.42	270°	17.0
2880	Cb	★hENRICVSREXIII'	WIL LEM OHW IHC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.37	–	–
				b	London BM 1970 7-13-1089			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.47	225°	17.4
2881	Cc		WIL LEM OHW INC	a*	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.40	260°	17.2
2882	Db	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.44	–	–
2883	Dc			a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1088			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.40	90°	18.1
2884	Ec	★hENRICVSREXIII'		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.37	–	–
2885	Ed		WIL LEM OHW IHC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.55	–	–
2886	Fd	★hENRICVSREXIII'		a*	Edinburgh (not in *SCBI*?).			
					Bt De Maleingreau d'Hembise;			
					Slype 1914 hd	1.60	200°	18.5
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.41	–	-
Class IIIb								
Hue								
2887	Ba	★hENRICVSREX·III'	hVG EOH WIN ChE	a*	Belfast			
					Grainger	1.11	270°	17.0
2888	Bb		hVG EOH WIH ChE	a*	London BM 1870 4-2-12			
					Fd Tower subway 1870	1.60	215°	18.5
2889	Cb	★hENRICVSREXIII'		a*	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.51	135°	18.5
2890	Cc		hVG EOH WIH ChE	a	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.52	–	–
				b*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.48	–	–
				c	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.40	–	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIb (*cont.*)								
Hue (*cont.*)								
2891	Dc	★hENRICVSREX·III		a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1043			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.40	180°	18.2
2892	Dd		hVG EOH WIN ChE	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.36	–	–
2893	De		hVG EOH WIH ChE	a*	Brussels II.56.131	1.41	45°	18.1
				b	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 1023. Bt De Maleingreau d'Hembise; Slype 1914 hd	1.46	300°	19.0
2894	Ee	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a*	North Colchester 1969 hd	1.51	340°	18.0
2895	Ff	★hENRICVSREXIII'	hVG EOH WIH ChE	a*	Llantrisant Hocking 1906 I 222	1.35	45°	17.8
				b	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.37	–	–
2896	Gf	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.42	–	–
2897	Hf	★hENRICVSREX·III'.		a	Leeds CM Edwards	1.41	315°	18.0
				b*	London BM 1841 12-16-44	1.41	315°	18.0
2898	HHk	★hENRICVSREX·III'	hVG EOH WIH ChE	a	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.56	–	–
				b*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.50	–	–
2899	KKk	★hENRICVSREXIII'		a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.32	–	–
2900	Mg	★hENRICVSREXIII'	hVG EOH WIN ChE	a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.50	–	–
2901	Ng	★hENRICVSREXIII'		a*	Colchester Colchester 1969 hd	1.31	5°	18.8
2902	Nh		hVG EOH WIN ChE	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1042 Colchester 1969 hd	1.46	225°	18.7
2903	Oh	★hENRICVSREX·III' = **Nicole** (IIIb) B		a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.34	–	–
2904	Tj	★hENRICVSREX·III' = **Iordan** (IIIb) W	hVG EOH WIN ChE	a*	unknown	1.46	–	–
Iordan								
2905	Ha	★hENRICVSREX·III'	IVR DAN OHW IHC	a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.45	–	–
2906	Ja	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a*	Leeds CM Edwards	1.39	90°	18.1
2907	Kb	★hENRICVSREX·III'.	IVR DAN OHW INC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1057 Colchester 1969 hd	1.47	30°	18.3
2908	Nc	★hENRICVSREX·III'	IVR DAN OHW INC	a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.42	–	–
2909	Rd	★hENRICVSREX·III'	IVR DAN OHW INC	a*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 998 Wise	1.51	30°	–



2891a 2892a 2893a 2894a 2895a 2896a 2897b



2898b 2899a 2900a 2901a 2902a 2903a 2904a



2905a 2906a 2907a 2908a 2909a 2910a 2911a



2912a 2913a 2914a 2915a 2916a 2917a 2918a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIb (*cont.*)								
Iordan (*cont.*)								
2910	Sd	★hЄNRICVSRЄXIII'		a*	London BM 1938 11-4-41			
		legend starts at 10 o'clock			Hornchurch 1938 hd	1.48	250°	18.0
2911	Te	★hЄNRICVSRЄX·III'	IVR DAN OHW INC	a*	Colchester.			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.49	315°	18.8
2912	Uf	★hЄNRICVSRЄX·III'	IVR DAN OHW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.42	–	–
2913	Vg	★hЄNRICVSRЄXIII'	IVR DAN OH WIH	a*	Harris	1.40	350°	–
2914	Wh	★hЄNRICVSRЄX·III'	IVR DAH OHW IHC	a*	Colchester.			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.36	120°	18.8
2915	Xj	★hЄNRICVSRЄX·III'	IVR DAH OHW IHC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	–	–
2916	Yk	★hЄNRICVSRЄX·III'	IVR DAN OHW IHC	a*	Cambridge.			
					Blunt	1.42	–	–
2917	DDl	★hЄNRICVSRЄX·III'	IVR DAN OHW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.57	–	–
2918	EEl	★hЄNRICVSRЄXIII'		a*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 1027.			
					Bt De Maleingreau d'Hembise;			
					Slype 1914 hd	1.41	340°	19.2

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIb (*cont.*)								
Iordan (*cont.*)								
2919	FFl	★hENRICVSREX·III		a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1054			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.48	315°	1.82
2920	FFm		IVR DAN OHW INC	a*	London BM 1913 4-12-33			
					Steppingley 1913 hd	1.43	260°	18.3
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.50	–	–
2921	GGn	★hENRICVSREX·III'	IVR DAN OHW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.38	–	–
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.32	–	–
2922	JJo	★hENRICVSREX·III'	IVR DAN OHW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	–	–
2923	KKp	★hENRICVSREX·III'	IVR DAN OHW INC	a*	London BM 1938 11-4-40			
					Hornchurch 1938 hd	1.33	10°	18.0
2924	KKq		IVR DAN OHW INC	a*	unknown			
			= **Iordan** (IIIc) c		Colchester 1969 hd	1.52	–	–
2925	NNr	★hENRICVSREX·III'	IVR DAN OHW IHC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.39	–	–
Nicole								
2926	Aa	★RENRICVSREXIII'	NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	unknown			
			= **Nicole** (IIIa) l		Colchester 1969 hd	1.44	–	–
2927	Ab		NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1070			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.52	235°	18.2
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.44	–	–
2928	Ac		NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	Edinburgh *SCBI 53* 1031. Bt De Maleingreau d'Hembise;			
					Slype 1914 hd	1.51	180°	18.5
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.49	–	–
				c	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.39	–	–
2929	Ed	★hENRICVSREX·III'	NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.47	–	–
2930	Je	★hENRICVSREX·III'	NIC OLE OHW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.35	–	–
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.42	–	–
2931	Jf		NIC OLE OHW INC	a	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	–	–
				b	Elmore Jones	1.41	225°	18.1
				c*	North	1.43	90°	18.2
2932	Jg		NIC OLE ONW INC	a	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.52	–	–
				b*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.48	–	–
				c	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.47	–	–



2919a 2920a 2921a 2922a 2923a 2924a 2925a



2926a 2927a 2928a 2929a 2930a 2931c 2932b



2933a 2934a 2935a 2936a 2937a 2938a 2939a



2940a 2941a 2942a 2943a 2944a 2945a 2946a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIb (*cont.*)								
Nicole (*cont.*)								
2933	Jh		NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1073			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.41	90°	18.2
2934	Jj		NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.37	190°	18.0
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.40	–	–
				c	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.46	–	–
2935	Ke	★hENRICVSREX·III'.		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.49	–	–
2936	Lf	★hE ICVSREX·III'		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.39	–	–
2937	Mk	★hENRICVSREXIII	HIC OLE ONW INC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1071			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.45	145°	18.0
2938	Ol	★hENRICVSREX·III'	NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.55	–	–
2939	Pk	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.48	–	–
2940	Sm	★hENRICVSREXIII' *legend begins at 10 o'clock*	NIC OL– ONW INC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1075	–	–	–
2941	Xn	★hENRICVSREX·III·	NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.52	–	–
2942	Zo	★hENRICVSRE·XIII'	NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.49	185°	18.0
2943	KKp	★hENRICVSREX·III'	NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	London BM 1913 4-12-34			
					Steppingley 1913 hd	1.46	225°	18.0
2944	LLp	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.33	–	–
2945	MMq	★hENRICVSREX·III'.	HIC OLE OHW INC = **Nicole** (IIIbc) a	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1069			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.41	135°	18.2
2946	NNr	★hENRICVSREX·III'.	NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.54	–	–
				b	Reading CM	–	70°	18.3

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIb (*cont.*)								
Willem								
2947	Ma	★hENRICVSREX·III	WIL LEM ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.51	–	–
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.48	–	–
				c	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.44	–	–
				d	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.42	–	–
2948	Qa	★hENRICVSREX·III		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.39	–	–
2949	Qb		WIL LEM ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.44	–	–
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.33	–	–
2950	Yc	★hENRICVSREX·III'	WIL LEM ONW INC	a*	Belfast Ulster M			
					Robb	–	–	–
				b	Oxford *SCBI 12* 1000			
					Ashmolean	1.45	0°	–
				c	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.44	–	–
2951	AAd	★hENRICVSREX·III'	WIL LEM ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.44	–	–
2952	BBe	★hENRICVSREX·III'	WIL LEM ONW --C	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.39	–	–
2953	CCf	★hENRICVS----III'	WIL LEM ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.35	–	–
2954	FFg	★hENRICVSREXIII	WIL LEM ONW INC	a	London BM 1970 7-13-1084			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.50	0°	18.3
				b*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.40	–	–
2955	GGg	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a	Copenhagen	1.36	180°	17.1
				b*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.48	–	–
2956	HHg	★hE---CVSREX·III'.		a*	Leeds CM			
					Edwards	1.29	175°	18.0
2957	HHh	★hENRICVSREX·III'	WIL LEM ONW INC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1085			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	180°	18.1
2958	HHj		WIL LEM ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.47	–	–
2959	JJh	★hENRICVS----III'		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.38	–	–
2960	MMk	★hENRICVSREX·III'	WIL LEM ON CVSRC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.46	–	–
2961	MMl		WIL LEM ONW IHC	a	Brussels			
			= **Willem** (IIIbc) a		Inv. II 56.140	1.40	215°	19.0
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.47	–	–
				c*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.40	–	–



2947a 2948a 2949a 2950a 2951a 2952a 2953a



2954b 2955b 2956a 2957a 2958a 2959a 2960a



2961c 2962a 2963a 2964a 2965a 2966a 2967a



2968a 2969a 2970a 2971a 2972a 2973a 2974a

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIb (*cont.*)								
Willem								
2962	OOm	★hENRICVSREX·III'	WIL LEM ONW INC =**Willem** (IIIbc) b	a*	London BM 1914 7-10-96 Bt De Maleingreau d'Hembise; Slype 1914 hd	1.45	255°	17.5
Class IIIb-c (ENR of hENRICVS ligated)								
Hue								
2963	Ea	★hENRICVSREX·III'	hVG EON WIH ChE	a*	Edinburgh *SCBI 53* 1022. De Maleingreau d'Hembise; Slype 1914 hd	1.35	90°	18.5
2964	Fb	★hENRICVSREX·III'	hVG EON WIH ChE	a*	uncertain Colchester 1969 hd	1.52	–	–
2965	Hc	★hENRICVSREX·III'	hVG EON WIH ChE	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1044 Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	90°	18.2
				b	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.39	–	–
2966	Jc	★hENRICVSREXIII'		a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.47	–	–
2967	Ld	★hENRICVSREX·III'	hVG EON WIH ChE	a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.29	–	–
2968	Le	★hENRICVSREX·III'	hVG EOH WIH ChE	a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.39	–	–
2969	Me	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.34	–	–
2970	Mf		hVG EOH WIH ChE	a*	Copenhagen FP 381 Skrivergade 1875-6 hd	1.43	45°	19.0
				b	London BM 1970 7-13-1047 Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	215°	18.9
				c	Colchester Colchester 1969 hd	1.44	345°	18.0
Iordan								
2971	Ga	★hENRICVSREX·III'	IVR DAN OHW INC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1058 Colchester 1969 hd	1.34	260°	19.0
2972	Hb	★hENRICVSREX·III'	IVR DAN OHW IHC	a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.51	–	–
2973	Jb	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a*	North Colchester 1969 hd	1.38	45°	18.6
2974	Mc	★hENRICVSREX·III'	IVR DAN ONW INC	a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.53	–	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIb–c (*cont.*)								
Nicole								
2975	Aa	★hENRICVSREX·III'	NIC OLE ONW IHC =**Nicole** (IIIb) q	a*	North	1.47	35°	18.3
2976	Ba	★hENRICVSREXIII'		a*	London BM 1914 7-10-95 bt De Maleingreau d'Hembise; Slype 1914 hd	1.44	350°	16.8
				b	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.47	–	–
2977	Kb	★hENRICVSREX·III'	HIC OLE ONW INC	a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.44	–	–
2978	Lc	★hENRICVSREX·III'	HIC OLE OHW INC	a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.39	–	–
2979	Md	★hENRICVSREX·III'	NIC O–E OHW IHC	a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.45	–	–
2980	Nd	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.42	–	–
2981	Od	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a*	Belfast Ulster M Gribbon; Macosquin 1910 hd	1.15	45°	17.5
2982	Oe		NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	Aylesbury RO Fd Boarstall Horn	1.41	315°	18.0
2983	Pe	★hENRICVSREX·III'		a*	Birmingham 1963-612 Harkness; Lawrence [431]	1.36	340°	19.3
Willem								
2984	Ca	★hENRICVSREX·III'	WIL LEM OHW IHC = **Willem** (IIIb) l	a*	Glasgow *SCBI 53* 1037. Bt De Maleingreau d'Hembise; Slype 1914 hd	1.31	130°	18.0
2985	Db	★hENRICVSREXIII'	WIL LEM OHW IHC = **Willem** (IIIb) m	a*	North Colchester 1969 hd	1.41	275°	17.9
2986	Dc		WIL LEM OHW INC	a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.38	–	–
2987	Hd	★hENRICVSREX·III'	WIL LEH OHW IHC	a*	London BM 1913 4–12-35 Steppingley 1913 hd	1.42	325°	18.0
2988	Je	★hENRICVSRE·X·III'	WIL LEH OHW IHC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1091 Colchester 1969 hd	1.46	55°	18.0
2989	Ke	★hENRICVSREX·III'.		a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1083 Colchester 1969 hd	1.34	255°	19.2
				b	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	–	–
2990	Mf	★hENRICVSREX·III'	WIL LEM OHW IHC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1090 Colchester 1969 hd	1.42	80°	18.5
2991	Qf	--ENRICVSREX:I-		a*	unknown Colchester 1969 hd	1.48	–	–



2975a 2976a 2977a 2978a 2979a 2980a 2981a



2982a 2983a 2984a 2985a 2986a 2987a 2988a



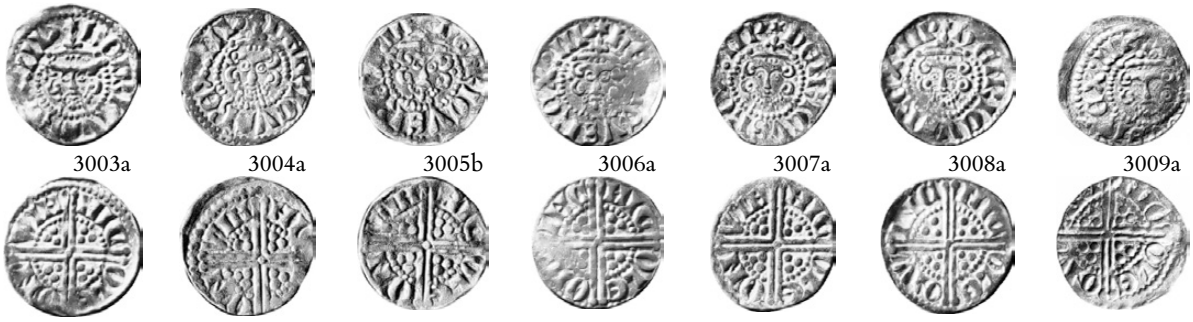
2989a 2990a 2991a 2992a 2993a 2994a 2995a



2996a 2997a 2998a 2999a 3000a 3001a 3002b

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIc								
Hue								
2992	Ba	★hENRICVSREX:III'	hVG EOH WIN ChE	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1049			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.45	270°	17.2
2993	Gb	★hENRICVSREX:III'	hVG EON WIN ChE	a*	Edinburgh *SCBI 53* 1024. Bt De Maleingreau d'Hembise;			
					Slype 1914 hd	1.42	80°	18.5
2994	Kc	★hENRICVSREX:III'	hVG EON WIN ChE	a*	London BM 1914 7-10-91			
					Bt De Maleingreau d'Hembise; Slype 1914 hd	1.51	45°	18.0
2995	Kd		hVG EON WIN ChE	a*	London BM 1913 4-12-32			
					Steppingley 1913 hd	1.53	135°	17.1
				b	London BM 1970 7-13-1048			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.37	90°	17.2
2996	Ld	★hENRICVSREX:III'		a*	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.50	260°	17.0
Iordan								
2997	Ca	★hENRICVSREX:III'	IVR DAN ON WIH	a*	London BM 1870 4-2-13			
					Fd Tower subway 1870	1.41	135°	18.0
				b	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.40	235°	18.0
				c	Brussels inv. II 52.886.			
					Fd nr Baeck;	1.40	180°	18.0
2998	Eb	★hENRICVSREX:III'	IVR DAN ONW INC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1060			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.54	85°	17.7
2999	Jc	★hENRICVSREX:III'	IVR DAN ONW IHC = **Iordan** (IIIb) q	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1059			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.24	180°	18.2
3000	Md	★hENRICVSREX:III'	IVR DAN OHW IHC	a*	London BM 1914 7-10-93			
					Bt De Maleingreau d'Hembise; Slype 1914 hd	1.40	85°	18.3
Nicole								
3001	Aa	★hENRICVSREX:III' = **Nicole** (IIIa) d	HIC OLE ON WIH	a*	Brussels inv II. 56.118	1.52	135°	17.4
				b	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.38	185°	18.0
3002	Ba	★hENRICVSREX:III'		a	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.47	–	–
				b*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.44	–	–
				c	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	–	–
				d	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.45	–	–

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Specimen*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIc (*cont.*)								
Nicole								
3003	Bb		HIC OLE ON WIH	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1078			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.23	315°	18.1
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.39	–	–
				c	London M of L 65.52/32	1.43	70°	17.3
3004	Bc		HIC OLE ON WIH	a*	London BM E2191	1.54	345°	18.0
3005	Cc	★hENRICVSREX:III'		a	Llantrisant			
					Steppingley 1913 hd	1.48	45°	18.0
				b*	London BM 1839 4-26-14	1.37	45°	17.0
3006	Cd		HIC OLE OHW IHC	a*	Leeds CM			
					Edwards	1.45	5°	17.1
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.45	–	–
3007	Eb	★hENRICVSREX:III'		a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1077			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.47	315°	17.8
3008	Ge	★hENRICVSREX:III'	NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.50	235°	18.0
				b	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.46	–	–
3009	Gf		NIC OLE ONW INC	a*	North			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	225°	17.2
3010	Hf	★hENRICVSREX:III'		a	Llantrisant	1.33	45°	18.0
					Accn 1991			
				b*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.43	–	–
3011	Ng	★hENRICVSREX:III'	HIC OLE OHW IHC	a	Elmore Jones [?]	1.44	225°	19.0
				b*	Oxford *SCBI 12* 999			
					?Ingram	1.26	180°	–
				c	London BM 1938 11-4-42			
					Hornchurch 1938 hd	1.38	45°	17.5
3012	Ph	★hENRICVSREX:III'	HIC OLE ONW INC	a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1076			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.45	185°	18.0
3013	Qj	★hENRICVSREX:::III'	HIC OLE ON WII	a*	New York ANS	–	260°	17.9
Willem								
3014	Aa	★hENRICVSREX:III'	WIL LEM ONW INC	a*	London BM 1913 4-12-36			
					Steppingley 1913 hd	1.57	180°	18.0
3015	Cb	★hENRICVSREX:III'	WIL LEM ONW INC	a*	unknown	1.36	–	–
3016	Db	★hENRICVSREX:III'		a*	Birmingham 1963-634			
					Harkness	1.44	315°	18.4
3017	Ec	★hENRICVSREX:III'	WIL LEM ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.54	–	–
				b	Llantrisant			
					Steppingley 1913 hd	1.31	0°	17.0
3018	Ed		WIL LEM ONW INC	a*	Edinburgh *SCBI 53* 1036.			
					Bt De Maleingreau d'Hembise;			
					Slype 1914 hd	1.52	0°	18.0
				b	Elmore Jones [?]	1.48	355°	18.1



3003a 3004a 3005b 3006a 3007a 3008a 3009a



3010b 3011b 3012a 3013a 3014a 3015a 3016a



3017a 3017b 3018a 3019a 3020a 3021a 3022a



3023a 3024a 3025a 3026a 3027b 15Aa

No.	*Dies O/R*	*Obverse Legend*	*Reverse Legend*	*Speci-men*	*Location and provenance*	*Weight (g)*	*Axis (°)*	*Diam. (mm)*
Long Cross (*cont.*)								
Class IIIc (*cont.*)								
Willem (*cont.*)								
3019	Fd	★hЄNRICVSREX:III'		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.47	–	–
3020	Gd	★hЄNRICVSREX:III'		a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1093			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.36	135°	18.0
3021	He	★hЄNRICVSREX:III' = **Nicole** (IIIc) J	WIL LЄM ONW INC	a*	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.48	180°	17.0
				b	Copenhagen	1.30	315°	16.6
3022	Hf		WIL LЄM ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.44	–	–
3023	Mg	★hЄNRICVSREX:III'	WIL LЄM ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.45	–	–
3024	Ng	★hЄNRICVSREX:III'		a*	London BM 1970 7-13-1092			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.39	175°	18.3
3025	Og	★hЄNRICVSREX:III'		a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.36	–	–
3026	Rh	★hЄNRICVSREX:III'	WIL LЄM ONW INC	a*	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.47	–	–
3027	Sj	★hЄNRICVSREX:III'	WIL LЄM OHW IHC	a	Brussels Inv. II.56.139	1.24	185°	18.8
				b*	Colchester			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.45	5°	18.2
				c	London BM 1914 7-10-97	1.38	20°	18.2
				d	unknown			
					Colchester 1969 hd	1.41	–	–

6

INDEXES OF MONEYERS, DIE-LINKS, HOARDS, AND OTHER FINDS, AND LISTS OF COLLECTIONS AND PROVENANCES

BY *RORY NAISMITH*

i. INDEX OF MONEYERS

[Note: variant name headings are only given where the legend shows or may show a real lexical difference. Obvious mistakes or superficial differences (e.g., H used to represent M) are represented in the main catalogue but not in this index. In most cases, the name headings follow those in *SCBI 28* and *41*, except that moneyers with second names are listed separately, and in the Small Cross (1180–1247) and Long Cross (1247–72) types the names follow the usage of *SCBI 56* and North 1994.]

OE = Old English
ME = Middle English
Scand = Scandinavian
CG = Continental Germanic
OFr = Old French
Lat = Latin
Gk = Greek
Heb = Hebrew
Rom = Romance

Adam (OF < Heb)
SC (ADAM) 2390–94, 2434–43, 2496–521, 2538–40, 2610–11, 2586–7, 2596–9, 2632–43, 2757–61
Ælfheah (OE)
Æthelræd II (ÆLFEAH) 662–5
Cnut (ÆLFEH, ÆLFIEH) 1160–1, 1263–8
Ælfhelm (OE)
Æthelræd II (ÆLFELM) 666–8
Cnut (ÆLFELM) 910–12
Ælfmær (OE)
Æthelræd II (ÆLFMÆR, ÆLMÆR) 720–2
Ælfred (OE)
Harthacnut (ÆLFRED) 1410
Ælfric (OE)
Harold I (ÆLRIC) 1343–4
Henry I (ALFRIC, ALFRICVS, ALVRICV) 2231, 2256–69
Ælfsige (OE)
Eadgar Reform (ÆLFSIGE) 33, 44–9
Æthelræd II (ÆLFSGE, ÆLFSIGE) 83–97, 194–7, 246, 259–96, 525–7, 564–6, 669–91
Cnut (ÆLFSIE, ÆLFSIEGE, ÆLFSIGE, ÆLFSIIE) 913–31, 1162–70, 1269–71
Ælfstan (OE)
Æthelræd II (ÆLFSTAN) 692–706
Cnut (ÆLFSTA, ÆLFSTAN, ELFSTAN, ELFSTNAN) 932–48, 1171–80
Edward the Confessor (ÆLFSTAN) 1558
Ælfweald (OE)
Æthelræd II (ALFÞLD, ALFÞOLD) 297–300, 528–9, 567–71, 608–9, 707–18
Cnut (ALFÞOLD) 949
Henry I (ALÞOLD) 2272–6
Stephen (ALÞOLD) 2308–11
Ælfweard (OE)
Harold I (ÆLFÞERD) 1345
Ælfwine (OE)
Æthelræd II (ÆLFÞINE) 719
Cnut (ÆLFÞINE) 950–3

Harold I (ÆLFÞINE, ELLÞINE) 1346, 1370–3
Harthacnut (ÆLFÞINE) 1407, 1422–4
Edward the Confessor (ÆLFÞINE, ÆLÞINE, ELFEIN, ELFÞIN, ELFÞINE, ELÞINE, IELFÞINE, IELFÞNE, IELÞINE) 1465, 1493–4, 1531–3, 1559, 1613–15, 1637, 1710–16, 1747–53, 1790, 1812–20
Harold II (ÆLFÞINE) 1863
William I (ELFIFIN, ELFÞINE, IELEFÞINE, IELFÞIN, IELFÞINE) 1878–9, 1908, 1917–18, 1943, 2147
Henry I (ALFÞINE) 2210

Ælfwine Ofernon (OE)
Harthacnut (ÆLFÞNEOFERN) 1425

Æthelbeorht (OE)
Harold I (ÆGELBRIHT) 1347

Æthelgar (OE)
Æthelræd II (ÆÐELGAR) 301–19, 530–3, 572–6, 610

Æthelhelm (OE)
Æthelstan (ÆÐELM) 16–19

Æthelric (OE)
Cnut (ÆGELRIC, ÆILRIC, ÆLFRIC, ÆLRIC, ÆÐELRIC, ELRIC, EÐELRC, EÐELRIC) 954–61, 1181–2, 1272–81
Harold I (ÆGELRIC, ÆLRIC) 1348–9
Harthacnut (ÆGELRIC) 1411–12, 1426

Æthelstan (OE)
Eadgar (ÆÐESTAN) 34–5, 49A
Æthelræd II (ÆÐELSTAN, ÆÐESTAN, EÐESTAN) 98–106, 198–200, 247–8, 320–31
Cnut (ÆSTAN, ÆSTANL, ÆÐELSTAN, ÆÐESTAN, ÆÐSTAN) 1183–92, 1282–93
Harold I (ÆSTAN, ÆSTANN, ESTAN) 1350–1, 1374–9
Harthacnut (ÆSTAN, ÆÐESTAN, EDESAN) 1408, 1427–9
Edward the Confessor (ÆDTAN, ÆSTAN, ÆSTN, ÆÐESTAN, ÆÐESTN, ESTAN) 1466–8, 1495–6, 1534–5, 1560–1, 1591–4, 1644–9, 1717–19
William I (IDESTIEN, IEGSTIIN, IESDIIN, IESTAN, IESTIIN) 1964–6, 1980, 1994–2013
William II (ÆSTAN, IESTIEN, IESTIIN) 2123–4, 2139–40

Æthelstan Loc[1] (OE)
Harthacnut (ÆSTANLOC) 1413
Edward the Confessor (ÆSTNNLAOC) 1595

Æthelweard (OE)
Æthelræd II (ÆÐELÞERD) 201–3
Cnut (EÐELRD) 962–3
William II (IELIERD) 2157
Henry I (AILÞARD) 2270–1

Æthelwig (OE)
Harold I (ÆLÞIG) 1380–2
Harthacnut (EGELÞIG)1426

Æthelwine (OE)
Æthelræd II (ÆÐELÞINE) 723–6
Cnut (EÐELÞINE, EÐLNE) 964–7
Edward the Confessor (ÆGELÞINI, ÆIELÞINE) 1497, 1616–17
Henry I (AILEÞINE, AILÞINE, ALVINE, ALÞ[-]NV, ILÞ[-]EN) 2166, 2187–9, 2214–16

Æthelwulf (OE)
Æthelstan (AÐELVLF, ÆÐVLF) 4–8

Amelric (CG)
Æthelstan (AMELRIC) 9, 20–1

Anderboda (CG)
Edward the Confessor (ANDERBOD, ANDERBODA, ANDERBODE, ANDERODA, ANDRBODE) 1720–5, 1754–9, 1791–3, 1821–30
Harold II (ANDERBODE) 1864–8
William I (ANDERBO, ANDERBOD, ANDERBODA, ANDERBODE, ANDRBOD) 1880–91, 1919–22, 1933–4, 1944–7, 1967–70

Andreu (OF<Gk)
SC (ANDREV) 2600–4, 2644–65, 2762

Asulfr (Scand)/Oswulf (OE)
Æthelræd II (OSVLF) 204

Bartelme (OFr < Heb)
SC (BARTELME, BERTELME) 2666–84, 2763–4

Beorhtmær (OE)
Æthelræd II (BRIHTMÆR, BYRHMÆR, BYRHTMÆR, BYRHTMR) 205–9, 249, 332–46, 534–6, 557–8, 577–8
Edward the Confessor (BIRIHTMÆR, BRIHMEHR, BRIHTMÆR) 1498, 1650–1, 1726–9, 1760–4

Beorhtnoth (OE)
Æthelræd II (BEOREHTNOÐ, BEORHNOÐ, BEORHNÐ, BEORHTNOÐ, BERHTANÐ, BERHTNAÐ, BORHTNOÐ, BREHTNOÐ, BRIHTNAÐ, BRIHTNOAÐ, BRIHTNOD, BRIHTNOÐ, BRYHTNOÐ, BVRHNOÐ, BYORHTNOÐ, BYREHTNAÐ, BYRHNOÐ, BYRHTNAÐ, BYRHTNOÐ, BYRHTNÐ) 107–23, 210–17, 250–2, 347–77, 537–8, 559, 579–80, 727–34
Cnut (BREHTNOÐ, BRIHTNOÐ, BYRIHTNOÐ) 968–76

Beorhtræd (OE)
Æthelræd II (BRYHTRED, BVRHTRÆD, BYRHTRÆD,

[1] As in the case of Godwine Widi(a) and related moneyers (see below), there is some ambiguity in separating Æthelstan, Æthelstan Loc and Loc: do these names represent one moneyer with a byname, or two moneyers who on occasion worked together? There are no die-links between any of the moneyers, though it is not the case that only one of these names occurred per type: both 'Loc' and 'Æthelstan' occur in the Small Flan type, whilst all three struck in the light series of the Expanding Cross type.

BYRHTRED) 124–30, 218–22, 253–5, 378–9
Beorhtric (OE)
Æthelræd II (BRHTRIC, BYRHTRIC) 735–44
Beorhtsige (OE)
Æthelræd II (BVRHSIGE, BYRHSGE, BYRHSIGE) 131–4, 223–9, 256–8, 380–420, 539–42, 560–1, 581–5, 611–18
Beorhtweald (OE)
Æthelræd II (BVRHƿOLD, BYRHTƿOLD) 543, 586–7, 745–6
Cnut (BRIHTƿOLD, BVRHƿOLD, BVRƿOLD) 977, 1193–8
Edward the Confessor (BRIHTƿOLD) 1621–3
Beornhelm (OE)
Edward the Martyr (BYRNELM) 71
Brandr (Scand)
Edward the Confessor (BRAND) 1618–20
Bruning (OE)
William I (BRVNIC) 1981–2, 2014–15
Brunstan (OE)
Æthelræd II (BRVNSAN, BRVNSTAN, BRVSTAN, BVRVNSTAN, BYRVNSAN, BYRVNSTAN) 619–25, 747–66
Cnut (BRVNSTAN) 979–84, 1199
Harold I (BRVNSTAN) 1352
Burhhelm (OE)
Eadgar CC (BYRHELM) 35A

Ciping (OE)
Henry I (KIPPIG, KIPPING) 2277–85
Stephen (CHIPPIG, KIPING, KIPPIG) 2312–24
Clement (Lat)
SC (CLEEN[-], CLEMENT, LEENT) 2395–2403, 2444–7
Cyn(n)a (OE)
Æthelræd II (CINA, CVHNAN, CVNA, CVNNA, CYNNA) 626–31, 767–92
Cnut (CINNA, CNN, CNNA, CVNNA, CYNNA) 985–97

Deal (OE)
Eadgar CC (DEAL) 35B

Eadnoth (OE)
Æthelræd II (EADNOÐ) 421–3
Eadric (OE)
Edward the Confessor (EDRIC) 1624
Eadsige (OE)
Æthelræd II (EADEASIGE, EADSIG, EADSIGE, EDSIGE) 135–45, 230–4, 424–33
Eadstan (OE)
Æthelstan (EACSTAIN, EADSTAN, EDSTAIN) 10–15
Eadgar CC (EADSTAN, EATSTAN) 36–7
Eadgar (EATSTAN) 50–2
Edward the Martyr (EATSAN, EATSTAN) 72–3
Eadweard (OE)
Cnut (EADWERD, EDƿERD) 998–9, 1200–1
Eadwine (OE)
Æthelræd II (EADƿINE) 793–7
Cnut (EADƿINE, EADƿNE) 1000–11
Harold I (EDƿINE) 1383–4
Edward the Confessor (EDƿIE) 1562–3
William II (EDƿINE) 2125–7, 2149–50
Ealdwine (OE)
William II (IILDƿINE) 2148
Elwi- (?)
Henry I (ELƿI-) 2218
Engelram (CG)
Henry I (ENGELRAM, HENGELR[-]) 2190–8, 2217, 2219, 2232–6
Ertan (?)
Edward the Confessor (ERTAN) 1652–4

Frithumund (OE)
Eadgar CC (FRIÐEMVND, FRYÐEMVND) 38
Eadgar Reform (FRYÐEMVND) 53–4
Edward the Martyr (FRYÐEMVND) 74
Æthelræd II (FRYÐEMND, FRYÐEMVD, FRYÐEMVND) 146–53
Edward the Confessor (FRIÐEMVND) 1469–70

Gefrei (OFr<CG)
Stephen (GEFREI) 2325–9
Gocelm (OFr<CG)
SC (GOCELM) 2404–12, 2448–61, 2504–8, 2522–37, 2541–46
God, Goda (OE)
Cnut (GOD, GODA) 1202–9
Godman (OE)
Æthelræd II (GODEMAN, GODEMN, GODMAN) 434, 544, 588–95, 632–6, 798–806
Harold I (GODAMAN) 1353–4
Harthacnut (GODEMAN, GODMAN) 1430–4
Edward the Confessor (GODMAN, GODEMAN, GODMN) 1471–2, 1655–64
Godnoth (OE)
William I (GODNOÐ) 1909–10, 1923–5
Godric (OE)
Edward the Confessor (GODRIC, GODRICC) 1499–1501, 1537–8, 1564–6, 1596–8
Henry I (GODRICVS) 2237
Godwine[2] (OE)
Æthelræd II (GDƿINE, GODƿINE) 435–50, 545–6, 562, 596–600
Cnut (GODƿINE) 1012–13, 1211, 1294–1300

[2] The relationship between Godwine, Godwine Widi(a), Widi(a), Godwine Ceo(ca) and perhaps also Godwine Ca(s) is difficult to determine. One possibility is that several men called Godwine were active and the use of bynames was required to

Harold I (GODÞIINE, GODÞINE) 1385–92
Harold I/Harthacnut (GODÞINE) 1421B
Harthacnut (GODÞINE) 1414–16, 1435–42
Edward the Confessor (GODÞINE, GOHÞINE) 1473–6, 1502, 1539–42, 1567–72, 1599, 1625–33, 1665–71, 1730–8, 1765–7, 1831
William I (GODÞIE, GODÞIN, GODÞINE, GODÞINNE, GODÞWNE, GOLÞIN) 1926, 1935, 1948–55, 1971–3, 1983–6, 2016–37
William II (GODINEI, GODÞINE) 2128–9, 2138, 2141–2, 2151, 2154, 2158
Henry I (GODÞINA, GODÞINE, GOTÞINE) 2160, 2165, 2167–8, 2170–2, 2174–5, 2178, 2199–200, 2286–9, 2306

Godwine Ca(s) (OE)
Cnut (GODÞINECA, GODÞINECAS) 1301–6

Godwine Ceo(ca) (OE)
Cnut (GODÞINECEOC, GODÞINECEOCA) 1307–8
Harold I (GODÞINECE, GODÞINECEOC) 1355–6
Harthacnut (GODÞINECEO, [GOD]ÞINECEOC, GODÞINECOC) 1409, 1417–18, 1443–5
Edward the Confessor (GODÞINECEO, GODÞINECEOC, GODÞINECEOCA) 1477, 1543, 1672–5

Godwine Widi(a) (OE)
Cnut (GODÞINEÞIDII, GODÞINEÞVDII) 1309–10
Harold I (GODÞINEÞIDI) 1357
Harthacnut (GODÞINEÞIDIA, GODÞINEÞVDI) 1419, 1446–8
Edward the Confessor (GODÞIA, GODÞIDI, GODÞIDIA, GODÞINEAIDIA, GODÞINEÞIDIA) 1600, 1677, 1679–90

Goioluwa (?)
Cnut (GODIOLVÐA) 1210

Heahwulf (OE)
Æthelræd II (HEAÞVLF) 451–4

Henri (OFr < CG)
SC (HENRI, HENRIC) 2413–15, 2588, 2775–6

Herebert (OE)
Henry II (HERBERT, HEREBERD, HEREBERT) 2364–75 2381–93

Herebert P (OE)
Henry II (HERBERT P) 2375A

Herolf (Scand)
Æthelræd II (HERVLF) 455–6

Hosbert (OE)
Henry II (HOSBERT, OSBER[-]) 2376–9

Hue (CG)
Stephen (HVE) 2362–3
LC (HUGE) 2777–85, 2805–6, 2838–44, 2870–3, 2887–904, 2963–70, 2992–6

Ifing (cf. Leofing?) (OE)
Edward the Confessor (IFINC) 1478–80, 1507–10, 1544, 1573–5

Ingalric (OE)
Æthelræd II (INGELRI, INGLRI) 154–71

Iohan (Lat < Heb)
SC (IOHAN) 2589–90, 2593–5, 2605–11, 2685–97, 2765–6

Iordan (ME < Heb)
LC (IORDAN, IVRDAN) 2786–91, 2807–16, 2845–53, 2874, 2905–25, 2971–4, 2997–3000

Ladmer (CG)
Cnut (LADMÆR, LADMER, LEODMÆR, LEODMR, LEODNER) 1015–16, 1212–32, 1311–30
Harold I (LADMÆR, LODMÆR) 1358–61, 1393–5
Harthacnut (LADMÆR) 1420, 1451–4
Edward the Confessor (LADMÆR, LADMER, LDMÆR, LEODMÆR) 1481–2, 1511–14, 1545–9, 1576–7, 1692–9

Leofing, Lifing (cf. Ifing?)[3] (OE)
Cnut (LEIFINC, LVFINC) 1017–18
Harthacnut (LIFINC) 1455–6
Edward the Confessor (LIFINC,

distinguish them (see Smart 1990). However, since there is extensive die-linking between them (cf. in particular the Pointed Helmet type of Edward the Confessor) and Widia often struck alone, another possibility is that there was a 'master' moneyer, Godwine, who sometimes struck in association with various subordinates. Indeed, the Winton Domesday mentions a *Godwinus Socche magister monetarius* in the time of Edward the Confessor (this surname is probably not Ceo(ca), and there was another individual mentioned in the same survey by the name of *Ceca*: see Barlow 1976, I.15 and 171). For discussion of this problem, see Biddle and Keene 1976, pp. 400 and 421–2; Freeman 1985, I.136–7; and Smart above. Only one comparable case of a 'master' moneyer can be confidencly identified: Fastolf at York under Eadgar (Blunt, Stewart and Lyon 1989, pp. 276–7).

[3] The relationship between Leofing/Lifing and Ifing is complex. As can be seen, for over sixty years (from Cnut's Short Cross type through to the Cross Fleury and Piles type of William II) there was a moneyer called Leofing/Lifing active—presumably at least two individuals of that name. During the reign of Edward the Confessor, however, there are also coins bearing the name Ifing for four successive types. There are no die-links between Leofing/Lifing and Ifing under Edward the Confessor, and the names have distinct etymological roots despite their apparent similarity (see Smart above, p. 71). However, in one type from the middle of William I's reign (Bonnet type) there are two die-links between Leofing and 'Ifing'. Since around twenty years separate this appearance of 'Ifing' from the last under Edward the Confessor, it is likely that these coins represent aberrant forms of Lifing rather than the same or a second moneyer named Ifing.

LIFINCC, LIFING, LIOFINC) 1483–6, 1515–19, 1550–3, 1557, 1578–81, 1601–2, 1634, 1700–8, 1739–40, 1768, 1794–8, 1832–42
Harold II (LIFIC, LIFINC) 1869–70
William I (IFINC, LFNC, LIFIC, LIFINC, LIVINC) 1902–7, 1911–14, 1927, 1936, 1956–7, 1974, 1987, 2038–44
William II (LIFINC) 2155, 2159
'Leofnoth' (OE) (N.B. the coins of Leofnoth belong to a Scandinavian die-chain)
Cnut (LEOFNOÐ) 1019–20
Leofric (OE)
Æthelstan (LEOFRIC) 22–3
Leofstan (OE)
Cnut (LEOFSTAN) 1021–6
Leofsunu (OE)
Æthelræd II (LEOFSVNV) 807–8
Cnut (LEOFSVNV) 1027–9
Leofweald (OE)
Æthelræd II (LEOFƿOD, LEOFƿOLD) 172–5, 235–7, 457–92, 547–50, 601–5, 637–41, 809–19
Cnut (LEOFƿOLD, LIOFƿOLD) 1030–7, 1236–7
Edward the Confessor (LEOFƿOLD, LEOƿOLD, LIOFƿOLD) 1709, 1769–85, 1799–1806, 1843–54
Harold II (LEOFƿOLD) 1871–2
William I (IOFƿOLD, LEFƿOLD, LEOFƿOLD, LEOƿOLD, LIEFƿOLD, LIFƿOD, LIFƿOLD, LIOFƿOD, LIOFƿOLD) 1892–1901, 1915, 1928–31, 1937–41, 1958–9, 1975–7, 1988–92, 1995, 2045–96
William II (LIFƿOLD) 2130–2
Leofwine (OE)
Edward the Martyr (LEOFƿINE) 75[4]
Æthelræd II (LEFƿINE, LEFƿNE, LEOFƿINE) 642–5, 820–35
Cnut (LEOFƿINE, LIOFƿINE) 1038–48, 1233–5
Harold I (LEOFƿINE) 1396
Edward the Confessor (LEOFEƿINE, LEOFƿINE, LEOƿINE, LIFƿINE) 1520–5, 1530, 1554–5, 1582–7, 1603–7, 1832–42
Henry I (LEFƿINE, LEOƿINE, LIFƿINE) 2161, 2201–4, 2220–2, 2238–46
Leofwine Riclaf (OE)
Edward the Confessor (LEOFƿINERICLAF) 1526
Loc (OE)
Edward the Confessor (LOC, LOCC) 1588–90, 1608–9, 1635
Lukas (Lat < Gk)
SC (LVKAS) 2612–18, 2698–2713, 2767

Mægred (?)
Eadgar Reform (MÆGERD, MÆGERED, MEGERD) 55–7
Edward the Martyr (MEGERÆD) 76
Man, Manna, Monna (OE)
Eadgar CC (MAN) 38A
Eadgar Reform (MAN) 58–9
Mangod (OE)
Eadwig (MANNGOD) 31
Marscalc (CG)
Eadgar Reform (MARSCALE, MARSCEALC) 60–3
Martin (Lat)
Eadgar CC (MARTIN) 38B
Miles (Rom < Lat)
SC (MILES, MILS, MLES) 2591, 2619–26, 2714–28, 2768–70

Nicole (Rom < Gk)
LC (NICOLE) 2792–9, 2817–29, 2854–63, 2875–7, 2926–46, 2975–83, 3001–13

Od(d)a (OE)
Æthelræd II (ODA, ODEA) 836–45
Cnut (ODA, ODAA, ODE) 1049–66, 1238–40
Ordbeorht (OE)
Æthelræd II (ORDBRIHT) 846–50
Cnut (ORDBRIHT, ORDBRIT) 1067–74
Osber (CG)[5]
SC (OSBER) 2416–22, 2462–77
Osbern (CG)
SC (OSBERN) 2547–53, 2559–62
Otic (CG)
Æthelstan (OTIC, OTIG) 24–7
Eadwig (OTIC) 32

Peris, Pieres (OFr < Lat *Petrus*)
SC (PIRES) 2563–7

Rauf (OE)
SC (RAVF) 2729–47, 2771–4
Regenold (CG)
Eadgar Reform (REGENOLD) 66–7
Regenulf (CG)
Æthelstan (RÆGENVLF) 28–9
Eadgar CC (RÆGNVLF) 38C
Eadgar Reform (RÆGNVLF, REGENVLF) 64–5
Edward the Martyr (RÆGENVLF) 77
Æthelræd II (RÆGENVLF, RÆGNVLF, REGNVLF) 82, 176–82
Reinier (OFr < CG)
SC (REINIER) 2423, 2478–85
Ricard (OFr < CG)
Henry II (RICARD) 2380–4
SC (RICARD) 2592, 2627–31, 2748–56
Rodbert (CG)
Eadgar CC (RODBRIHT) 39
SC (RODBERD, RODBERT, RODBET) 2425–33, 2486–95

[4] A 'winn' immediately follows this name on the sole surviving specimen. It is unclear whether this represents a die-cutter's error, or perhaps the initial letter of an early by-name.

[5] On differentiating between the Short Cross moneyers Osber and Osbern, see above Allen pp. 56–9.

Rodger (OFr < CG)
Stephen (ROGIER, ROGIR, ROGIRVS) 2330–41

Sægeat (OE)
Henry I (SAIED, SAIET, SAIETTVS) 2179–81, 2205–6, 2223–6, 2247–9
Stephen (SAIET) 2342–50
Sæweard (OE)
Harold I (SÆƿERD, SEƿARD) 1397–8
Harthacnut (ISÆƿARD, ISEƿAƿD) 1449–50
Edward the Confessor (SÆƿERD) 1487–8
Sæwine (OE)
Cnut (SÆƿINE, SIÆƿINE) 1075–7
Harthacnut (SÆƿINE) 1457
Harthacnut/Edward the Confessor (SÆƿINE) 1464
Edward the Confessor (SÆƿINE) 1489
William II (SEƿINE) 2133
Sæwulf (OE)
Henry I ([-]LF) 2216A, 2229
Seolca (OE)
Æthelræd II (SEOLCA, SEOLICA, SYOLCA) 646, 851–64, 1078–81
Shirwold (OE?)
Henry I (SHIRWOLD) 2162–3
Sigeboda (CG)
Æthelræd II (SIBA, SIBEODA, SIBOA, SIBODA, SIGBODA) 865–85, 1093–1114, 1241–3
Sigegar (OE)
Cnut (SIAR, SIGAR, SIGEAR) 1082–92
Sigeweard (OE)
William I (SIƿARD, SIƿEARD, SIƿIIRD, SIƿIORD, SIƿORD, SIƿRD, SIƿƿORD) 1916, 1932, 1942, 1961–3, 1978–9, 1993, 2097–102
Stephen (SIWA[-], SIƿARD, SIƿƿRD) 2351–5
Spearhafuc (OE or Scand)
Cnut (SPARAFVC, SPERAFVC, SPRAFVC) 1115–20
Spilmann (OE)
Æthelræd II (SPILEMAN, SPILMAN) 647–54, 889–99
Cnut (SPILEMAN) 1121–5, 1330–2
Harold I (SPILEMAN) 1362–3, 1400–1
Harthacnut (SPILEMAN) 1458–60
Edward the Confessor (SPILEMAN) 1491–2
Spracling (Scand?)
Edward the Confessor (SPRACALNG, SPRACELINC, SPRACELINE, SPRACELING, SPRACLELIN, SPRACLINC, SPRACLINE, SPRACLING, SPRARELINC, SPRARELING, SPRARELNG) 1741–6, 1786–9, 1807–11, 1855
Harold II (SPRACELING) 1873–4
William I (SPRIECLINC, SPRIICLINC) 2103–11
William II (SPRIECLIC, SPRIICLINC) 2134–5, 2143
Sprækwulf (OE?)
Harold I (SPRACVLC) 1399
Stefanus (Rom < Gk)
Henry I (STEFNE) 2295–8
Stephen (STIEFNE, STIFNE) 2356–61
Stigandr (Scand)
Henry I (STIGANT) 2207–8, 2227–8, 2250–2
Svert(l)ingr (Scand)
Edward the Confessor and Harold II (SƿEARTING) 1862
Harold II (SƿEARLIG, SƿEARTING, SƿEARTLING) 1875–7

Tofi (Scand)
Henry I (TOVI) 2299
Toki (OE)
Æthelræd II (TOCA) 183–8, 238–45, 493–9, 551–5

Uncertain
William II (EOFBER) 2146
Henry I (SIVIHT) 2173

Warmund (OE)
Henry I (WARM-) 2253
Widia (OE)
Harold I (ƿIDIA, ƿIDIG, ƿYDIA) 1364–6, 1402–4
Harold I/Harthacnut (ƿIDIA) 1421A
Harthacnut (ƿIDIA) 1461
Edward the Confessor (ƿIDA, ƿIDI[-], ƿIDIA, ƿIDICA, ƿIDƿ, ƿIIDIIA) 1527–9, 1610, 1676, 1678, 1691
Wigmund (OE)
William I (ƿIMVND) 2112–22
William II (ƿIMVND, ƿIMIIND) 2136–7, 2144–5, 2152, 2156, 2160
Henry I (ƿIMVND, ƿIMVNT) 2164, 2169, 2182, 2186, 2307
Wihtsige (OE)
Eadgar CC (ƿIHTSIGE) 40
Eadgar Reform (ƿIHTSIGE) 68–70
Edward the Martyr (ƿIHTSIGE, ƿVHSIGE) 78–80
Cnut (ƿIHTSIGE) 1126–39, 1244–5
Willem (OFr < CG)
Henry II (WILLEM, ƿILLEM) 2385–7
SC (WILLELM, WILLEM) 2554–8, 2568–5
LC (WILLEM) 2800–4, 2830–7, 2864–9, 2878–86, 2947–62, 2984–91, 3014–27
Wine (OE)
Cnut (ƿINE, ƿINEE, ƿINNE) 1140, 1246–52
Harthacnut (ƿINE) 1462
Wulfheard (OE)
Æthelstan (VVLFHEARD) 30
Wulfnoth (OE)
Æthelræd II (ƿUFNOÐ, ƿVLFNOÐ) 563, 606–7, 655–61, 900–9
Cnut (ƿVLFNOÐ, ƿVLNOÐ) 1141–55, 1253–62, 1333–42
Harold I (ƿVLNOD, ƿVLNOÐ) 1367–9, 1405–6
Wulfric (OE)
Cnut (ƿVLFRIC) 1156–9
Wulfsige (OE)
Eadgar CC (VVLFSIGE) 41

Wulfstan (OE)
Edward the Martyr (ÞVLFSTAN) 81
Æthelræd II (ÞVLFSTAN) 189–93
Wulfwine (OE)
Henry I (ÞVLÞINE) 2176
Wynsige (OE)
Eadgar CC (ÞYNSIG, ÞYNSIGE) 42–3
Wynstan (OE)
Æthelræd II (ÞENSTAN, ÞVNSTAN, ÞYNSTAN) 500–24, 556
Edward the Confessor (ÞYNSTAN) 1611–12, 1636

ii. LIST OF INTER-MONEYER, INTER-MINT, AND INTER-TYPE DIE-LINKS

ÆTHELRÆD II

FIRST HAND (BEH B1; North 766)
Æthelstan A—Æthelstan (Cricklade) (BEH 336)
Æthelstan G—Beorhtnoth D
Æthelstan F—Reinulf F
Beorhtnoth C—Ingalric D
Beorhtnoth G—Leofweald A
Beorhtræd B—Beorhtsige C
Beorhtræd D—Eadsige C
Beorhtsige B—Frithumund G
Eadsige A—Ingalric M
Frithumund H—Wulfstan C
Ingalric J—Toki C
Ingalric K—Reinulf C

SECOND HAND (BEH B2; North 768)
Ælfsige D—Beorhtræd A—Eadsige A—Toki D
Æthelstan B—Eadsige C
Æthelstan C—Beorhtsige B
Asulfr/Oswulf A—Leofweald B
Beorhtmær B—Beorhtnoth B
Beorhtnoth E—Beorhtræd D

SECOND HAND/CRUX mule
Ælfsige b—Ælfsige i (Crux)

CRUX (BEH C; North 770)
Ælfsige i—Ælfsige b (Second hand/Crux mule)
Ælfsige C—Beorhtnoth D—Eadnoth B
Beorhtræd A—Eadsige C
Eadsige B—Wynstan J
Heahwulf C—Leofweald K—Wulfstan (Cricklade) (*CNS 3:4* 59/476)

INTERMEDIATE SMALL CROSS (BEH A; North 773)/CRUX mules
Ælfweald C—Toki D
Beorhtsige Z—Godman (Southampton) (Karls 1966 hd)

LONG CROSS (BEH D; North 774)
Ælfweald A—Eadric (London) (La Baume 1958, 316)
Ælfweald B—Eadric (London) (Lilla Klintagårda 1876 hd)
Æthelgar A—Cynna (Chichester) (BEH 272)[1]—Eadwig (Wallingford) (Helge 1926 hd)
Beorhtsige B—Cynna (Chichester) (*SCBI 50* 649; BEH 271)[2]
Beorhtsige C—Cynna (Chichester) (BEH 272A; *SCBI 7* 102; *SCBI 36* 347)[3]
Godman C—Æthelnoth (Southampton) (*SCBI 50* 898 and BEH 4228)—Æthelhelm (Chichester) (BEH 265)[4]
Godwine A—Æthelnoth (Southampton) (*SCBI 50* 897)—Æthelweard (London) (Checklist 293)—Godman (London) (BEH 2536)[5]
Godwine C—Leofwine (Wallingford) (La Baume 1958, 578/9)[6]

[1] This group is part of a die-chain which also includes Æthelhelm (Chichester) (BEH 265), Cynna (Chichester) (BEH 272A; *SCBI 7* 102; *SCBI 36* 347), Ælfric (London) (Sigsarve), Eadwine (London) (*SCBI 36* 396), Osgot (London) (BEH 2857), Æthelnoth (Southampton) (Elmore Jones [593]; and Van der Meer [346]), Eadwig (Wallingford) (BEH 3919), and those listed in this type under Beorhtsige C and Godman C.

[2] This group is part of a die-chain which also includes Cynna (Chichester) (La Baume 1958, 105) and Leofnoth (Lewes) (BEH 1439).

[3] This group is part of a die-chain which also includes Æthelhelm (Chichester) (BEH 265), Cynna (Chichester) (BEH 272), Ælfric (London) (Sigsarve), Eadwine (London) (*SCBI 36* 396), Osgot (London) (BEH 2857), Æthelnoth (Southampton) (Elmore Jones [593]; and Doubleday [346]), Eadwig (Wallingford) (Helge; BEH 3919), and those listed in this type under Æthelgar A and Godman C.

[4] This group is part of a die-chain which also includes Cynna (Chichester) (BEH 272; BEH 272A; *SCBI 7* 102; *SCBI 36* 347), Ælfric (London) (Sigsarve), Eadwine (London) (*SCBI 36* 396), Osgot (London) (BEH 2857), Eadwig (Wallingford) (Helge; BEH 3919), and those listed in this type under Æthelgar A and Beorhtsige C.

[5] This group is part of a die-chain which also includes Godric (Colchester) (Burge II), Wulfwine (Colchester) (BEH 327), Æthelweard (London) (BEH 2170; BEH 2171), Wulfmær (Totnes) (BEH 3861; *SCBI 1* 708; *SCBI 7* 1266; PB 490; *SCBI 24* 552; *SCBI 50* 916; etc), Leofwine (Wallingford) (La Baume 1958, 578/9; La Baume 1958, 580), and those listed in this type under Godwine C.

[6] This group is part of a die-chain which also includes Godric (Colchester) (Burge II), Wulfwine (Colchester) (BEH 327), Æthelweard (London) (BEH 2170; BEH 2171), Wulfmær (Totnes) (BEH 3861; *SCBI 1* 708; *SCBI 7* 1266; PB 490; *SCBI 24* 552; *SCBI 50* 916; etc), Leofwine (Wallingford) (La Baume 1958, 580), and those listed in this type under Godwine A.

Leofweald A—Æthelwine (Cricklade) (Elmore Jones [224]; BEH 335)[7]
Leofweald B—Eadwold (Canterbury) (La Baume 1958, 93)—Leofstan (Canterbury (BEH 225)[8]
Leofweald C—Wulfsige (Exeter) (La Baume 1958, 152)[9]
Wulfnoth A—Æthelnoth (Southampton) (BEH 1237)

HELMET (BEH E; North 775)
Æthelgar A—Beorhtsige B
Beorhtsige C—Æthelsige (Southampton) (BEH 1241)
Godman A—Ælfgeat (Southampton) (BEH 1235)

LAST SMALL CROSS (BEH A; North 777)
Ælfheah B—Ælfsige H
Ælfsige A—Brunstan E
Ælfsige D– Seolca D
Ælfsige F—Ælfstan E
Ælfsige C—Ælfsige (Southampton) (SHM 14379/67)
Ælfstan H—Godwine (Cissbury) (Lyon; Arnot [171]; Conte 2002 [2179])[10]
Ælfstan K—Eadwine C
Cynna A—Leofric (Lincoln) (C in Mossop *Lincoln Mint*)[11]
Cynna J—Sigeboda G
Cynna L—Sigeboda L
Godman B—Leofwine B
Leofweald A—Oswulf (London) (Lyon)
Seolca F—Seolca (Southampton) (BEH 1270-1)
Sigeric A—Ælfweard (Lewes) (BEH 1405)
Sigeric B—Ælfweard (Lewes) (BEH 1407)
Sigeric C—Leofnoth (Lewes) (BEH 1435)

CNUT

QUATREFOIL (BEH E; North 781)
Ælfsige F—Leofwine G
Ælfstan F—Æthelric E
Ælfstan J—Eadwine (Southampton) (BEH 1125)
Ælfstan M—Beorhtnoth C
Ælfwine C—Brunstan C
Æthelric C—Brunstan D
Beorhtweald B—Wulfnoth H—Sigegar C—Leofwine (Southampton) (BM; Elmore Jones [757])
Ladmer A—Ælfsige (Southampton) (BEH 1116)
Leofwine A—Oda O
Oda J—Wulfric B
Oda M—Sigeboda B
Spearhafuc C—Wihtsige C (?)
Wulfnoth F—Sigeboda (Southampton) (BEH 1149)

POINTED HELMET (BEH G; North 787)
Ælfheah B—Ælfstan C
Oda A—Wine D
Sigeboda A—Wine B

SHORT CROSS (BEH H; North 790)
Godwine B—Godwine Ceo(ca) A
Godwine E—Godwine Ca(s) D
Spilmann A—Wulfnoth E

HAROLD I

JEWEL CROSS (BEH A; North 802)
Ælfwine a—Ælfwine a (Harthacnut First Jewel Cross)
Æthelstan a—Æthelstan a (Harthacnut First Jewel Cross)
Godwine Ceo(ca) b—Godwine Ceo(ca) b (Harthacnut First Jewel Cross)
Godwine Widi(a) A—Widia A
Widia c—Widia a (Arm & Sceptre/Jewel Cross and Fleur-de-Lys mules)

FLEUR-DE-LYS (BEH B; North 803)
Ælfwine A—Æthelstan C
Eadwine B—Godwine A
Godwine C—Widia A
Godwine g—Godwine Widi(a) a (Harthacnut Arm & Sceptre/Fleur-de-Lys mule)
Widia B—Wulfstan (London) (*SCBI 40* 1211)
Widia c—Godwine Widi(a) a (Harthacnut Arm & Sceptre/Jewel Cross mule)

[7] This group is part of a die-chain which also includes Eadwold (Canterbury) (La Baume 1958, 93), Leofstan (Canterbury) (BEH 225), Æthelwine (Cricklade) (London, BM; *CNS 1.2,4* 1288; *SCBI 50* 655), Wulfsige (Exeter) (La Baume 1958, 152), Ælfmær (Wallingford) (BEH 3890; *SCBI 7* 1275; *SCBI 9* 578; *SCBI 17* 255), and those listed in this type under Leofweald B and Leofweald C.

[8] This group is part of a die-chain which also includes Æthelwine (Cricklade) (Elmore Jones [224]; BEH 335; London, BM; *CNS 1.2,4* 1288; *SCBI 50* 655), Wulfsige (Exeter) (La Baume 1958, 152), Ælfmær (Wallingford) (BEH 3890; *SCBI 7* 1275; *SCBI 9* 578; *SCBI 17* 255), and those listed in this type under Leofweald A and Leofweald C.

[9] This group is part of a die-chain which also includes Eadwold (Canterbury) (La Baume 1958, 93), Leofstan (Canterbury) (BEH 225), Æthelwine (Cricklade) (Elmore Jones [224]; BEH 335; London, BM; *CNS 1.2,4* 1288; *SCBI 50* 655), Ælfmær (Wallingford) (BEH 3890; *SCBI 7* 1275; *SCBI 9* 578; *SCBI 17* 255), and those listed in this type under Leofweald A and Leofweald B.

[10] This group is part of a die-chain which also includes Godwine (Cissbury) (BEH 3409; *SCBI 7* 1103; *SCBI 25* 457; London, BM, ex Lockett [653]; Dolley and Elmore Jones 1958, 277 no. 2; BEH 3406; *SCBI 50* 1298), Ælfweard (Lewes) (King 1958, 521 no. 73), and Leofwine (London) (BEH 2705).

[11] This group is part of a die-chain which also includes Leofric (Lincoln) (BEH 1798 and 1803) and Godwine (Warminster) (*SCBI 7* 1444; BEH 4346).

HARTHACNUT (joint rule with Harold I)

FIRST JEWEL CROSS (BEH A; North 808 [in name of Cnut: BEH K; North 797])
Ælfwine a—Ælfwine a (Harold Jewel Cross)
Æthelstan A—Wulfnoth (Exeter) (*SCBI 40* 81; *SCBI 7* 626)
Æthelstan a—Æthelstan a (Harold Jewel Cross)
Godwine Ceo(ca) A—Thegnwine (Exeter) (*SCBI 40* 80)
Godwine Ceo(ca) a—Godwine Ceo(ca) a (Second Jewel Cross)
Godwine Ceo(ca) b—Godwine Ceo(ca) b (Harold Jewel Cross)
Widia c—Godwine Widi(a) a (Harthacnut Arm & Sceptre/ Harold Jewel Cross mule)

SECOND JEWEL CROSS (BEH A var. a; North 809)
Godwine Ceo(ca) a—Godwine Ceo(ca) a (First Jewel Cross)

HARTHACNUT ARM & SCEPTRE/**HAROLD I** JEWEL CROSS mule
Godwine Widi(a) A—Godwine Widi(a) A (Harthacnut Arm & Sceptre)—Godwine Widi(a) A (Harthacnut Arm & Sceptre/ Harold Fleur-de-Lys mule)
Godwine Widi(a) a—Widia c (Harold Jewel Cross)

HARTHACNUT

ARM & SCEPTRE (BEH B; North 811)
Æthelstan B—Ælfweard ('Gothaburh') (*SCBI 40* 1799)
Godwine D—Godwine Ceo(ca) A
Godwine Widi(a) A—Godwine Widi(a) A (Harthacnut Arm & Sceptre/Harold Jewel Cross mule)—Godwine Widi(a) A (Harthacnut Arm & Sceptre/ Harold Fleur-de-Lys mule)

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR

PACX (BEH D; North 813)
Æthelstan A—Sæweard A
Godman A—Leofing D
Godwine A—Godwine Ceo(ca) A
Godwine B—Ifing B
Ladmer B—Leofing A

RADIATE/SMALL CROSS (BEH A; North 816)
Godwine C—Widia A
Godwine D—Widia C
Leofwine E—Leofwine A (Radiate Small Cross/Trefoil Quadrilateral mule)

RADIATE SMALL CROSS/ TREFOIL QUADRILATERAL mule
Leofwine A—Leofwine E (Radiate Small Cross)

TREFOIL QUADRILATERAL (BEH C; North 817)
Godwine A—Godwine Ceo(ca) A

POINTED HELMET (BEH F; North 825)
Æthelstan C—Ladmer B
Ertan B—Godwine F—Godwine Widia F
Godman A—Leofing D
Godwine C—Godwine Ceo(ca) B
Godwine D—Godwine Ceo(ca) D

POINTED HELMET/HAMMER CROSS (BEH G; North 828) mule
Leofweald a—Leofweald a (Hammer Cross)

HAMMER CROSS (BEH G; North 828)
Leofweald a—Leofweald a (Pointed Helmet/Hammer Cross mule)

FACING BUST/SMALL CROSS (BEH Ac; North 830)
Anderboda A—Godwine (Bristol) (Elmore Jones [117])

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR

PYRAMIDS (BEH I; North 831)/ **HAROLD II** mule
Svertingr a—Svertingr c (Harold II)

HAROLD II (*BMC* I; North 836)
Anderboda C—Spracling A
Anderboda D—Spracling B
Svertingr c—Svertingr a (Edward the Confessor/Harold II mule)

WILLIAM I

SWORD (*BMC* vi; North 846)
Æthelstan A—Leofweald A
Anderboda C—Leofweald B
Leofweald C—Sigeweard B

PROFILE/CROSS AND TREFOILS (*BMC* vii; North 847)
Æthelstan A—Godwine B—Leofweald A
Sigeweard A—Æthelstan A (Profile/ PAXS mule)

PROFILE/PAXS mule
Æthelstan A—Sigeweard A (Profile)
Æthelstan a—Æthelstan a (PAXS)
Leofweald a—Leofweald f (PAXS)

PAXS (BMC viii; North 848–50)
Æthelstan G—Leofweald E
Æthelstan a—Æthelstan a (Profile/ PAXS mule)
Godwine A—Leofweald A
Godwine D—Leofweald P
Godwine F—Leofweald M
Godwine J—Leofweald F
Godwine K—Leofweald O
Godwine L—Wigmund D
Godwine M—Wigmund C
Leofing C—Leofweald L
Leofweald H—Wigmund A
Leofweald f—Leofweald a (Profile/ PAXS mule)
Spracling A—Spracling (Chichester) (?) (*BMC* 1127; *SCBI 18* 1370 etc)

WILLIAM II

PROFILE (*BMC* i; North 851)
Eadwine B—Leofweald A

Godwine A—Godwine A (Profile/ Cross-in-Quatrefoil mule)

PROFILE/CROSS-IN-QUATREFOIL mule
Godwine A—Godwine A (Profile)
Godwine a—Godwine a (Cross-in-Quatrefoil)

CROSS-IN-QUATREFOIL (*BMC* ii; North 852)
Godwine a—Godwine a (Profile/ Cross-in-Quatrefoil mule)

HENRY I

FULL FACE/CROSS FLEURY (*BMC* x; North 866)
Engelram B—Leofwine A

PELLETS IN QUATREFOIL (*BMC* xiv; North 870)
Engelram C—Stigandr B
Engelram D—Uncertain A
Leofwine B—Sægeat C

STEPHEN

WATFORD (*BMC* i; North 873)
Ciping G—Sægeat C
Rodger K—Sigeweard E

SHORT CROSS: HENRY II, RICHARD I, JOHN and HENRY III

CLASS Ia
Gocelm A—Rodbert E—Henri A

CLASS IIIab2
Osbern B—Willem C

CLASS IVa
Osbern A—Willem A
Osbern B—Pieres A
Osbern C—Pieres B

CLASS Va2
Adam A—Iohan A
Adam B—Henri A
Iohan B—Ricard A

CLASS Vb1
Adam A—Miles C—Ricard C
Adam C—Miles D
Andreu A—Iohan A—Ricard A—Iohan B (mule with class Va2)
Andreu B—Lukas B
Andreu C—Lukas A
Andreu D—Iohan D—Lukas C
Iohan E—Ricard D

CLASS Vb2 and Vb3
Adam A—Miles A
Adam B—Miles D
Adam C—Miles F
Adam D—Miles C
Adam G—Rauf L
Adam H—Bartelme M—Miles G
Andreu A—Lukas A
Andreu B—Lukas B
Andreu C—Lukas C
Andreu D—Lukas D
Andreu E—Bartelme D—Lukas E
Andreu F—Lukas F
Andreu G—Lukas G
Andreu J—Lukas H
Andreu K—Lukas K
Andreu M—Lukas J
Bartelme F—Rauf E
Bartelme G—Rauf H
Bartelme H—Rauf G
Bartelme J—Ricard D
Bartelme L—Rauf K
Bartelme N—Rauf M
Iohan C—Ricard C
Iohan E—Ricard E
Rauf A—Ricard B

CLASS Vc
Andreu A—Lukas A
Bartelme A—Rauf A
Bartelme B—Rauf C

HENRY III

LONG CROSS
[Within this coinage die-sharing was extensive, and as a result a single alphabetical sequence runs through each class and inter-moneyer die-links are not listed here.]

iii. INDEX OF HOARDS

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Blommenhov, Flen, Södermanland, Sweden 1905 (Jonsson 1986, S 57) 857b
Bolbygaard, Klemensker, Bornholm, Denmark 1872 (Jonsson 1986, DS 93) 1492a
Bondegaard, Rutsker, Bornholm, Denmark 1855 (Jonsson 1986, DS 49) 588a
Bonderup, Taarnborg, Sjælland, Denmark 1854 (Jonsson 1986, DS 113) 936a, 1067a, 1249a, 1378a, 1396b, 1432a, 1439a, 1547a
Borup, Hyby, Jutland, Denmark 1830 (Jonsson 1986, DS 102) 1160c, 1164b, 1218c
Bosarve, Stånga, Gotland, Sweden 1939 (Jonsson 1986, G 126) 395b, 435f, 579p, 590r, 611d, 638c, 1055a, 1080a, 1193d, 1256f
Botarve, Väte, Gotland, Sweden 1943 (Jonsonn 1986, G 165) 55a, 383b, 579q, 601j, 611e, 638d, 642c, 664b, 849f, 885a, 892b, 1335a, 1579a
Botvatte, Ala, Gotland, Sweden 1912 (Jonsonn 1986, G 10) 201a
Bournemouth, Dorset (aka. 'Canterbury') 1901 (Checklist 407) 2232a, 2233a, 2234a, 2237a, 2238c, 2239a, 2241b, 2244a, 2250b, 2250c, 2252c
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Brøholt, Røyken, Buskerud, Norway 1827 and 1867 (Skaare 1976, 35) 955b, 1106a, 1122b, 1613a
Bryn Maelgwyn, nr. Llandudno, Caerwent 1979 (Checklist 208; Boon 1986) 932a, 970a, 979b, 1032a, 1095a
Burge I, Lummelunda, Gotland, Sweden 1967 (Jonsson 1986, G 217) 609c, 730f, 1200c, 1361b, 1530a, 1604a, 2145a, 2184a
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Djuped, Styrnäs, Ångermanland, Sweden 1919 (Jonsson 1986, S 61) 356b, 406b, 447a, 636b, 655f, 663d, 672b, 696a, 760f, 880a, 908d, 973a, 973b, 982a, 982b, 982c, 982d, 991a, 1003a, 1016b, 1056c, 1105a, 1116c, 1116d, 1146b, 1149a, 1152b, 1162d, 1171h, 1171j, 1171k, 1172a, 1175a, 1193c, 1196e, 1197d, 1198f, 1198g, 1213c, 1213d, 1239e, 1244a, 1245d, 1253g
Domerarve, Öja, Gotland, Sweden 1857 (Jonsson 1986, G 203) 1914
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Enegaard, Nylarsker, Bornholm, Denmark 1862 (Jonsson 1986, DS 88) 820b, 1022a, 1321a
Enner, Tamdrup, Jutland, Denmark 1849 (Jonsson 1986, DS 78) 470a, 568a, 575a, 607a, 608a, 610a, 613a, 643a, 666c, 679a, 716a, 826a, 829a, 852a, 869a, 906a, 919a, 1030a, 1036a, 1057a, 1077a, 1090a, 1136a, 1138a, 1147a, 1148a, 1156a, 1167a, 1174a, 1183a, 1186a, 1197b, 1198a, 1212a, 1220a, 1223a, 1236a, 1238a, 1246b, 1250a
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Fiskå (Torlå), Vanylven, Møre og Romsdal, Norway 1866 (Skaare 1976, 123) 508a
Foldøy, Jelsa, Rogaland, Norway 1907 (Skaare 1976, 90) 818b, 1235a, 1294c, 1433b, 1541a, 1597a, 1598a
Föra II, Föra, Öland, Sweden 1888 (Jonsson 1986, S 81) 846j
'Frankfurt', Germany 1840 (*SCBI 36*, 29) 584a
Frigsarve, Grötlingbo, Gotland, Sweden 1913 (Jonsson 1986, G 137) 572m, 712b, 807a
Frösslunda, Stenåsa, Öland, Sweden 1918 (Jonsson 1986, S 82) 1374c
Fuglevik, Kråkerøy, Østfold, Norway 1880 (Skaare 1976, 3) 296a, 350b, 383a, 389c, 400c
Gandarve, Alva, Gotland, Sweden 1952 (Jonsson 1986, G 162) 261c, 275b, 421e, 515b, 580d, 601d, 713b, 757a, 759a, 806d, 896c, 1086b, 1171f, 1257c, 1305a, 1322d, 1469b
Gannarve I, Hall, Gotland, Sweden 1924 (Jonsson 1986, G 22) 578n, 583q, 624a, 752d, 846h, 1260c, 2134b
Garda II, Stenkyrka, Gotland, Sweden 1902 (Jonsson 1986, G 166) 325c, 565k, 610e, 649c, 662c, 980b, 1057b, 1186e
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Gärestad, Edestad, Bornholm, Denmark 1888 (Jonsson 1986, DS 119) 109b, 160b, 272a, 287f, 332c, 364a, 389e, 438a, 514b, 522a, 599b, 649b, 666e, 667a, 680a, 731g, 786b, 896e, 972a, 1075c, 1171g, 1238c, 1243b, 1286d, 1723b
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Gisors, Eure, France 1970 (Allen 2001, 102) 2647c
Gråträsk, Piteå, Norrbotten, Sweden 1907 (Jonsson 1986, S 124) 1036c
Grausne II, Stenkyrka, Gotland, Sweden 1885 (Jonsson 1986, G 170) 1194a, 1469c, 1506a
Haagerup, Brahe-Trolleborg, Fyn, Denmark 1943 (Jonsson 1986, DS 109) 590c, 629a, 1160b, 1187b, 1325a, 1372a, 1408a, 1410a, 1413a, 1422a, 1423a, 1550a, 1564a, 1573a, 1589a, 2846a
Hägdarve, Rone, Gotland, Sweden 1931 (Jonsson 1986, G 50) 261d, 347e, 577j, 587k
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Hattula, Ellilä, Finland 1950 (*SCBI 25*, p. xxvii) 246a, 304b, 380a, 395a, 565a, 568b, 578a, 846b, 907a, 1298a
Helge, Stenkyrka, Gotland, Sweden 1926 (Jonsson 1986, G 110) 352d, 362e, 478c, 499a, 577h, 578p, 581j, 691b, 796c
Hemängen I, Etelhem, Gotland, Sweden 1938 (Jonsson 1986, G 113) 380d, 396a, 572k, 579h, 583m, 586f, 595a, 619f, 637e, 655e, 774c, 785b, 797e, 836a, 844h, 854a, 895e, 896d
Holsegaard, Øster Larsker, Bornholm, Denmark 1884 (Jonsson 1986, DS 53) 286a, 493a, 586a
Hornchurch, Greater London 1938 (Allen 2001, 46) 2780c, 2878a, 2910a, 2923a, 3011c
Horr, Varhaug, Rogaland, Norway 1894 (Skaare 1976, 78) 303a, 589a, 590a, 763a, 788a, 849a, 934a, 998a
Igelösa churchyard, Igelösa, Skåne, Sweden 1924 (Jonsson 1986, DS 52) 100a, 128a, 138a, 181a, 267a, 269b, 273a, 278a, 278b, 287b, 287c, 287d, 288a, 288b, 289a, 295a, 299a, 304c, 308a, 311a, 312b, 316a, 318a, 324b, 325b, 326b, 329c, 329d, 333a, 334b, 335b, 336a, 338a, 340b, 340c, 340d, 342a, 344a, 345a, 346a, 347a, 347b, 349a, 350a, 352a, 354a, 357b, 359a, 361c, 362c, 365b, 371a, 384c, 387a, 388b, 389b, 391a, 393b, 393c, 397a, 400a, 400b, 405a, 406a, 410a, 414a, 423a, 425b, 430a, 435a, 436b, 436c, 437b, 442a,

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Iholm, Bregninge, Fyn, Denmark 1853 (Jonsson 1986, DS 50) 60a, 159a, 301b, 304a, 317a, 325a, 340a, 365a, 384a, 436a, 445a, 490a, 500a, 512b, 553a, 566a, 596c

Iona Abbey, Iona, Argyll 1950 (Checklist 180) 38a, 224a

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Jøsang, Bokn, Rogaland, Norway 1923 (Skaare 1976, 91) 274a, 568e, 656b, 776a

Juura, Odenpäh, Estonia 1888 (*SCBI 36*, 46) 1197a, 1509a

Kaiavere, Koeru (St Marien-Magdalen) parish, Estonia 1894 (*SCBI* 51, 48) 1191Aa

Kaldal, Namdalseid, Nord-Tröndelag 1848 (Skaare 1976, 159) 129c, 179a, 337b, 400d, 436e, 519b

Kännungs, Hellvi, Gotland 1934 (Jonsson 1986, G 107) 53a, 173a, 262b, 338b, 340f, 371c, 373a, 408c, 421d, 457c, 507a, 511d, 514c, 529f, 560c, 564e, 565l, 568g, 568h, 568j, 572p, 575e, 579l, 579m, 579n, 580f, 581k, 581l, 582h, 583r, 588m, 590p, 601g, 602e, 607e, 629f, 629g, 648a, 651b, 658b, 658c, 661b, 719a, 721g, 746a, 813a, 828b, 921e, 990c, 1015b, 1044a

Karlberg, Solna, Uppland, Sweden 1868 (Jonsson 1986, S 51) 319c, 357c, 753d

Karls, Tingstäde, Gotland, Sweden 1966 (Jonsson 1986, G 146) 51a, 96a, 111b, 191a, 204a, 230b, 246c, 268a, 280a, 287g, 299c, 300a, 304d, 304e, 323d, 323e, 347f, 371d, 374a, 375a, 382b, 386a, 393g, 393h, 399a, 399b, 400h, 418a, 427a, 439c, 478d, 479a, 493e, 545d, 547b, 564g, 565q, 568k, 572t, 588q, 597l, 598c, 604a, 607h, 608g, 614b, 624b, 642d, 650a, 682b, 683d, 685b, 715c, 759c, 790a, 823d, 871a, 938d, 1020a, 1038e, 1042a, 1048b, 1144b

Kattlunds III, Grötlingbo, Gotland, Sweden 1866 (Jonsson 1986, G 106) 1088b

Kelstrup, Stillinge, Sjælland, Denmark 1859 (Jonsson 1986, DS 65) 583b, 694a, 707a, 721a, 730a, 753a, 764a, 908a, 965a, 998b, 1047a, 1056a, 1092a, 1162b, 1183b, 1201a, 1218b, 1239a

Kilmaine, County Mayo, Ireland 1946 (Allen 2001, 59) 2439a, 2443a, 2494b, 2531a, 2535a, 2559a, 2577b, 2697c, 2707c, 2733a

Kinno, wojewodstwo Konin, Poland 1900 (*SCBI 36*, 17) 771c

Kirke Værløse, Kirke Værløse, Sjælland 1929 (Jonsson 1986, DS 122) 768a, 1354a

Klein-Roscharden II, Cloppenburg, Oldenburg, Germany 1886 (*SCBI 36*, 6) 170a

Klintegårda II, Väskinde, Gotland, Sweden 1876 (Jonsson 1986, G 144) 924a

Klockarebacken, Glemminge, Skåne, Sweden 1911 (Jonsson 1986, DS 29) 104a, 162a, 192c, 202a, 207a, 217b, 223a, 231a, 233a, 330a, 352c, 393f, 394a, 413a, 415a, 429b

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Kongsø plantage, Vrads, Jutland, Denmark 1904 (Jonsson 1986, DS 90) 875a, 1211a, 1290a, 1334a, 1384a, 1388a

Koparve, Grötlingbo, Gotland, Sweden 1952 (Jonsson 1986, G 59) 573c, 596l, 645a, 647g, 716j, 745a, 774d, 797f, 846f, 846g, 852b, 900b, 907c, 969c

Kose, Kose, Estonia 1982 (*SCBI 51*, 62) 209a, 497b, 563b, 607j, 866c, 882a, 1697a, 2145b

Kruse, Sproge, Gotland, Sweden 1936 (Jonsson 1986, G 150) 1469d

Kuigatsi, Sangaste, Estonia 1938 (*SCBI 51*, 42) 495b

Kunda, Kaliküla, Haljala, Estonia 1894 (*SCBI 51*, 14) 548a, 696b, 806g, 945b

Kurkijoki, Kuuppala, Finland 1886 (*SCBI 25*, p. xxviii) 725a, 827a

Kvarna, Vamlingbo, Gotland, Sweden 1906 (Jonsson 1986, G 36) 94a

Kvie, Ljosta, Gotland 1914 (Jonsson 1986, G 99) 91a, 305b, 392a, 414b, 575d, 582f, 586g, 611c, 669b, 779f

Kviende, Othem, Gotland 1936 (Jonsson 1986, G 128) 203a, 251b, 351a, 357d, 567k, 572q, 574h, 578q, 586h, 590q, 597h, 618b, 841c, 1080b

Kvinnegårda I, Havdhem, Gotland, Sweden 1893 (Jonsson 1986, G 167) 1166b, 1295b, 1392a, 1502b

Kyrkebys, Hejnum, Gotland, Sweden 1886 (Jonsson 1986, G 115) 329f

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Lieto, Anttila, Finland 1897 (*SCBI 25*, p. xxix) 1189c, 1203a, 1521a
Lilla Haltarve, Lokrume, Gotland 1928 (Jonsson 1986, G 43) 276a, 480b
Lilla Klintegårda, Väskinde, Gotland, Sweden 1876 (Jonsson 1986, G 144) 674d, 716g, 847e, 1130b, 1183g, 1204b, 1310a
Lilla Klintegårda II 847e, 1130b, 1183g, 1204b, 1310a
List, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany 1937 (La Baume 1958) 511c, 583j, 607b
Llantrithyd, South Glamorgan 1962–3 (Checklist 404) 2214a, 2215a
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v. COLLECTIONS AND PROVENANCES

acq: acquired
beq: bequeathed
bt: bought
coll.: collection
exc: excavation(s)
exch: exchange
exrs: executors
fd: found/find
hd: hoard
nr: near
pres.: presentation
transf: transferred

Adler coll.: P. Adler (1726–1814) collection acquired for State Museum, Berlin, 1821.

Advocates: Collection purchased from J. Sutherland 1705; bought by National Museum, Edinburgh, 1873.

Ahlander: Lieut. L. J. M. Ahlander (1810–78), Visby, donation to Royal Collection, Copenhagen, 1851.

Allan: H. H. Allan, Sotheby's auction 7.7.1908.

Allcard: Lieut.-Col. H. Allcard (1876–1970).

Allen: M. R. Allen (b. 1956), former collector, Cambridge.

Argyll 1953, 1955: N. D. Campbell, 10th duke of Argyll (d. 1949), collection bought *en bloc* by Spink.

Armitage: E. F. P. Armitage, collection bought by Spink & Son 1964.

Armytage: Uncertain 1965 (Stewartby).

Arnot: A. A. Arnot, Buckland, Dix, and Webb auction 21.3.1995.

Ashe: Presented coins to BM, 1960.

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford: Old collection, catalogued 1833.

Bagshawe: T. W. Bagshawe; donor to Luton Museum, 1952.

Baldwin: Auctioneer and coin dealer, London.

Ballingal: N. C. Ballingal (1924–85) collection.

Bank of England: Sotheby's auction, 13.7.1877.

Banks: S. S. Banks (d. 1818) collection donated to BM; catalogue in BM?

Baranovsky: M. Baranovsky (d. 1968), coin dealer and auctioneer, Milan and Rome.

Bareford: H. S. Bareford (1894–1978), Stack's auction 23.10.1981.

Barnett: T. G. Barnett (1857–1935), collection bequeathed to BM, 1935; additional bequest, 1962.

Baron coll.: G. Baron (d. 1854), collection bequeathed to Leeds City Museum.

Barrett: T. Barrett, (d. after 1783); many of his coins acquired by Thomas Knight.

Barrington: Uncertain 1927 (ANS).

Bascom: G. J. Bascom, Sotheby's auction 15.6.1914.

Bath: Bath, Holburne of Menstrie Museum.

Bech: F. C. Bech (1817–1905), auctions 25.4.1906, 10.12.1906, and 29.5.1907.

Beck: Rev. J. Beck, gift to Trinity College, Cambridge, collection, 1880.

Becker: Prof. C. J. Becker collection.

Bedford: Mrs O. M. Bedford, sold coins to City Museum Leeds, 1971.

Belfast: Ulster Museum.

Belfast N.H. & P.S.: Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, collection given to Ulster Museum, Belfast, 1910; incorporated 1929.

Bennett: L. Bennett, coin dealer, Gwent.

Bennett-Williams: Donation to BM, 1952.

Benson: Capt. E. G. Benson, Salisbury: donation to Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, before 1870.

Benzon: A. N. Benzon (1823–84), auctions 6.11.1885 and 30.4.1888.

Bergen: Bergen, University of Bergen, Historisk Museum.

Berlin: Berlin, State Museum.

Bille-Brahe: L. P. Bille-Brahe (1773–1857), collection bought by L. E. Bruun, 1922.

Bird: Dr B. Bird (1913–93), Glendining's and Spink's auction 20.11.1974.

Birkbeck College: London, Birkbeck College.

Birmingham: Birmingham, City of Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery.

Bispham: J. Bispham (b. 1946) collection.

Blackburn: Blackburn, Museum and Art Galleries.

Bliss: T. Bliss (1849–1914), Sotheby's auction 22.3.1916.

Blunt: C. E. Blunt (1904–87) collection, bequeathed to Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

Bodleian Library, Oxford: collection (with little or no prior provenance) moved from Bodleian to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1920.

Bouchier: E. S. Bouchier bequest to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1930.

Boyd: F. C. C. Boyd (d. 1959), donated coins to American Numismatic Society, 1956.

Brand: J. D. Brand (1931–1990), collection bought by Baldwin, 1981–3; private purchases and exchanges earlier.

Brice: W. Brice (*c.*1812–87), collection bought *en bloc* by H. Montagu 1887; MS catalogue of collection in Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

Brooke Robinson: Bequest to Dudley Museum and Art Gallery, 1909.

Brook: Thomas Brook, collection in BM before 1832.

Browne Willis: Browne Willis (1682–1760) bequest to Oxford University.

Browning: H. Browning, presented coins from Hockwold hoard to Norwich Castle Museum, 1861.

Brumell: J. Brumell, Sotheby's auctions 19.4.1850 and 13.12.1850.

Brussels CBW: Uncertain.

Brussels MRBA: Brussels, Musées royaux des Beaux-Arts

Bruun: L. E. Bruun (1852–1923), Sotheby's auction 18.5.1925.

Buchanan: collection presented to Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, 1936.

Buller: Rev. Buller donation to Somerset County Museum, Taunton, 1892.

Bülow: J. Bülow (1751–1828), collection auctioned 28.5.1827.

Burstal: E. K. Burstal (1851–1938), Sotheby's auction 6.11.1912.

Cambridge: Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum.

Campanari: Coin dealer (?), Rome, mid 19th century.

Cardiff: Cardiff, National Museum of Wales.

Carlyon-Britton 1916: Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton (1863–1938), Sotheby's auctions 17.11.1913, 20.11.1916, and 11.11.1918; part sold *en bloc* to Spink 1919.

Chapman: Uncertain, active in USA (?) *c.*1917.

Chester: Chester, Grosvenor Museum.

Chester 1887: Rev. G. J. Chester, donated coin to BM, 1887.

Chown: J. F. Chown (b. 1929) collection.

Clapp: G. H. Clapp (d. 1949), benefactor of American Numismatic Society.

Clemente: Uncertain collection.

CNG: Classical Numismatist Group, coin dealer and auctioneer.

Coats: T. Coats, collection formed *c.*1871–82; presented to Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, 1924.

Colchester: Colchester, Colchester Museum.

Coles: Uncertain collector, pre-1939 [possibly Col. A. H. Coles (1856–1931)].

Conte: Dr W. J. Conte, California, USA; much of collection acquired by Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 2001; other coins sold at CNG auctions 22.5.2002, 13.1.2003, and 24.9.2003.

Cook: Collection formed from *c.*1840 by R. Cook and R. B. Cook; bequeathed to Yorkshire Museum, York, 1920.

Copenhagen: Copenhagen, National Museum, Royal Collection of Coins and Medals.

Cotton: Sir Robert Cotton (1571–1631), collection now largely in BM and Ashmolean.

Cottrill: F. Cottrill, bought coins from K. C. Lovell, 1972; collection subsequently acquired by Winchester City Museum.

Coulson: W. A. Coulson (d. 1959), Stamford; collection now in Stamford Town Hall.

Cracow: Cracow, National Museum.

Crompton-Roberts: C. M. Crompton-Roberts, elected to Royal Numismatic Society, 1886.

Cuff: J. D. Cuff (1780–1853), Sotheby's auction 8.6.1854; donation to BM, 1839.

Curt: J. L. E. Curt, coin dealer, London, mid-late 19th century.

Dangar: H. C. Dangar (d. 1917), Glendining's auction 15.4.1953.

Dannenberg coll.: H. Dannenberg (1824–1905) collection, acquired for State Museum, Berlin, 1870 and 1892.

Davies: W. R. Davies (*c.*1827–92), Sotheby's auction 24.2.1893; some coins earlier donated to Yorkshire Museum, York.

Davis: R. Davis (b. 1947) collection.

Dawson: Dr J. B. Dawson (b. 1934) collection.

Day: Uncertain 1962.

Dean Stephens 1901: Presented coins to Winchester Cathedral collection 1901.

De Maleingreau d'Hembise: M. le Baron de Maleingreau d'Hembise, owner of Slype 1914 hoard, sold parcels off to BM, Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, and Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, 1914.

Dennett: C. D. Dennett, coin dealer, Norwich.

Denning: A. F. Denning (d. 1943), Stamford, collection now in Stamford Town Hall.

De Shazo: Dr A. S. de Shazo collection, USA.

Desjobert: Uncertain; exchanged coins with BN (then Biobliothèque royale), Paris, 1838.

Devegge: O. Devegge (1772–1847), legacy to National Musuem, Copenhagen.

Devonshire II: Collection formed by William, 2nd duke of Devonshire (1672–1729); Christie's auction 26.3.1844.

Dewfall: Mrs. A. Dewfall, donated

coins to Winchester City Museums, 1964.
Dewick: Bequeathed coins to BM and Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 1918.
Dickie: D. P. Dickie (d. 1970), donor to American Numismatic Society.
DM: Uncertain.
Dr Pärn: Uncertain.
Dr Sommar: Uncertain.
Dolley: R. H. M. Dolley (1925–83), donated coins to BM, 1954.
Dorchester: Dorchester, Dorset County Museum.
Doubleday: G. V. Doubleday (1914–93), Glendining's auction 8.6.1988.
Douglas: Douglas, Manx Museum.
Drabble: G. C. Drabble (1875–1939), Glendining's auctions 4.7.1939 and 13.12.1943.
Dresden: Dresden, Staatliche Kunstammlungen Dresden.
Dresser: J. L. Dresser (1915–86) collection.
Driver: G. R. Driver collection presented to Magdalen College, Oxford, 1920; loaned to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford in 1936.
Dublin NMI: Dublin, National Museum of Ireland.
Dublin RIA: Dublin, Royal Irish Academy (collection in National Museum of Ireland).
Dudley: Dudley, Museum and Art Gallery.
Dudman: John Dudman (1846–1913), Sotheby's auction 15.12.1913.
Duncanson: T. J. G. Duncanson (1873–1923) bequest to Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 1930 (collection mainly formed by F. G. Smart (*c.*1846–1913)).
Dupree: T. W. J. D. Dupree (b. 1930), collection bought by Spink, late 1980s.
Durrant: Lieut.-Col. W. Durrant (1779–1846), Sotheby's auction 19.4.1847.
Eaglen: R. Eaglen (b. 1937) collection.
Ebsworth: N. J. Ebsworth (b. 1922) collection.
Ecroyd Smith: Collection acquired by Merseyside County Museums, 1874.
Edwards: Uncertain collection acquired by Leeds City Museum, 1986.
Edinburgh: Edinburgh, National Museums of Scotland.
Elder: T. L. Elder (1874–1948) collection and auctioneer, New York.
Elmore Jones: F. Elmore Jones (1898–1982), Glendining's auctions 12.5.1971, 13.4.1983, 10.4.1984, and 7.10.1986.
EMC: Corpus of Early Medieval Coin Finds, Fitzwilliam Museum (http://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/coins/emc/).
Emmanuel College: Collection deposited in Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.
Ernst: A. E. Ernst (1891–1964), bequeathed collection to National Museum, Copenhagen, 1964.
Evans: Sir John Evans (1823–1908): collection bought *en bloc* by J. Pierpont Morgan and resold, with many coins going to the BM; large numbers came into the hands of R. C. Lockett.
Evans 1941: Sir Arthur J. Evans, donated coins (mostly from Sir John Evans collection) to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1941.
Exeter: Exeter, Royal Albert Memorial Museum.
Fagan: Sold coin to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1933.
Finn: P. Finn (1942–2000), coin dealer.
Forrer: L. S. Forrer (1869–1953), London, coin dealer.
Frampton: Presented coins to BM, 1920.
Freeman: A. Freeman (b. 1945) collection.
Friedlaender: B. Friedländer (1773–1858) collection acquired for State Museum, Berlin, 1861.
Frost: H. H. Frost (1766–1825), auctions 5.3.1827 and 21.1.1828.
Gambier-Parry: T. R. Gambier-Parry bequest to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1935.
Gansauge coll.: Lieut.-Gen. H. von Gansauge (1797–1871) collection, acquired by State Museum, Berlin, 1873.
Garrett: J. W. Garrett (d. 1942), bequest to Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.
Garrett 1920: Dr J. Garrett, Glendining's auction 29.4.1920.
Gartz: C. Gartz, Förteckning öfver framl. Bokauktionskommissarien, Claes Gartz' Myntsamling ii, Stockholm 26.11.1901.
Gittoes: G. P. Gittoes collection.
Glasgow: Glasgow, University of Glasgow, Hunterian and Coats Collections.
Glendining: Auctioneer and coin dealer, London.
Glennie: Uncertain; presented coin to BM, 1939.
Gloucester: Gloucester, City Museum and Art Gallery.
Glückstadt: Uncertain.
Goddard: J. L Goddard (b. 1928) collection.
Godwyn: Rev. C. Godwyn bequest to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1770.
Grainger coll.: Rev. J. Grainger, donation to Ulster Museum, Belfast, 1891.
Grantley: J. R. B. Norton, 5th Baron Grantley (1855–1943), Glendining's auctions 27.1.1944, 22.3.1944, and 20.4.1944.
Green: J. Green, presented coin to BM, 1838.
Greenwell: Uncertain.
Gregg: Uncertain.

Gribbon: H. Gribbon, bequeathed coins from Macosquin hoard to Ulster Museum, Belfast, 1954.

Grierson: P. Grierson (1910–2006), collection bequeathed to Fiztwilliam Museum, Cambridge after numerous lifetime donations.

Griffith: Donation of F. Llewellyn Griffith to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1920 and 1921.

Grote 1879: H. Grote (1802–95) acquired by State Museum, Berlin, 1879 from H. Jungk.

Haagerdrup: Uncertain 1849 (Copenhagen).

Haigh: D. H. Haigh, presented coin to Yorkshire Museum, 1843.

Hanson 1896: Uncertain; presented coins to City of Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, 1896 [possibly Sir Reginald Hanson (1840–1905)].

Harkness: D. Harkness, donations to City of Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery 1951 and 1963.

Harland: A. Harland, collection sold *per* Seaby, 1954.

Harris: E. J. Harris (b. 1915), collection bought by Spink, *c.*1989.

Hart: R. E. Hart (1878–1946), collection bequeathed to Blackburn Museum.

Harvey: Y. Harvey (b. 1928) collection.

Hasluck: F. W. Hasluck (1878–1920) donation to Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 1920.

Hastings: Hastings, Hastings Museum and Art Gallery.

Hauberg: P. Hauberg (1844–1928), part of collection bought for Royal Collection, Copenhagen before the remainder was sold off at auction.

Hay: Maj. W. E. Hay (1805–80), Sotheby's auction 8.4.1880.

Hazlitt: W. C. Hazlitt, Sotheby's auction 5.7.1909.

Helsinki: Helsinki, National Museum.

Henderson: J. S. Henderson (d. 1933) bequest to Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

Herbst: C. F. Herbst (1818–1911): certain coins from his collection bought by National Musuem, Copenhagen, 1872 before the remainder was sold to the Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm, 1874.

Hereford: City Museum and Art Gallery.

Hersch Pusch: Uncertain (BM).

Hess: A. Hess (Frankfurt am Main) auction 19.10.1891.

Hewson 1961: Uncertain (BM).

Hildebrand 1846: B. E. Hildebrand (1806–84) (or possibly Royal Cabinet, Stockholm), exchanged coins with National Museum, Copenhagen, 1846.

Hildebrand 1890: Dr H. Hildebrand, sold coins to BM, 1890.

Hill 1935: Dr N. Gray Hill, presented coins from Stockbridge Down hoard to various museums, 1935–6.

Hill 1980: Sir Francis Hill (1899–1980); sold coins to Winchester City Museums, 1980.

Hirsch 1963: Uncertain (BM).

Hodsol: E. Hodsol collection purchased *en bloc* by S. Tyssen, 1794.

Hodson: J. R. Hodson, sold coins to BM, 1876.

Hoffman: H. Hoffman (1823–97), coin dealer, Paris.

Holburne: Sir Thomas Holburne (d. 1874) collection (now in Holburne of Menstrie Museum, Bath).

Hughes: Uncertain (Chester).

Hull: A. Hull collection, loaned to Somerset County Museum, Taunton, 1917.

Humphreys: G. W. Humphreys, presented from the Crowle hoard to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1962.

Hunter: W. Hunter (1718–83) collection.

Hussey: E. L. Hussey gift to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1893.

Ignatius: G. Ignatius (d. 1931), collection donated to University Collection, Helsinki.

Ingram: J. Ingram (1774–1850), donated several coins to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1829.

Ipswich: Ipswich, Ipswich Museum.

Jacob: K. A. Jacob (1910–1995), Baldwin's auctions 6.10.1995 and 11.10.1995; some private sales and exchanges earlier.

Johannishus Blekinge: Uncertain 1866 (Stockholm).

Jeffrey: P. J. Jeffrey, Melksham, sold coins to Winchester City Museums, 1954.

Jenks: Uncertain American collector, pre 1921.

Karlsruhe: Karlsruhe (Germany), Badische Landsbibliothek.

Kelly: Dr N. F. Kelly, sold some coins to Ulster Museum, Belfast, 1956.

King: J. D. King, sold coins to American Numismatic Society, 1974.

Kirchhoff: E. Kirchhoff (1855–1922), coin dealer, Copenhagen.

Kirkaldy: Donation to BM, 1939.

Knight: T. Knight bequest to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1795.

Knight 1895: S. Knight, donated coins to Leicester Museum and Art Gallery, 1895.

Knobloch: F. S. Knobloch, collection sold by Stack's, 1970–84.

Konin: Konin (Poland), Muzeum Okregowe.

Lahti: Lahti (Finland), Lahti Historical Museum.

Lainchbury: A. W. Lainchbury (1903–78) collection.

Lake Price: W. Lake Price, Sotheby's auction, 27.5.1880.
Lancaster: Lancaster, Lancaster City Museum.
Law: Uncertain 1988 (Gittoes).
Lawrence: L. A. Lawrence (1857–1949), Sotheby's auction 24.2.1903; presentation to BM 1929 and 1947; part of collection bequeathed to BM, 1950 ; and Glendining's auctions 17.5.1950, 7.12.1950, 17.1.1951, 14.3.1951, 11.7.1951 and 28.11.1951; some coins privately sold to Lord Grantley.
Lawson: W. J. Lawson, Glendining's auction 19.5.1954.
Layton: T. Layton, Brentford, Middlesex; collection now in Museum of London.
Leckenby 1883: Uncertain 1883.
Leeds CM: Leeds, Leeds City Museum.
Leeds U: Leeds, University of Leeds.
Leicester: Leicester, City of Leicester Museums.
Le Mans: Le Mans (France), Musée de Tessé
Léopold II: King Léopold II of Belgium (1865–1909) collection.
Lessen: M. Lessen (b. 1934) collection.
Lewes: Lewes, Lewes Museum
Lincoln: Lincoln, City and County Museum.
Lincoln & Son: W. S. Lincoln and Son, London, coin dealers (until 1930).
Lindesberg Museum: Lindesberg (Sweden), Lindesberg Museum.
Liverpool: Liverpool, Merseyside County Museums.
Llantrisant: Llantrisant, Royal Mint.
Lockett: R. C. Lockett (1873–1950), Glendining's auctions 6.6.1955, 4.11.1958, and 24.4.1960.
Łodz: Łodz (Poland), Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum.
London BM: London, British Museum.
London ML: London, Museum of London.
Long: D. Jones Long, Sotheby's auction 17.1.1842.
Lorichs 1857: G. D. de Lorichs (1785–1855): *Catalogue des Monnaies et des Médailles antiques etc . . . de feu Mr. Gustav Daniel de Lorichs* (Madrid, 1857).
Lovell: K. C. Lovell, sold coins to F. Cottrill, subsequently acquired by Winchester City Museum, 1972.
Lubbock: R. M. Lubbock (b. 1947), coin dealer, London.
Lund KFS: Lund, Kungliga Fisiografiska Sällskapet.
Lund UHM: Lund, Universitets Historiska Museum.
Luton: Luton, Luton Museum.
Lyon: C. S. S. Lyon collection.
MacAlister 1954: Uncertain (Dublin and BM).
McClean: F. McClean (astronomer), Sotheby's auction 11.6.1906.
Mack: Cmdr R. P. Mack (1901–74), Glendining's and Spink's auctions 18.11.1975 and 23.3.1977; and *SCBI* 20.
MacKay: W. A. Mackay (?).
Madan: F. F. Madan, presentation to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1937.
Magdalen College: Deposited in Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1936; cf. Driver.
Magnus 1868: P. Magnus (*c.*1833–1873), donated coins to National Museum, Copenhagen, 1868.
Maidstone: Maidstone, Maidstone Museum.
Manchester: Manchester, Manchester Museum.
Mangakis: D. Mangakis (1914–99), collection bought by Spink, 1969.
Mann: A. Mann, Sotheby's auction 29.10.1917.
Marling: S. Marling: donations to Stroud Museum; most coins acquired before 1946 and many before 1940.
Marno: Uncertain acquisition by BM, 1923.
Marshall: Lieut. W. S. Marshall, Glendining's auction 29.4.1946.
Marston Rudland: E. Marston Rudland, Birmingham, donated collection to Birmingham City Museum and Art Gallery, 1932.
Martin: Rev. J. W. Martin (*c.*1776–1858), Sotheby's auction 23.5.1859.
Martin: C. J. Martin (b. 1954), dealer, Southgate, London.
Mass: J. P. Mass (1940–2001), collector; see *SCBI* 56.
Mayer: J. Mayer, bequeathed collection to Liverpool Museums, 1867.
Mayhew: Uncertain (Ostrovo hoard) [possibly N. J. Mayhew (b. 1948)].
Maynard: Lord Maynard, bequest to BM, 1765.
Mayne 1952: W. A. Mayne (1907–57) collection.
Mears: Mrs Mears, donated coins to City and County Museum, Lincoln, 1933.
Miles: A. A. Miles collection.
Miller: H. C. Miller (New York) (1844–1920), Elder Coin and Curio Company's auction 26.5.1920.
Milligan: Col. Milligan donation to Dorset County Museum, Dorchester, 1943.
Mills: Uncertain 1989.
Moffat: Uncertain.
Monks: S. H. Monks, coin dealer, Bedford.
Montagu: H. Montagu (*c.*1845–95), Sotheby's auctions 18.11.1895, 11.5.1896, and 16.11.1897.
Moon: J. E. Moon, Sotheby's auction 7.5.1901.
Morgan: J. P. Morgan (1837–1913), New York, acquired collection of Sir John Evans; much of collection sold to BM by Spink, 1915.
Morgenstierne: B. Morgenstierne, donated collection to Oslo,

Universitetets Myntkabinett, in late nineteenth century.
Morris: R. W. Morris, coin dealer, Dover SC, USA.
Moscow: Moscow, Pushkin Museum.
Murchison: Capt. R. M. Murchison, Sotheby's auction 28.5.1866.
Murdoch: J. G. Murdoch (d. 1902), Sotheby's auction 31.3.1903.
Naish: S. R. Naish, Seaby list 145 (1930).
Naumann: C. Naumann (1810–88) collection; various sales and exchanges with National Musuem, Copenhagen.
Nelson: Dr N. P. Nelson (1872–1953), collections bought by Liverpool Museums, 1953.
Newcastle: Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Society of Antiquaries.
Newell: E. T. Newell (1886–1941), bequeathed coins to American Numismatic Society, 1940.
Newstead: Presented coins to BM 1920.
New York: New York, American Numismatic Society.
Noble: Mr and Mrs B.R. Noble, Glendining's auction 11.12.1975.
North: J. J. North (b. 1920) collection.
Norton Fitzwarren: Uncertain 1956 (Taunton).
Norweb I: R. H. Norweb (1894–1983), Spink's auction 48, 13.6.1985.
Norwich: Norwich, Castle Museum.
Nottingham: Nottingham, City of Nottingham Museum and Art Gallery.
Nunn: J. J. Nunn, Sotheby's auction 27.11.1896.
Nya Svenska Läroverket: Helsinki, Nya Svenska Läroverket (on loan to National Museum, Helsinki).
O'Connor coll.: M. O'Connor, part of collection bought by Ulster Museum, Belfast, 1954.
O'Hagan: H. O. O'Hagan (1853–1930), Sotheby's auction 16.12.1907.
Oldroyd 1947: Bequest to BM, 1947.
Old university: Collection based on cabinets of Andrew Perne (d. 1589) and Roger Gale (d. 1744), stored in Cambridge University Library until transferred to Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 1856.
Oslo: Oslo, Universitetets Myntkabinett.
Ottawa: Ottawa (Canada), Bank of Canada Currency Museum.
Oxford: Oxford, Ashmolean Museum.
Pagan: H. E. Pagan (b. 1944) collection.
Paide: Paide (Estonia), Järvamaa Museum.
Paris: Paris, Bibliothèque nationale.
Parish: D. Parish Jr. (d. 1914), benefactor of American Numismatic Society.
Parsons: H. A. Parsons (1876–1952), Glendining's auction 11.5.1954; and private sale to Spink, 1941.
Pembroke: Earl of Pembroke, Sotheby's auction 31.7.1848.
Perth: Perth, Museum and Art Gallery.
Petersen: L. C. Petersen (1859–1927), auction 21.5.1917.
Piggott: Mrs C. M. Piggott, donation to Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 1937.
Pitt Rivers: Lt.-Gen. A. H. L. Pitt-Rivers collection, given to Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum 1974.
Poznan: Poznan (Poland), Muzeum Narodowe in Poznan
Price: W. Lake Price (b. *c.*1810), Sotheby's auction 27.5.1880; some coins sold separately.
Radnor: Jacob, 6th earl of Radnor (1750–1828), donated coins to BM.
Ramsey: Sold coins to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1963.
Rashleigh: E. W. Rashleigh (collection principally formed by J. Rashleigh (1820–1905), though a large part was collected by P. Rashleigh (d. 1811)), Sotheby's auction 21.6.1909.
Raymond: Acquisition of coins by BM, 1913.
Rayner: P. A. Rayner collection.
Raynes: W. L. Raynes, Glendining's auction 15.2.1950.
Reading: Reading, University Collection.
Ready: W. T. Ready (1857–1914), Sotheby's auction 15.11.1920; some coins sold privately earlier.
Rebello: I. Rebello (d. 1803), collection purchased by R. Miles and catalogued in Taylor Combe MS (BM).
Reichel: J. J. Reichel (1780–1856), collection purchased by the Hermitage Museum, St Petersburg, after his death; published by him in Reichel 1842.
Reykjavik: Reykjavik, National Museum of Iceland.
Reynolds II: H. M. Reynolds (1853–1948), Sotheby's auctions 4.5.1914 and 5.6.1919.
Ridgemount: Spink auction 69, 20.4.1989.
Riga CVVM: Riga, Museum of Latvian History.
Riga VRVM: Riga, Museum of the History of Riga and Navigation.
Riga VI: Riga, Institute of Latvian History.
R. I. of S. W.: Royal Institute of South Wales, collections transferred to Swansea Museum, 1992.
Roach Smith: C. Roach Smith (1807–90), collector and antiquary; sold coins to BM.
Robb: Collection formed by F. J. Robb (d. 1937); donated to Ulster Museum, Belfast, by Dr N. Robb.
Roberts: B. C. Roberts, sold coins to BM, 1810.
Robertson: T. J. Robertson (b. 1940), Spink's auction 16.3.1992.

Robinson: E. P. Robinson (d. 1937) collection sold *en bloc* to G. H. Clapp.
Rodgers: Dr David Rodgers collection.
Rollin & Feuardent: Auctioneers and coin dealers, Paris.
Rome: Rome, Museo Nazionale Romano.
Romilly: Miss Romilly, donated coins from Eccles 1864 hoard to Maidstone Museum, 1900.
Rostron: S. Rostron, Sotheby's auction 16.5.1892.
Roth I: B. M. S. Roth (1852–1915), Sotheby's auctions 19.7.1917 and 14.10.1918.
Rushton: Uncertain.
Ryan: V. J. E. Ryan (1882–1947), Glendining's auction 22.1.1952.
St Petersburg: St Petersburg, Hermitage Museum.
Salisbury: Salisbury, Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.
Samuel: Collection acquired by BM, 1793.
Sandars: Mrs Sandars donated the coins of the late Maj. E. Sandars (d. *c.*1944) to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 1944.
Scaife: J. D. Scaife (b. 1940) collection.
Scarborough: Scarborough, Rotunda Museum.
Schleswig: Schleswig, Schleswig-Hosteinische Landesmuseen.
Schneider: H. Schneider (1914–89), donated coins to BM, 1956.
Schooling: Donated coins to BM, 1952.
Schwach: C. N. Schwach (1791–1860); collection acquired by Universitetets Myntkabinett, Oslo.
Schwerin MUF: Schwerin (Germany), Museum für Ur- und Frühgeschichte.
SCMB: Seaby's *Coin and Medal Bulletin*.
Seaby: B. A. Seaby Ltd, and Classical Numismatic Group, London, coin dealers.
Seaman: R. J. Seaman (b. 1935) collection.
Sears: J. N. Sears, Christie's auction 6.6.1872.
Sellwood: D. G. J. Sellwood (b. 1925) collection.
Senior: P. Senior (b. 1947), coin dealer, Brighton.
Sewening 1878: H. W. Sewening, sold coins to BM, 1878.
Shand: F. J. Shand, Glendining's auction 8.3.1949.
Shepherd: E. J. Shepherd, Sotheby's auction 22.7.1885.
Shiel: N. Shiel collection.
Shirley: The Hon. A. Shirley (1900–58), donated coins to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1929.
Shirley-Fox: J. Shirley-Fox (1860–1939), collection bequeathed to C. E. Blunt, 1939.
Shortt: H. de S. Shortt (1912–75), donated coins to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1975.
Siökrona: Överjægermester J. Siökrona, Helsingborg (d. 1874), collection bought by E. le Maire and given to National Musuem, Copenhagen, 1883.
Skipton: Skipton, Craven Museum.
Smart: F. G. Smart (1844–1913); cf. Duncanson.
Smith: S. Smith, Sotheby's auction 11.7.1895.
Smith, E. A.: Mrs E. A. Smith, donated coin to Winchester City Museum.
Smith 1942: Donated two coins to Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 1942.
Smith: Mrs E. A. Smith, donated to Winchester City Museums.
SNC: Spink's *Numismatic Circular*.
Sotheby: Auctioneer, London.
Sotheby 1904: Uncertain [corresponds to no known Sotheby's auction in 1904].
Spink: Spink & Son Ltd , dealers and auctioneers, London.
Stack: L. R. Stack, Sotheby's auction 22.4.1999.
Stack: Stack, dealer and auctioneer, New York.
Stamford: Stamford Town Council.
Stanley: E. J. Stanley, Sotheby's auction 15.6.1908.
Stavanger: Stavanger, Arkeologisk Museum i Stavanger.
Stenton: Sir Frank Stenton (1880–1967), collection acquired for Reading University after 1946.
Stewartby: B. H. I. H. Stewart (Lord Stewartby) (b. 1935) collection.
Stockholm KMK BEH: Stockholm, Kungliga Myntkabinettet, Bror Emil Hildebrand.
Stockholm SHM: Stockholm, Statens Historiska Museum.
Stockholm 1854, 1861, 1885, 1887: exchanges between Royal Cabinet, Stockholm, and National Musuem, Copenhagen, 1854 and 1856.
Stockholm 1913: Exchange of coins between BM and Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm, 1913.
Stopher: Uncertain; sold coins from Beauworth hoard to Winchester City Museums, 1926.
Stroganov: Universal collection of the Counts Stroganov formed between the late eighteenth century and 1917, when the family's possessions were nationalised and the coins entered the Hermitage Museum, St Petersburg.
Stroud: Stroud, Stroud Museum.
Studio Coins: Uncertain coin dealer.
Sutherland: J. Sutherland (*c.*1638–1719), collection bought by Society of Advocates, Edinburgh, 1705.
Sutton: R. Sutton, presented coins to BM, 1964.
Swansea: Swansea, Swansea Museum.
Taffs: H. W. Taffs (1870–1955), Glendining's auction 21.11.1956.
Talinn AI: Talinn, Institute of

History of the Academy of Sciences.
Talinn AM: Talinn, Estonian History Museum.
Taunton: Taunton, Somerset County Museum.
Taunton Castle: Collection formed by Taunton Castle Museum in 1890; some non-Somerset coins purchased by Seaby 1970.
Thane: J. Thane, Sotheby's auction 19.4.1819.
Thomsen: C. J. Thomsen (1788–1865), *Catalogue de la Collection de Monnaies de feu Christian Jürgensen Thomsen*, II.3 (Copenhagen, 1876).
Toomey: G. V. Toomey sold coins to Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, 1952.
Toronto: Toronto, Royal Ontario Museum
Tottie: Lieut.-Col. J. B. G. Tottie (b. 1860), collection bequeathed by heir to Craven Museum, Skipton, 1970.
Trenerry: M. J. B. Trenerry (b. 1953), coin dealer, Cornwall.
Trinity College, Cambridge: collection loaned to Fitzwilliam Museum, 1937.
Trondheim: Trondheim, Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab.
Truro: Truro, Museum and Art Gallery.
Tulinius 1908: T. G. Tulinius (1842–1912), Copenhagen: donated coins to Royal Collection, Copenhagen.
Turku: Turku (Finland), Historical Museum of the City of Turku
Tyn 1956: Uncertain.
Tyssen: S. Tyssen (1756–1800) (collection included those of E. Hodsol (d. 1794) and T. Snelling (1712–73)), Sotheby's auction 12.4.1802—but all coins purchased by BM prior to date of sale.
Uppsala: Uppsala (Sweden), Universitets Historiska Museum.
Utrecht: Utrecht, Nederlands Muntmuseum
Vecchi: I. Vecchi (b. 1948), coin dealer, London.
Vidler 1964: L. A. Vidler (1870–1954), collection bequeathed to Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.
Vienna: Vienna, Kunsthistorisches Museum.
Viljandi: Tartu Town Museum, Estonia.
Visby: Visby (Sweden), Gotlands Fornsal
Vogel: H. Vogel, A. Hess's auction 16.4.1928.
Von Lillienstern: Lieut.-Gen. Ruehle von Lillienstern (1780–1847), acquired by State Museum, Berlin, 1842.
Wade: Uncertain acquisition by Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, 1953.
Walker: David Walker (b. 1949) collection.
Wallace: Sir R. Wallace, presented coins from Sudbourne Church hoard to Ipswich Museum, before 1920.
Wallace 1879: Presented coins to Museum of London, 1879.
Walters: F. A. Walters (1849–1931), Sotheby's auctions 26.5.1913 and 24.10.1932.
Warne: C. Warne, Sotheby's auction 24.5.1889.
Warsaw: Warsaw, Museum Narodowe.
Washington DC: Washington DC, Smithsonian Institution
Webb: H. Webb (1809–94), Sotheby's auction 9.7.1894.
Webster: W. Webster (1821–85), London coin dealer.
Wells: Wells, Wells Museum.
W. C. Wells: W. C. Wells (1870–1949). Collection sold *en bloc* to Baldwin in 1950 and dispersed over subsequent years; some coins also sold during lifetime.
West: J. West (?1704–72), Langford's auctions 19.1.1773 and 25.1.1773; some coins donated to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1733 and others disposed of privately.
Westlake 1963: Uncertain (Brand).
Weston: Weston, Weston-super-Mare Museum
Weyl: A. Weyl, Berlin dealer and auctioneer; auction 114 (1891).
Wheeler: E. H. Wheeler, Sotheby's auction 12.3.1930; remainder sold to B. A. Seaby & Son Ltd in 1931.
White: J. White, Gerard's auctions 27.2.1788 and 12.3.1788.
Wigan: E. W. Wigan (1823–1871), collection bought by Rollin & Feuardent, 1872.
Wilcox: J. Wilcox, Glendining's auction 29.1.1908.
Wilkinson: Uncertain acquisition by BM, 1891.
Willett: H. R. Willett, presented coins from 1872 City of London hoard to BM, 1876.
Wills: R. D. Wills, Glendining's auction 6.12.1938.
Wilson: The Hon. Mrs Wilson, presented coins to BM, 1877.
Winchester: Winchester, Winchester City Museum.
Winchester Cathedral: Collection formed in early 18th century by W. Eyre of Winchester; bequeathed to Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral, 1764; purchased by Leeds University, 1954.
Wolfe: C. H. Wolfe III, USA (?) collection.
Wolthers: Dr A. Wolthers (1881–1937) exchange with Royal Museum, Copenhagen, 1913.
Woodhead: P. Woodhead (b. 1929), Spink's auction 29.3.1990; some coins sold or exchanged privately.

Woodside: W. W. Woodside, Spink's auction 5.12.1979.
Worcester: Worcester, City Museum and Art Gallery.
Worthing: Worthing, Museum and Art Gallery.
York: York, Yorkshire Museum.
Youde: Maj. W. J. C. Youde (1921–64), collection bought by Spink, 1967.
Young: A. W. Young (1852–1936) bequest to Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 1936.
Zagreb: Zagreb (Croatia), Archaeological Museum.



Alfred of Wessex, 871–99, detail (12:1) of a penny of Cross-and-Lozenge type,
minted *c.*875–*c.*880, found at Old Minster, Catalogue **4**
(cf. Pl. 118 and p. 612)

PART II

COINS AND RELATED FINDS FROM THE WINCHESTER EXCAVATIONS OF 1961–71

by
Martin Allen, Marion Archibald, Martin Biddle, †Mark Blackburn,
†Christopher Blunt, Helen Mitchell Brown, †Michael Dolley, †Geoff Egan,
Eurydice Georganteli, †Philip Grierson, Martin Henig, †Birthe Kjølbye-Biddle,
Adrian Marsden, Philip Mernick, Rory Naismith, Tim Pestell,
and †Stuart Rigold

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

PART II of this volume publishes the coins, tokens, seals, and related objects found in the Winchester excavations of 1961–71. It also includes a few coins and other objects found both earlier and later published here by kind permission of the Winchester City Museums.

For the objects found in 1961–71, each entry gives the relevant site code, archaeological context, and dating following the system described in *Object and Economy in Medieval Winchester*, WS 7.ii (Oxford, 1990), opp. p. 1.

In summary, the site code (e.g. 'CG', Cathedral Green: for a complete list of codes, see p. xxii) is followed by a 'structural context description' giving a brief description of the deposit in which the object was found. This is followed by the numbers of the Final phase (Provisional phase) of the context, followed by the date assigned to the context on archaeological grounds. Finally, the site code followed by a number (both in *italics*) give the site find number, a unique reference by which the finds in question can be located in the Winchester City Museums.

Some but not all the items in Part II have in addition Winchester City Museums coin numbers, e.g. 'WCM C.4225'.

The sites from which these coins and other objects come are all listed and described, with site and other plans where relevant, and detailed lists of the final phases, in *Object and Economy*, Concordance I, pp. 1151–1221.

The records and finds from the Winchester excavations of 1961–71 form part of the Winchester Excavations Committee archive, now held at Hampshire Cultural Trust, Winchester.

The archive of Winchester City Museums is now in the care of the Hampshire Cultural Trust, Winchester.

1

THE ANGLO-SAXON AND LATER COINS

BY †CHRISTOPHER BLUNT *AND* †MICHAEL DOLLEY
REVISED BY MARTIN ALLEN *AND* †MARK BLACKBURN

(Plates 118–20, * illustrated items)

ANONYMOUS EARLY PENNIES

1* Series E Secondary Phase, Metcalf var. A

Wt. 1.17 g (18.1 gr.).

Struck in the Lower Rhineland, *c.*720–50; loss probably before *c.*760.

CG 1965, Paradise; Final phase 81–82 (P.ph. 657), mid 15th to early 16th cent. *CG 348*. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 1. Missing since 1971.[1]

MERCIA

BURGRED (852–74)

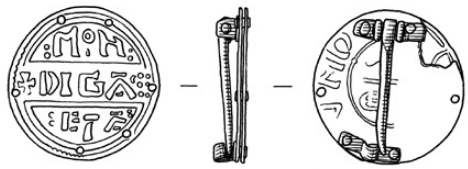


Fig. 12 (1:1)

2* A brooch made up of two coins riveted together (nos. **2** and **3**), the front gilded, and with an incomplete pin and catchplate attached. The outer coin is a Lunettes penny of Burgred, displaying the reverse with the name of the moneyer Diga (*BMC* type a). This moneyer is only known from coins of Burgred from the middle and later phases of this issue, dated to *c.*868–74.[2]

[1] Seven of the coins in this catalogue (**1***, **8***, **21***, **27**, **35***, **41**, and **100**) were stolen from the excavations finds store in 1971 and have never been recovered. Photographs of the asterisked coins are published here and should be identifiable if they appear on the market.

[2] Dolley and Mays 1990, 633 (no. **2006**): 'The brooch is composed of two base-silver pennies apparently clamped together, obverse to ?reverse, by six rivets, one pair of which further secures a rectangular-sectioned bar with two hinge-plates, and the other a similar bar with catch-plate. The 18 mm pin, only slightly tapering, is also of roughly rectangular section, and remains in position. The mounting is vertical with the

Rev. +DIŁÆ / MON / ETÆ, with six pellets after central line and four pairs of pellets in corners of lunettes.

Wt. 1.98 g (30.55 gr.), gilt face with copper-alloy pin and catch-plate.

BS 1969, House XII, stone and timber; Final phase 43 (P.ph. 712), mid to ?late 13th cent. *BS 4093*.

EAST ANGLIA

ÆTHELWEARD (*c*.845–*c*.855) or EADMUND (855–69)

3* The backplate of the same brooch appears to show the obverse of a penny of Eadmund or the reverse of a penny of the moneyer Eadmund of King Æthelweard or Eadmund.

Obv. or *Rev.* [ ]VMD[ ], pelleted inner circle, central design obscure. The discernable letters could possibly be part of the name EDMVND, with M as an error for the N. None of the known dies of Eadmund (king or moneyer) recorded by Naismith matches this reading, but our knowledge of this coinage is incomplete.[3]

WESSEX

ALFRED (871–99)

4* Cross-and-Lozenge type (*BMC* type v), penny, moneyer Lulla, Blackburn Western style, *c*.875–80.

Obv. +ÆELFREDREXSÆ+ *Rev.* LVL / LÆ∴ / MON / ETÆ

Wt 1.45 g (22.4 gr.), chipped. Die-axis 270°. For detail of portrait, see Frontispiece to this part, p. 606.

Of the three known coins of Lulla, this and *BMC* 183 are of a distinctive style which Blackburn attributes to a western or south-western mint. The third coin, found at Bawsey, Norfolk, is of a crude and possibly imitative style.

CG 1964, Old Minster; Final phase 33–42 (P.ph. 810), late 9th to late 10th cent. *CG 306*; WCM C.4159. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 2; Blackburn and Keynes 1998, no. 53.

5* Horizontal type (*BMC* type xiv), penny, moneyer Ecwulf (same obv. die as *BMC* 296).

Obv. [ ]ELF[ ]RED REX *Rev.* [EC?]VV⁻ / . / LF MO⁻

Wt 0.93 g (14.4 gr.), broken in four pieces, fragments missing. Die-axis 0°.

The coins of the moneyer Ecwulf (cf. *BMC* 289–302) display considerable variation in lettering, arrangement and literacy, yet they are generally of full weight and thus appear to be official issues rather than Danelaw imitations. They do not belong to the four main stylistic groups (Blackburn 1989, pp. 343–4), and are probably the product of a minor mint in Western Wessex.

CG 1967, Norman Memorial court and spreads; Final phase 65 (P.ph. 1609), early 12th cent. *CG 1333*; WCM C.4170.

hinge-plate at the top. All the copper-alloy fittings are notably cuprous, and much of the reverse is obscured by a layer of greenish corrosion products. The Burgred of Mercia and Eadmund of East Anglia coins making up the brooch are described in detail elsewhere *[viz. here]*. Here it need only be remarked that both belong to the period *c*.865–75, and are unlikely to have been in general currency after the latter date. Manufacture of the brooch much after the early part of the reign of Ælfred the Great must seem, in consequence, most improbable.'

[3] Naismith 2011, ii, 359–96.

EDWARD THE ELDER (899–924)

6* Horizontal type (*BMC* type ii), penny, moneyer Ciolwulf (cf. *CTCE*, nos. 126–9), Winchester style, Middle II(c), *c.*910–15.

Obv. ✝EADVV[ ]X, with a central cross (not saltire)
Rev. /ƆIOLV/ [ ] / [ ] /

Wt 1.24 g (19.1 gr.), corroded; broken into three pieces and repaired; small fragment missing. Diam. 21.1 mm. Die-axis 0°.

Ciolwulf is recorded as a moneyer for Edward the Elder from coins of Winchester style, Late I(s) in several varieties (HT1, HTP1, HPT1 and HP1 or HP1E), and a unique halfpenny of Middle II(c) (*CTCE*, p. 63). A Ciolwulf had struck for Alfred, but this could have been a different person. The arrangement of ornaments on this coin is uncertain because of its poor condition, but the central cross on the obverse is clear. Coins of the Horizontal type were struck throughout the reign, and continued to circulate well into the second half of the tenth century.

ACS 1964, Street 1; Final phase 6 (P.ph. 205), late 9th to early 10th cent. *ACS 543*; WCM C.4104.

7* Horizontal type (*BMC* type ii), round halfpenny, moneyer Leofhelm.

Obv. ✝EADVVEARDREX *Rev.* LEOF // HEMO

Wt 0.40 g (6.1 gr.), broken and repaired, fragments missing. Die-axis 180°.

The coin is badly corroded, but an X-ray photograph indicates that the moneyer's name is Leofhelm. In this reign a Liofhelm strikes 'southern' pennies of *BMC* types ii and iii which seem 'late' rather than 'early'. Loss at any date up until the middle of the tenth century seems entirely possible.

CG 1964, Demolition of New Minster; Final phase 67 (P.ph. 584), *c.*1110. *CG 241*; WCM C.4158. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 3.

ENGLAND

EDMUND (939–46)

8* Horizontal type (*BMC* type i), HT1, penny, moneyer Martin.

Obv. ✝EADMVNDREX *Rev.* ∴ / MART / ✝ ✝ ✝ / INM–O / ∵

Wt 1.60 g (24.7 gr.). Die-axis not recorded.

Two moneyers of this name struck for Edmund, one in the Chester area with rosettes on the reverse (cf. *BMC* 98–100), and the other in southern England with trefoils of pellets on the reverse (cf. *BMC* 101). The latter spells his name Martin as on the present coin. Coins of this type remained generally current until the 970s, but the condition of the present coin suggests an early loss.

CG 1965, Old Minster, from the fill of Anglo-Saxon grave 68; Final phase 32–46 (P.ph. 945), late 9th to late 10th cent. *CG 471*. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 4. Missing since 1971.

EADWIG (955–9)

9* Horizontal type (*BMC* type i), HC1, penny, moneyer Leofric.

Obv. ✝EADVVIƆREX *Rev.* ∴ / LEOF / ✝ ✝ ✝ / RIƆMO– / ✝

Wt 1.60 g (24.7 gr.). Die-axis 180°.

The style of the coin is 'southern', and its apparently mint condition suggests that it may have been struck at Winchester, where Leofric struck for Athelstan. Coins of this type were not demonetized until the 970s, but the condition of this piece suggests loss shortly after striking.

CG 1964, Demolition and construction debris; Final phase 60–66 (P.ph. 1965), late 11th to early 12th cent. *CG 237*; WCM C.4155. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 5.

EDGAR (959–75)

10* Two small fragments of a tenth-century penny, possibly of Edgar.

Obv. –EAD––– *Rev.* Illegible

Wt 0.54 g (8.3 gr.), two fragments. Die-axis ?

These disintegrated fragments are tentatively attributed to Edgar on the basis of the fabric. The coin is unlikely in any case to have been lost after the 970s.

ACN 1963, Pits; Final phase 7 (P.ph. 72), ?early 11th cent. *ACN 60*; WCM C.4098.

ÆTHELRED II (978–1016)

11* *Crux* type (*BMC* iiia; Hild. C; North 770), cut halfpenny, Maldon, Ælfwine, *c.*991–7.

Obv. ––––RÆDREXAN–- *Rev.* + ÆLF–––ELDV

Wt 0.63 g (9.7 gr.), broken and repaired. Die-axis 180°.

Ælfwine is recorded as a Maldon moneyer in this type (cf. BEH 3071/2).

CACP 1961, New Minster, Building A, construction of south range; Final phase 38 (P.ph. 359), *c.*1085? *CACP 575*; WCM C.4144. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 6.

12* *Long Cross* type (*BMC* iva; Hild. D; North 774), penny, York, Leofstan, *c.*997–1003.

Obv. +ÆÐELRÆD REX ÆNGLO *Rev.* +LEOFSTÆN M-O EOFR

Wt 1.21 g (18.6 gr.), broken into three pieces. Die-axis 180°.

VR 1978 (P.ph. 529), in an 11th-12th cent. pit, F957. *VR 8511*. Allen and Blunt 2008, **1943** (p. 282).

13* Plated forgery of a *Last Small Cross* type (*BMC* i; Hild. A; North 777) penny of the London moneyer Ælfric, *c.*1009–17.

Obv. +ÆDELRÆDREXÆN *Rev.* +ÆLFRICONLVND

Wt 1.80 g (27.8 gr.), corroded and chipped. Die-axis 90°.

Base-cored forgeries of this class are known (cf. *BNJ*, 28 (1955), 185–9), but are very rare.

CG 1970, Building E, cloister reconstruction; Final phase 233 (P.ph. 2338), *c.*1065–70. *CG 2658*; WCM C.4193. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 7.

CNUT (1016–35)

14* *Quatrefoil* type (*BMC* viiia, x; Hild. E; North 781), penny, Ipswich, Æthelberht, *c.*1017–23.

Obv. +ENVTREXANGLO: *Rev.* + ÆLB RHT ONGI PESI

Wt 1.00 g (15.4 gr.), broken into three pieces, corroded. Die-axis 0°.

BS 1971, House XI, timber; Final phase 58 (P.ph. 559), 11th to ?mid 12th cent. *BS 6029*; WCM C.4130. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 8.

15* *Pointed Helmet* type (*BMC* xiv; Hild. G; North 787), penny, Winchester, Ælfsige, *c.*1023–9.

Obv. +CNVT // REX·A·N *Rev.* +Æ·L·FSIGEO·NPI·N

Wt 0.91 g (14.0 gr.). Die-axis 270°.

CG 1967, Norman Memorial court and spreads; Final phase 65 (P.ph. 1186), early 12th cent. *CG 1352*; WCM C.4171. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 9. Mint catalogue **1170**.

16* *Short Cross* type (*BMC* xiv; Hild. H; North 790), penny, Lewes, Edwine, *c.*1029–35.

Obv. +ENVT // R–A *Rev.* +EDPINEON–PE

Wt 0.72 g (11.1 gr.), broken and repaired, piece missing. Die-axis 180°.

WP 1969, Courtyard 34, Surface 2; Final phase 79 (P.ph. 6080), late 12th to ?13th cent. *WP 1863*; WCM C.4220.

17* *Short Cross* type (*BMC* xiv; Hild. H; North 790), penny, Winchester, Wulnoth, *c.*1029–35.

Obv. +ENV // TRCE+– *Rev.* +PVL–O-ÐONPINC

Wt 0.85 g (13.1 gr.), chipped. Die-axis 255°.

Cathedral 312. Found 8 ft beneath the surface of the churchyard at the NW angle of the nave in December 1886. This excavation by Dean Kitchin, re-opened in 1966, is probably to be identified as RT. BE: see WS 4.i, Fig. 15. Mint catalogue **1342A**.

18* *Short Cross* type (*BMC* xiv; Hild. H; North 790), penny, York, Færthein, *c.*1029–35.

Obv. +ENVT // RECX: *Rev.* +FÆR-ÐEINONEOFE

Wt 0.88 g (13.6 gr.). Die-axis 90°.

CG 1970, Building E, cloister; Final phase 239–240 (P.ph. 2742), late 11th to early 12th cent. *CG 2637*; WCM C.4192.

19 Number not used.

HARTHACNUT (1st reign, 1035–7)

20* *Jewel Cross* type (*BMC* i; Hild. Aa; North 809), penny, right-facing bust, Gloucester, Wulnoth, *c.*1035–6.

Obv. +HÆR-ÐA // ––RE *Rev.* +PVLNO-ÐONGLE–V:

Wt 0.81 g (12.5 gr.). Die-axis 105°.

WP 1965, East hall, construction; Final phase 250 (P.ph. 5574), *c.*1135–8. *WP 566*; WCM C.4211. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 10.

21* *Jewel Cross* type (*BMC* i; Hild. Aa; North 809), penny, right-facing bust, Shaftesbury, Ægelric, *c.*1035–6.

Obv. +HÆR-ÐA /./ ENVTRE *Rev.* +ÆGELRICONSCEFT:

Wt not recorded. Die-axis not recorded.

CG 1969, 1962–8 excavation backfill; Final phase 95 (P.ph. 898), 20th cent. *CG 1791*; WCM C.4173. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 11. Missing since 1971.

HAROLD I (1035–40)

22* *Fleur-de-Lis* type (*BMC* v, vi; Hild. B; North 803), penny, London, Lifinc, *c.*1038–40.

Obv. +HÆRO // LDREX: *Rev.* +LIFINCONN:LVN (NN ligated)

Wt 1.02 g (15.7 gr.), slightly chipped. Die-axis 180°.

CG 1969, Charnel; Final phase 62 (P.ph. 1668), late 11th cent. *CG 1870*: WCM C.4174. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 12.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR (1042–66)

23* *Radiate/Small Cross* type (*BMC* i; Hild. A; North 816), penny, Winchester, Leofwine, *c.*1044–6.

Obv. +EDPER // DREXA *Rev.* +LEOFPINEONPINCC

Wt 1.06 g (16.3 gr.). Die-axis 0°.

CG 1967, Old Minster; Final phase 53–56 (P.ph. 1935), mid to late 11th cent. *CG 1315*; WCM C.4168. Mint catalogue **1524**.

24 *Trefoil Quadrilateral* type (*BMC* iii; Hild. C; North 817), penny, London, Wulfwine, *c.*1046–8.

Obv. +EDPNDE://DER *Rev.* +PVLFPINEONLVND

Wt 0.70 g (10.8 gr.). Die-axis 225°.

Cathedral 311. Find spot not recorded.

25* *Trefoil Quadrilateral* type (*BMC* iii; Hild. C; North 817), cut farthing, mint and moneyer uncertain, *c.*1046–8.

Obv. -ER//- *Rev.* +ELF-

Wt 0.23 g (3.5 gr.). Die-axis 225°.

CG 1967, Charnel; Final phase 62 (P.ph. 1268), late 11th cent. *CG 1332*: WCM C.4169.

26* *Small Flan* type (*BMC* ii; Hild. B; North 818), penny, London, Goltsie, *c.*1048–50.

Obv. +EDPÆRD//RD *Rev.* +GOLTSIEONL.V.

Wt 1.02 g (15.7 gr.). Die-axis 90°.

TS 1964, Pits cut in rampart; Final phase 12 (P.ph. 68), 11th to ?12th cent. *TS 2*; WCM C.4207.

27 *Expanding Cross* type, (*BMC* v; Hild. E; North 820–4), penny, Winchester, Ladmær, *c.*1050–3.

Obv. +EDPE://RDREX: *Rev.* LÆDMÆRONPINCES:

Wt not recorded. Die-axis not recorded.

CG 1969, Construction of cathedral; Final phase 63 (P.ph. 1669), early 12th cent. *CG 1883*. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 13. Not photographed. Missing since 1971. Mint catalogue **1600A**.

28* *Expanding Cross* type, heavy issue (*BMC* v; Hild. E; North 823), penny, Winchester(?), uncertain moneyer (Wynstan?), *c.*1050–3.

Obv. illegible *Rev.* -VNSTÆNON-

Wt 0.79 g (12.2 gr.), much corroded. Die-axis ?

BS 1971, House IX/X, timber; Final phase 76 (P.ph. 478), 11th cent. *BS 6070*; WCM C.4131. Mint catalogue **1612**.

29* *Pointed Helmet* type (*BMC* vii; Hild. F; North 825), penny, Winchester, Æthestan, *c.*1053–6.

Obv. +EDPER // DRE+ *Rev.* +ÆSTANONPINCEST

Wt 1.21 g (18.6 gr.). Die-axis 0°.

CG 1964, Robbing of Old Minster; Final phase 58 (P.ph. 797), *c.*1093–4. *CG 214*; WCM C.4153. Mint catalogue **1647c**.

30 *Sovereign/Eagles* type (*BMC* ix; Hild. H; North 827), penny, London, Godwine, *c.*1056–9.

Obv. EADPARDREX ANGLORV *Rev.* +GODPINEONLVND

Wt 1.01 g (15.6 gr.). Die-axis 270°.

CG 1970, Building E, cloister; Final phase 231 (P.ph. 2321), early to mid 11th cent. *CG 2813*.

31* *Sovereign/Eagles* type (*BMC* ix; Hild. H; North 827), penny, Winchester, Ælfwine, *c.*1056–9.

Obv. EADP–DREXANG *Rev.* +VLFPINEONPIN

Wt 1.05 g (16.2 gr.), broken into two pieces and repaired. Die-axis 270°.

CG 1964, Graves within former Paradise; Final phase 86 (P.ph. 597), early to mid 19th cent. *CG 185*; WCM C.4152. Mint catalogue **1716**.

32* *Hammer Cross* type (*BMC* xi; Hild. G; North 828), penny, Winchester, Spræclinc, *c.*1059–62.

Obv. +EADPARDRDRE *Rev.* +SPR–INCONPINCE

Wt 1.18 g (18.2 gr.). Die-axis 0°.

CG 1969, Charnel; Final phase 62 (P.ph. 1751), late 11th cent. *CG 1894* WCM C.4175. Mint catalogue **1787b**.

NORMAN KINGS

WILLIAM I (1066–87) AND WILLIAM II (1087–1100)

33* William I *BMC* type iii (*Canopy*), penny, Malmesbury, Brihtwi, *c.*1070–2.

Obv. +PILLEMVSREX *Rev.* +BRIHTPIONMEALI

Wt 0.93 g (14.3 gr.). Die-axis 210°.

Brihtwi is a moneyer in the preceding (*Bonnet*) and following (*Two Sceptres*) types (*BMC* 131 and 262–3) but was not hitherto recorded for this type.

CY 1971, Castle, construction of Chapel and occupation in Bailey; Final phase 25 (P.ph. 522), 1067-*c.*1071. *CY 370*; WCM C.4196. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 14.

34* William I *BMC* type iii (*Canopy*) penny, Winchester, Anderbode, *c.*1070–2.

Obv. +PILLEMVREXI- *Rev.* +A–ERBODEONPII

Wt 0.95 g (14.7 gr.), broken and repaired, fragment missing.

CG 1963, Demolition of New Minster; Final phase 67 (P.ph. 529), *c.*1110. *CG 975*; WCM C.4163. Mint catalogue **1922**.

35* William I *BMC* type vi (*Sword*), penny, Shaftesbury, Ælnoth, *c.*1077–80?

Obv. +PILLELMREX *Rev.* +IELNOÐONSCIEFT

Wt 1.28 g (19.7 gr.). Die-axis not recorded.

CG 1964, Demolition and construction debris; Final phase 60–66 (P.ph. 1965), late 11th to early 12th cent. *CG 238*; WCM C.4156. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 15. Missing since 1971

36* William I *BMC* type vi (*Sword*), cut halfpenny, uncertain mint (Salisbury?), Godric, *c.*1077–80?

Obv. —-REXII *Rev.* –ODRICONS––

Wt 0.62 g (9.5 gr.). Die-axis 90°.

A moneyer Godric struck this type at Launceston where the mint reading is SINTSTENI (*BMC*, i, p. clxxiii and Pl. XIV, 15), but neither die corresponds with those used for the present coin, on which the mint reading is likely to be of some six letters. The same moneyer's name is found on Salisbury coins of the preceding and following types (*BMC* 364 and 470), and in each case the mint reading has six letters. It is also found at Southwark in *BMC* type vii with a mint reading of five letters (*BMC* 474). A Salisbury attribution seems the most likely.

CG 1964, Demolition and construction debris; Final phase 60–66 (P.ph. 1965), late 11th to early 12th cent. *CG 239*; WCM C.4157. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 16.

37* William I *BMC* type vi (*Sword*), penny, Winchester, Anderbode, *c.*1077–80?

Obv. +PILLELMREXI *Rev.* +ANDRBODONPINE

Wt 1.34 g (20.8 gr.), bent. Die-axis 90°.

CG 1963, Demolition of New Minster; Final phase 67 (P.ph. 561), *c.*1110. *CG 14*; WCM C.4148. Mint catalogue **1968**.

38* William I *BMC* type vii (*Profile/Cross and Trefoils*), penny, London, Wulfwine, *c.*1080–3?

Obv. +PILLELM REX *Rev.* +PVLFPINEONLII

Wt 0.87 g (13.3 gr.). Die-axis 270°.

VR 1978, (P.ph. 528), in a late Saxon pit, F937. *VR 7453*. Allen and Blunt 2008, **1944** (p. 282).

39* William I *BMC* type vii (*Profile/Cross and Trefoils*), cut halfpenny, London, uncertain moneyer, *c.*1080–3?

Obv. —LLELMR– *Rev.* —-LVNDNI

Wt 0.47 g (7.4 gr.). Die-axis 90°..

CG 1964, Paradise; Final phase 81–82 (P.ph. 848), mid 15th to early 16th cent. *CG 176*; WCM C.4151. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 17

40* William I *BMC* type viii (*Paxs*), cut halfpenny, Chester, Lifwine, *c.*1083–6 or 1087–*c.*1090?

Obv. -PILLELM– *Rev.* -LFNCONI––

Wt 0.65 g (10.0 gr.). Die-axis 315°.

From the same dies as *SCBI* Chester 402–3. The type is conventionally dated to *c.*1083–6, but it may have been the first type of William II, issued from 1087 to *c.*1090.[4]

CG 1964, Norman robbing and works; Final phase 69–70 (P.ph. 1022), mid to late 12th cent. *CG 215*; WCM C.4154.

41 William I *BMC* type viii (*Paxs*), penny, Southwark, Osmund, *c.*1083–6 or 1087–*c.*1090?

Obv. Not recorded *Rev.* +OSMVNDONSVD-

Wt 1.26 g (19.4 gr.). Die-axis not recorded.

CG 1965, Paradise, Medieval grave 688; Final phase 78–80 (P.ph. 767), mid 14th to mid 15th cent. *CG 337*. Not photographed. Missing since 1971.

[4] Eaglen 2006, 55–8.

42* William II *BMC* type ii (*Cross in Quatrefoil*), penny, Cricklade, Edouf, *c.*1089–92 or *c.*1093–5?[5]

Obv. +PILLELMRE *Rev.* +EOVFIONERICL

Wt 1.18 g (18.2 gr.). Die-axis 270°.

CG 1968, Paradise Wall construction, masons' spreads; Final phase 71 (P.ph. 1280), late 12th cent. *CG 1416*; WCM C.4172. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 18

43* William II *BMC* type ii (*Cross in Quatrefoil*), penny, London, Lifsi, *c.*1089–92 or *c.*1093–5?

Obv. -PIL–LMRE- *Rev.* +LIFSIONLVNDN

Wt 0.74 g (11.4 gr.), broken and repaired, small fragments missing . Die-axis 90°.

CACP 1961, New Minster, demolition; Final phase 47 (P.ph. 330), *c.*1110. *CACP 157*; WCM C.4142.

44* William II *BMC* type iv (*Cross Pattée and Fleury*), cut halfpenny, mint and moneyer uncertain, *c.*1095–8?

Obv. +PILL–– *Rev.* O[D?]ON–-

Wt 0.41 g (6.3 gr.), broken into ten fragments and repaired . Die-axis ?

ACS 1963, Pit; Final phase 14 (P.ph. 138), mid 13th cent. *ACS 276*; WCM C.4101.

HENRY I (1100–35)

45* Henry I *BMC* type xiv (*Pellets in Quatrefoil*), penny, London, Wulfward, *c.*1123–1124/5.[6]

Obv. +hENRICVS REX *Rev.* +PVLFRAARD:ON:LVND:

Wt 1.10 g (16.9 gr.), broken and repaired, small piece missing. Die-axis 90°.

SPC 1972, mortar and topsoil; Phase 7, ?early 12th cent. *SPC 1579.63*; WCM C.1860. Previously published in *Winchester 1949–60*, ii, 273, and Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 19.

46 Henry I *BMC* type xv (*Quadrilateral on Cross Fleury*), penny, London, Godric, 1125–*c.*1136.

Obv. +hENRI–– *Rev.* –IC:ON–VN

Wt 0.89 g (13.8 gr.). Die-axis 90°.

The coin is to be compared with *BMC* 252. The type is thought to have been struck from 1125 to 1135 or 1136, and to have been current until *c.*1150.

WP 1969, South range, occupation; Final phase 211 (P.ph. 6276), *c.*1138 to *c.*1154. *WP 1957*.

47* Henry I *BMC* type xv (*Quadrilateral on Cross Fleury*), cut halfpenny, Winchester, Tovi, 1125–*c.*1136.

Obv. -hENRIC– *Rev.* -TOVI:O–––

Wt 0.58 g (8.9 gr.), broken into two pieces. Die-axis 90°.

From the same dies as *BMC* 299.

CG 1966, Paradise, cathedral works; Final phase 75 (P.ph. 1361), mid to late 13th cent. *CG 1145*; WCM C.4166. Mint catalogue **2299d**.

[5] See n. 3.

[6] Blackburn 1990, 62–72, suggests that type xiv was issued *c.*1123, and that it was replaced by type 15 after the Assize of Moneyers of 1124–5.

48* Henry I *BMC* type xv (*Quadrilateral on Cross Fleury*), penny, mint and moneyer uncertain, 1125–*c.*1136.

Obv. -h——- *Rev.* +MEBV—- (retrograde)

Wt 1.02 g (15.7 gr.). Die-axis 180°.

The retrograde reverse legend and the coarse lettering point to this being an irregular issue.

CG 1965, Paradise; Final phase 76 (P.ph. 1950), late 13th to early 14th cent. *CG 382*; WCM C.4162. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 20.

HENRY II CROSS-AND-CROSSLETS COINAGE (1158–80)

The classification is from Allen 1951, with the revised chronology of Crafter 1998, 48–55.

49* Class F penny, London, Godefrei, *c.*1174–1180.

Obv. ———RE *Rev.* +GOD——:LVN

Wt 1.39 g (21.4 gr.). Die-axis 90°.

Cf. *BMC* 489–91.

CG 1966, Cathedral works; Final phase 78 (P.ph. 1367), *c.*1360. *CG 1072*; WCM C.4165.

SHORT CROSS COINAGE (1180–1247)

The Short Cross coinage was issued in the reigns of Henry II, Richard I, John, and Henry III, from 1180 to 1247, after which it was removed from circulation by the Long Cross recoinage of 1247–50. The classification is that of Mass 2001, and the chronology follows Allen 2001.

50–3 and **58** were found together in a drain at Wolvesey Palace and may be taken to be a purse or small hoard, deposited *c.*1200–5.

50* Class Ia1 penny, Northampton, Filipe, 1180.

Rev. +F[IL]IPE·ON·NORÆMTV

Wt 1.09 g (16.8 gr.).

Same dies as Mass 1993, Pl. 1, 9.

WP 1970, North-west range, drain F.1119 abandoned; Final phase 355 (P.ph. 1099), mid 13th cent. *WP 2043*; WCM C.4227. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 21. Found with **51–3** and **58**.

51* Class Ia4 penny, London, Fil Aimer, 1180.

Rev. +FILÆIMER·ON·LVN

Wt 0.93 g (14.3 gr.).

WP 1970, North-west range, drain F.1119 abandoned; Final phase 355 (P.ph. 1099), mid 13th cent. *WP 2039*; WCM C.4223. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 22. Found with **50**, **52–3**, and **58**.

52* Class Ib1 penny, Winchester, Rodbert, 1180–2.

Rev. +RODBERT·ON·WIN

Wt 1.13 g (17.4 gr.).

WP 1970, North-west range, drain F.1119 abandoned; Final phase 355 (P.ph. 1099), mid 13th cent. *WP 2042*; WCM C.4226. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 23. Found with **50–1**, **53**, and **58**. Mint Catalogue **2488b**.

53* Class Ib cut halfpenny, Worcester, Osber, 1180–*c.*1185.

Rev. +OSB––RIC

Wt 0.47 g (7.3 gr.).

WP 1970, North-west range, drain F.1119 abandoned; Final phase 355 (P.ph. 1099), mid 13th cent. *WP 2041*; WCM C.4225. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 24. Found with **50–52** and **58**.

54 Class Ib(?) penny, mint and moneyer uncertain, 1180–*c.*1185?

Obv. and *Rev.* illegible.

Wt 1.44 g (22.2 gr.), broken into two pieces, very corroded.

WP 1971, unphased. *WP 3643*; WCM C.4231.

55 Class Ic penny, London, Raul, *c.*1185–9.

Rev. +RÆVL·ON·LVNDЄ

Wt 0.84 g (12.9 gr.), corroded.

BSSC 1964, House VII; Final phase 12, early to mid 13th cent. *BSSC 238*; WCM C.4105.

56 Class IVa penny, Canterbury, Meinir, 1194–*c.*1200.

Rev. +MЄINIR·ON·CÆNT

Wt 0.93 g (14.3 gr.).

BS 1968, House XII, stone and timber; Final phase 44 (P.ph. 792), late 13th to early 14th cent. *BS 8105*; WCM C.4133.

57 Class IVb penny, Canterbury, Roberd, *c.*1200–4.

Rev. +ROBЄRD·ON·CÆN

Wt 1.11 g (17.2 gr.).

ACS 1963, Soil build-up; Final phase 16 (P.ph. 140), ?late 13th cent. *ACS 77*; WCM C.4100.

58* Class IVb penny, Canterbury, Ulard, *c.*1200–4.

Rev. +VLÆR–CÆNTI

Wt 1.28 g (19.7 gr.).

WP 1970, North-west range, drain F.1119 abandoned; Final phase 355 (P.ph. 1099), mid 13th cent. *WP 2040*; WCM C.4224. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 25. Found with **50–3**.

59 Class IVb penny, London, Fulke, *c.*1200–4.

Rev. +FVLKЄ·ON·LVND

Wt 1.37 g (20.7 gr.).

CG 1966, unstratified. *CG 1165*; WCM C.4167.

60* Class Va2 penny, Winchester, Henri, 1205.

Rev. +hЄNRI·ON·WNCЄ (initial mark cross pommée)

Wt 1.01 g (15.6 gr.).

BSSC 1964, unphased. *BSSC 256*; WCM C.4106. Catalogue no. **2588g**.

61 Class Va2/Vb cut halfpenny, mint and moneyer uncertain, 1205.

Rev. -S—-

Wt 0.30 g (4.6 gr.), chipped and much corroded.

BS 1965, St Mary's church, Phases W to Z; Final phase 30 (P.ph. 406), mid to late 15th cent. *BS 321*; WCM C.4114.

62 Class Vb cut farthing, mint and moneyer uncertain, 1205–7.

Rev. —·ON·—

Wt 0.23 g (3.5 gr.).

WP 1970, Room 48, use as bakery; Final phase 231 (P.ph. 1744), early to mid 14th cent. *WP 3251*; WCM C.4229.

63 Class Vc penny, London, Walter, *c.*1207–10.

Rev. +WALTER·ON·LV

Wt 1.12 g (17.3 gr.).

BS 1967, House IX/X, stone; Final phase 79 (P.ph. 465), 14th to ?15th cent. *BS 816*; WCM C.4120.

64 Class VIIa3 (North VIIaD) penny, Canterbury, Roger, *c.*1220–2.

Rev. +ROGERONCANT

Wt 1.32 g (20.3 gr.).

WP 1970, North-west range, occupation; Final phase 350 (P.ph. 1176), mid 13th cent. *WP 2036*; WCM C.4222.

65 Class VIIb1 (North VIIbA) penny, London, Ilger, *c.*1222–9.

Rev. +ILGERONLVNDE

Wt 0.65 g (10.1 gr.).

BS 1966, House XII, stone; Final phase 45 (P.ph. 813), 14th cent. *BS 702*; WCM C.4119.

LONG CROSS COINAGE (1247–78)

This issue started in 1247 in the reign of Henry III and continued in the first years of the reign of Edward I until 1278. It was replaced by the Edwardian coinage in the recoinage of 1279–81. The classification is that of North 1994, 225–8.

The English coins **66–7**, **69–72**, and **74–84**, together with the Scottish coins **155–6** and the Low Countries coin **161**, form a hoard deposited *c.*1265 and found in 1961 on the Cathedral Car Park: see Dolley 1961.

66* Class IIIab1 penny, Canterbury, Gilbert, 1248–9.

Rev. GIL / BER / TON / CAN (ER, ON and AN ligated)

Wt 1.40 g (21.6 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 2.

CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 27*; WCM C.4251.

67* Class IIIab penny, Gloucester, Lucas, 1248–9.

Rev. LVC / ASO / NG / LOV

Wt 1.44 g (22.3 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, ll.

CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 28*; WCM C.4233.

68 Class IIIbc cut halfpenny, London, Henri, 1249–50.
Rev. hЄN / / / NDЄ (ЄN and ND ligated)
Wt 0.66 g (10.2 gr.).
BS 1967, House XI, cottage row; Final phase 61 ((P.ph. 622), 14th cent. *BS 1586*; WCM C.4122.

69* Class IIIc penny, London, Henri, 1249–50.
Rev. hЄN / RIO / NLV / NDЄ (ЄN and ND ligated)
Wt 1.17 g (18.0 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 13.
CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 26*; WCM C.4242.

70* Class Va3 penny, Bury St Edmunds, Ion, 1250–*c.*1253.
Rev. ION / ON.S / ЄIN / TЄD (2nd ON ligated)
Wt 1.24 g (19.1 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 1.
CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 29*; WCM 4245.

71* Class Vb2 penny, Canterbury, Ion, *c.*1253–6.
Rev. ION / ON / CAN / TЄR (AN and ЄR ligated)
Wt 1.20 g (18.5 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 4.
CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 32*; WCM C.4247.

72* Class Vc penny, Canterbury, Ion, *c.*1253–6.
Rev. ION / ON / CAN / TЄR (AN and ЄR ligated)
Wt 1.39 g (21.4 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 5.
CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 33*; WCM C.4248.

73 Class Vc penny, Canterbury, Nicole, *c.*1253–6.
Rev. NIC / OLЄ / ONC / ANT (ON and AN ligated)
Wt 1.22 g (18.9 gr.).
BS 1966, House XII, stone; Final phase 46 (P.ph. 814), late 14th to early 15th cent. *BS 642*; WCM C.4117.

74* Class Vc penny, Canterbury, Willem, *c.*1253–6.
Rev. WIL / LЄM / ONC / ANT (ЄM, ON and AN ligated)
Wt 1.27 g (19.5 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 6.
CACP 1961, Hoard: Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 34*; WCM C.4244.

75* Class Vc penny, Canterbury, Willem, *c.*1253–6.
Rev. WIL / LЄM / ONC / ANT (ЄM and AN ligated)
Wt 1.39 g (21.4 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 7.
CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 35*; WCM C.4252.

76* Class Vc penny, London, Davi, *c.*1253–6.
Rev. DAV / ION / LVN / DЄN (ЄN ligated)
Wt 1.36 g (20.8 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 12.
CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 36*; WCM C.4243.

77* Class Vc penny, London, Henri, *c.*1253–6.
Rev. hЄN / RIO / NLV / NDЄ (Є N and ND ligated)
Wt 1.48 g (22.8 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 14.
CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 31*; WCM C.4231.

78* Class Vc penny, London, Nicole, *c.*1253–6.
Rev. NIC / OLЄ / ONL / VND (ON and ND ligated)
Wt 1.45 g (22.2 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 15.
CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 37*; WCM C.4246.

79* Class Vg penny, Canterbury, Gilbert, 1258–*c.*1265.
Rev. GIL / BЄR / TON / CAN (ЄR, ON and AN ligated)
Wt 1.34 g (20.7 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 3.
CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 30*; WCM C.4250.

80* Class Vg penny, Canterbury, Willem, 1258–*c.*1265.
Rev. WIL / LЄM / ONC / ANT (ЄM, ON and AN ligated)
Wt 1.37 g (21.1 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 8.
CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 38*; WCM 4238.

81* Class Vg penny, Canterbury, Willem, 1258–*c.*1265.
Rev. WIL / LЄM / ONC / ANT (ЄM, ON and AN ligated)
Wt 1.44 g (22.1 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 9.
CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 39*; WCM C.4240.

82* Class Vg penny, Canterbury, Willem, 1258–*c.*1265.
Rev. WIL / LЄM / ONC / ANT (ЄM, ON and AN ligated)
Wt 1.48 g (22.8 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 10.
CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 40*; WCM C.4249.

83* Class Vg penny, London, Renaud, 1258–*c.*1265.
Rev. RЄN / AVD / ONL / VND (Є N, ON and ND ligated)
Wt 1.38 g (21.3 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 16.
CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 41*; WCM 4239.

84* Class Vg penny, London, Walter, 1258–*c.*1265.
Rev. WAL / TЄR / ONL / VND (AL, ON and ND ligated)
Wt 1.35 g (20.8 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 17.
CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 42*; WCM 4237.

85 '? Henry': no other information recorded. Missing since 1964.
BSSC 1964, House III; Phase 77, late 13th to early 14th cent. *BSSC 399*.

EDWARD I (1272–1307) AND EDWARD II (1307–27)

The new sterling penny of Edward I was introduced in 1279. These coins continued to circulate for more than two centuries, latterly in very worn condition and reduced to about the same weight as the lighter-weight pennies then being issued.[7] It is possible to give approximate or precise datings to the various issues, but difficult to determine when the loss might have occurred. The classification is that of North 1989 and (for the halfpennies and farthings) Withers 2001, and the chronology is from Allen 2003, 172–9.

86 Class 1c penny, London, 1279.
Wt 1.26 g (19.4 gr.).
Cathedral 304.

87 Class 1c penny, London, 1279.
Wt 1.19 g (18.3 gr.).
Cathedral 306.

88 Class 2 (Withers type 7(i)) farthing, London, 1279–80.
Wt 0.22 g (3.4 gr.), broken into four pieces and repaired.
BS 1967, House XI, cottage row; Final phase 61 (P.ph. 641), 14th cent. *BS 8104*; WCM C.4132.

89 Class 3c penny, London, 1280.
Wt 0.88 g (13.6 gr.).
BS 1967, House XII, stone; Final phase 46 (P.ph. 864), late 14th to early 15th cent. *BS 872*; WCM C.4121.

90 Class 3d penny, London, 1280.
Wt 0.93 g (14.3 gr.).
BS 1969, Trench III, unstratified. *BS 3444*; WCM C.4125.

91 Class 3g penny, Durham, 1280–*c.*1282.
Wt 1.01 g (15.6 gr.).
Cathedral 301.

92 Class 4a penny, London, *c.*1282–3.
Wt 1.26 g (19.4 gr.).
Found at the east end of the cathedral. *Cathedral 305*.

93 Class 9b2 penny, Canterbury, 1300.
Wt 1.28 g (19.7 gr.).
WP 1968, Courtyard 34, Surface 9; Final phase 188 (P.ph. 6022), 14th cent. *WP 1329*; WCM C.4218.

94 Class 10cf3a2 penny, Canterbury, *c.*1307–9.
Wt 1.28 g (19.7 gr.).
CG 1964, Paradise; Final phase 78–82 (P.ph. 827), mid 14th to early 16th cent. *CG 162*; WCM C.4150.

95 Class 10 (Withers type 28) farthing, London, *c.*1300–10.
Wt 0.23 g (3.5 gr.), much corroded.
BS 1966, House IX/X, stone; Final phase 79 (P.ph. 496), 14th to ?15th cent. *BS 698*; WCM C.4118.

[7] Allen 2005a.

96 Class 10–11 (Withers type 30) farthing, London, *c.*1300–10 or later?

Wt 0.32 g (5.0 gr.).

CG 1970, Cathedral works and use of Path 4; Final phase 252 (P.ph. 2555), early 16th cent. *CG 2608*; WCM C.4190.

97 Class 15b penny, London, 1319/20–*c.*1321.

Wt 1.07 g (16.5 gr.).

Found in the Deanery Garden, 2 April 1894. *Cathedral 308*.

EDWARD III (1327–77)

Coins of Edward III had, like those of his predecessors, long circulation, and the same reservations apply as are made above under Edward I and Edward II.

The classifications of the coins from 1351 to 1603 follow North 1991.

98 Pre-Treaty series F penny, Durham, *c.*1356.

Wt 0.99 g (15.3 gr.).

WP 1967, Room 36–7, burning and demolition; Final phase 224 (P.ph. 6141), 15th cent. *WP 1000*; WCM C.4214.

99 Pre-Treaty halfgroat, London, 1351–61.

Wt 2.26 g (34.8 gr.).

Cathedral 309.

100 Treaty A (Transitional Treaty) quarter noble, London, 1361.

Wt 1.84 g (28.4 gr.). Missing since 1971.

WP 1965, North range, pre-Room 12, occupation; Final phase 86 (P.ph. 5088), late 12th to late 14th cent. *WP 456*.

101 Treaty B penny, York, 1361–9.

Wt 0.92 g (14.2 gr.).

Found north of the choir. *Cathedral 307*.

102 '?Edward': no other information recorded. Missing since 27 August 1964.

BSSC 1964, House VIII; Phase 45, 13th to 14th cent. *BSSC 400*.

HENRY V (1413–22)

103 Penny of Durham or London, class C, D or F, 1413–*c.*1420.

Wt 0.57 g (8.8 gr.), very worn.

CG 1970, Building debris; Final phase 257A (P.ph. 2664), early 19th cent. *CG 2177*; WCM C.4179.

104 Penny, York, class C, D or F, 1413–*c.*1420.

Wt 0.72 g (11.1 gr.), very worn.

CACP 1961, Graveyard; Final phase 49 (P.ph. 211), ?17th to 19th cent. *CACP 6*; WCM C.4135.

EDWARD IV (1461–70, 1471–83)

105 First Reign Light Coinage groat, London, Blunt and Whitton type VII, initial mark crown obv. and rev., quatrefoils by bust, fleur in breast, *c.*1466–7.

Wt 2.91 g (45.0 gr.).

WP 1965, Courtyard 18, modern activity; Final phase 123 (P.ph. 5173), 19th to 20th cent. *WP 453*; WCM C.4210.

106 Penny, York, Archbishop Rotherham, T to left of neck; quatrefoil in centre of reverse. Edward IV Second Reign Blunt and Whitton type XXI, Richard III or Henry VII Facing Bust type I, 1480–7.

Wt 0.53 g (8.2 gr.).

WP 1968, Room 24; Final phase 133 (P.ph. 5364), 16th cent. *WP 1257*; WCM C.4215.

HENRY VII (1485–1509)

107 Facing Bust class IIIc halfgroat, Canterbury, initial mark tun both sides, *c.*1490–1500.

Wt 1.32 g (20.4 gr.).

WP 1969, Room 22; Final phase 145 (P.ph. 5329), 15th to early 16th cent. *WP 1660b*; WCM C.4219.

HENRY VIII (1509–47)

108 Second Coinage groat, London, initial mark lis, 1529–41.

Wt 2.63 g (40.6 gr.). Missing since 1971.

TS 1964, Decay of city defences; Final phase 19 (P.ph. 73), 16th to 19th cent. *TS 1*.

109 Third coinage halfgroat, York, 1545–7.

Wt 1.17 g (18.0 gr.).

WP 1968, Room 24; Final phase 133 (P.ph. 5364), 16th cent. *WP 1263*; WCM C.4216.

EDWARD VI (1547–53)

110 Henry VIII posthumous coinage penny, London, 1547–51.

Wt 0.62 g (9.5 gr.).

CG 1970, Use of Path 5; Final phase 254 (P.ph. 2561), late 16th to early 17th cent. *CG 2251*.

MARY I (1553–4)

111 Groat.

Wt 1.68 g (26.0 gr.).

Cathedral 302.

ELIZABETH I (1558–1603)

112 Penny, initial mark martlet (1560–1).

Wt 0.50 g (7.7 gr.).

Cathedral 310.

113 Threepence dated 1575, initial mark eglantine.

Wt 1.42 g (21.9 gr.).

WP 1966, Room 24; Final phase 134 (P.ph. 5384), 16th cent. *WP 677*; WCM C.4212.

114 Shilling, forgery(?), date illegible.

Wt 3.10 g (47.84 gr.).

Seemingly base metal, and if so a contemporary forgery, although the lettering suggests that the dies may be official.

BS 1965, St Mary's church, use of site; Final phase 33 (P.ph. 413), early to mid 19th cent. *BS 2*.

115 Threepence, date illegible.

Wt 0.86 g (13.3 gr.).

Cathedral 303.

JAMES I (1603–25)

116 Royal farthing token, Harrington type 2, initial mark lis, 1613–14.

Wt 0.53 g (8.2 gr.).

BS 1965, St Mary's church, demolition; Final phase 31 (P.ph. 412), 16th to early 17th cent. *BS 152*; WCM C.4111.

CHARLES I (1625–49)

117 Royal farthing token, Richmond 'oval' type 4, 1625–34.

Wt 0.34 g (5.2 gr.).

BS 1965, St Mary's church, use of site; Final phase 33 (P.ph. 893), early to mid 19th cent. *BS 215*; WCM C.4112.

118 Royal farthing token, Rose type 1d, 1636–44.

Wt 0.66 g (10.2 gr.).

BS 1969, post-St Pancras' church, Holy Trinity School; Final phase 18B (P.ph. 286), 19th to 20th cent. *BS 3469*; WCM C.4646.

119 Royal farthing token, Rose type 2, initial mark crescent, 1636–44.

Wt 0.84 g (13.0 gr.).

Cathedral 402; WCM C.4653.

CHARLES II (1660–85)

120 Halfpenny, dated 1673.

Wt 10.17 g (156.9 gr.).

CG 1963, Graves north of Paradise; Final phase 84 (P.ph. 566), early to mid 18th cent. *CG 13*; WCM C.4147.

121 Farthing, dated 1673.

Wt 5.38 g (83.0 gr.).

CG 1970, Buried turf and building debris; Final phase 257B (P.ph. 2568), early to mid 18th cent. *CG 2609*; WCM C.4191.

WILLIAM III AND MARY II (1689–94)

122 Halfpenny, dated 1694.

CACP 1961, Graveyard; Final phase 49 (P.ph. 270), ?17th to 19th cent. *CACP 253*; WCM C.4143.

WILLIAM III (1694–1702)

123 Halfpenny, type 1, dated 1697.

CACP 1961, unstratified. *CACP 99*.

124 Halfpenny, probably type 2, 1698 or 1699, square punch mark on both faces.

CG 1970, Buried turf and building debris; Final phase 257B (P.ph. 2386), early to mid 18th cent. *CG 2606*; WCM C.4189.

125 Halfpenny, type 3, dated 1699.

BS 1969, post-St Pancras' church, Holy Trinity School; Final phase 18B (P.ph. 287), 19th to 20th cent. *BS 3513*; WCM C.4647.

126 Halfpenny, uncertain type, 1695–1701.

WP 1963, Woodman's gate, modern activity; Final phase 83 (P.ph. 5043), 18th to 20th cent. *WP 21*; WCM C.4209.

GEORGE II (1727–60)

127 Halfpenny, young head, dated 1730?

CG 1963, Modern activity; Final phase 94 (P.ph. 510), 20th cent. *CG 6*; WCM C.4146.

128 Halfpenny, dated 1740?

BS 1971, Trench IV, unstratified. *BS 5743*; WCM C.4649.

129 Halfpenny, dated 1743.

BS 1970, post-St Pancras' church, Holy Trinity School; Final phase 18B (P.ph. 286), 19th to 20th cent. *BS 4494*; WCM C.4129.

130 Halfpenny, dated 1745, countermarked 'G' on obv.

BS 1966, House IX/X, final occupation and demolition; Final phase 80 (P.ph. 432), 15th cent. *BS 521*; WCM C.4116.

131 Halfpenny, dated 1750.

OA 1965, Ditch silt; Final phase 13 (P.ph. 34), pre-1852- 3. *OA 7*; WCM C.4198.

132 Halfpenny, dated 1750?

CG 1970, Modern activity; Final phase 266 (P.ph. 2799), 20th cent. *CG 2555*; WCM C.4184.

133 Halfpenny, dated 1751.

CG 1970, Buried turf and graves; Final phase 259 (P.ph. 2688), late 18th to mid 19th cent. *CG 2170*; WCM C.4177.

134 Halfpenny, old head, 1740–54.

BS 1965, St Pancras Lane, use of site; Final phase 72 (P.ph. 352), early to mid 19th cent. *BS 38*; WCM C.4109.

135 Halfpenny, old head, 1740–54.

CG 1970, Buried turf; Final phase 263 (P.ph. 2981), late 19th cent. *CG 2191*; WCM C.4651.

136 Halfpenny, old head, GEORGIVS, 1746–54.

CG 1970, Modern activity; Final phase 266 (P.ph. 2799), 20th cent. *CG 2603*; WCM C.4187.

137 Halfpenny, old head, GEORGIVS, 1746–54.

CG 1970, Modern activity; Final phase 266 (P.ph. 2852), 20th cent. *CG 2787*.

GEORGE III (1760–1820)

138 Halfpenny, dated 1772.

OA 1965, Ditch silt; Final phase 13 (P.ph. 34), pre-1852- 3. *OA 9*; WCM C.4200.

139 Halfpenny, dated 1774.

CG 1965, Paradise, cathedral works; Final phase 75 (P.ph. 1944), mid to late 13th cent. *CG 343*; WCM C.4161.

140 Halfpenny, dated 1775.

CACP 1961, unstratified, *CACP 23*; WCM C.4137.

141 Halfpenny, first issue, 1770–5.

BS 1965, St Mary's church, use of site; Final phase 33 (P.ph. 893), early to mid 19th cent. *BS 254*; WCM C.4113.

142 Penny, dated 1797.

CACP 1961, Make-up; Final phase 50 (P.ph. 253), 18th? cent. *CACP 8*; WCM C.4136.

143 Halfpenny, dated 1799.

BSSC 1964, House III, unphased. *BSSC 212*.

144 Halfpenny, dated 1799.

CACP 1961, unstratified. *CACP 100*; WCM C.4141.

145 Halfpenny, dated 1799.

CG 1963, Modern activity; Final phase 94 (P.ph. 526), 20th cent. *CG 2*; WCM C.4650.

146 Halfpenny, dated 1799.

CG 1970, Modern activity; Final phase 266 (P.ph. 2799), 20th cent. *CG 2601*; WCM C.4186.

147 Halfpenny, dated 1806.

CG 1963, Modern activity; Final phase 94 (P.ph. 526), 20th cent. *CG 3*; WCM C.4145.

148 Halfpenny, dated 1806.

CG 1970, Buried turf; Final phase 261 (P.ph. 2700), mid to late 19th cent. *CG 2223*; WCM C.4181.

149 Halfpenny, dated 1806.

CG 1970, Buried turf and graves; Final phase 259 (P.ph. 2577), late 18th to mid 19th cent. *CG 2227*; WCM C.4182.

150 Halfpenny, dated 1806.

CG 1970, Modern activity; Final phase 266 (P.ph. 2799), 20th cent. *CG 2604*; WCM C.4188.

IRELAND

151 Edward IV Second Reign (1471–83) light Cross and Pellets coinage, penny, Waterford, no marks on obverse, 1473–*c.*1478.

Wt 0.30 g (4.7 gr.), chipped.

WP 1970, East hall, reconstruction; Final phase 257 (P.ph. 1389), mid 16th cent. *WP 3109*; WCM C.4228.

152 James II, Gun Money shilling, dated July 1689.

Wt 6.51 g (100.4 gr.).

CG 1970, Buried turf and building debris; Final phase 257B (P.ph. 2386), early to mid 18th cent. *CG 2172*; WCM C.4178.

153 James II, Gun Money shilling, dated Oct. 1689.

Wt 4.54 g (70.1 gr.).

CACP 1961, Make-up; Final phase 50 (P.ph. 261), 18th cent.? *CACP 2*; WCM C.4134.

SCOTLAND

WILLIAM I SHORT CROSS AND STARS COINAGE (1195–*c.*1230)

154 Phase A cut halfpenny or farthing, Roxburgh, Raul, 1195–*c.*1205.

Obv. —-ꝺI W—- *Rev.* —-N:R—

Wt 0.10 g (1.5 gr.) broken and repaired, fragments missing.

CY 1971. Castle, reorganization of Bailey; Final phase 26 (P.ph. 710), *c.*1071–2. *CY 477*.

ALEXANDER III LONG CROSS AND STARS COINAGE (1250–*c.*1280)

The classification is that of Stewart 1958–9.

155 Type III penny, Berwick, Roberd.

Rev. ROB / ЄR / B– / –

Wt 1.34 g (20.5 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 18.

CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 43*; WCM C.4235. Found with English Long Cross coins **66–7**, **69–72**, and **74–84**, with Scottish coin **156** and with Low Countries coin **161**.

156 Type VII penny, Roxburgh, Adam.

Rev. ĀD / ĀM / ON / RO

Wt 1.17 g (18.0 gr.). Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 19.

This coin die links with coins from the unidentified mint of FRES: see Dolley 1961, 189.

CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 44*; WCM C.4234. Found with English Long Cross coins **66–7**, **69–72**, and **74–84**, with Scottish coin **155**, and with Low Countries coin **161**.

FRANCE

157* Maine, Count Herbert I (1015–36), *denier* of Le Mans, Poey d'Avant 1858, i, no. 1548.

Obv. +CO–-OM NNIS, monogram of Herbert.

Rev. +SIGNVM––, cross pattée with alpha, omega and two pellets in angles.

Wt 0.84 g (13.0 gr.).

WP 1971, Courtyard, occupation; Final phase 265 (P.ph. 2529), 13th to 14th cent. *WP 3844*.

158* Normandy, *denier*, Poey d'Avant 1858, i, no. 149, probably first quarter of the 11th century, at latest 1030–40.

Obv. Three triangles around a cross. Traces of legend: VIIO

Rev. Cross, a pellet in each of two quarters, a small cross in the other two. Traces of legend LIR?

Wt 0.90 g (13.9 gr.).

Coins of this type were found in the hoard from Châteauneuf-sur-Cher, buried *c.*1030–40 (cf. Lafaurie 1952, 116).[8]

CG 1969, Charnel; Final phase 62 (P.ph. 1753), late 11th cent. *CG 1899*; WCM C.4176. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 27.

159* France, Louis VIII or IX, *denier tournois*, Lafaurie, 1951, no. 196, 1223–66.

Obv. +LVDOVICVS REX cross in centre.

Rev. +TVRONIS CIVI (pellet on cross bar of N) Châtel tournois.

Wt 0.69 g (10.6 gr.), chipped.

BS 1966, House IX/X, final occupation and demolition; Final phase 80 (P.ph. 550), 15th cent. *BS 400*; WCM C.4115.

[8] These particulars have been kindly supplied by Mme F. Dumas of the Cabinet des Médailles, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

160 France, Henri III? (1574–89), *douzain*?

Obv. ✠HEN—-AN.ET.POL.REX. Type: crowned shield ?

Rev. —-OMEN.DNI.BEN—- Type: ?

Wt 1.95 g (30.1 gr.), fragment, much damaged.

ACS 1964, Garden soil; Final phase 26 (P.ph. 218), 18th to 19th cent. *ACS 343*; WCM C.4102.

LOW COUNTRIES

161* Bernard III of Lippe (1229–65), sterling of English Long cross type, Chautard 1871, no. 421 var.

Obv. BЄRNHÆID III

Rev. NIЄ / OLЄ / ONЄ / LVN

Wt 1.18 g (18.2 gr.). Base metal. Dolley 1961, Pl. XXIV, 20.

CACP 1961, Hoard; Final phase 48 (P.ph. 303), *c.*1265. *CACP 45*; WCM 4236. Found with English Long Cross coins **66–7**, **69–72**, and **74–84**, and Scottish coins **155–6**.

162 Gaucher of Châtillon (1313–22), sterling of Edwardian type, Florennes, Mayhew 1983, no. 243.

Wt 0.72 g (11.1 gr.), very worn and clipped.

CG 1964, Modern activity; Final phase 94 (P.ph. 829), 20th cent. *CG 144*; WCM C.4149.

163 Ferri IV of Lorraine (1312–29) sterling of Edwardian type, Toul, Mayhew 1983, no. 307.

Wt 0.87 g (13.4 gr.).

WP 1966, East range demolition; Final phase 153 (P.ph. 5271), late 17th cent. *WP 1270*; WCM C.4217. Dolley and Blunt 1977, no. 28.

164 John the Fearless (1404–19), *mite*, probably a contemporary forgery.

Arms; cross with lozenge centre containing lys.

Wt 0.94 g (14.5 gr.).

BS 1969, post-St Pancras' church, occupation; Final phase 18 (P.ph. 282), mid 16th to mid 17th cent. *BS 3511*.

SPAIN

165 Ferdinand and Isabella (1474–1504), large Æ (4 maravedis or 2 maravedis).

Obv. Lion in tressure.

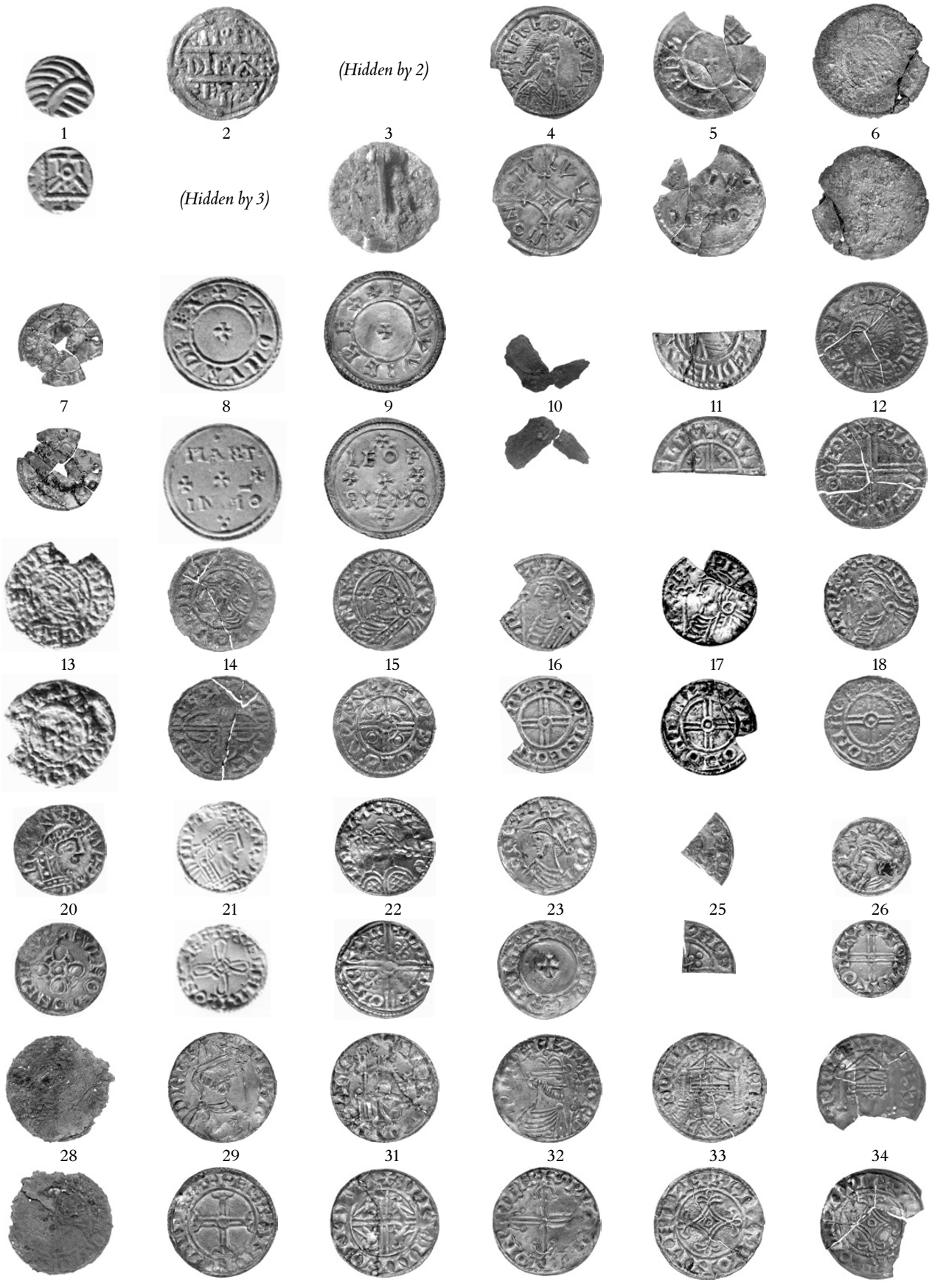
Rev. Castle in tressure.

Wt 5.74 g (88.58 gr.).

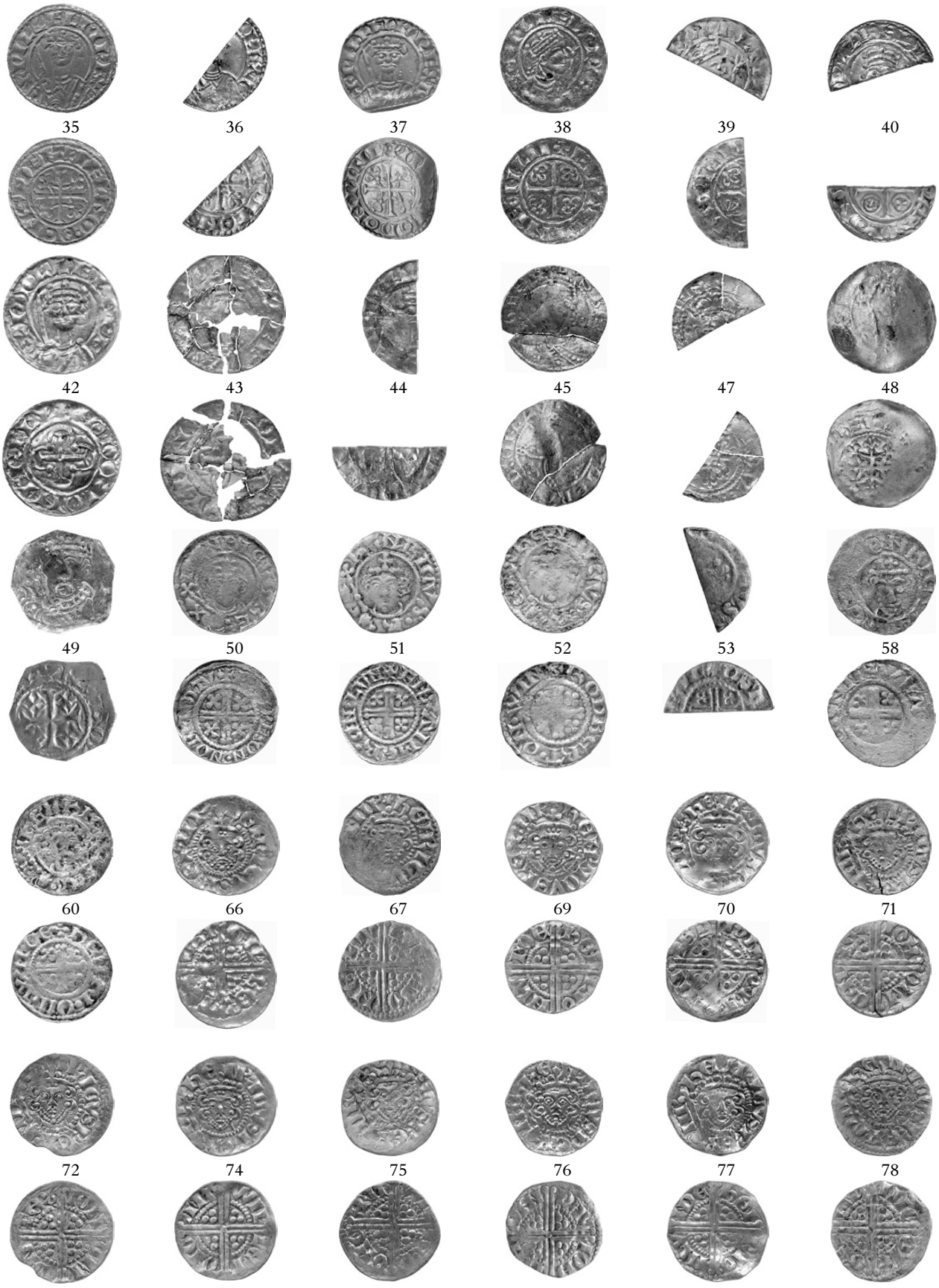
Cathedral 209.

The post-1820 and unidentified modern coins are not listed in detail here, but they may be summarized as follows:

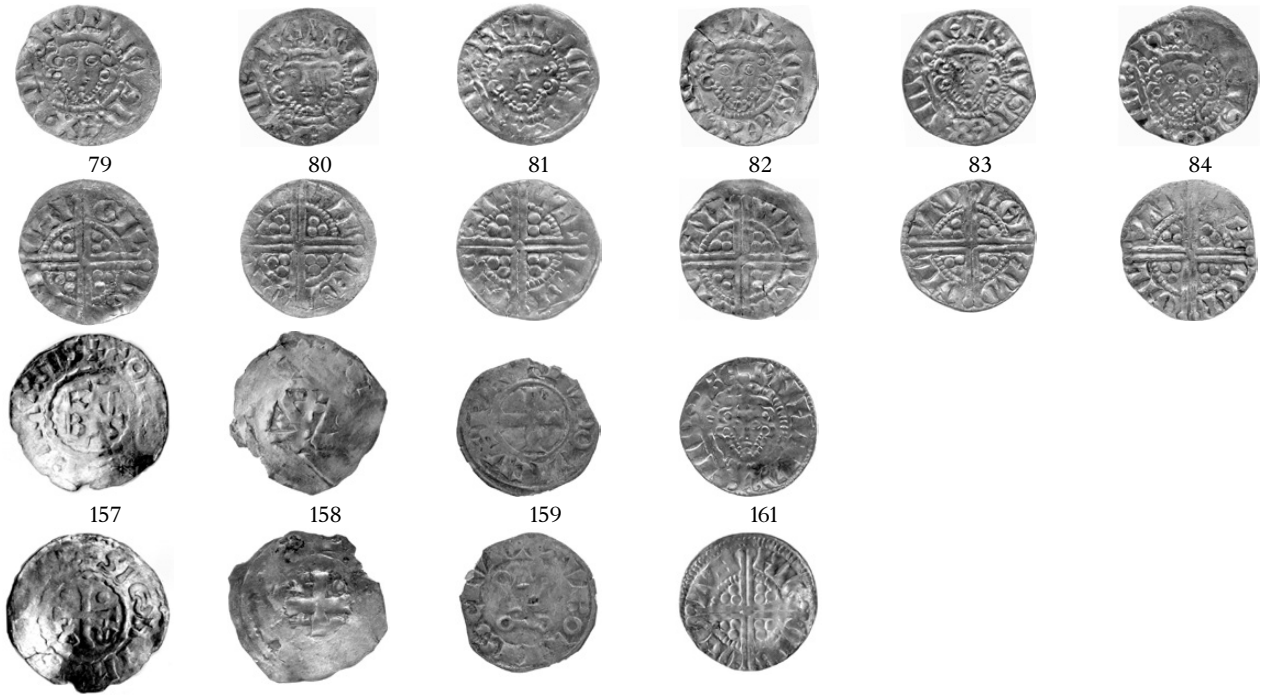
George IV (1820–30)	1
William IV (1830–7)	1
Victoria (1837–1901)	7
George V (1910–36)	6
George VI (1936–52)	2
Guernsey	1
France	2
Unidentified	5
Total	25



Anglo-Saxon (**1–18**, **20–32**) and Norman (**33–4**) coins from the excavations of 1961–71 (1:1)



Norman and later coins from the excavations of 1961–71 (1:1)



Short-cross coins of Class Vg (**79–84**) and coins of France and the Low Countries (**157–9, 161**) (1:1)

2

JETTONS AND TOKENS

BY †S. E. RIGOLD[1]

(Plates 121–2, *illustrated items)

JETTONS OF LATTEN OR OTHER COPPER ALLOY

The first measurement in mm gives the diameter, the second (only given in exceptional cases) the thickness. The series letters are those devised for the *Salisbury Museum Medieval Catalogue* (Saunders (ed.) 2001).

Early French Jettons [Series A] ? (type somewhat like Sterling series)

1 Jetton, Æ, 21 mm. Both sides the same: long cross ending in three pellets; groups of three or four pellets in each quarter, small pellets in the border. Late 13th cent. (R) BS, post-St Pancras' church, Holy Trinity School; Final phase 18B (P.ph. 268), 19th to 20th cent. *BS 3773*.

2* Jetton, Æ, 21 mm, thin. Both sides the same: long cross ending in three pellets; five pellets *en croix* in quarters, pellets in border. WP, Room 28, occupation; Final phase 241 (P.ph. 2217), late 14th to ?15th cent. *WP 3634*.

English 'Sterling' Series Jettons [Series B] (all pierced in the centre)

3* Jetton, Æ, 21 mm. Double-reverse type, short cross moline with pellet in each quarter, border of pellets (Berry 1974, rev: 5, border D) *c.*1300–50. WP, Room 48, reconstruction and occupation; Final phase 232 (P.ph. 1758), mid 14th to ?early 15th cent. *WP 3243*.

4* Jetton, Æ, 22 mm. Double-reverse type, one side as above (*WP 3243*); other side, short cross paty with pellets in quarters, border of pellets (Berry 1974, rev: 6A, border D) *c.*1300–50. ACD, Castle, garderobe pit in Tower 2; Final phase 45 (P.ph. 866), ?mid 14th cent. *ACD 1*.

5* Jetton, Æ, 22 mm. Double-reverse type, one side, long cross flory, star and crescent in quarters, border of pellets (Berry 1974, rev. 1, border D); other side, short, broad cross paty surrounded by pellets, border of Lombardic 'E's, or 'C's (not in Berry 1974 as obv. or rev.). 1290s-1310s. WP, Room 48, use as bakery; Final phase 231 (P.ph. 1755), early to mid 14th cent. *WP 3406*.

6* Jetton, Æ, 20 mm, 1 mm. Pierced from reverse. Dies somewhat homemade in quality. Obv: two lions passant, border of pellets (Berry 1974, Ed. II 5c, border D); rev: long cross 'patonce' (thistle head) three

[1] Philip Mernick has provided extremely helpful advice on the listing and illustration of the jettons.

pellets in each quarter, border of pellets (Berry 1974, 6B, border D) *c.*1325–50? CG, Path 2; Final phase 247–48 (P.ph. 2756), 14th cent. *CG 2523*.

7* Jetton, Æ, 18–19 mm. Obv: leopard or lion passant-gardant, under a crown with large central fleur; rev: short cross moline, border of pellets (Berry 1974, Ed. II 5b, rev. 5, borders D/D). Crown suggests Fox and Shirley-Fox 1909–12, class 10 pennies; 1300–*c.*1310. WP, unstratified. *WP 451*.

8* Jetton, Æ, 20 mm. Obv: leopard's head in circle in cusped quatrefoil, ?rosettes in spandrels; rev: tribrach flory in trefoil, lys between cinquefoil in spandrels (Berry 1974, obv. 6B; rev. 7B) *c.*1330–50s. WP, East hall, reconstruction; Final phase 254 (P.ph. 1354), 1441–2. *WP 3245*.

9* Jetton, Æ, 21 mm. Obv: sterling head (as Fox class XV), 3 pellets on either side of neck, border of pellets; rev: short cross moline, pellets in quarters and border of pellets (Berry 1074, obv Type 1, rev: 5 D/D) *c.*1330s. WP, Room 48, reconstruction and occupation; Final phase 232 (P.ph. 1764), mid 14th to ?early 15th cent. *WP 3242*.

10* Jetton, Æ, 18 mm. Obv: sterling head with pellet terminals to crown or 'cap' akin to Fox class 10. Border of pellets (Berry 1974, type I (var), border D); rev: plain long cross of 3 strands, fleur-de-lys in each quarter, no border (Berry 1974, –) *c.*1300–25. BS, House IX/X, final occupation and demolition; Final phase 80 (P.ph. 551), 15th cent. *BS 295*.

11* Jetton, Æ, 21 mm. Obv: lys between two falcons; rev: short cross moline, border of pellets each side (Berry 1974, Ed II 8B, rev. 5 border D/D) *c.*1330s. BS, House IX/X, final occupation and demolition; Final phase 80 (P.ph. 432), 15th cent. *BS 370*.

12 Jetton, Æ, 22 mm. Long cross flory with star and crescent in quarters, border alternate strokes and pellets (Berry 1974, I border D (strokes and pellets)?). Fragmentary and corroded. Obv: invisible. *c.*1290. WP, Room 24; Final phase 132 (P.ph. 5371), 15th to early 16th cent. *WP 1266*.

13* Jetton, Æ, 18 mm. Pierced from obverse. Obv: star and crescent, border of alternate pellets and rosettes; rev: short cross moline with pierced cinquefoil in quarters, border of strokes and rosettes (Berry 1974, –) *c.*1300. ACS, Soil build-up; Final phase 17 (P.ph. 130), 13th to 14th cent. *ACS 126*.

14* Jetton, Æ, 22 mm. Pierced blank disc, commonly found in association with sterling jettons, 14th cent. WP, Room 48, use as bakery; Final phase 231 (P.ph. 1727), early to mid 14th cent. *WP 3674*.

15–22 At least eight thin Æ discs, broken and thoroughly corroded, some the merest fragments. The most promising pair, diameters 26 mm and 23 mm, adhering together, were cleaned with mild solvents and most of the outer surface revealed. There was no trace of designs but apparently central piercings. The whole set must be presumed to have been blank and apparently substitute jettons, as 12, but some larger than usual. CY, Castle, garderobe pit XIII; Final phase 45 (P.ph. 369), ?early 14th cent. *CY 551–9*.

French (Tournai) Jettons [Series C]

(a) *Earlier varieties*

23* Jetton, Æ, 24 mm. Obv: shield bearing lion rampant, cinquefoil over, in tressure of six arches. LES. GETOVERS DE. LAC—-; rev: cross flory of four arcs, lys in centre and in quarters DE/LE/IT/ON between crosslets. *c.*1350–60s. WP, Room 12; Final phase 93 (P.ph. 5101), ?mid 15th cent. *WP 393*.

24 Jetton, Æ, 24 mm. Obv: ?shield in tressure of six arches. Rev: short cross flory of four arcs ('bowed cross') legend on outer circle on both sides (compare Barnard 1916, French No. 37). Legend illegible. ?mid 14th cent. but the cross of four arcs is revived later. WP, Room 28, occupation; Final phase 244 (P.ph. 2295), early to ?mid 16th cent. *WP 3127*.

(b) *Small jettons of earlier varieties*

25* Jetton, Æ, 21 mm. Obv: 'Moor's head', AVE MARIA. GRACIA, double crosslet stops; rev: cross flory of four arcs, lys in centre, rosettes in quarters; legend? (A/V/E)/M between crosslet stops (like Barnard 1916, French 12) the commonest of the smaller French 'officials' *c.*1350–60. CG, Modern activity; Final phase 266 (P.ph. 2799), 20th cent. *CG 2289*.

(c) *Large jettons*

26* Jetton, Æ, 25 mm. Obv: Agnus Dei. MOVTON : SVI : DE : B, double crosslet stops; rev: ornate cross flory and quadrilobe in spandrels—A/R/E between crosslet stops *c.*1380s. BS, St Pancras' church, Period II; Final phase 11 (P.ph. 202), 10th to ?11th cent. *BS 5521*.

27 Jetton, Æ, 23 mm. Obv: crown three pellets on band AVE MARIA GRACIA PL, large pellet stops; rev: as **26**) A/V/E/G between crosslet stops *c.*1370–80s. BSSC, House III; Phase 72, early to mid 13th cent. *BSSC 438*.

28* Jetton, Æ, 25 mm. Obv: crown with pierced sixfoils on band, two pellets on either side of central fleur. + AVE MARIA. GRACIA. PI, the stops are pierced sixfoils; rev: as previous (*BS 5521*) A/V/E/G between annulet stops. CG, Building debris; Final phase 257A (P.ph. 2279), early 18th cent. *CG 2250*.

29 Jetton, Æ, 25 mm. Obv: shield of three lys. BENEDICTVS DOMINVS, rosette stops; rev: cross flory of 4 arcs, lys in centre, lys between rosettes in angles. ?early 15th cent. BS, St Pancras Lane, use of site; Final phase 72 (P.ph. 352), early to mid 19th cent. *BS 9*.

30 Jetton, Æ, 27 mm. Obv: and rev:, as previous (*BS 9*), ?early 15th cent. BS, unphased. *BS 798*.

31 Jetton, Æ, 27 mm. Obv: crown with pierced sixfoils on band AIV etc. (garbled AVE MARIA) lettering and workmanship devolved; rev: plain cross flory in quadrilobe 'A's on cusps and in spandrels. Early to mid 15th cent. *Cathedral 210*.

32* Jetton, Æ, 27 mm. Obv: crown with pellets on band SVTIAI etc. . . . garbled AVE MARIA or SIC NOMEN . . . ; rev: cross flory of four arcs with 'A's on cusps and between pierced sixfoils, in spandrels. A combination of the technique of **31** and the design of **29** and **30**. Early to mid 15th cent. *Cathedral 200*.

French 'Derivatives' [Series D] (degraded style)

33 Jetton, Æ, 27 mm. Obv: shield of France, modern MERCI DE MI MERCI; rev: plain cross flory in quadrilobe, lys on cusps *c.*1460s. WP, Room 48, reconstruction and use; Final phase 425 (P.ph. 1785), early to ?mid 16th cent. *WP 4199*.

34* Jetton, Æ, 28 mm. Obv: shield quartering simplified version of Burgundy ancient with a single lys. AVE MARIA .. etc.; rev: as before, lys on cusps pierced cinquefoil on spandrels. Late 15th cent. CG, Use of Path 5; Final phase 254 (P.ph. 2953), late 16th to early 17th cent. *CG 2169*.

35 Jetton, Æ, 28 mm. Obv: shield of France, modern, 3 pellets over. AVE MARIA GRA_IA, saltire I.M., annulet stop, plain cross flory in quadra lobe. 'A' and 'M' on cusps. 'V's between pellets on spandrels, *c.*1450–1500. BS, Tanner Street and St Pancras Lane, final surfaces and use; Final phase 70 (P.ph. 351), 15th to ?16th cent. *BS 241*.

36* Jetton, Æ, 28 mm, thick fabric. Obv: shield of France modern, pellets uncertain, left, right, and above AVE MARIA GRACIA, saltire I.M., annulet stop; rev: as previous except annulet between pellets in spandrels, *c.*1450–1500. BS, House IX/X, final occupation and demolition; Final phase 80 (P.ph. 432), 15th cent. *BS 388*.

37 Jetton, Æ, 27 mm. Obv: crown between annulets, pellets on band, AVE MARIA . . . etc. Pierced quatrefoil stop; rev: as previous, pierced quatrefoils on cusps and in spandrels, later 15th cent. BS, House XI, cottages rebuilt; Final phase 62 (P.ph. 631), ?late 14th to 15th cent. *BS 275*.

Late Tournai Jettons [Series E]

38 Jetton, Æ, 27 mm. Lozenge of four lys, three pellets at each side. Obv: legend illegible; rev: legend uncertain, contains S and V and quatrefoils. *PR 56/L1*.

39* Jetton, Æ, 27 mm. Sacred monogram *ihs* (in lower case) crown I.M. S? ANVTTOI . ? CVLIOR; rev: short cross paty with fleured ends, four crown stops; legend IHV/XPC/NOM/DVLE (?version of *Autem per medium illorum*); legend slightly garbled, but otherwise typical, mid 15th cent. *Cathedral 212*.

40* Jetton, Æ, 25 mm. Late Tournai of type copied by Nuremberg, lozenge of lys/cross flory of four arcs pellet in centre, + VIVE : LE : BON : & VIVE : LE : BON/GETTES : BIEN . . ., late 15th century. BS, HOUSE XI, cottage row; Final phase 61 (P.ph. 598), 14th cent. *BS 508*.

Early Nuremberg [Series G]

Mid to late 15th cent. Typical thin fabric, but this type is not exceptional.

41* Jetton or token?, Æ, 20 mm. Obv: winged phallus, no legend; rev: fleur-de-lys, SSIMEG . . . repeated S's are typical of this series; should be late 15th cent. WP, East hall, reconstruction; Final phase 257 (P.ph. 1389), mid 16th cent. *WP 3105*.

42 Jetton or token?, Æ, 20 mm. As **41**. WP, East hall, reconstruction; Final phase 257 (P.ph. 1389), mid 16th cent. *WP 3106*.

Nuremburg [Series G]

All before group (h) are 'early to middle' 'Nurembergers'. Unless otherwise noted these have garbled Lombardic legends and nothing in the spandrels.

(a) *Exceptions*

43 Jetton, Æ, 29 mm. Obv: Reichsapfel in trilobe/rev: shield of France, modern, large orb, relatively early, colon stops, ?*c.*1520s. Garbled legend. CG, Modern activity; Final phase 266 (P.ph. 2799), 20th cent. *CG 2610*.

44 Jetton, Æ, 29 mm. Obv: lozenge of four lys/rev: shield of France, modern, in quadralobe. Crown initial mark, double annulet stops. Legible legend. VIVE LA BON ROI DE FRANCE; rev: garbled GETEVONS . . etc., *c.*1510. WP, unphased. *WP 1223*.

45 Jetton, Æ, 30 mm. Obv: 'Lady with the marguerites'/rev: garbled shield of Burgundy, *c.*1510. WP, East hall, repairs; Final phase 258 (P.ph. 1464), mid 15th to late 17th cent. *WP 3024*.

(b) '*Ship' type: Lozenge of four lys/ship*

46 Jetton, Æ, 24 mm. Trefoil between pellets. Legible inscription VIVE LA BON ROI .. etc./VOLGUE LA GALERE, etc.; colon stops, *c.*1510. BS, post-St Pancras' church, Holy Trinity School; Final phase 18B (P.ph. 287), 19th to 20th cent. *BS 3707*.

47 Jetton, Æ, 27 mm. Crown I.M. annulet between pellets beside lozenge *c.*1520–30. Garbled legend. *Cathedral 211*.

48 Jetton, Æ, 25 mm. Four annulets, *c.*1540. Garbled legend. CG, Buried turf and graves; Final phase 259 (P.ph. 2699), late 18th to mid 19th cent. *CG 2181*.

49 Jetton, Æ, 26 mm. Crown I.M., two pellets, *c.*1530–40s. Garbled legend. WP, unstratified. *WP 2038*.

50 Jetton, Æ, 27 mm. Three annulets, *c.*1530–40s. SCHVLES (Schultes). CG, Graveyard works; Final phase 262 (P.ph. 2050), *c.*1885–6. *CG 2558*.

(c) *Reichsapfel in Trilobe/Lion of St Mark*

51 Jetton, Æ, 27 mm, rather thick fabric. Crown I.M. Single annulet stops, largish orb, *c.*1510–20s. Garbled legend. WP, Room 28, occupation; Final phase 240 (P.ph. 2152), late 14th cent. *WP 3633*.

52 Jetton, Æ, 27 mm. Crown I.M., pellet stops, trefoils in spandrels, *c.*1520–30s. Garbled legend. *Cathedral 202*.

53 Jetton, Æ, 27 mm, similar to **52**, but empty spandrels, *c.*1520–30s. Garbled legend. WP, East hall, reconstruction; Final phase 257 (P.ph. 1395), mid 16th cent. *WP 3244*.

54 Jetton, Æ, 32 mm, thick fabric. Annulets in spandrels, smallish orb, *c.*1530–40. Garbled legend. WP, Room 24; Final phase 132 (P.ph. 5371), 15th to early 16th cent. *WP 1679*.

(d) '*Normal' type (Reichsapfel/Three crowns and three lys); early but signed in legible Lombardic*

55 Jetton, Æ, 27 mm. Orb: small, spandrel ornamentation; 'nesselblatt'. Initial mark: crown and four annulets/ JORG SCHVLOES after 1515 ?*c.*1530s. *CCP 12*.

(e) '*Normal' type (Reichsapfel in trilobe/three crowns, three lys)*

(Note: spandrel ornaments abbreviated S.O.; initial mark, I.M.; crown terminals, C.T.).

56 Jetton, Æ, 24 mm. Orb: small, S.O.: pellets, I.M.: ?, C.T.: lys, *c.*1540. Garbled legend. *Cathedral 213*.

57 Jetton, Æ, 23 mm. Orb: large, S.O. nil, I.M.: ?, C.T.: annulet, *c.*1510s. Garbled legend. WP, Room 25; Final phase 133 (P.ph. 5364), 16th cent. *WP 1264*.

58 Jetton, Æ, 24 mm. Orb: small, S.O. nil, I.M.: four annulets, C.T.: annulet, *c.*1540s. Garbled legend. WP, Room 26, occupation; Final phase 142 (P.ph. 5670), late 14th to early 15th cent. *WP 1269*.

59 Jetton, Æ, 23 mm. Orb: small, S.O. pellets, I.M.: lys, C.T.: lys, *c.*1540s. Garbled legend. CG, Modern activity; Final phase 266 (P.ph. 2799), 20th cent. *CG 2605*.

60 Jetton, Æ, 24 mm. Orb: large, S.O. nil, I.M.: crown, C.T.: annulet, *c.*1510. Garbled legend. WP, Room 25; Final phase 133 (P.ph. 5364), 16th cent. *WP 1258*.

61 Jetton, Æ, 24 mm. Orb: large, S.O. pellets, I.M.: ?, C.T.: annulets, *c.*1520s. Garbled legend. WP, East Hall, occupation; Final phase 255 (P.ph. 1375), early to mid 16th cent. *WP 3199*.

62 Jetton, Æ, 23 mm. Orb: large, S.O. nil, I.M.: ?, C.T.: annulets, *c.*1520s. *PR 56/L1*.

63 Jetton, Æ, 23 mm. Orb: small, S.O. annulets, I.M.: ?,. C.T.: annulets, *c.*1540s. Garbled legend. WP, Courtyard, modern activity; Final phase 275 (P.ph. 2512), 19th to 20th cent. *WP 3663*.

64 Jetton, Æ, 23 mm. Orb: large, S.O. nil, I.M.: lys, C.T.: annulets, *c.*1510–20s. Garbled legend. WP, Room 35, occupation; Final phase 200 (P.ph. 5820), 16th to 17th cent. *WP 1065*.

65 Jetton, Æ, 24 mm. Orb: medium, S.O. nil, I.M.: ?, C.T.: annulets, *c.*1540s. Garbled legend. WP, Room 28, occupation; Final phase 240 (P.ph. 2153), late 14th cent. *WP 3596*.

66 Jetton, Æ, 24 mm. Orb: small, S.O. pellets, I.M.: ?, C.T.: annulets, *c.*1540s. Garbled legend. CACP, Graveyard; Final phase 49 (P.ph. 264), ?17th to 19th cent. *CACP 231*.

67 Jetton, Æ, 25 mm. Orb: S.O. pellets, I.M.: ?, C.T.: lys, *c.*1540s. HANS SCHVLTES / HANS SCHVLTES. WP, Room 27; Final phase 145 (P.ph. 5627), 15th to early 16th cent. *WP 1774*.

68 Jetton, Æ, 22 mm. Orb: large, S.O. nil, I.M.: ?, C.T.: annulets, *c.*1510–20s. Garbled legend. WP, Room 25; Final phase 133 (P.ph. 5364), 16th cent. *WP 1265*.

69 Jetton, Æ, 24 mm. Orb: small, S.O.: annulets, I.M.: crown, C.T.: annulets, *c.*1540s. Garbled legend. BS, St Mary's church, use of site; Final phase 33 (P.ph. 413), early to mid 19th cent. *BS 28*.

70 Jetton, Æ, 24 mm. Orb: small, S.O.: annulets, I.M.: ?, C.T.: annulets, *c.*1540s. Garbled legend. WP, East hall, repairs; Final phase 258 (P.ph. 1464), mid 16th to late 17th cent. *WP 3586*.

71 Jetton, Æ, 24 mm. Orb: small, S.O.: annulet, I.M.: crown, C.T.: annulets, *c.*1540s. Garbled legend. WP, East range, modern activity; Final phase 156 (P.ph. 5272), 19th to 20th cent. *WP 661*.

72 Jetton, Æ, 24 mm. Pierced, orb: small, S.O.: nil, I.M.: nil, C.T.: nil, *c.*1540s. Unreadable legend. WP, Room 25; Final phase 133 (P.ph. 5364), 16th cent. *WP 1262*.

(f) '*Normal' type Transitional*

(Garbled Lombardic on one side; maker's name, more or less in Roman, on the other).

73 Jetton, Æ, 25 mm. Orb: small, S.O.: nil, I.M.: ?, C.T.: pellets, Hans Schultes *c.*1550s. HANS SCHVLTES / Garbled. *Cathedral 201*.

74 Jetton, Æ, 25 mm. Orb: small, S.O.: pellets, I.M.: ?, C.T.: lys, Hans Schultes *c.*1550s. HANS SCHVLTES GKN? / Garbled. CG, Cathedral works and graves; Final phase 85 (P.ph. 705), mid to late 18th cent. *CG 345*.

(g) '*Normal' type without legends, middle period?*

75 Jetton, Æ, 21 mm. Orb: small, S.O.: pellet, I.M.: nil, C.T.: pellet, ?*c.*1550s. *Cathedral 216*.

(h) *Late Nuremburg, with Roman letters, unsigned*

76 Jetton, Æ, 28–30 mm. Reads Rechenpfennig elaborate Renaissance ship with people aboard/florid shield with cross between four lys ornaments in border (as Barnard 1916, Pl. XXIX, 16) *c.*1580–1590s. RECHEN PFЄИИI / Garbled. CACP unstratified. *CACP 5*.

(i) *Classical head in winged helmet (Mercury?)/Reichsapfel in trilobe, signed* (dates represent the maker's working life)

77 Jetton, Æ, 21 mm. Hans Krauwinckel II (1586–1635), *c.*1600s. HANNS KRAVWICKEL IN NV / GOTES SEGEN MACHT REICH. *Cathedral 215*.

78 Jetton, Æ, 21 mm. Wolfe Lanffer I or II (1554–1601 or 1612–1631) *c.*1600s. WOLF LAUFER IN NVRNBERG REC / ANFANG BEDENKS ENDT. *Cathedral 207*.

(j) *'Normal' type, large, signed*

79 Jetton, Æ, 25 mm. George Schultes (1515–1559) *c.*1550. IORG SCHULDES, then garbled. *CCP 59/F1/2*.

80 Jetton, Æ, 25 mm. Hans Schultes II (1586–1603) *c.*1590. HANS SCHVLTES ZV NVR / GLICK IST WALEZ. *Cathedral 208*.

81 Jetton, Æ, 25 mm. Hans Schultes II (1586–1603)c.1590 HANS SCHVLTES–/ GLICK KVMPT VON GOT ISTVAR. CACP, unstratified. *CACP 673*.

82 Jetton, Æ, 21 mm. Hans Krauwinckel II(1586–1635) *c.*1590. HANNS KRAUWINCKEL IN NVRNB / DAS WORT GOTTES BLEIBT EWICK. *Cathedral 204*.

(k) *'Normal' type, small, signed* (22–21 mm Krauwinckel and Lauffer a trifle smaller, on average, than Schultes)

83 Jetton, Æ, 22 mm. Hans Schultes II(1586–1603) *c.*1600. HANNS SCHVLTES N WEER / GLICK KVMPT VON GOTT ISTVAR. CG, Graves within former Paradise; Final phase 86 (P.ph. 597), early to mid 19th cent. *CG 173*.

84 Jetton, Æ, Hans Schultes I (1553–84) *c.*1580. HANS SCHVLTES / Garbled. *Cathedral 205*.

85 Jetton, Æ, Hans Schultes II(1586–1603) *c.*1600. GLICK KUMPT VON GOT ISTWAR / HANS SCHVLTES N WEHR. *Cathedral 214*.

86 Jetton, Æ, Hans Krauwinckel II (1586–1635) *c.*1600. HANNS KRAVWINCKEL IN NUR / unreadable *Cathedral 203*.

87 Jetton, Æ, Hans Krauwinckel II (1586–1635) *c.*1600. HANNS KRAVWINCKEL IN NV / GOTES GABEN SOL MANLOB. WP, Keep, modern activity; Final phase 137 (P.ph. 5351), 19th to 20th cent. *WP 898*.

88 Jetton, Æ, Hans Krauwinckel II (1586–1635) *c.*1600. HANNS KRAVWINCKEL IN NV / GOTE SEGEN MACHT REICH. BS, unphased. *BS 3418*.

89 Jetton, Æ, Hans Krauwinckel II (1586–1635) *c.*1600. HANNS KRAVWINCKEL IN NVR / GOTES SEGEN MACHT REICH. CG, Path 2; Final phase 247–48 (P.ph. 2756), 14th cent. *CG 2525*.

90 Jetton, Æ, Hans Krauwinckel II (1586–1635) *c.*1600. HANNS KRAVWINCKEL IN NVR //HEIT ROTT MORGEN DOTT. CG. Use of Path 6 and graves; Final phase 256 (P.ph. 2659), mid to late 17th cent. *CG 2257*.

91 Jetton, Æ, Hans Krauwinckel II (1586–1635) *c.*1600. HANNS KRAVWINCKEL IN NV / GOTTES SEGEN MACHT REIC. CACP, unstratified. *CACP 1*.

92 Jetton, Æ, Wolf Lauffer I (1554–1601) *c.*1600. WVLF LAVFER IN NVRMBE / WER GOT VER TRAVT RAT. *Cathedral 217*.

93 Jetton, Æ, Hans Krauwinckel II (1586–1635) *c.*1600. HANNS KRAVWINCKEL IN NV / GOTES REICH BLEIBT EWICK. ACN, Pits and soil build-up; Final phase 15 (P.ph. 19), 17th to 18th cent. *ACN 3*.

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY FARTHING TOKENS

(WB refers to Boyne 1889–91)

94* WB, Hants. 221. John Lampard in Winchester, Grocers' arms. *Cathedral 206*.

95* WB, Hants. 224. William Over, East Gate in Winton, Grocers' arms. BS, Workshop, construction; Final phase 54 (P.ph. 137), late 3rd to mid 4th cent. *BS 8012*.

96* WB, Hants. 224. William Over, East Gate in Winton, Grocers' arms. BSSC, House III; Phase 74, 13th to ?14th cent. *BSSC 144*.

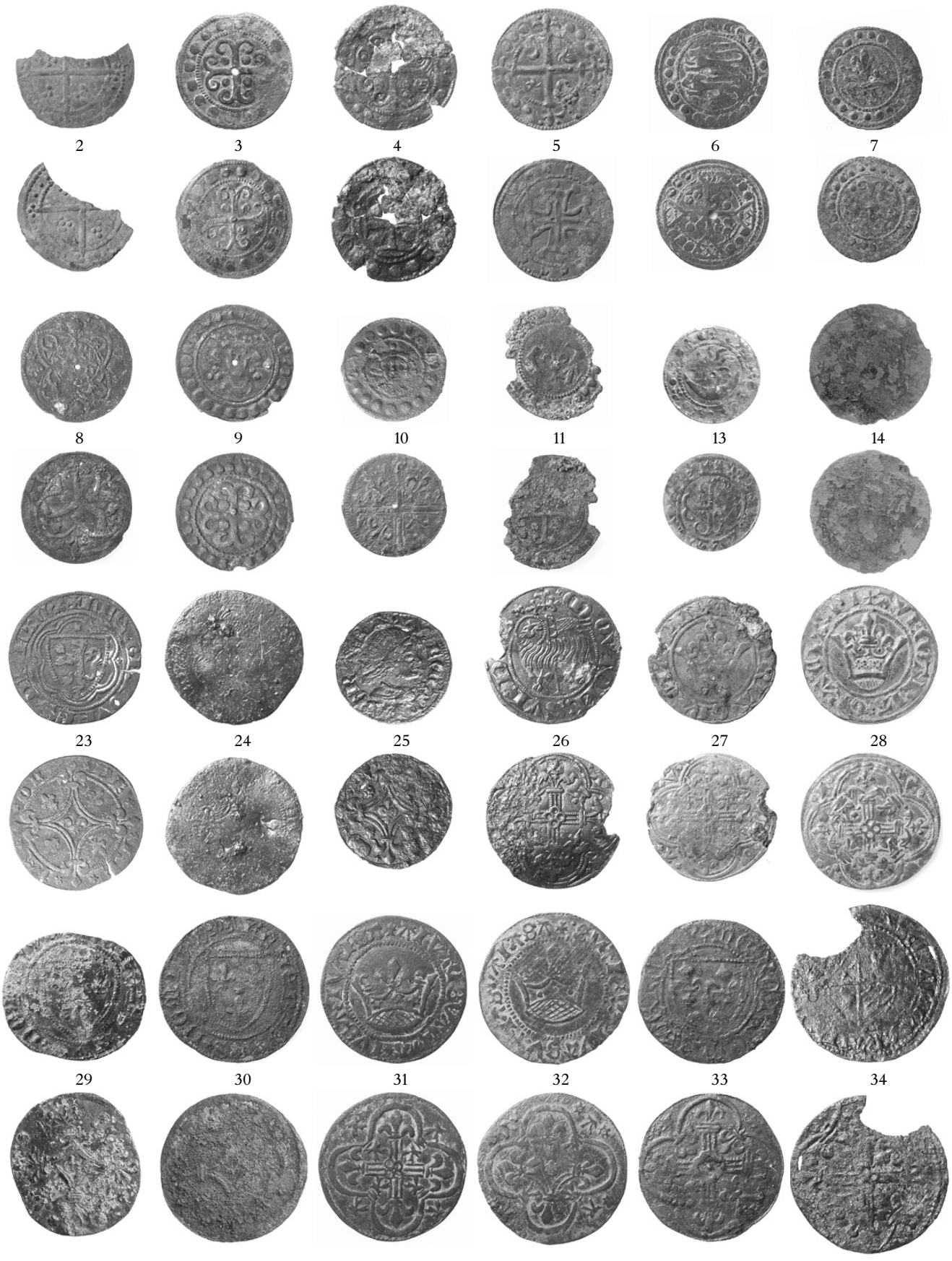
97* WB, Hants. 226. Nicholas Purdue in Winchester, Grocers' arms. CACP, unstratified. *CACP 493*.

98* WB, London, 3061. The Elevant without Tempel Barr. 1650, Elephant. WP, Room 29, repair and final occupation; Final phase 245 (P.ph. 1891), mid 16th to late 17th cent. *WP 3022.*

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY HALFPENNY TOKENS

99 Coventry, 1793. Lady Godiva/Elephant and Castle. *Cathedral 400*.

100 Hampshire, 1791. Sir Bevois of Hampton/arms of Southampton, modified (crowned rose). *Cathedral 403*.



French (**2** and **23–34**) and English 'Sterling' Series jettons (**3–14**) from the excavations of 1961–71 (1:1)



French (**35–40**) and Early Nuremberg jettons (**41–2**) and English seventeenth-century farthing tokens (**94–8**) from the excavations of 1961–71 (1:1)

3

THREE REPOUSSÉ FOILS IMITATING ARABIC COINS

BY TIM PESTELL *AND* ADRIAN MARSDEN[1]



FIG. 13 (1:1)

1 Coin-like disc, copper-alloy. D 26 mm. WP, Courtyard, occupation; Final phase 265 (P.ph. 2567), 13th to 14th cent. *WP 3614*.

2 Coin-like disc, copper-alloy. D 26 mm. As **1**, but damaged. WP, Courtyard, occupation; Final phase 265 (P.ph. 2561), 13th to 14th cent. *WP 3881*.

3 Coin-like disc, copper-alloy. D 22 mm. Similar to **1** and **2**. BS, House XII, stone and timber; Final phase 44 (P.ph. 783), late 13th to early 14th cent. *BS 3157*.

These three thin copper-alloy foils recovered in the Winchester excavations constitute curious finds with few parallels. Originally examined by the late Stuart Rigold in the 1970s, he described them as 'uniface imitations of Arabic coins, perhaps used as jettons'.[2] The objects are repoussé-stamped from

[1] We would like to thank Martin Biddle for his invitation to contribute this short note, and Marion Archibald for allowing us to see a copy of her paper prior to publication. Martin Søvsø of the Sydvestjyske Museer kindly provided information on the Ribe foil and references to other Danish parallels, and Jens Ulriksen of Roskilde Museum sent images and information about the Store Karleby foil. We are also grateful to Mark Blackburn and Lutz Ilisch for their helpful correspondence relating to these curious items. Naturally any errors or misinterpretations of these curious objects are ours alone.

[2] Unpublished note in excavation archive.

thin circular copper-alloy sheets, with no traces of gilding, nor any apparent traces of solder for attachment to another object. Two designs are represented. Type 1, represented by **1** and **2**, both from Wolvesey Palace, features a quasi-arabic inscription in a large central field within two concentric circles, and in an outer field a pseudo-script. An outer border runs around the piece. Type 2, represented by **3**, from Lower Brook Street, is less clear. Again, a central design, this time less clearly Arabic, is contained within two concentric circles, with an outer field containing a pseudo-script surrounded by an outer border.

While the similarity of the foils to Arabic coins is clear, certainly in the case of Type 1 (**1** and **2)**, the third example is less obvious. Since Rigold wrote, three more examples of these types of foil have been found, in West Rudham and Burnham Market, Norfolk (Fig. 13, **4** and **5**), and from Lewes Castle, Sussex.[3] Both Norfolk examples were found by metal-detection and therefore have no specific context; although both sites have yielded medieval material, they are best known for their Anglo-Saxon finds. The Lewes Castle piece was found in excavations on the top of the south-western motte, in a post-medieval context.[4] Perhaps of most importance, the foil from West Rudham has been made using the same stamp or die as the Winchester Type 1 examples.

Dating this expanding corpus is of some interest. As Lutz Ilisch has pointed out (pers. comm.), the Winchester Type 1 foils imitate Almoravid dinars (or *marabotini*) using at the centre the rudimentary inscription *al-imâm/'abd/allâh*. Such dinars were produced 1056–1146 with a circulation probably limited to the twelfth century.

The second type of foil is of less clear design but clearly analogous to the first, not least in sharing the two concentric circles with an outer field containing a pseudo-script. Its similar phase of deposition, despite being excavated elsewhere in Winchester, reiterates the medieval dating. It also raises the question of the function of the six English foils now known and their date of production. The eleventh- to twelfth-century coins that provide the inspiration for this series of foils make an interesting contrast to the tenth century when Arabic coins were prevalent and, arguably, stylistically influential through their importation into Britain via Scandinavia by Vikings.[5] Certainly, tenth-century dirhams were both used as jewellery (as with an example of Nasr bin Ahmed from Coltishall, Norfolk, of 927–8 AD which was pierced for suspension as a pendant[6]) but also influenced the design of nummular brooches. These latter objects have most recently been discussed by Marion Archibald, who has compiled a corpus of eleven examples.[7] Of these, her Type 1a comprises two identical, biface, lead-alloy brooches made from the same master but copying a precious-metal original that itself contained a cast of a Samanid dirham of the late ninth or early tenth century. Type 1b has a further six uniface lead-alloy examples, again all from one master, and featuring a highly-devolved copy of a kufic coin probably an eighth-century silver dirham from the end of the Eastern Umayyad period. Type 1c is represented by a ninth lead-alloy brooch that copies, but devolves still further, the design of the preceding group of six brooches. In summary, these nine

[3] The Norfolk finds are now in the Norwich Castle Museum (hereafter NCM) archaeology collections, accession nos. 2006.370 and 2006.502, while that from Lewes is in the Museum of Sussex Archaeology, Lewes.

[4] Archibald 2007, 136, No. 11.

[5] A catalogue of individual finds is given in Naismith 2005. The Early Medieval Coin Corpus (EMC: http://www-cm.fitz-museum.cam.ac.uk/emc/, accessed 12.5.2010) now lists some 52 Arabic coins of the period 745-1269 (although two are a double-numbering, EMC 1997.0106 and 2006.0091, the latter entry being correct). This latest EMC total shows the vast majority are of late 9th- and early 10th-cent. date, with an appropriate cluster of late 8th- and early 9th-cent. examples, but only a handful of post-conquest date.

[6] NCM 2003.173.

[7] Archibald 2007.

brooches represent a limited tradition of using kufic coin designs to create inexpensive pieces of jewellery, probably in the tenth century.[8]

Can the copper-alloy foils be similarly interpreted as copies deriving from jewellery? By the thirteenth century the volume of Arabic coinage circulating in England had dropped considerably,[9] although by the early twelfth century, Spain had become an important source of gold coinage across Western Europe, alongside Byzantine bezants. A sprinkling of such Almoravid dinars has now been recovered from England, including Oxford, London, Arundel, and York, and while the same cannot be said for the gold dinars, or *oboli de musc*, of the following Almohad era (1130–1267), documentary evidence witnesses their presence.[10] There does, therefore, exist a numismatic context for the appearance of pieces imitating Arabic coinage then in circulation, albeit one probably smaller in scale than in the tenth century.

Rigold had suggested that the Winchester foils may have been used as jettons, or just as 'toy coins'. While surely right to reject the notion that they were dress-ornaments (citing the use of real Turkish coins or brass 'sequins' in recent times) because they are not pierced, the concept of these objects being jettons or toy coins seems unlikely. While jetton designs at this time were generally derived from coin types, they were never struck in this repoussé fashion; the concept of toy coins has no parallel and, again, toy coins would be expected to bear some resemblance to the circulating medium of the time.

Instead, the identification of these foils as components of composite nummular brooches seems most favourable. This interpretation, made independently for the Norfolk foils by our colleagues Steven Ashley and Andrew Rogerson, and by Marion Archibald for the Lewes Castle foil, is able to draw on a clear tradition of using coinage for jewellery from the Late Anglo-Saxon period. Moreover, as Archibald points out, in the eleventh and early twelfth centuries, a few copper-alloy brooches were made utilising die-stamped metal sheets secured to backing-plates, either by the bending over of the sheet at its edges or by using organic adhesives.[11]

While there are good parallels for foil fronts to brooches, this interpretation of the Winchester and associated foils is strengthened further by another member of Archibald's corpus (No. 10). This example, found on a dump at Crayford, Kent, derives from spoil recovered from a building site at Thames Exchange in London, adjacent to Southwark Bridge.[12] It is actually a cast uniface brooch with its pin missing. While considered by Archibald probably to be 'earlier tenth century',[13] it is of near-identical design to the two Winchester Type 1 foils and that from West Rudham: the debased central legend is identical, lacking only the surrounding blank border of the foils and having a slightly simplified outer lettered band.

[8] Of the examples enumerated by Archibald, only one derives from a dated archaeological context, a dump of late 10th-cent. date: *ibid*., 130 and n.13.

[9] Similar patterns of dirham circulation seem witnessed across Europe, with a peak in circulation in the 10th cent. and numbers falling off rapidly by the 11th. This pattern is especially strong in the Baltic but also features further east, for instance a virtual absence of dirhams in Poland by the 12th cent: Noonan 1994, Spufford 1988, 65-73 and Table I.

[10] For a more detailed discussion of the presence of gold coinage in England until 1200, see Blackburn 2007.

[11] Archibald 2007, 133. Examples include an unprovenanced pewter disc of 10th- or 11th-cent. date now in the Ashmolean Museum (Hinton 1974, Cat. No. 39) and an 11th-cent. copper-alloy disc still attached to its backing-plate excavated at Sulgrave, Northants., in 1968 (Okasha 1971, No. 113).

[12] Archibald 2007, 136, No. 10

[13] *ibid*., 132.



Fig. 14 (1:1)

Finally, a recent Danish find provides an important parallel to this English material. A very similar repoussé-stamped copper-alloy disc, 26mm in diameter, was found in excavations at Ribe (Fig. 14).[14] On its reverse is preserved an iron pin and catch, with an iron ring set along the edge, presumably originally for attaching a string of beads in a triple-attachment arrangement reminiscent of Viking Age brooches. As its excavator, Morten Søvsø has pointed out (pers. comm.), 'the pin mount could fall off without leaving many traces'. A small number of other foils are known from Denmark, including finds from Lund,[15] Store Karleby near Roskilde (Jens Ulriksen pers. comm.), and an unprovenanced example from Zealand.[16] Superficially they attest to the wider use of such foils, although little work has so far been undertaken on them to assess their comparability and date. If the English examples were used in a similar way to the Ribe find, these foils may therefore have been the brooch themselves, or an element in composite nummular disc brooches.

Two issues remain to be discussed, namely the date and the circumstances of the production of these foils. As has been seen, the numismatic exemplars for the foils are Almoravid dinars likely to have been circulating in the early twelfth century. This dating would be consistent with the technique of using stamped foils to create brooches as the practice is seen in other, English-inspired, nummular designs, for instance a coin-brooch of *c.*1107–9 now in the Museum of London.[17] The Ribe brooch is likewise dated to *c.*1100–1150 by its excavation context, on the basis of dendrochronology and coins (Søvsø pers. comm.). These do, however, provide something of a contrast to the thirteenth- to fourteenth-century deposition dates of all three Winchester foils. While all three may be residual within their excavation contexts, it is equally possible that the foils are from jewellery that imitated coinage already of some antiquity. This is, in turn, of some interest. As Archibald has discussed, there are a few instances of Almoravid dinars occurring as stray-finds, but none of the succeeding Almohad dynasty, and perhaps crucially the 'general gold coin-stock in England [during the earlier part of Henry III's reign] . . . may still have included Almoravid dinars which had entered the country a century before'.[18] It may be, therefore, that we have gold coinage of some antiquity being used as the inspiration for later jewellery. In turn, this may, perhaps, speak of the continued importance of *marabotini*.

Equally interesting is the distribution of the foils. A feature of the tenth-century base-metal kufic coin-brooches catalogued by Archibald was their fundamental lack of variation. It is a moot point as to how this might be influenced by their find-spots. Seven of the nine brooches of her Types 1a–1c were from London, one was unprovenanced, and the ninth uncertainly located to Norfolk. With

[14] Søvsø 2007, 44, Fig. 22. The brooch is excavation find number ASR2090x1.
[15] Blomqvist and Mårtensson 1963; Mårtensson 1976.
[16] Galster 1950.
[17] Zarnecki *et al* (eds.) 1984, Cat. No. 468.
[18] Archibald 2007, 134.

such a proportion of those located coming from London, it may be unsurprising that so many should be similar, perhaps being produced by one or related workshops. Equally, it is fair to ask why no others are known from elsewhere, not least given the recent boom in reporting metal-detected finds through the Portable Antiquities Scheme. It might be supposed that there was a local demand or fashion for such kufic-inspired jewellery in the tenth century, but it is remarkable indeed that four of the later brooches and foils should share a design, if not a tight geographical distribution.

That *marabotini* could be incorporated into jewellery is proven by a gold brooch mounted with one, recovered in a hoard of 285 silver European coins from Arnhem.[19] In a similar vein, a bracteate-like stamped gold imitation of an Almoravid coin, found on Gotland in 1822, may have been produced locally and suggests such influences extended as far north as Sweden *c.*1200.[20] Although the foils from Lewes and Burnham Market were produced from different dies to those of Winchester Type 1, they are clearly closely related to each other and reiterate the basic concept of mimicking Almoravid dinars. With the highly degenerate Winchester foil from Lower Brook Street, they appear to speak of a revival of interest in Arabic designs for jewellery. Arguably this was more widespread than the fashion attested by the tenth-century brooches.

If attempts at interpreting and dating these pieces remain awkward, one element might be becoming clearer. Rigold suggested that with no English parallels known, the Winchester pieces were 'presumably of oriental or Spanish manufacture'. With the Lewes foil and two examples now known from Norfolk, and the fact that four share one central design, an English origin seems certain. Indeed, with two from Winchester, they could potentially have been made within the city itself.

Postscript

As this volume was going to press, one of the authors (TJP) noted another example of a repoussé foil, a die-identical parallel to the Henry I coin-brooch of *c.*1110–12 in the Museum of London, mentioned above (p. 656 and n. 17). This example, sold at St James' Auctions (Sale 11, Lot 24, 8 May 2009, image courtesy of the auctioneers) was apparently found on the outskirts of Cambridge and was described as 'a bronze repoussé trial piece (?)'.



No dimensions are provided, but the Museum of London example is 20.2mm in diameter and so this example is presumed to be the same. The reverse is not pictured, making it impossible to tell if any traces of solder or fixings survive, but the 'chipped' right-hand edge could potentially have been caused by a pin attachment tearing away. While this foil-type cannot be said to be 'mass-produced', the discovery of two die-identical examples points to its wider-scale production as another design of foil-coin brooch, and highlights the potential for more such finds to be made.

[19] Duplessy 1956, 133, No. 34.

[20] Haupt and Jensen 2007, 352, Fig. 7. The bracteate is in the Danish National Museum, Inv. C9490.

4

LEAD TOKENS AND RELATED ITEMS

BY †GEOFF EGAN

(Plate 123)

Twelve of the thirteen finds considered below were first studied by the late Stuart Rigold, who produced a preliminary catalogue. The study of tokens and similar objects of lead and its alloys has been transformed since his death in 1980 by several key publications, particularly with the massively enhanced numbers of these items available for study since metal detecting became popular. It was therefore decided that this catalogue should be re-formulated in the light of this fresh information.

Tokens

There was a great proliferation of lead tokens from at least the late thirteenth century in England, although their first appearance may have been earlier.[1] This resulted in a very great variety, particularly among the cruder ones. None of the nine items listed below from the Winchester excavations has a recognised parallel in the main relevant literature. Most, if not all of these, are likely to be of local manufacture.

None of these tokens which can be assigned to the medieval period is from any of the readily recognisable series. At least five are post-medieval, **7** being dated 1760. **9** is illegible. Again, none of the initials, usually taken to be those of the maker(s) and perhaps in some instances simple legends, has been identified or interpreted, the usual situation with these objects.

The routine explanation of their function is that they were unofficially produced and mainly circulated locally in many places, often being treated as small fractions of pence in transactions for which even the farthings and halfpence of the official coinage were too large to cater for. A range of other interpretations, as counting checks, tokens for attendance at religious functions and other events, gaming pieces, etc., have been advanced, but little definitive has emerged from extensive speculation.[2]

Cloth seal

10 is a late, incomplete example of a cloth seal, probably from the eighteenth or nineteenth century.

[1] Egan 2006.

[2] Caldecott and Yates 1907; Dean 1977; Mitchiner and Skinner 1983; Mitchiner and Skinner 1984; Mitchiner 1988, 1625–60, 1812–32, 1839–41; Algar 2001; Egan 2005c, 167–72).

Other items

11 and **12** are both from contexts of twelfth-century date. **11** is a possible mount; **12**, with its scratched devices, may perhaps have had some magical purpose.

13 is a stone mould used initially for casting tokens of otherwise unknown types.

Tokens

1 Uniface: very rough, (?)voided cross, possible pair of characters between arms (??T and O). On the other side, rough, not quite parallel lines, and large scratch. Little wear. D 15 mm; Wt 2.30 g. A notably early token if the context dating is a correct guide. BS, House XI, timber; Final phase 60 (P.ph. 618), mid 13th cent. *BS 2532.*

2 Crude: grid, with bead in the centre of most squares. On the other side, eight radiating lines, each terminating in a pellet, and a further, central pellet. Little obvious wear. D 20 mm; Wt 5.51 g. Without the contextual dating this would probably have been assigned to the late 17th/18th century. WP, Courtyard, occupation; Final phase 265 (P.ph. 2561), 13th to 14th cent. *WP 3698.*

3 Dented centrally: conventional head of king facing. On the other side, octofoil/wheel-like motif of eight radiating lines in linear border. Some wear. D 19 mm (rounded, sub-hexagonal outline); Wt 4.70 g. (?)15th-/early 16th-century. BS, St. Mary's church, demolition; Final phase 31 (P.ph. 412), 16th to early 17th cent. *BS 237.*

4 Uniface: (crude) cross potent in border of zigzags; no obvious wear. D 19 mm; Wt 1.73 g. WP, North-west range, Inspection trench F.1121/F.1122; Final phase 378 (P.ph. 1165), late15th to early 16th cent. *WP 2037.*

5 Crude: slightly off-centred I C (the former is perhaps represented in outline, depending on how a faint vertical line at the right is read, while the latter is of simple, linear style); there are hints of a row of vertical strokes at the bottom and three faint incuse dashes to the right of the first letter. The other side neatly divided into eight equal segments by four diametric lines, with faint hints of a grid in the field. Little sign of wear. D 16 mm; Wt 3.9 g. (?) 17th/18th-century. BS, unphased. *BS 3577.*

6 Crude: retrograde T.(C) (tiny bead in centre of latter), arc with off-centre vertical line over exergue, which is defined by a horizontal line and has possible characters, which may read I U (or D) A (I), or this whole lower motif may represent a towered building. On the other side, uneven asterisk/sexfoil, central pellet, and a further one between each pair of petals, all in linear border. D 23 mm; Wt 7.79 g. (?)17th-/18th-century. CG, Buried turf and building debris; Final phase 257B (P.ph. 2566), early to mid 18th cent. *CG 2173.*

7 The two valves of the mould were out of register by 2mm. Crude; retrograde F.A/176[0], linear border. On the other side, outline sexfoil with row of up to five beads along centre of each petal, linear border. No obvious wear. D 31 mm; Wt 14.66 g. CG, Buried turf and graves; Final phase 259 (P.ph. 2688), late 18th to mid 19th cent. *CG 2168.*

This is one of the latest dated as well as one of the largest tokens of a common and widespread post-medieval series, which was presumably produced in many places, for local use. A few are known with dates into the 1790s.[3]

[3] Mitchiner 1988, nos. 5531–3 [1830].

8 Some corrosion; flan damaged at one point at the edge; crude: (?) C.L, linear border. On the other side, six-pointed asterisk/star, linear border. D 22 mm; Wt 7.37 g. (?)17th-/18th-century. CACP, unphased. *CACP 97.*

9 Very battered and/or corroded, probably a token that has become illegible. D 21 mm; Wt 3.15 g. ACN, Building and occupation; Final phase 14 (P.ph. 17), 16th to ?17th cent. *ACN 6.*

Cloth seal

10 Incomplete two-disc cloth seal: On one side, (?) no stamp. On the other, stylised eight-armed star/sun of plain cross combined with wavy cross. Second disc missing, but part of a stamp survives on the split rivet. D. 32 mm. BS, St. Pancras Lane, use of site; Final phase 72 (P. ph. 352), early to mid 19th cent. *BS 146.*

This would have been put on a newly woven cloth probably as a simple label of origin if of the date suggested by the context.[4] Perhaps from a Yorkshire or West Country woollen, though the surviving portion gives little specific away.

The relatively large size combined with the neatly splayed rivet is consistent with an eighteenth-century or later date, though it could possibly be earlier. The initials of the weaver or clothier, etc., might be expected to the sides of the main device, on the missing part of the second disc. The similarity of the star/sun to that on seals for 'star' (brand name) bays and related textiles from the mid-seventeenth century on some seals for Colchester and other Essex immigrant Dutch-community textiles[5] may be dismissed as a significant parallel, as it is a common motif in many different contexts.

Other items

11 Uniface; perhaps a stylised representation of a composite- (i.e. daisy-) type flower, in a neat beaded border (no sign of wear). D 13 mm; Wt 2.51 g. WP, Fields (?), prior to construction of Period III; Final phase 66 (P, ph. 1498), late 11th to early 12th cent. (*c.*1135–8). *WP 3689*

The device is in somewhat higher relief, as well as arguably being rendered more naturalistically, than is usual for tokens. Presumably a decorative mount on some larger item

12 Neat, thin flan; the devices are scratched on: + + + / AD + (the D is on its side), both sets of characters are between parallel horizontal lines, all in linear border. On the other sid, (?)TVV at top, over two parallel horizontal lines, all in linear border. Other scratches are less confidently registered and not certainly part of the intended marks D 20.5mm; Wt 1.91g. ACS, House II; Final phase 13 (P.ph. 290), late 12th cent. *ACS 381.*

The curious series of small characters neatly scratched on both sides suggests someone practised in writing. This peculiar object may be some kind of magical charm.

[4] For more on the changing roles of cloth seals, see Endrei and Egan 1982; see also Egan 1995a.
[5] e.g. Egan 1995b, 325, no. 5.

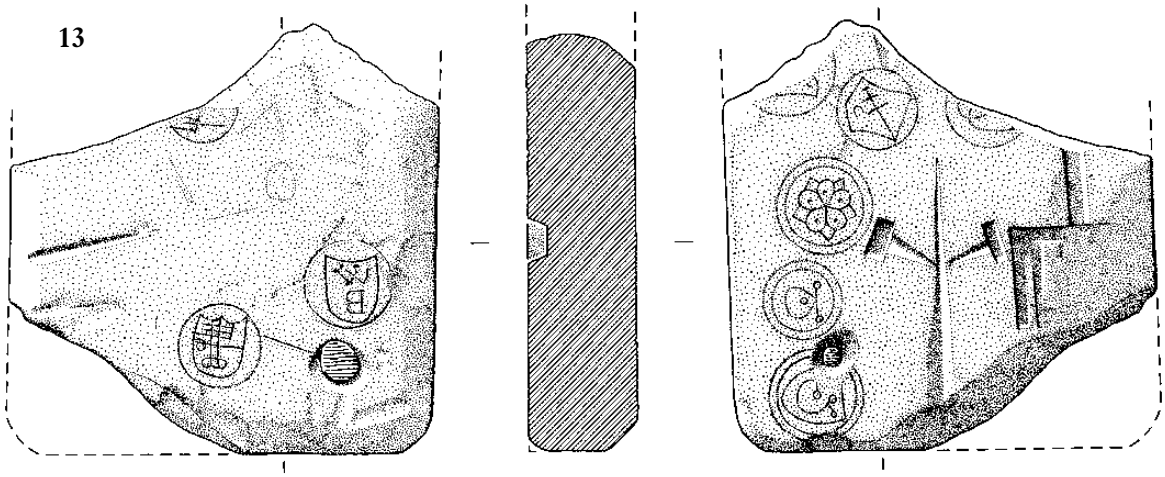


Fig. 15 (1:2)

13 Mould, incomplete, Caen stone, W 113 mm, Th. 29 mm, for casting on one face three or more, and on the other six or more, fairly rough tokens, D between 20 and 25 mm, the latter along with three or more other unidentified items. BSSC, unstratified. *BSSC 323.* Originally published as WS 7.ii, **28**, where assigned to the late 15th to 16th century.[6]

The designs for the tokens are all different, and include four pseudo-heraldic devices in shields (one has the initials WB and another what appears to be a privy mark), a stylised rosette, and a couple of (?)purses, both possibly holding a coin (one of these devices in a shield, the other not). A location pin, to align another, corresponding, mould part, is set in a hole through one of the areas for producing tokens, suggesting that at least this one and probably all of them were the products at a primary stage of use of the mould, while the other items may have been from a later stage of recutting.

Although none of the products appears to be known (either in Winchester or elsewhere), they were almost certainly of lead/tin, since this was what moulds made of stone were routinely used for in the later Middle Ages.[7] Copper alloys were regularly cast in ceramic moulds. It is possible that the present mould may be slightly earlier in date than previously suggested, perhaps late 14th- to 15th-cent. The tokens probably had designs on both faces rather than being unifacial.

[6] Biddle 1990, 170, Fig. 37.

[7] Egan 1996, 83–5, cf. Fig. 1C.



Lead tokens (**1–9**), a cloth seal (**10**), and similar items (**11–12**) from the excavations of 1961–71 (1:1)

5

BYZANTINE AND EASTERN FINDS FROM WINCHESTER: CHRONOLOGY, STRATIFICATION, AND SOCIAL CONTEXT

BY MARTIN BIDDLE

Of the ten Byzantine objects published here, six are coins recovered in the course of drainage or construction works (**1–3**, **6**, **7**) or in gardening (**4**).[1] The other four, a coin (**5**), two seals, and an intaglio were found in archaeological investigation. The intaglio was in the topsoil, but Coin **5** and the seals were found in securely stratified deposits datable to within at most a century after their issue.[2]

Four coins date from the sixth (**1**), seventh (**2**, **3**) and ninth (**4**) centuries. The remaining three coins (**5–7**), the seals, and the intaglio date from the later tenth to mid-eleventh century.

Of the four earlier coins, **1** was issued at Constantinople in 569/70; Coin **2** at Syracuse in 632–4; Coin **3** at Carthage in 647–59; and Coin **4** at Constantinople in 878–70. They come from the eastern mint of Constantinople and the western mints of Syracuse and Carthage. All are worn or very worn and **2** and **3** are clipped.

Such coins are typical of those which have been recorded in the western (but more rarely in the eastern) parts of England over the last two centuries and more recently by the work of the Portable Antiquities Service.[3] Although often dismissed as modern losses, notably by Boon,[4] their skewed distribution is difficult to explain on such an assumption.[5] Their discovery in Winchester suggests that the city was within the sphere of those cultural influences which brought similar coins to, for example, Ilchester in Somerset.[6] The finding 'of an increasing number of outstanding Continental

[1] Coins **1–3** and **7** in the 1870s, **4** in 1979, and **6** in 1957. For details of their discovery, condition, and wear, see the individual catalogue entries below, pp. 669–72.

[2] Coin **5** in 1970, Seal **1** in 1962, Seal **3** in 1963, and the intaglio in 2001. For details, see the individual catalogue entries below, pp. 671, 681, and 684.

[3] Moorhead 2009, map on p. 274 and illustrations on p. 273.

[4] Boon 1991; cf. Metcalf 1995, 260, 'at least 90% of the evidence is worthless'. Although some of these finds are undoubtedly suspect, e.g. those found at Exeter in the early 19th cent., it may be wrong to tar all with the same brush. Badly preserved and unattractive coins such as those from Winchester (catalogued and illustrated below, pp. 669–72) or those illustrated by Moorhead (2009, 273) would never have attracted the tourist or the proverbial British Tommy returning from the wars. For Ptolemaic coins found in and around Winchester which have attracted comparable misplaced opprobrium, see Biddle 1975.

[5] Moorhead 2009, 265–6, cf. map on p. 274

[6] ibid. 265–6, and Table 1. Of the six Byzantine coins from Winchester discussed here, only no. **5** was known to Moorhead. For a comparable view of the evidence, see Harris 2003, 152–4; Harris 2007, 93–5.

and Mediterranean imports' of sixth- and seventh-century date 'reaching southern Hampshire and the Isle of Wight [indicates] the early importance of the area'[7] and provides a wider regional context in which these finds of Byzantine coins from Winchester naturally find their place.

Of the three later coins, **5,** an Anonymous follis A2 minted at Constantinople in 976(?)–1030/5, was found in archaeological excavation in 1970 in a deposit datable to the late 11th to 12th century. Coin **6**, a different variety of the same type and date, was found in the city by a workman in or before 1957. Coin **7**, an Anonymous follis B is a late nineteenth-century find from the Stopher collection. Two of the coins and probably the third are worn. The discovery of Coin **5** in a stratified context suggests there is no need to doubt that Coins **6** and **7** of the same approximate date and type were ancient losses.

Both the lead seals were found in stratified contexts, datable to the eleventh to ?twelfth century and early twelfth century respectively.[8] Seal **1** was issued by John Raphael, an official of the imperial palace at Constantinople, *c.*1030/*c.*1040; Seal **2**, was issued by Patriarch Sophronius II of Jerusalem between 1036 and 1076/83, also at Constantinople.

The green jasper intaglio, found in topsoil in the western suburb of Winchester, may be ascribed to the mid-eleventh century.[9] It is presumably of East Mediterranean origin.

These six items, three coins, two seals, and an intaglio, three from securely stratified archaeological deposits, are all datable to the eleventh century, in the case of the seals to its central decades. The contexts in which they were found in the city are significant.

Seal **2,** of Patriarch Sophronius II of Jerusalem, was found in 1963 in the filling of Pit I on the site of House III, a property on the west side of the medieval Gar Street (since 1805, Trafalgar Street), in a context datable to the early twelfth century.[10] Since the early eleventh century the west side of the street had been built up with a row of closely spaced timber houses with frontages of about 17 feet (probably a rod of 16½ feet),[11] developed on land forming part of one or other of the seven great fiefs.[12] The seal was presumably lost or discarded at an earlier stage of House III, before becoming incorporated in the infillingl of Pit I.

Gar Street was one of the most densely occupied areas of early medieval Winchester with nothing to indicate that the properties along it were anything other than ordinary dwellings in a poorer part of the city.[13] Nevertheless, the adjacent House II produced from an earlier context a probably much older elongated amethyst bead, of a type well known as a Mediterranean import;[14] a Kufic coin was found on an early surface of the adjacent Gar Street;[15] and what may be a royal baling seal, possibly of Henry I, was found in a much later deposit on the site of House III.[16] Such exotic finds remind one that even something like the seal of Sophronius may have been a curio, a keepsake, a 'relic' significant for its image of the Risen Christ rather than as guarantee of the validity of the document to which it was once appended.

The context in which Seal **2** was found suggests however that this may be an unduly sceptical view. Issued by John Raphael an official of the imperial palace at Constantinople, Seal **2** was found in 1962 in a context associated with the timber phase of House I on Lower Brook Street.[17] This part

[7] Ulmschneider 2010, 92.
[8] See below, pp. 680–8.
[9] See below, pp. 689–91.
[10] *II Interim*, 195, Pl. XLIX *c, d.*
[11] *III Interim*, 243
[12] WS 1, 141, possibly Entry 1085, cf. Fig.19; WS 2, 629, Entry 238/678, Fig. 68.
[13] WS 1, 382.
[14] WS 7. ii, **2147**, 659–0, 664, Fig. 181; cf. Harris 2003, 172–3, Fig. 60.
[15] See below, pp. 695–8.
[16] See below, pp. 705–6.
[17] *II Interim*, 197, cf. p. 195. Pl. XLIX*a, b.*

of the Lower Book Street site, investigated in advance of the construction of a new road, Friarsgate, in 1962 was not fully excavated down to this level but by the twelfth century was occupied by a notably well-appointed stone house set well back from the street frontage.[18] This house can be equated with Entry 431 in the *Survey of Medieval Winchester.*[19] In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Entries 431 and 432, immediately to the north, 'appear to have been a single property and probably formed a single residence'.[20] At an earlier date the property may have included the church of St. Mary and to the north of the church, a small property on the site of Entry 434 in the angle with St Pancras Lane.[21] In 1148 the whole property may have been on the bishop's fief,[22] and be an example of the large early tenements or 'urban manors', sometimes including a church, identifiable elsewhere in Winchester in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.[23]

Byzantine coin **5**, a worn Anonymous follis A2 of the period 976(?)-1030/35, was found in a late eleventh to twelfth-century context of the same date as that in which Seal **2** was found and within the bounds of this same large property.[24]

Seal **2** and Coin **5** are not however the only Byzantine or Eastern finds from this area. House XII, also on the west side of Lower Brook Street but to the north of St Pancras Lane and corresponding to Entry 435 in the *Survey of Medieval Winchester*,[25] produced from an early to ?mid eleventh-century context a fragment of compound silk twill in red and gold which can at this date only have come from one of three famous weaving centres, Byzantium, Syria, or Persia.[26] A silk twill bag, perhaps originally of a strong pinky orange colour, and fragments of silk ribbons, probably imported from Spain or Italy, came from the same or closely related contexts of House XII.[27]

These finds from the west side of Lower Brook Street, known as *Tænneresret*, 'Street of the Tanners', from at least as early 990,[28] indicate that in the richer side streets[29] items from the East were not uncommon in the eleventh century. This cannot eliminate the possibility that Seal **2** with its image of the Virgin and Child was treasured, as perhaps was Seal **1,** more for its holy image than for the document to which it was once appended. But this may be to complicate the evidence. The straight-forward interpretation is that these seals came to England attached to documents brought home by travellers from Constantinople. In the course of a single lifetime such documents might lose their original significance and being written in unintelligible Greek have been discarded either with their seals attached, or with the seals retained as sacred tokens, until they themselves were finally lost or thrown away. However that may be, the seals found in Winchester appear to be evidence for the Eastern contacts of the upper levels of the ordinary urban population of the city. They do not need to be seen as a sign of high diplomatic level contact between East and West.[30]

The intaglio found in topsoil in Oram's Arbour, within the ditched western suburb of the early medieval city, could have been lost at any date.[31] But like the seals and the three Anonymous *folles*, it can be dated to the eleventh century, forming with them part of a group of finds which could have reached Britain in the decades before 1066.

[18] Ibid., 197–9, Pls. XLVII*b,* XLVIII, L.
[19] WS 2, 758–60, Fig. 87.
[20] Ibid. 758.
[21] Ibid. 758, Fig. 88.
[22] Ibid. Entry 431, n. 1; cf. WS 1, **II, 617** and n. 2, Fig. 19
[23] WS 1, 340–2, Fig. 12
[24] Beneath the later House IX/X, hence the description of the find context for Coin **5** on p. 671, below.
[25] WS 2, 765–7, Figs. 87–8.
[26] WS 7. ii, **1020**, pp. 473, 482, Pl. XXXVI*b, c*, Fig. 118.
[27] Ibid. **1021**, Pl. XXXVIII (the bag), **1017–19, 1022**, pp. 473–4, 481–3. The possibility that **1021** might have been a seal bag should not be ignored: Robinson and Urquhart 1935 describe the bags made of Eastern silk textiles in the treasury of Canterbury Cathedral.
[28] WS 1, 235, s.n. Tannerestret.
[29] Ibid. 382.
[30] See below, pp. 673–4, cf. p. 688.
[31] See below, pp. 689–91.

One find remains to be considered, a jar of Egyptian alabaster, fragments of which were found on the Cathedral Car Park excavation in 1961, in a context datable no later than ?*c.*1085, representing the use and disuse of an oval chapel, lying beneath a structure which can now be identified as the house of the post-conquest abbots of New Minster.[32] A vessel of the highest quality, this alabaster jar was probably made in or near Cairo within a few years of the Fatimid conquest of Egypt in 969. Wear on its rim shows that the jar had seen good use, presumably as one of the liturgical vessels of New Minster, before it was broken and discarded. Like the other Eastern and Byzantine objects from Winchester, it seems to have reached the city before the Norman Conquest.

[32] For the jar, see WS 7. ii, **3227**, pp. 928–33, Pl. LX, Fig. 288, and now WS 4. i, Col. Pl. XXI*c*, *d*, Illus. 160. For the site, see *I Interim*, 165–72, and full description and interpretation in WS 4. i, Part III, Chapter III. 2. viii, in press.

6

BYZANTINE COINS

BY EURYDICE S. GEORGANTELI

To Philip Grierson and John Barron,
τεκμήριον μνήμης και μη λησμοσύνης

Seven Byzantine coins have been reported from Winchester ranging from the sixth to the eleventh century.



Fig. 16 (1:1)

1. Follis of Justin II (565–78), mint of Constantinople, year 5 (569/70), Officina Δ

Obverse. Justin II on the left and Sophia on the right, nimbate and enthroned, each holding a cross-topped sceptre. The surrounding inscription is extremely worn.

Reverse. Mark of value M (= 40 nummi); to the left [ANNO]; to the right, **ϵ**; beneath, workshop (officina) Δ; in the exergue, CON

Metrology: 30 mm, 11.1 g, 180°

Ref: *BMC* 44, *DOC* I, 26c; *BNP* I, 5/Cp/AE/19

Location: Winchester City Museum, C4500 [Stopher collection]



FIG. 17 (1:1)

2. Clipped, countermarked follis of Heraclius (610–41), mint of Syracuse, Class 3 (632–41)

Obverse. Extremely worn. Bust of Heraclius to the left with long beard; to the right, bust of Heraclius facing Constantine. Between their heads, a cross.

Reverse. SC with bar above, struck on the reverse of an earlier coin.

Metrology: 25mm, 5.3 g, 150°

Reference: *DOC* II,1, 243; *BNP* I, 10/Sy/AE/35–40

Location: Winchester City Museum, C4499–1 [Stopher collection]



FIG. 18 (1:1)

3. Clipped half follis of Constans II (641–68), mint of Carthage, Class 4 (647–59)

Obverse. Very worn. The surviving part depicts the right hand of an emperor holding a cross-topped sceptre.

Reverse. The surviving lower part shows part of a cross. To left and right, X.

Metrology: 17.5mm, 1.3 g, 120°

Ref: *DOC* II,2, 144–145; *BNP* II, -

Location: Winchester City Museum, C4499–1–2 [Stopher collection]

Coins **1–3** and **7** (Anonymous follis B) were found by Thomas Stopher (1837–1926), architect, antiquary, and city engineer in the 1870s, and were purchased in 1926 together with the rest of Stopher's coin collection by the Winchester City Museum.[1] Stopher collected objects discovered in the course of the installation of the main sewage system and recorded structures such as the stone arches of the medieval bridge outside East Gate. It seems probable that the coins were found locally if not at Winchester itself, as is suggested by the accompanying note 'Coins. 175 Roman found locally. Mostly poor. B[ronze]', provided by Frank Cottrill (1908–84), the Winchester City Museum's first professional curator from 1947 to 1973.

[1] *The Hampshire Chronicle* 23/7/1976, '50 Years Ago' (reprinting an article in *The Hampshire Chronicle* of 24/7/1926).



4

Fig. 19 (1:1)

4. Follis of Basil I (867–86), mint of Constantinople, Class 2, 868–70

Obverse. Inscription illegible; Basil I to the left, bearded, and his eldest son Constantine to the right are depicted enthroned and facing. They both wear modified *loros* and crown with cross, and hold between them a *labarum*. The surface is worn and corroded.

Reverse. +BASILIO/SCONSTAN/TInOSEnΘO/BASILEISR/OMAIOn (Basil and Constantine, Emperors in Christ of the Romans). The reverse surface is better preserved.

Metrology: 25 mm, 5.8 g, 210°

Ref: *BMC* 17; *DOC* III, 2, 9; *BNP* II, 34/Cp/AE/05–10

Location: Winchester City Museum, C5016

The coin was presented to the Winchester City Museum by Mr E. Manning in 1987. According to the donor the follis was found in 1979 in the garden of his house, 6 Hussey Close, Abbotts Barton, Winchester SO23 7HP. Hussey Close, built in 1979, lies on or immediately to the east of the line of the Roman road running north-east from Winchester to Silchester, and 1.2 km north of the Roman north gate of the city. Metal detecting from 2002–6 in open fields to the north of Hussey Close has produced evidence of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery.



5

Fig. 20 (1:1)

5. Anonymous follis A2, mint of Constantinople, 976(?)–1030/35

Obverse. +EMMA [ ] Bust of Christ facing, bearded, with nimbus cross (with two pellets), wearing tunic and *himation*. His right hand is raised in benediction; His left is holding the Gospels. Worn surface.

Reverse. ISVS/XPISTVS/bASILEu/bASILE; floral motif above and beneath the inscription (Variation 14)

Metrology: 25 mm, 8.1 g, 180°

Ref. *BMC*, pl, LV, 2; *DOC* III, 2 (A2.14b); *BNP* II, 41/Cp/AE/12

Location: Winchester City Museum. Found in 1970 in excavations at Lower Brook Street, House IX/X, timber; Final phase 77 (P.ph. 481), late 11th to 12th cent. *BS 4998*

6. Anonymous follis A2, comparable to Coin 5 above, 976(?)–1035/36

[No photograph available]

Obverse. Very little precisely identifiable. Nimbus and Gospels obscure.

Reverse. Mark possibly —◇— as in Variety 22 or 25

Metrology: 26 × 24 mm, 7.3 g. Die-axis not recorded.

Location: Private collection, not available for study. The description given here is that of P. D. Whiting who saw the coin in July 1976.

This anonymous follis was given to Mr (now Professor) J. R. Collis in 1957 by Tony Ball, a long-term local archaeological volunteer working at Winchester, who said that it had been offered to him by a workman who had dug it up in the city. When received by Collis the coin was covered with a greeny-yellow layer of corrosion. Collis did not doubt the Winchester provenance until the coin was identified as Byzantine.



7

FIG. 21 (1:1)

7. Anonymous follis B, possibly an imitation, 11th century

Obverse. Worn. No obvious inscription. Bust of Christ, facing, bearded, with cross nimbus, wearing tunic and *himation*. His left hand is holding the Book of Gospels.

Reverse. Worn. [ ] [ ]/]AS ILE/AS ILE Cross on steps.

Metrology: 25mm, 8.4 g, 180°

Location: Winchester City Museum, C4498 [Stopher collection]

The few and disparate early Byzantine objects discovered in Britain in the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth century initiated a long debate about the nature and intensity of the encounters between Britain and Byzantium from the sixth through the eighth century. Some scholars have questioned whether the majority of Byzantine copper coin finds in Britain, rather than being medieval losses, are modern imports, related to Britain's involvement in the Balkans and the Middle East since the early modern period. Their argument has been based on the lack of stratified context for many of the coins, and in the case of the Exeter finds on the presence of tale-telling buff coating on some of the coins.[2] Although it is sensible not to give undue weight to dubious numismatic evidence, the overall thesis behind this particular view seems to be that post-Roman Britain remained outside Byzantium's direct commercial and intellectual reach and that interaction was mostly indirect through marriage and diplomatic channels.[3] An extreme take on the same thesis

[2] Boon 1991; Metcalf 1995.

[3] The question of the nature and strength of encounters between Britain and early Byzantium has been the subject of a long discussion since the mid 20th cent. See for instance Lopez 1948; Archibald *et al.*1997, 223; Harris 2003, especially 139–88.

has been the interpretation of some early Byzantine pottery found on the western British coast as the result of a single voyage of a Byzantine merchant-vessel rather than the outcome of more regular trade contacts.[4] All the above presupposes that Byzantium had little if any interest in this western corner of Europe despite references to Britain in the works of the sixth-century Byzantine historian Procopius. His reports on Britain have been considered a combination of second-hand sources, misinformation, and the imaginary. The 'barbarians' of Britain were, according to the *Secret History,* among the people who received large diplomatic payments from Justinian I.[5] Was faraway Britain used to further stress Procopius's point about Justinian I's wasteful financial policies, which is so characteristic of the *Secret History*, or were subsidies really handed to the sixth-century kingdoms of Britain? References to Britain are also made in Procopius's *History of the Wars*, where the 'Island of Brittia' is described as being divided into two parts by a long wall built by 'men of ancient times' (Hadrian's wall), and inhabited by three populous nations, the Angles, the Frisians, and the Britons.[6] General Belisarius in return for Sicily offered that same island, Procopius claims, to the Ostrogoths. Is the latter a mere fantasy or a reflection of early Byzantine imperial ideology, which considered Britain as part of Byzantium's holdings, albeit a distant one?

Two major Anglo-Saxon treasures found at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk and near Lichfield in Staffordshire have perpetuated the age-long debate as to the avenues and nature of Byzantine imports into Anglo-Saxon Britain. Among the objects in the ship-burial at Sutton Hoo were sixteen pieces of imported Mediterranean silver, including a salver with control stamps of Emperor Anastasius.[7] The stamps were part of a standard policy of the office of the Byzantine *comes sacrarum largitiones* (minister of finances) to control the circulation of Byzantine precious metal.[8] This particular policy does not necessarily imply that whenever Byzantine stamped objects are encountered outside Byzantium they can only be linked to diplomacy, gift exchange, subsidies, marriage alliances or war booty.[9] Their presence and indeed the presence of any other Byzantine object may also reflect more ordinary channels such as trade,[10] a hypothesis put forward by Bruce-Mitford and Youngs in their study of the Byzantine silver from Sutton Hoo. Whether this came *via* Gaul—and the presence of thirty-five Merovingian gold coins in the same hoard[11] seems to support this thesis—the question is still open as to whether the silverware was purchased at a western fair or was a gift from a Frankish court. The question about the nature and extent of connections between Byzantium and Anglo-Saxon Britain also pertains to the presence of the 5 kg of gold in the Staffordshire hoard.[12] Did this gold come from Byzantium in the form of coins and other objects that entered the kingdom of Mercia *via* Gaul or Western Britain through trade, and were subsequently melted down? The presence of garnet-inlaid objects in the same hoard points to either a southern European or Indian Ocean origin via Byzantine trade routes, but it is really in the findings of a future metallurgical analysis of the hoard that a Byzantine provenance or not for the gold can be established.

[4] See the view of Alcock 1987, 90, versus that of Fulford 1989.

[5] Procopius, *History of the Wars, Secret History, and Buildings* (Cameron (ed.) 1967), XIX. 13; Ward 1968; Thompson 1980; Harris 2003,152.

[6] See Procopius, *History of the Wars* 8. 20. 42–8 and 8. 20. 6–10.

[7] See Bruce-Mitford and Youngs 1983.

[8] Cruikshank Dodd 1961.

[9] Sotheby's 1981.

[10] Trade or pilgrimage seem to be the reason for the presence of the 7th-cent. David silver plates at Lamboussa in Cyprus: Cruikshank Dodd 1961, 178–95; Stylianou and Stylianou 1969.

[11] On the coins, see Grierson 1952; Kent *et al.*1975; Rigold 1975; Williams 2006.

[12] Leahy and Bland 2010.

Discoveries of increasingly more objects in controlled archaeological contexts and by metal detectors are responsible for a significant surge in the number and chronological range of Byzantine objects found on British soil.[13] The presence among them of sixth- and seventh-century coins ranging from Anastasius (491–518) to Constans II (641–68) is crucial, especially as these coins are not only gold, which would perhaps support the diplomatic channel, but also humble copper folles and half folles. Were the great fairs of Western Europe the sole avenue for the import of these Byzantine objects into Britain by Saxon traders, or one should also look for a more direct route that linked the eastern Mediterranean to Britain?

The three early Byzantine copper coins from Winchester span the sixth and seventh centuries, and represent three imperial mints, Constantinople (Justin II), Sicily (Heraclius) and Carthage (Constans II). The follis of Justin II (**1**), like most sixth-century Byzantine copper coins recorded from Britain, is very worn, its condition denoting a long life of circulation before its loss, which could be dated well into the seventh rather than the sixth century. The follis of Heraclius (**2**) is clipped and countermarked, reflecting the overall decline in the quality and weight of Byzantine copper coinage, which eventually led to the disappearance of the nummus, 10- and 5-nummi coins, and the half follies.[14] This particular coin also encapsulates the growing isolation of the mint of Syracuse in the seventh century, which like the rest of the Byzantine mints in Italy (Rome, Ravenna, and Naples) increasingly relied on its own resources.[15] The arrival of Christianity in Britain in 597 opened new circulation channels for people, commodities, and coinage. A sixth- to seventh-century clay Byzantine *eulogia* (pilgrim's flask) from the shrine of St Menas in Egypt, found on the Isle of Wight,[16] echoes pilgrims' journeys to the Byzantine-controlled eastern Mediterranean. An almost intact sixth-century Byzantine bronze pail, excavated also on the Isle of Wight,[17] represents the high-end market for Byzantine goods. Similar objects such as silver spoons and bronze vessels that have been found in high-status Anglo-Saxon graves to the north and south of the River Thames further support the thesis that a trickle if not a stream of Byzantine luxury goods entered Britain from the mid fifth at least until the mid seventh century. Was diplomacy alone responsible for these imports? The discovery of Byzantine balances and weights for measuring gold *tremisses* in Kent and the Thames Valley, and of a sixth-century Byzantine tax seal found at Putney on the River Thames may indicate more regular and formalised economic links than the ones that were previously assumed.[18] Mapping and understanding Byzantine coin finds in their geographical and historical context in Britain is still a desideratum and certainly beyond the remit of this article. What is though relevant to our discussion is the fact that the follis of Justin II from Winchester (**1**) is not the earliest nor the only sixth-century Byzantine coin recorded from Britain.

Constantinopolitan coins of Anastasius have been found at Eastry in Kent (a solidus), Coddenham in Suffolk (a tremissis), and Ilchester in Somerset (a large-module pierced follis).[19] The inclusion—in

[13] Emerging new evidence for Byzantine and sub-Byzantine coin imports in the sixth and seventh centuries further supports the thesis about direct contacts, including those between Byzantium and the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in eastern England. For references to and discussion of additional Byzantine coin finds, see Bland and Loriot 2010, and Williams forthcoming. I am indebted to Gareth Williams for drawing my attention to this new material and related publications as this chapter was about to go to press

[14] *DOC* II. 1, 236–41.

[15] Morrisson 1998.

[16] The British Museum, P&E, MME1875.10–12.0016.

[17] The British Museum, P&E, MME 1867.07–29.0136.

[18] On the objects, see Scull 1990; Arnold 1997, 110–14; Campbell 2000b, 75–8; on the seal, see Biddle 1989, 21; Harris 2003, 163–4, 175–88.

[19] Eastry, Kent (Coin Register, *BNJ* 66 (1996), no. 266; EMC 1996.0266). Coddenham, Suffolk (Coin Register, *BNJ* 72 (2002), no. 54; EMC 2001.0014). The coin, found in soil redeposited from another unknown location, comes from a disturbed grave. Ilchester, Somerset (large-module Constantinopolitan follis found during deep digging of a garden): Moorhead 2009, no. 6; Cox 1956–7, 170; Boon 1991, 44.

all probability—of the solidus in a pagan burial at Coddenham, and the use of two looped imitative gold coins of Anastasius as jewellery reported from Cheriton in Hampshire and Kingsdown in Kent,[20] reflect the ritual use of those coins as grave goods and symbols of *status quo* for the new Anglo-Saxon elite.[21] A solidus and a tremissis of Justin I have been recorded from Colchester in Essex and from Yorkshire respectively.[22] Ten tremisses, possibly Frankish imitations, were found at Kingston-on-Thames in Surrey in 1848,[23] a Nicomedian follis at Littlehampton in West Sussex, and three Constantinopolitan folles in Meols in Cheshire, near Otterton in Devon, and near Dodworth in South Yorkshire.[24]

Justinian I is represented by a solidus found at Ramsgate in Kent,[25] and by ten copper coins from the mints of Constantinople, Carthage, Cyzicus, Antioch, and Thessaloniki found at Southampton, on the Wirral, and near Meols in Merseyside, Ilchester, Cornwall, Devon, Gloucester, and the Isle of Wight.[26] Coins of Justin II have also been found in Britain, namely a Constantinopolitan tremissis at Southwold near Suffolk,[27] and folles at London and at Caerwent in Wales.[28] The late sixth and early seventh century is represented by a Constantinopolitan follis of Tiberius Constantine found at Princetown in Devon, folles, a 10-nummi, and a 12-nummi coin of Maurice Tiberius reported from Meols in Cheshire, near Penzance in Cornwall, Thelnetham in Suffolk, and in Norfolk, and by a Nicomedian follis of Phocas found in Herefordshire.[29] The mint distribution of the coins of Maurice Tiberius is interesting as it includes, apart from the eastern mints of Constantinople, Cyzicus, and Alexandria, the minor Italian mint of Catania, which opened only in 582/3 and struck 10- and 5-nummi coins until the early seventh century.[30]

This survey reveals a recurrent pattern in the geographical distribution of sixth-century Byzantine copper coins in Britain, which could not be accidental or the result of modern imports. This distribution is more pronounced along Britain's western coast and in the south-west, and is consistent with the concentration of early Byzantine pottery in Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, and Wales.[31]

As regards the follis of Heraclius (**2**) and the half follis of Constans II (**3**) found at Winchester, here again the coins cannot be seen as unique or extraordinary coin losses in seventh-century Britain. A Constantinopolitan solidus of Heraclius was found in Kent, a Nicomedian follis was discovered by a metal detector near Middleton in Warwickshire, and a half follis of the same emperor from Carthage was unearthed during excavations at Cosmeston in Glamorgan, Wales.[32]

All these find spots represent key points in the transportation geography of late Roman and early medieval Britain. Coddenham and Thelnetham in East Anglia, Eastry in Kent on the Woodnesborough-Dover Roman road, and the neighbouring site of Kingsdown on the Kentish coast were all linked to transport routes across the Channel.

[20] Cheriton, Hampshire (Gallic imitation: Coin Register, *BNJ* 65 (1995), no. 61; EMC 1995.0061). Kingsdown, Kent (Visigothic Pseudo-Imperial tremissis, Coin Register, *BNJ* 78 (2008), no. 61; ECM 2007.0274).

[21] On the changing religious climate in Britain, see Watts 1998.

[22] Colchester, Essex (Rigold 1975, 665, Coin 1; *EMC* no. 1975.7001). Yorkshire (Coin Register, *BNJ* 73 (2003), no. 42; EMC 2004.0205).

[23] Roach Smith 1849; Rigold 1975, 665, Coins 3–12.

[24] See Moorhead 2009, nos. 22, 9, 14, 31, respectively, with relevant bibliography.

[25] Kent 1961, 20–1.

[26] See Moorhead 2009, nos. 2, 7, 8, 13, 15(?), 18, 19, 20, 26, 29, 30, with relevant bibliography.

[27] Sorenson 1983; EMC 2004.0205.

[28] Webb 1903.

[29] See Moorhead 2009, nos. 10, 12, 25, 27, 23, respectively.

[30] Ricott Prina 1950; *DOC* I, 364–7; Grierson 1982, 72.

[31] Higginbottom 1975; Fulford 1989; Whitehouse1992.

[32] See EMC 1982.9015 and Moorhead 2009, nos. 24, 11, respectively.

Byzantine coin finds in western Celtic Britain correspond to find spots of early Byzantine amphorae from Argolis and Asia Minor and of fine red-slipped Phocean tableware, both groups found also in north-east and south-west Spain. Rather than a reflection of a 'coastal tramping trade' as E. Campbell has put it, or the result of a single cargo-shipment, the finds point to direct trading contacts between early Byzantium and Britain. Incoming goods would have included pottery, wine, olive oil, and luxury products such as silk, in return for lead, tin, and possibly copper and gold from Ireland. Isotopic analysis of metal objects found in Carthage has shown traces of British lead, something which in itself suggests that lead was carried back to the Mediterranean, while Carthaginian amphorae and fine ware were carried to Britain, as small numbers of pottery finds suggest.[33] The evidence is further supported by a Carthaginian 10-nummus coin of Justinian I found on the coast near Meols, and a Carthaginian half follis of Heraclius found at Cosmeston on the Penarth coast.

In the southwest, the Roman fort and later town of *Lindinis* (Ilchester) was situated on the important Fosse Way and appears to have been continuously inhabited from the Roman to the Saxon period. Fifth through seventh-century archaeological remains from Caerwent (the Roman market town of *Venta Silurum*) shed light on the central role played by the town in the kingdom of Gwent, no doubt thanks to its location at the junction of the Gloucester-Caerleon and the Shrewsbury-Portskewett roads. Reference to Venta Silurum in the Ravenna Cosmography suggests knowledge of that Roman market town in seventh-century Italy. Further to the north, Meols in Merseyside was an important source of salt and major seaport on the west coast of Britain, attracting trade from across Europe.

In the south the profile of Winchester as major Iron Age settlement and the fifth-largest town of Roman Britain was directly linked to its location at the crossroads of key east-west and north-south routes. As with many Roman towns it is difficult to pin down the date of decline for *Venta Belgarum.* Numismatic and other archaeological finds merely suggest that the town was almost unoccupied by 480 AD.[34] The revival of Winchester in the later seventh century is directly linked to its role as royal, ecclesiastical, and ceremonial centre in the kingdom of Wessex.[35] In that context the late sixth- and seventh-century Byzantine coins found at Winchester rather than being extraordinary finds are reflections of trade, diplomatic, and pilgrimage routes which linked that prosperous site with the eastern Mediterranean and Italy. The coins of Heraclius (**2**) and Constans II (**3**) may well have arrived at Winchester in the second half of the seventh century as part of journeys that started in the city of Carthage—still in Byzantine hands until 698—and continued *via* Syracuse, Gaul, and Spain to Britain. A Carthaginian 10-nummus coin of Justinian I found at the nearby Hamwic, in what has been described as an eighth-century layer,[36] could well have been a late seventh-century loss. The argument about the connection of the area with the eastern Mediterranean can be further supported by discoveries of sixth- and seventh-century Byzantine objects on the nearby Isle of Wight.

The follis of Basil I (**4**) and the three anonymous folles (**5–7**) found at Winchester represent a period of Byzantine economic expansion and enhanced function of the Byzantine copper coinage.[37]

[33] Campbell 1996.

[34] On the coin finds from Roman Winchester, see Richard Reece in WS 3.i, in preparation; and Reece in WS 3.ii, 202–5.

[35] Biddle 1973; Biddle 1976.

[36] On the coin, see Metcalf 1988; Metcalf 1995, 256. Metcalf questions the presence of this coin, which appears to be in good condition, in an 8th-cent. layer. Although rare, there are instances of older coins being used in a later period.

[37] Metcalf 1979; Georganteli 2008, 166.

These finds also correspond to a period of urban expansion and economic growth for Winchester before the Norman conquest. The ninth-century street planning and restoration of the city walls, the creation of the New Minster, and the beginning of minting in the city all point to Winchester's administrative importance and its role at large for the royal income.[38] Products from the region and beyond were available to Winchester's discerning clientele, and silks from the Byzantine and Islamic East, much favoured by Edward the Confessor, would not be an exception.[39] It is therefore no accident that the four ninth- and tenth/eleventh-century Byzantine folles and the two eleventh-century Byzantine seals should have been found in Winchester,[40] in the same way that tenth- and eleventh-century Byzantine and imitative silver and bronze coins and eleventh-century seals have been found in the other important English market of the period at London.[41] In both cities numismatic and sigillographic evidence are key to our understanding of the increased and multifaceted connection between Byzantium and England from the tenth century onward. Greeks living in England are attested from the late tenth century,[42] while Englishmen visited the Holy Land or served among the Varangians from the eleventh century.[43] A good example of the importance that the Holy Land held for eleventh-century Englishmen prior to the First Crusade is the seal of Sophronius, patriarch of Jerusalem, found in Winchester.[44] The seal, dating between sometime after 1036 to c.1076/83, must have been attached to a relic or letter sent by Sophronius to an English nobleman or to the king himself. The seal hints at sufficient movement of Englishmen to the Holy Land during the eleventh century to generate English interest in matters related to Christendom in Jerusalem. As for the Varangian connection, out of nine eleventh-century lead seals recently found in London during the construction of the Thames Exchange, almost certainly all belong to the office of the *genikon*, one of Byzantium's main financial *sekreta* which was responsible in all probability for overseas payments.[45]

This impressive presence of Byzantium's economic apparatus in medieval London reflects another aspect of eleventh-century Anglo-Byzantine economic links, namely that of English mercenaries serving in the Byzantine army. Englishmen were initially recruited under Basil II on a small scale, but following the Norman conquest they fled to the Byzantine court in such numbers, that the *tagma Inglinon*[46] (contingent of Englishmen), or according to Anna Komnena the 'axe-bearing barbarians from Thule'[47] (a likely reference to the British Isles) replaced to a large extent the Rôs who were traditionally the majority of the Varangian guard. Their presence in the Byzantine army worked well for both parties. For the Byzantine emperor the Varangians represented the most select group of soldiers, loyal to him and his family, and fearless in all critical battles; for the Varangians their service provided them with excellent career prospects and money. Sealed purses of coins must have been shipped from Constantinople to London, where they were distributed to the new recruits by the office of the *genikon*.

[38] See Biddle 1973; Biddle and Keene 1976a (the streets), 1976b (the mint); Maddicott 1989, 27. On Winchester's urban planning and the possible course of the New Minster precinct wall, see Crummy 1979; Biddle 1983, 125–6; Keene 1985, 574, Fig. 65.

[39] See above, p. 667.

[40] For discussion of the contexts of these finds, see above, pp. 665–8.

[41] Egan 2007.

[42] Ciggaar 1996.

[43] On English pilgrims to the Holy Land prior to the Norman conquest and the First Crusade, see below, p. 688. On Englishmen enlisted in the Byzantine army, see Ciggaar 1974; Ciggaar 1976; Cigaar 1982; Fell 1974; Godfrey 1978; Head 1977; Nicol 1974; Rogers 1978; Shepard 1973; Shepard 1974; Cheynet 1997.

[44] Grierson 1985; see also below, pp. 684–7.

[45] On the seals, see Egan 2007; Cheynet 2003.

[46] Oikonomides 1996, 269, 301.

[47] Anna Komnene, *Alexiad* (Sewter (ed.) 2009), 95.

From Winchester itself there are no seal finds related to the *genikon* but a very important one that may be linked to an actual recruit. The seal, found in 1962, was the personal seal of a certain John Rafael, a *protospatharios*, *epi tou theophylaktou koitonos* and *ek prosopou tou Pantheou*, and a Varangian. Considering John Rafael's title as *patrikios* and *catepan* of a Varangian contingent at Bari in 1046–7, the seal from Winchester represents an earlier stage in his military career. It may also be the earliest evidence so far of an Englishman serving in the Byzantine army, as John Rafael's recruitment of him would have taken place prior to the Norman conquest, sometime in the 1030s or 1040s.[48] As to who the recipient of John Rafael's seal was, one could only speculate that he might have been a Varangian, perhaps returning home, who carried in his belongings John Rafael's seal attached to a now lost document.

To the eleventh century, and possibly the first half, dates also a Byzantine green jasper cameo excavated in Winchester in 2001.[49] The powerful and stylised carved image of a mounted saint spearing a dragon may point to a Constantinopolitan creation that reached Winchester as part of the belongings of a medieval merchant, pilgrim, or returning Varangian.

This array of Byzantine objects excavated or reported from Winchester, far from being unusual modern or medieval imports, reflect concrete links between Winchester and the Byzantine world. They also represent the sort of chronological range one would expect to find in a typical Byzantine site, namely sixth- and seventh-century coins, and a late seventh- to early ninth-century paucity of numismatic evidence, followed by a revival of coin circulation from the mid ninth century onwards. The three sixth- and seventh- century copper coins from the mints of Constantinople, Syracuse, and Carthage represent the kind of small change which is associated with everyday economic transactions, and could have been carried by a merchant or a returning pilgrim. The very worn state of the follis of Justin II suggests that the coin reached the shores of Britain in the seventh rather than the late sixth century and closer to the period when the follis of Heraclius and the half-follis of Constans II arrived and were eventually lost at Winchester. After all, copper coins enjoyed a much longer life of circulation than gold, and sixth- and seventh-century copper coins found in Britain are no exception. And although I agree with Philip Grierson that not all coins reached Britain through trade,[50] I believe that a portion of them did travel to the island along trade- and pilgrimage-routes with Byzantium.

The Italian provenance of the coin of Heraclius is indicative of the changes that occurred in the geography of East-West transport in the seventh century, something which is also supported by the discovery in Thelnetham of a worn 10-nummus coin of Maurice Tiberius from the mint of Catania. While the routes linking Byzantium to Britain became less frequented due to the Arab naval threat in the eastern Mediterranean, those leading from Italy to Britain were increasingly important especially after the Synod of Whitby in 664.

From the late ninth and early tenth century the connection between Byzantium and Britain resumed and grew in the context of trade, recruitment of mercenaries to the Byzantine army, pilgrimage, and from the late eleventh century the crusades. The middle Byzantine folles found at Winchester mirror both the Byzantine economic expansion of that period and the economic profile

[48] The seal, previously dated by Laurent to the period 1060–80, Laurent 1963, has been convincingly re-dated: see below, pp. 682–4; and cf. Cheynet 2003.

[49] See below, pp. 689–91. Those Byzantine objects of private devotion, made of jasper or glass, inspired 12th- and 13th-cent. imitations made in English (see below, p. 691) and Venetian workshops (Papanikola-Bakirtzi (ed.) 2002, 521).

[50] Grierson 1959; reprinted Grierson 1979, Item II.

of Winchester itself before the Norman Conquest. Interestingly enough no later Byzantine coins have been reported from Winchester so far, whilst in the Norman capital city of London finds include imitative twelfth-century Byzantine copper *tetartera.*

Meanwhile across medieval England familiarity with the Byzantine coinage and with the culture and imperial ideology associated with it would make the Byzantine gold *hyperpyron* or 'bezant', as it became known in western medieval sources, a byname for quality even during Byzantium's twilight in the late fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.[51]

[51] Cook 1999.

7

BYZANTINE SEALS

BY †PHILIP GRIERSON[1]

The two eleventh-century lead seals found in Winchester in 1962 and 1963 can both be properly described as Byzantine, since although one of them is of the Greek Orthodox patriarch of Jerusalem, and this city had not formed part of the Empire for over four centuries, the patriarch himself was usually an imperial subject and the legend and type of the seal are in every way Byzantine. Both were published in the mid 1960s, with a detailed if occasionally fanciful commentary, by the late Père Vitalien Laurent.[2] His descriptions are impeccable and form the basis of what follows. The seal of Sophronius is much the better preserved of the two of this patriarch that are recorded. That of the protospatharius John belongs to a sequence of three that are known from different stages in this officer's career.

Like all Byzantine seals of this period, the Winchester ones each consist of a roundel of metal which had been cast in a circular mould having across it a tongue of wood or metal, so that when the blank was finished it would have a hole running its thickness from one side of the circumference to the other. When it came to be used a loop of cord or parchment attached to the document or other object to be sealed would be passed through this hole. The blank would then be stamped by two seal matrices forming the ends of a pincer-like instrument known as a *boullotirion*. Its sides would reproduce the impressions of the matrices, and the cord or parchment loop would be firmly gripped in its interior so that the seal would remain attached to the document it authenticated. Both the Winchester seals conform to the normal pattern of seals in use at the time in having religious types on one side and inscriptions giving the name and titles of their owners on the other.

[1] [MB: written by Philip Grierson in 1984 and revised by him in 1985. The find provenances were inserted and the footnotes revised for consistency with the rest of the volume in 2010. The opportunity was also taken to convert source references to modern editions if now available and for the dates of Sophronius to refer to recent discussion. Prof. T. V. Buttrey, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, kindly checked the Greek transcriptions.]

[2] Laurent 1963; Laurent 1964. Laurent republished the second seal in his *Corpus*: Laurent 1965, 394–5, no. 1563 (illus. on Pl. 191).



Fig. 22 (1:1)

1 Seal of John (Raphael), protospatharios (*c.*1030–40)

Found in archaeological excavation at Lower Brook Street, 1962 (Trench III, Layer 126, Pit D): House I, timber; Final phase 1, 11th to ?12th cent. *LBS 32*.[3]

Obverse. Bust of the Virgin three-quarter facing, nimbate, wearing tunic and veil (*maphorion*), holding on her left arm the Infant Jesus, his head surrounded by a nimbus cruciger having a pellet in each arm of the cross, her right hand raised towards him in a gesture of adoration. In field **MP ΘO** , i.e. *Μήτηρ Θεοῦ, 'Μοτηερ οφ Γοδ'. Ραισεδ λινεαρ βορδερ*.

Reverse. Legend in six lines, reading as follows, in raised linear border:

+IѠA
[C] ΠAΘȩΠ [I]
[T] Ŏ ΘEOΦVΛ [A]
[KT] KOIT, SƐ [K]
[ΠP] OC, TŎ Π
[A] NΘȩO

i.e. *Ἰωάννης πρωτοσπαθάριος ἐπὶ τοῦ θεοφυλάκτου κοιτῶνος καὶ ἐκ προσώπου τοῦ Πανθέου*

'John protospatharios in charge of the divinely guarded (i.e. imperial) bedchamber and *ek prosopou* of the Pantheon'.

Lead. Diameter: 25 mm. Struck slightly off centre and somewhat damaged, especially on the reverse.

The type of the Virgin on the obverse, showing Mary with the infant Jesus on her arm, is that of an icon known as the Hodegetria (*Ὁδηγήτρια*), supposedly painted by St. Luke and preserved in the Church of that name at Constantinople.[4] It was destroyed in the sack of Constantinople in 1453, but copies accompanied by the title have survived. It has normally the form of a standing figure, not as here a bust, but the general features are the same. The standing-figure version forms the obverse type of an exceptionally beautiful silver miliaresion of the Emperor Romanus III (1028–34),[5] this being its only use on Byzantine coins in the eleventh century.

As a seal type the Hodegetria bust is somewhat rare, as can be seen from the plates in the catalogues of Laurent (1965) and Seibt (1978), though Likhachev (1911) managed to collect a substantial number of examples for his monograph on representations of the Virgin. An example somewhat different in

[3] [MB: *II Interim*, 197, Pl. XLIX*a*, *b*, cf. p. 195. Pit D, in which the seal was found, was cut by the first stone building on the site, a 12th-cent. stone house (ibid. Plate L) but this was preceded by a timber-built phase with which Pit D was presumably associated.]

[4] Grierson 1973, 172, with full references to the literature.

[5] ibid. Pl. LVII. 3.

style from that on the Winchester seal forms the obverse type of seals of Nicephorus Melissenus, an unsuccessful imperial usurper in 1080/1, which the titles accorded him show to have belonged to the decade 1067/78.[6] Another, with type and inscriptions reversed from right to left through the carelessness of the workman responsible for the seal matrix, occurs on the much more elaborately designed eleventh-century seal of a protoproedros Nicolas Sclerus.[7] On the seal here, owing to slight damage at several points, one cannot make out the details of Christ's costume, or see his right hand raised in benediction and his left hand holding a scroll. Equally invisible are the cross of four pellets which is the regular ornament of the *maphorion* on the Virgin's forehead.

On the reverse, owing to bad centring and injury to the left-hand side, several letters are off flan or damaged. Laurent wrongly describes the *iotas* as dotted, but what appears to be a dot over that in **KOIT** is the mark produced by the central indentation punched on the matrix to take the point of one leg of the compass used to trace out the circle within which the seal designer would work. At the end of the first line one can see only part of the left-hand stroke of an *alpha*, here used as an abbreviation in its numerical sense of 'one' or 'first' (*πρώτος*) and making, with a restored *sigma* on the next line, the title *πρωτοσπ(άριος)*, that of a member of the imperial guard at Constantinople with a rank below that of patrician and above that of *spatharocandidatus*.[8] This is followed by **ΕΠ[Ι Τ]ΟΥ ΘΕΟΦΥΛ[ΑΚΤΟΥ]** **ΚΟΙΤ**(*ωνος*), indicating the precise post he held. The phrase 'God-protected' is more familiar as used of the city of Constantinople or the Great Palace as a whole, but its application to the Imperial Bedchamber does occasionally occur in the literary sources.[9] Finally there is **S**, a standard way of writing *καὶ*, 'and', and **Ε[Κ ΠΡ]ΟS**(*ώπος*) **ΤΟΥ Π[Α]ΝΘΕΟ[Υ]**, the phrase *ἐκ προσώπου*, i.e. 'in place of' or 'representing', being usually left untranslated, since like the comparable English terms 'vicar' and 'lieutenant' it has lost its 'replacement' significance and become a title in its own right.[10] The Pantheon was an anteroom which the Book of Ceremonies shows to have communicated directly with the Throne Room (*Chrysotriclinos*), the centre around which palace ceremonial revolved.[11] The corps of the palace guard which took its title from it was thus in an exceptionally privileged position, and Cedrenus (copying Scylitzes) tells us that when the Empress Zoe wished to have in her vicinity in the palace her lover, the future emperor Michael IV (1034–41), she created him *ἄρχων τοῦ . . . Πανθέου*,[12] presumably the same as *ἐπὶ του Πανθέου*.

'John' was a very common name at Byzantium and several seals of *protospatharii* of this name are known, but the unusual connection with the Pantheon and the use of the Hodegetria bust as a seal type identifies the owner of the Winchester one with the John Raphael of a seal in the former Likhachev collection, and the patronymic Raphael in turn links him up with another seal in the Fogg Museum dating from a later stage in his career. 'Raphael' is probably a simple patronymic ('John son of

[6] Zacos and Veglery 1972, iii, nos. 2697, 2697A. Other seals show the standing-figure version of the coin (nos. 1332, 1348, 2981, 2982–4, 2947, etc.), though they are still not common. Cf. also the many examples brought together in Likhachev 1911.

[7] Seibt 1978, Pl. 6, no. 81.

[8] cf. Guilland 1957b; reprinted in Guilland 1967, ii, 99–131.

[9] e.g. Constantine Porphyrogenitus, *De administrando imperio*, cap. 50, line 53 (Moravcsik and Jenkins (ed.) 1967, 234–5): money paid into 'the Treasury (*vestiarium*) of the God-protected bedchamber'. I owe this reference to Dr Jonathan Shepard, who has given me much help over the elucidation of John Raphael's offices. Both he and Dr John Nesbitt, an expert in the field of Byzantine seals, were kind enough to read the first draft of this text.

[10] Best discussion in Glykatzi-Ahrweiler 1960, 39–42.

[11] Constantine Porphyrogenitus, *De ceremoniis*, I. 1. 2 (Bonn edn. 1829–30, vol. i, I. 6, line 23; and Reiske's note, vol. ii, p. 41). See also Vogt 1935, I, 23: it is Room 43 on his somewhat hypothetical plan of the layout of the Great Palace.

[12] Cedrenus (Bekker (ed.), 1839), II. 504, lines 21–2. The Pantheon guards could operate away from the Palace, as we know from a reference in Kekaumenos (Litavrina (ed.) 1972, 174, line 13, and n. 432 on p. 432). A *πανθεώτης* named Falco was responsible for a funerary inscription at Trani (von Falkenhausen 1967, 106).

Raphael'),[13] not a true surname, and its use shows that its owner did not belong to one of the great families (Doukai, Comnenoi, etc.) so prominent in Byzantine affairs in the eleventh century. There is at Birmingham the seal of Raphael, *protospatharios* and *strategetes*, who was probably his father, for besides the unusual personal name its obverse type is the same as that of the Winchester seal here.[14] Laurent's suggestion that John Raphael might have been a Bulgarian in charge of a group of mercenaries, since Biblical names were at that time popular in Bulgaria, seems to be gratuitous.

The Likhachev seal of John Raphael[15] is earlier than the Winchester one, for it shows him as *spatharocandidatus* in charge of the Pantheon: *Ἰωάννης σπαθαροκανδιδάτος καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ Πανθέου ὁ Ῥαφαήλ*, while the other, later than that from Winchester and in the Fogg Museum at Harvard, shows him no longer attached to the Pantheon but enjoying the titles of patrician, *anthypatos*, *vestis*, and catepan: *Ἰωάννης, πατρίκιος, ἀνθύπατος, βέστης καὶ κατεπάνω ὁ Ῥαφαήλ*.[16] The first of these were by now titles of honour conferred on officials of high rank. *Patrikios* had been this from late Roman Imperial times. *Anthypatos,* originally the Greek translation of *proconsul* and normally applied to a provincial governor, had with the replacement of civil provinces by military themes under *strategoi* become also a title of honour, those of *patrikios* and *anthypatos* indeed often going together.[17] *Vestis*, which first appears as held by a certain Nicephorus under John Zimisces (969–76)[18] and is mainly known from seals, was a title often conferred on *strategoi* and provincial governors and so had lost any functional connection with the *vestiarium*.[19] Only *katepano* was a real office, that of a commander in charge of some substantial military unit.[20] The term is most familiar to scholars as the title of provincial governors in the eleventh century; it was its use in Italy in this sense that, with an interchange of consonants, gave rise to the Italian *capitano* and cognate words in all western European languages.[21] But it was also used of officers in the Palace itself. Philotheus in his *Kleterologion* of 899 applied it to a Captain of the Palace Guard and the term is used over half a dozen times, in an aulic connection, in the Book of Ceremonies.[22]

The absence of any territorial qualification in the title of catepan on John Raphael's third seal might suggest that he was still in the Palace Guard, and this was assumed by Père Laurent to have been the case. But fortunately, like Nicephorus Melissenus, he is known from the written sources, and Vera von Falkenhausen subsequently pointed out[23] that he must be the same person as the catepan John Raphael, commander of a troop of Varangians, who arrived at Bari in the autumn of 1046 to reinforce the Byzantine garrison and take over from the catepan Eustathius Palatinus, who had sustained a severe defeat at the hands of the Normans the previous May. The so-called Anonymous of Bari's account of events is not easy to follow,[24] but it seems that he was not welcome

[13] Nesbitt 1977, though this is primarily concerned with an earlier period.

[14] Dunn 1973, 9, no. 43 (not illustrated). It was acquired in Trebizond.

[15] Likhachev 1911, Appendix, p. 15, no. 21 (Pl. V. 21). Likhachev's reading of the legend is corrected by Laurent.

[16] Cited by Laurent 1963, n. 5, from the unpublished specimen at Cambridge, Mass.

[17] Guilland 1957a, reprinted in Guilland 1967, ii, 68–88.

[18] Cedrenus (Bekker (ed.) 1839, 379 (line 17), 433 (line 17).

[19] Ebersolt 1930, esp. pp. 88–9.

[20] See Glykatzi-Ahrweiler 1960, 49, 64–7; von Falkenhausen 1967, 46–7; Ferluga 1953.

[21] Jannaris 1901. The word comes from *κατὰ* and *ἐπάνω*, with an implication of superior office. The derivation of 'captain' from *caput* is erroneous.

[22] *De ceremoniis*, I.6 (line 4), 9 (line 15), 20 (line 20), etc. A person will be described as *κατεπάνω τῶν βασιλικῶν ἀνθρώπων* or something similar.

[23] von Falkenhausen 1967, 92–3, no. 52.

[24] Muratori (ed.) 1724, 151: *Mill. XLVII, Ind. XV. Venit Johannes Catapanus, qui et Rafayl, cum ipsis Guarangi in Bari. Intravit in Curte Dominica, et mansit ibi hunum diem; et deinde ibit, et sedit in ipsa Pinna dies 11. cum ipsis Guarangi. Et postea iterum venerunt in ipso porto, et pacem firmaverunt cum Bari, et dimisit Eustathium Catapanum et reversi sunt in Ydrontum.* cf. Gay 1904, 470, and Pertusi 1959, 516.

at Bari, which had concluded a private truce with the Normans, and had to fall back on Otranto, though he presumably remained nominally in office until the arrival of the more charismatic Argyrus in 1051. In any case, the mention of John Raphael as catepan in 1046 provides one firm date in his career. The Winchester seal must be earlier, probably *c.*1030/1040, and at least thirty years prior to the date of *c.*1070 proposed for it by Laurent. The fact is of importance when we come to consider the circumstances in which it may have reached England.



Fig. 23 (1:1)

2. Seal of the Patriarch Sophronius II of Jerusalem (post 1036–1076/83[25])

Found in archaeological excavation at Assize Courts South, 1963 (Trench AII, Layer 36, Pit I); Final phase 10 (P.ph. 122), early 12th cent. *ACS 253*.[26]

Obverse. Christ standing on left, advancing right, with nimbus cruciger, wearing tunic and himation descending to his ankles, holding over his right shoulder, by his left hand, a long cross with two cross-arms. He stretches out his right hand to raise the crouching, bearded figure of Adam from his tomb, which is depicted as a rectangular panel with a double row of pellets along the top. Behind Adam and bending over him is the winged figure of St. Michael, bare-headed and with curly hair. In upper field, **IC XC**, i.e. *Ἰησοῦς Χριστός*. All in circle of dots.

Reverse. Inscription in five lines, with four pellets above in the form of a cross, in dotted circle:

ϹΩΦΡΟΝ
ΙΟϹЄΛЄΩΘV
×
ΠΡΙΑΡΙЄΡΟ
ϹΟΛVMΩ
-N-

i.e. *Σωφρώνιος ἐλέῳ θεοῦ πατριάρχης Ἱεροσολύμων*

'Sophronius by the mercy of God Patriarch of Jerusalem'.

Lead. Diameter: 38 mm.

[25] [In his list of the Jerusalem patriarchs 634–1099, Gil (1992, 454–5) gives the dates of Sophronios II as 1059–70, but stresses that the dates of the 11th-cent. patriarchs are 'almost entirely dependent on comparatively late Greek Church sources' (p. 464). Gil was unaware that Pseudo-Ingulf's *Historia* is a 15th-cent. forgery (pp. 464, 487–8; see here below, pp. 686–7), and in quoting a donation received by Patriarch Sophronios in 1053 (p. 481) contradicts his own date of 1059 for the beginning of Sophronios' patriarchate. The date '*post* 1048' given by Grierson is however insecure, see further below, p. 685, n. 33. MB]

[26] [*II Interim*, 195, Pl. XLIX*c, d*. The seal was found in the early 12th-cent back-filling of Pit I, a well-pit, but was probably derived from an 11th-cent. deposit. MB]

The obverse type, that of the Harrowing of Hell following upon the Resurrection (*Anastasis*) of Christ, is frequent in Byzantine religious art and, not surprisingly, favoured by patriarchs of Jerusalem for their seals. The Harrowing is described in detail in one of the apocryphal writings of the fourth or fifth century, that known as the Gospel of Nicodemus or Acts of Pilate, and its central episode, which is represented here, is that of Christ seizing Adam by the arm and drawing him out of Hell into Paradise, where he is received by Michael the Archangel.[27] From the late thirteenth century onwards Christ is usually shown drawing Eve from Hell with his other hand — this is the design familiar from the splendid fresco in the Kariye Camii in Istanbul[28] — but in earlier times, as here, only Adam is shown being rescued, while Eve, if shown at all, waits in the background. There is a fine eleventh-century representation of the scene in a mosaic at Daphni almost contemporary with this seal, but the design is arranged from right to left and the patriarchal cross held upright.[29] The presence of St. Michael on the seal is unusual, but it may come from some representation in the great Church of the Anastasis at Jerusalem.

The only other known seal of Sophronius, in the collection of the Institut français d'Études byzantines at Paris, is in such poor condition that Laurent, in publishing it (*Corpus:* 1965, no. 1562), did not consider that an illustration would be useful. It is anomalous in that while describing Sophronius as patriarch it does not give him a territorial title. Only the Anastasis type, though blundered and simplified, shows it to be a seal of Sophronius II of Jerusalem, and it is perhaps a contemporary forgery. The style of type and lettering apparently rule out the possibility of its being a seal of a later Sophronius.

The identity of the Sophronius of the Winchester seal is fortunately not in doubt, for the object was found in an early twelfth-century context and there was only one patriarch of Jerusalem of the right name between Sophronius I in the seventh century and Sophronius III in the thirteenth.[30] Sophronius II was patriarch at some date between Nicephorus I in 1048 and Euthymius in 1083. The sequence Nicephorus-Sophronius-Euthymius is given in an annotated patriarchal list (*Nomina patriarcharum Ierusalem*) which William of Malmesbury obtained from some Crusader source and incorporated in his *Gesta regum*.[31] It omits a Joannicius whose name occurs in the comparable lists from Jerusalem diptychs which apparently date from the thirteenth century,[32] but whether this person was really patriarch is difficult to say. His name may be an accidental omission from William's list, but it is equally possible that he was a benefactor of the church whose name was inscribed on the diptychs for commemorative purposes and eventually incorporated by accident in the episcopal list. In any case, since nothing is known of him save his name, only dates from the patriarchates of Nicephorus and Euthymius are of use in determining the limits of Sophronius's period of office, and fortunately these may be considered certain. Both William of Malmesbury and William of Tyre note that Nicephorus was patriarch when the Church of the Holy Sepulchre was rebuilt, and the date of this (1048), which would have been well known in Jerusalem, is given by William of Tyre.[33] Euthymius was patriarch by 1083, when he was sent by the Emperor Alexius I to

[27] von Tischendorf (ed.)1876, 331; trans. Elliott 1993, 189.

[28] Underwood 1966, i, 192–5; iii, Pls. 340–59.

[29] Millet 1895, 204–14, esp. pp. 204ff. and Pl. XXV. Millet (pp. 205–6) gives a list of other examples from manuscripts, mosaics, frescos, and enamels.

[30] Grumel 1958, 452.

[31] Mynors *et al.* (ed.) 1998, 644–7 (cap . 368); for discussion, cf. Thomson 1999, 324–5.

[32] Papadopoulos-Kerameus 1891, 125 (line 24), 139 (line 16), 142 (line 20).

[33] William of Malmesbury: Mynors *et al.* (ed.).1998, 644–5, without date; William of Tyre 1844 [*Historia*, I. 6]), 20, with date. [William of Tyre's universally accepted date of 1048 for the rebuilding of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is internally inconsistent and contradicted by the evidence of the Byzantine

Thessalonica on an embassy to Bohemund and in December appended his name as a co-signatory to the typicon of the monastery of Backovo in modern Bulgaria.[34]

This leaves an interval of over thirty years, however, and it is difficult within them to be more precise, for the dates *ante* 1059-*post* 1064 given in the standard work of Grumel and elaborated on by Laurent turn out on examination to be without substance.

The first goes back through Lequien[35] to the immense thirteenth-century chronicle of Alberic of Trois-Fontaines, a Cistercian monastery in the diocese of Châlons-sur-Marne, and Alberic refers in a general fashion to Sophronius having been patriarch at a date some forty years before the capture of Jerusalem in 1099 during the First Crusade (*annis vix 40 prius quam iter aggrederentur Ierosolymitane peregrinationis Christiani principes Occidentis. Tunc erat patriarcha Ierosolymitanus post Nicephorum Sophronius*).[36] When we look into Alberic's sources, however, we find that the phrase ending *principes Occidentis* was taken from William of Tyre and that the date—William actually says 'some thirty or forty years' (*vix triginta vel quadraginta annis*), not 'some forty years', before the capture of Jerusalem by the Crusaders—refers not to Sophronius, whom William does not mention, but to the rise of the Turks, described by William (and Alberic) in the preceding paragraph. Alberic's mention of Sophronius comes from another source, William of Malmesbury, and refers, as we shall see, to an event that occurred in 1076. The date 1059, as having any reference to Sophronius, must be eliminated.

The same is the case for 1064. It also goes back to Lequien and was based on the belief that Sophronius was patriarch at the time of the German pilgrimage, led by Archbishop Siegfried of Mainz and Bishop Gunter of Bamberg and running to several thousand participants, of 1064/5.[37] He may well have been, but it is stated in none of our copious contemporary accounts of the expedition. It derives instead from one of the most successful fabrications in English historiography, the fifteenth-century *Historia Croylandensis* of the Pseudo-Ingulf, which relates how its author participated in the expedition and was a witness of the delirious welcome that Sophronius accorded the pilgrims.[38] Ingulf, abbot of Crowland 1086–1109, had indeed gone on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem early in his life, before becoming a monk at Fontenelle under Abbot Gerbert (1062–89),[39] but we do not know the exact date, and the Pseudo-Ingulf, an artist as skilful in his confections as the author of the *Historia Augusta*, grafted the fact of his pilgrimage (taken from Ordericus Vitalis) on to that of the German bishops (known to him from Marianus Scotus) and inserted the name of Sophronius (from William of Malmesbury). The falsity of his account is demonstrated by his supposing the

chroniclers. The completion of the rebuilding should be attributed to Michael IV Paphlogon (1034–41) rather than to Constantine IX Monomachos (1042–55), and the end of Nicephoros' patriarchate pushed back to the 1030s: Biddle 1999, 77–9, nn. 27–36. Gil (1992, 454–5) dates the end of Nicephoros' patriarchate to 1036. In this case, the date of Sophronios' succession should be given as '*post* 1036', leaving in the air the question of the dates of supposedly intervening patriarchs, Ioannicos (if he did hold the office) and Menas (who is said to have reigned only eight months). MB]

[34] Petit 1904, 56–7; and in the new edition, Gautier 1984, 130–3. cf. Petit 1904, Introduction, pp. xvii-xviii; Grumel 1940, 109–10; and Lemerle 1977, 173–4, who gives the best discussion of the negotiations.

[35] Lequien 1740, iii, cols. 496–7. Lequien's dates are revised on many points in Papadopoulos-Kerameus 1910, but not for Sophronius. The discussion that follows here is the subject of a separate note: Grierson 1985.

[36] Scheffer-Boichorst (ed.) 1874, 792.

[37] For a detailed account of its sources and history, see Joranson 1928.

[38] Fulman (ed.) 1684, 73–4. This is the best edition. The apocryphal character of the work, suspected by many scholars from the 18th cent. onwards, was comprehensively demonstrated by Liebermann 1893, esp. pp. 249, 258–9.

[39] Ordericus Vitalis, *Ecclesiastical History,* iv: Chibnall (ed.) 1969, 344–7. Orderic stayed five weeks at Crowland shortly after Ingulf's death and is our sole authentic source for his career. cf. Chibnall (ed.) 1969, Introduction, pp. xxv–xxix.

Byzantine emperor in 1064 to have been Alexius Comnenus (1081–1118) instead of Constantine X Ducas (1059–67), his attributing a return route to the German pilgrims quite at variance to what we know it to have been, and his inventing for the expedition a Norman contingent which was never there.[40] Whether Sophronius was patriarch in 1064 we simply do not know from these accounts.

He was however patriarch in the 1070s. The only reliable indication of his date is in fact a gloss in William of Malmesbury's patriarchal list to the effect that it was in Sophronius's time that the Turks defeated and massacred the Saracens at Jerusalem, and that having captured the city they allowed the Christians to remain (*Sofronius, in cuius tempore Turchi, Ierosolimam uenientes, pugnauerunt cum Saracenis et omnes interfecerunt, et obtinuerunt civitatem; Christiani autem remanserunt ibi sub dominio Turchorum.)*[41] There is a high probability of this statement being correct, for William's list cannot have been compiled long after Sophronius's death and memories of his time would still be current. It cannot refer to the first capture of Jerusalem from the Fatimids by the Turkish adventurer Atsiq ibn Abaq, a nominal vassal of the Seljuq sultan Alp Arslan, in 1071, for this seems to have been achieved without bloodshed, but in 1076 he had to recover it after a brief Fatimid reoccupation and signalled his anger by a savage massacre that did not even spare those who had taken refuge in the al-Aqsa mosque. Only those who had fled to the Dome of the Rock survived, as evidently did the Christian population against whom Atsiq bore no grudge.[42] Sophronius was therefore patriarch in 1076, and between that date and 1083 he had been succeeded by Euthymius. The total period of his holding office, however, we do not know, and the Winchester seal cannot consequently be dated closer than *post* 1036 to 1076/83.[43]

How these two Byzantine seals reached Winchester can only be surmised. Laurent envisaged the protospatharius John visiting England in order to recruit soldiers for the Varangian guard in the aftermath of the Norman conquest, when, as we know from Ordericus Vitalis and the Icelandic saga of Edward the Confessor, many Englishmen, unwilling to accept Norman rule and despairing of aid from Denmark, left to seek their fortunes in Byzantine service. The redating of the seal to the 1030s or early 1040s removes it from the context of this particular theory, the more regrettably since the post-Conquest emigration is now better documented than it was when Laurent was writing.[44] But the reality of a Varangian connection, which for him was little more than a conjecture, is in fact confirmed by the discovery of the catepan John Raphael's activity as commander of a Varangian contingent at Bari. It is true that the presence of Englishmen in the Varangian guard is documented, on the Byzantine side, only from the 1080s onwards, but this is no more than an accident; many Englishmen would already have been hearing in the reign of Cnut how Danes were accustomed to seeking their fortunes in imperial service. (Ciggar's attempt at a compromise between Laurent's date and von Falkenhausen's by making John Raphael come to this country in the 1050s or 1060s,[45] ignores the fact that the Winchester seal must date from before 1046.) There is no need in any case to suppose that John Raphael actually visited this country; correspondents do not normally accompany their letters to their destinations. Von Falkenhausen points out the much greater

[40] Cf. Joranson 1928, 7, and n. 1.

[41] Mynors *et al.* (ed.) 1998, 644–7 (cap. 368).

[42] Ibn al-Athir, *Chronicon quod perfectissum scribitur*, A.H. 463, 469 = A.D. 1070/1, 1076/7 (Tornberg (ed.) 1864, 46, 70). I am grateful to Jill Butterworth for translating the relevant passages for me. cf. Grousset 1934, xiv, 3.

[43] [Philip Grierson wrote here '*c.*1050/*c.*1080'. The revised date takes into account nn. 25 and 33 above. MB]

[44] Ciggaar 1974; Godfrey 1979; cf. Shepard 1973 and Blöndal 1978, 141–7.

[45] Ciggaar 1983, 86–7, revising her acceptance of Laurent's date in her earlier article.

likelihood of the seal having once been attached to a Varangian's contract of service, and to have been brought to Winchester, presumably still attached to the document itself, when he retired and returned to his native country.

It is equally unlikely that the other seal would have been brought back as a memento or religious amulet by a returning pilgrim, for while this was a function that some lead seals no doubt came eventually to fulfil it was not that for which they were designed, and one must assume that in the eleventh century the seal would still have been attached to the document it validated. What this document was, however, we have no idea. It is possible that it guaranteed the authenticity of some relic, or provided written confirmation that a pilgrim had reached his destination—pilgrimages, it must be remembered, were sometimes imposed as penances—but it is perhaps more likely that it was attached to a letter addressed by Sophronius to the English king or some English prelate or noble asking for alms or commending the Christian population of Palestine to the prayers of the Christian West. How many Englishmen visited the Holy Land in the decades before the First Crusade or the Norman Conquest is impossible to determine. The few names we know are either those of persons of consequence, like Earl Godwine's outlawed son Swegn (who went as a penance and died in Byzantine territory on his return journey in 1052)[46] and Bishop Ealdred of Hereford and Worcester (who went in 1058 and offered a gold chalice at the Holy Sepulchre),[47] both much-travelled men, or private persons whose wills, or records of whose wills, made 'when they went to Jerusalem' have for one reason or another survived, like that of Leofgifa (if it be authentic) of 1060[48] and of Ulf and his wife Madselin of 1066/8.[49] But the number would have been quite sufficient to enlighten a patriarch of Jerusalem on contemporary events and personalities in Western Christendom. There is no need to follow Laurent in imagining a connection with Ingulf, or to suppose that Orderic's description of him as *scriba regis* (chancery clerk?) early in his career would have given him a link with Winchester several decades later. Whether the seal reached this country before or after the Conquest is of course impossible to say.

[46] Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (C), s.a. 1052 (died at Constantinople): Rositzke (ed.) 1940, 75, O'Brien O'Keefe (ed.) 2001, 114. John of Worcester, *Chronicon,* s.a. [1052] (died in Lycia): Darlington and McGurk (ed.) 1995, 570–1.

[47] Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (D), s.a. 1058: Cubbin (ed.) 1996, 76.

[48] Thorpe 1865, 386. This royal charter is probably in part spurious, but there is no recent edition (for further references, see Sawyer 1968, no. 1029). The bequest of Leofgifa, a *femina Lundonica* who died *in via Ierosolimae*, can be accepted.

[49] Whitelock (ed.), 1930, no. XXXIX.

8

BYZANTINE INTAGLIO

BY MARTIN HENIG

An intaglio of green jasper, oval in shape and measuring 14 mm by 16.5 mm and 3 mm thick with bevelled sides, was found in topsoil in excavations conducted by the Winchester City Museum Service at Oram's Arbour in 2001 and is published here by their kind permission.



Fig. 24 [front, back, and side views 1:1; front also 4:1]

The device portrayed is a horseman seated upon a rearing horse, in profile to the right. The execution is stylised, the horse's tail is represented by a single stroke while its mane consists of five parallel strokes. A cross-shaped marking on the horseman's head renders the hero's physiognomy. Nevertheless it is a vigorous composition.

In his right hand the rider holds a long spear which he thrusts into the neck of an open-mouthed serpent or dragon below him, an apparently legless monster, its body twisted in a double coil. A nimbus around his head identifies him as a mounted warrior saint, probably St Theodore or St George.

The left hand portion of a carved stone relief from Kiev dated to the mid eleventh century matches the iconography of the composition.[1] This probably came from the Church of St Demetrios of Thessalonike in Kiev and depicts on the left St George and on the right the older St Theodore. St George confronts a serpent-dragon of identical form to the creature depicted on the gem. As the saint shown on the gem, insofar as one can judge from his stylised features, seems to be young and beardless he too is probably intended for St George. Further confirmation is provided by a cameo in steatite, now in the Hermitage collection at St Petersburg, showing a nimbed, youthful military saint riding to the right and spearing a serpent dragon; this is confidently identified as St George but is most probably a century or so later than the Kiev relief and the Winchester intaglio, being ascribed to the early Palaiologan period in the thirteenth century.[2]

However, a slight note of caution may be sounded. Although the serpent-slaying saint engraved upon a rock-crystal stamp seal now in Munich, datable to the twelfth or thirteenth century, is even more sketchily executed, the stone unmistakably bears the letters **Θ** and **E** for Theodore.[3] In addition two glass paste cameos in Dumbarton Oaks, probably made in Constantinople, are contemporary and both bear the name **ΘΕΔΟΡΟC**.[4] None of these figures seems to be heavily bearded and so we should perhaps not be entirely dogmatic in identifying the saint of the Winchester intaglio as George rather than Theodore.

With regard to the very well defined style of cutting, a cornelian intaglio in Vienna, which has been likewise ascribed to the twelfth century, shows a horseman spearing a dragon.[5] Even closer is a banded agate in Kassel where the horseman spears a serpent with double coils; this has recently been published as Christian-Sassanid of the sixth century, but in view of its iconographical similarity to the Winchester gem it too should perhaps likewise be re-assigned to the mid Byzantine period.[6]

There was a chapel within the precincts of New Minster, evidently dedicated to St George as early as *c.*1000.[7] A late tenth- or early eleventh-century date is remarkably early for the cult of the saint in England, but its existence opens the possibility that the intaglio reflects contacts between the Anglo-Saxon kings and Byzantium; perhaps the gem was the prized possession of an Anglo-Saxon Varangian guardsman returning to Winchester from the East or else of an itinerant merchant, in the decades prior to 1066. However a post-conquest date is inherently more likely, as by this time returning pilgrims and crusaders were popularising the cult of St George in the West including England.[8] There was indeed a church of St George in Winchester, possibly attested as early as *c.*1110 although not otherwise recorded until the thirteenth century.[9] A far more important example of a church of St George at a royal centre is the collegiate church in Oxford Castle whose early Norman

[1] Evans and Wixom 1997, 292–3, No. 196.

[2] Althaus and Sutcliffe (ed.) 2006, 170, No.136, Inv. No. 347.

[3] Stiegemann (ed.) 2001, 237, No. III. 9.

[4] Ross 1962, 89–90, Nos. 106, 107, Pl. LVII.

[5] Zwierlein-Diehl 1991, 149–50, No. 2177, Taf. 85. Also note a similar example in Sofia: Dimitrova-Milcheva 1981, 94, No. 288, wrongly dated to late Roman times.

[6] Zazoff 1983, 370, Taf. 123.3.

[7] WS 1, 291–2, cf. pp. 291, n. 12, and 315–16.

[8] Van Houts 1985 writes that 'diplomatic relations between the French kings and the Byzantine emperors before the First Crusade hardly existed' (p. 549) after which 'pilgrims and mercenaries and occasionally ambassadors travelling through the Balkans or Italy to and from Constantinople formed the main source of information about the Greeks' (p. 556).

[9] WS 2, Table 1, Fig. 8, and p. 521.

crypt still survives; this was founded by Robert d'Oilly and Roger d'Ivri in 1074.[10] Whether the gem was imported into Winchester immediately before or soon after the Conquest, it falls into place with contemporary coins and lead seals from Winchester, as evidence of such exotic contacts.[11]

Iconographically the subject is the same as that shown in twelfth-century reliefs of St. George upon tympana at St. George's church, Brinsop, Herefordshire, and at St. John the Baptist, Ruardean, Gloucestershire, in both of which the dragon is figured as serpent with gaping mouth into which the saint thrusts his spear.[12] The patron of the first church was Oliver de Merlimond, who travelled through western France on pilgrimage to Compostella and the immediate source may have been there, but ultimately of course these striking images reflect contacts much further to the east. However it is perhaps unlikely that a minor art object such as a gem was the source of large-scale sculpture even though the Oram's Arbour Byzantine intaglio was surely not the only example of its type imported into England.

Three green jasper intaglios of twelfth- or thirteenth-century date found respectively at Potterne,Wiltshire,[13] Newstead, near Brigg, North Lincolnshire,[14] and Middle Harling, Norfolk,[15] display horsemen who hold pennons, a reasonably common theme on seals. The horse, especially its mane, is similarly rendered to the examples depicted on the Byzantine gems and it is not unreasonable to suggest that these Western seals, very probably fabricated in England, were based on contemporary or somewhat earlier Byzantine prototypes.[16] Certainly the use of the same material, green jasper, is a suggestive link. Might the jasper have been imported from the Levant?

[10] Cf. Cooper 1976, 306–8; Dodd (ed.) 2003, 49–50. The probable pre-Norman date of the associated tower has suggested the possibility of a Late Saxon church on this site, but if so there is nothing to associate it with St George.

[11] See above, pp. 667–8

[12] Thurlby 1999, 105, Fig. 171; 132, Fig. 208; Verey and Brooks 2002, 653, and Pl. 16.

[13] Dalton 1915, 131, No. 895, Pl. XX.

[14] Henig and Leahy 2003, 167–70.

[15] Rogerson 1995, 62–3, No. 81, Fig. 44.

[16] Cf. Henig 2008, 25–34 at pp. 32–3, where the Oram's Arbour gem is cited..

9

PAPAL *BULLAE*

BY TIM PESTELL



Fig. 25 (1:1)

1 *Bulla* of Alexander III (1159–81). D. 35 mm.

The seal is quite corroded on the reverse, but the obverse survives very clearly showing the entire inscription, ALEX/ANDER/.PP.III., in a Roman script. The bulla was sealed with the reverse die at 345° to the obverse, a very poor co-ordination of the two.

Wolvesey Palace, Room 12; Final phase 93 (P.ph. 5101), ?mid 15th century. *WP 398*.



Fig. 26 (1:1; detail at 2:1).

2 *Bulla* of Alexander III (1159–81). D. 39 mm.

An excellently-preserved example, the obverse having some surface corrosion rendering part of the inscription (as **1**) difficult to read. The reverse is slightly flattened but survives crisply enough to reveal a die-flaw of a short line extending diagonally through the pelleting around St Paul up to the end of the 'A' of SPA. A 5 mm hole has been cut through the centre of the bulla and a small cut or nick 1 mm wide extends 2 mm into the bulla at its base. The bulla was sealed with the reverse die at 359° to the obverse.

Wolvesey Palace, Room 29, reflooring; Final phase 428 (P.ph. 1870), early to ?mid 16th cent. *WP 3130*.



Fig. 27 (1:1)

3 *Bulla* of Innocent V (1276). D. 36 mm.

An exceptionally crisp bulla with minimal surface damage. The obverse legend INNO/CENTIUS/:PP:U: is cut in a neat Lombardic script, the central division of the last line using three pellets with two at each end of the line. The reverse exhibits the usual flaws found on this later die, in particular of diagonal lines extending up from the 'E' of SPE and to the hair pellets of St Peter. The bulla was sealed with the reverse die at 357° to the obverse.

Cathedral Green, Path 2. Final phase 247–248 (P.ph. 2756), 14th cent. *CG 2526.*

Three papal *bullae* were found in the Winchester excavations, all in good condition and easily identifiable. *Bullae* are the lead pendant seals that were attached to papal documents (which for ease of differentiation are called bulls, having taken their name from the seals). *Bullae* are a relatively well-known class of medieval artefact, both through their survival still attached to documents, and as archaeological stray-finds. The overwhelming majority encountered within the British Isles date from the twelfth to fourteenth centuries.

In design *bullae* were remarkably conservative. From the papacy of Paschal II (1099–1118) a configuration was settled upon that was to last beyond the Renaissance. On the obverse was the papal name within a circular pelleted border (the number of dots of which varied from pope to pope). The reverse employed the defining arrangement of *bullae*, the two heads of SS Paul and Peter contained within pelleted ovals divided by a long cross on a stand, beneath the legend SPA SPE, for SS Paul and Peter. A pelleted border enclosed the entire field. While each obverse naturally changed from pope to pope, sometimes with slight differences in lettering style (and becoming increasingly varied by the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries), the reverse changed very infrequently. The die used to produce this side of the seal was generally employed by numerous popes before a replacement was considered necessary; frequently small flaws in the reverse dies are apparent, which can be seen in *bullae* of different popes extending over a number of years.

Of the three *bullae* found in the excavations, two were issued by the same pope, Alexander III. With the exception of three metal-detected bullae of Anglo-Saxon date, and a number of unprovenanced examples in the British Library, *bullae* of Alexander seem to be the earliest found in Britain.[1] This probably reflects a rise in the number of sealed papal documents being sent

[1] The three are of Theodore I (642–9) from Princes Risborough (Bucks) (now Norwich Castle Museum 2009.110); Paschal I (817–24) from Much Cowan, Herefordshire; and of John XI (931–6) from Kilverstone, Norfolk (now Norwich Castle Museum 2004.868). The British Library's detached seals include a few early medieval examples, for instance *bullae* of Sergius I (687–701) and Zacharias (741–52) (Department of Manuscripts, Detached Seals, xxxviii, 4 and 5). Recently (April 2011) a bulla of Calixtus II (1119–24) from Houghall, Co. Durham was reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme [DUR-A82CF6], but this appears to be the exception that proves the rule: that it is only with Alexander III that bullae began to appear regularly.

out by Alexander, as well as reflecting his relatively long pontificate of nearly twenty-two years. While it is conceivable that the two *bullae* derived from a linked set of correspondence once preserved in the bishop's palace at Wolvesey (an analogue for which might be the discovery of five *bullae* of Urban III (1185–7) in a drain in the archiepiscopal manor of Otford, Kent[2]), their different findspots and dates of deposition make it more likely that their sharing the same papal issuer is chance. This seems reiterated by their differences in treatment.

Bulla **2**, is neatly pierced through its centre. The reason behind this modification is unclear, but an emerging number of other pierced examples show that this is not simple chance or a 'one-off' production. An exact parallel in terms of size and the position of the piercing is a *bulla* of Martin IV (1281–5) known from Caldecote, Norfolk. Exactly what kind of reuse was envisaged for such pierced *bullae* is unclear. It is possible that they might be reattached to a bull, but this seems unlikely. The need for the *bulla* to be attached with its original threads was proof of the document being genuine. Indeed, the detachment of the papal seal might lead to proof of authenticity being sought from Rome. An example is the letter of exemplification to William Scot, perpetual vicar of Holyrood, Streueling, in St Andrews, in 1467, because 'the seal of the original letters has been accidentally cut off'.[3] The piercing of the centre of the *bulla* would also be curious for such reattachment, the modification making the object more similar to an everyday object like a spindle whorl. While such a reuse is possible, an amuletic reuse seems more likely, perhaps for the *bulla* to be suspended like a pendant. Future finds may help to elucidate when this practice of piercing was in vogue.

The second noteworthy aspect to the Winchester *bullae* is the fact that **3** was issued by Innocent V, Rome's first Dominican pope, who ruled for only six months. Given his short tenure, it is unsurprising that his *bullae* are very rare and the excellent condition of this example helps to provide an important illustration of this type. Curiously, Winchester City Museum has another bulla of Innocent V (Acc. no. ARCH 542), found around the East Gate of the city.

The find context of *Bulla* **3**, the burial ground to the north of the present cathedral, is of further potential interest. In the past, a number of *bullae* have been found in churchyards but systematic excavation is now demonstrating that several were deliberately buried with the dead. This practice seems to have been most common in the mid-fourteenth century during the time of the Black Death, but an example of Benedict XII (1334–42) has been recovered from a burial at St John's Priory, Carmarthen, while the latest known to this author dates from the antipope Clement VII of Avignon (1423–9). The inclusion of *bullae* with burials is perhaps best explained as representing the only physical trace left of the actual papal bull which had been buried with the dead person. The type of document so buried is most likely to have been an indulgence and the fact that the peak of such buried *bullae* occurs at the time of the Black Death may thus be related to increased fears about mortality and spiritual welfare.[4] This *bulla* of Pope Innocent V might have once been buried with a body, in which case it would represent a very early occurrence of this phenomenon; alternatively, it may simply have been a stray loss in an ecclesiastical area where papal bulls were more likely to have been exposed to loss.

[2] See Clarke1972, 225.

[3] Twemlow (ed.) 1933, 257.

[4] See Gilchrist and Sloane 2005, 94–6 and Tables 5 and 6 for a more complete listing.

10

KUFIC COIN

BY HELEN MITCHELL BROWN *AND* RORY NAISMITH



Fig. 28 (2:1)

This damaged silver dirham, weighing 1.325 gm, diam. 27 mm., was found on the surface of an early medieval street in August 1964 (ACS 64 437). It was cleaned and repaired with great skill by Mr K. A. Howes, of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum in 1964, and was illustrated and briefly described in the *British Numismatic Journal* in 1977.[1]

The dirham was minted by a prince of the Samanid dynasty, Isma'il ibn Ahmad (279–295 A.H./A.D. 892–907), and bears also the name of the Abbasid Caliph al-Muktafi billah (289–295 A.H./A.D. 902–908). The mint-place was Samarqand, and the actual year of striking was 293 A.H./A.D. 905–6.

The recorded number of Arab silver dirhams, sometimes known as 'Kufic' coins, from the Viking Age that have been found in the British Isles as of late 2008 stood at over 350.[2] The largest contribution comes from modern England,[3] though many are also known from Wales,[4] Ireland,[5]

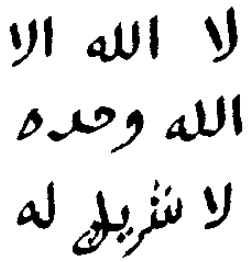
[1] Blunt and Dolley 1977, 138, no. 26 and Pl. IV, where it was tentatively ascribed to A.H. 285/A.D. 898.

[2] For a brief discussion of the British finds as a whole, see Dolley 1966a, 25–8.

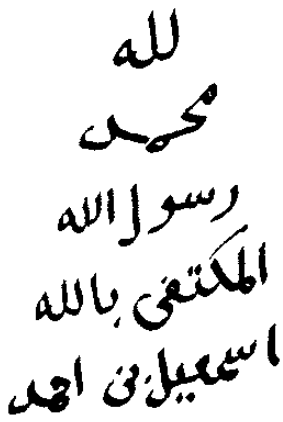
[3] A recent catalogue and discussion of English finds can be found in Naismith 2005. This lists around 170 gold and silver specimens from England. The real total is probably substantially higher, as many finds—particularly fragments—are not identified or even reported. Further finds of dirhams have been discovered or noted since the 2005 list: about 60 additional dirham fragments have been found at Torksey, Lincolnshire, and around 25 fragments from a productive site in North Yorkshire (personal communication, Mark Blackburn); a single-find from near York was acquired by the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, in August 2006; two imitations of Samanid dirhams were found in excavations at York (Pirie 1986, no. 47) and Middle Harling, Norfolk (Archibald 1985, 17). 15 dirhams and fragmentary dirhams were in the 'Vale of York' hoard of 2007, all of Samanid rulers (Williams 2008). Other single-finds of dirhams are recorded from Wychwood, Oxfordshire (Lane-Poole 1888, no. 89[m]), Barton Bendish, Norfolk (EMC 2004.0152 and 2008.0407), Barton on Humber, North Lincolnshire (EMC 2008.0229),

[*See page 696 for n. 3 cont. and nn. 4, 5, and 6*]

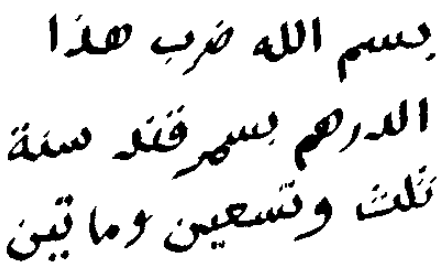
Central A1 legend:



Central B1 legend:



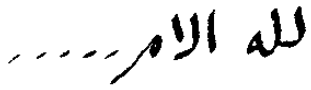
Marginal A2 legend:



Marginal B2 legend: (Qur. ix, 33):



Marginal A3 legend: (Qur. xxx, 3.4):



Buxton with Lammas, Norfolk (EMC 2006.0091), Fingringhoe, Essex (*Coin Register* 2005, 268 and 271), Shipdham, Norfolk (EMC 2008.0124–5), Skelton, Cumbria (EMC 2006.0106), Tetsworth, Oxfordshire (EMC 2006.0104), and Torksey, Lincolnshire (EMC 2006.0018 and 2007.0174). Two single finds of gold dinars have also appeared from Brandon, Suffolk (EMC 2007.0235), and Wattisham, Suffolk (EMC 2006.0231).

[4] Five, dating to 287–9 A.H./A.D. 899–912, were found in the 1894 Bangor hoard, deposited *c* 927: see Blunt 1954.

[5] Including the two dirham fragments from the Dunmore Cave hoard (Dolley 1973) and the 19 fragments from the Dysart hoard (Ryan, O'Floinn *et al.*1984, 345–50), nine Irish hoards have produced dirhams: the other seven are County Londonderry, Magheralagan, Leggagh, Glasnevin, County Kildare, County Meath, and Drogheda Hall (these earlier finds are summarized in Hall 1974; and the hoard listings of Dolley 1966). Unfortunately, several of these hoards—particularly Drogheda and County Derry—are only known to have contained 'many' dirhams or fragments, and it is impossible to determine the actual number of dirhams found in Irish hoards. One more single find (a cut half of a dirham from Balkh struck in 293 A.H./A.D. 905–6) was recently reported from County Louth (Kenny 1994).

[6] Forty finds are listed as nos. 693–733 in Stevenson 1966, from the Talnotrie, Skye, and Skaill hoards. One is a ninth-century Abbasid issue; the remaining 39 include eight that are not identifiable, three Abbasid coins of the 910s–40s and 28 Samanid coins of the 890s–940s. Another, probably Samanid, dirham fragment was reported in the Islay (Machrie) hoard of 1850 (Scott 1854, 74–81).

and Scotland.[6] The Cuerdale and Goldsborough hoards together account for 69 of these, and a great many of the coins are only fragmentary, and often have not been precisely dated or attributed. The total of British finds is minuscule in comparison with the huge numbers found in Scandinavian lands,[7] but the British finds have an interest and a character that deserve recognition, and a fuller treatment than is perhaps appropriate here.

These finds come from two main sources:

i. *Coins found in hoards.* On three known occasions dirhams constituted the sole numismatic component of a hoard (Magheralagan, Warton, and the poorly recorded County Londonderry hoard), though always alongside other items used as 'hacksilver'. In two cases Islamic coins form the major part of a hoard (Goldsborough, Skaill), but more often they are only a minor component of the whole (Cuerdale, Croydon, Skye, etc.). Whole coins and fragments from hoards account for about half of dirham finds from the British Isles.

ii. *Coins found singly* (Ardeer, Cerne Abbas, Wychwood, Wymeswold, etc.); also those found *in groups of up to three*, often at 'productive sites' (e.g. Torksey, Oxborough, Flaxton); and *excavated coins* (e.g. Middle Harling, Southampton, York, and now Winchester). At least 160 single-finds or group finds are known.[8]

A prime distinguishing feature of the British finds, in comparison with those from Scandinavia, is their early date. In England there are few finds of coins minted after *c.*915 and no evidence of hoarding after *c* 930, roughly coinciding with Æthelstan's conquest of the kingdom of York in 927. In the case of Scotland and Ireland there is evidence for continuing importation of dirhams into the middle of the tenth century and circulation until *c.*970.[9] Scandinavia presents the closest parallel, where in hoards of this date the latest coins are, typically, from the 950s.[10] The picture of British finds is thus not purely a miniature version of the Scandinavian record, though the pattern of the finds and their frequent use as bullion strongly indicates that, as on the other side of the North Sea, dirhams were for the most part brought over via Russia and the Baltic as part of a bullion-based economy.[11]

Not all dirhams took this roundabout northern route to Britain. A small number of coins made a more direct journey from Islamic lands to Britain, via Spain, Italy, and France. This may be inferred from a variety of factors: coins of western mints, such as those in Spain and north Africa, are unusual in a Scandinavian context, and coins of the mid-ninth century or earlier could well include a few examples brought over before the Viking raids.[12]

It is noteworthy that the coins that travelled to the British Isles from the North fall into one of two groups: an earlier, smaller, category of coins akin to those found in the Cuerdale hoard; and a larger, later, category of coins struck in or after the 890s and mostly in the territories ruled by the

[7] In 1990 the figure stood at around 250,000: Lieber 1990, 207.

[8] The English single-finds and hoards are mapped in Naismith 2005, 210. Note that the large majority of these single-finds derive from England; the lack of finds elsewhere is probably due largely to restriction of the use of metal-detectors.

[9] Naismith 2005, 204–5. There is a helpful map of Islamic mint-towns in Metcalf 1997, 297.

[10] This point was made to one of the authors (Brown) by Mr Gert Rispling of Stockholm in a letter 8 March 1988. Mr Rispling's kindness in notifying the author of his corrections to published find-reports is most gratefully acknowledged.

[11] Naismith 2005,198–206; and Graham-Campbell 2001.

[12] An important reminder that coins did sometimes travel at an early date by this route is the specimen excavated in Southampton, minted by the Spanish Umayyads *c.*765–815, and found in an archaeological context datable to the early ninth century (Brown 1988). A possible Danish example of coins arriving by an early and westerly route is the Østerholme hoard (Kromann 1985), which includes coins of the Sassanian King Khusrau II (591–628), early Abbasid coins from Baghdad dating to A.D. 774–801 and a dirham of al-Andalus struck in A.D. 808 (the latest coin).

Samanid dynasty, similar to the contents of the Goldsborough hoard. The Cuerdale hoard (deposited *c.*903) is characterised by the number of later ninth-century coins which were minted in Armenia or Adharbaijan.[13] The assembly of coins from which it was drawn must have left the Islamic world via the Caucasus. Similar origins can be ascribed to the finds from Dunmore Cave, Wychwood, and Wymeswold.

If Cuerdale was among the last of the first group of Islamic coins from hoards in the British Isles, the near-contemporary Dysart hoard, with its almost equal mix of Abbasid and Samanid dirhams, signals the beginning of the second.[14] The slightly later Goldsborough hoard (deposited *c.* 925–30) is almost entirely composed of coins struck in the extreme east of the Islamic world of the tenth century, predominantly from the mints of al-Shash (Tashkent) and Samarqand, and it must have been from the Samanid lands of Transoxiana that this assembly of coins started its northward journey. As in Scandinavia, the majority of British dirham finds comprise coins of this later group: Ardeer, Bangor, Dean, Flaxton, Lugga, Machrie, Middle Harling, Skaill, Skye, Winchester (this coin), and York all fall into this category. Only the Dysart hoard (latest datable coin A.D. 902–7) does not fall readily into either of these two categories, since of four coins with legible mints one is from Armenia and three from al-Shash (Tashkent). Probably, as Lowick commented, 'this signifies . . . that the coins derive from the circulating stock of the middle and lower Volga region, which was fed by import routes from Transoxiana on the one hand and from the Middle East (via the Caspian) on the other'.[15]

'Small hoards, that is those of less than 20 coins, are almost as dangerous to interpret as those that are poorly recorded', warns James Graham-Campbell.[16] The Kufic coins found in Britain are few and, in many cases, inadequately recorded. Some coins have disappeared, and several of the surviving coins could be examined more rigorously in the hope of establishing their date or mint-place. But though the coins are few in number there are lessons to be learned from them, and they may yet have a contribution to make to knowledge of the trade and circulation of silver in the Viking Age.

[13] For discussion of this element of the Cuerdale hoard, see Lowick 1976.
[14] Ryan, O'Floinn *et al.* 1984, 347.
[15] ibid., 348.
[16] Brooks and Graham-Campbell 1986, 109.

11

A JEWISH COUNTER OR TOKEN

BY MARION M. ARCHIBALD *AND* MARTIN BIDDLE



Fig. 29 obverse and reverse 1:1; obverse 4:1

A Jewish ?counter or token of late 12th- or 13th-century date, found in 1968 at Lower Brook Street, Winchester, on the site of House XII, in a securely stratified context of the mid to ?late 13th century. BS 1968, Trench III, Layer 805; House XII, stone and timber; Final phase 43 (P.ph. 790). BS *3154*.

NUMISMATIC IDENTIFICATION AND DISCUSSION

by MARION M. ARCHIBALD

Obverse: Hollow eleven-pointed star with a pellet in the centre. Hebrew inscription.

Reverse: Cross within a circle of rough pellets with a squarish pellet in the centre, cross-ends thickened where they meet the circle. In each angle of the main cross a saltire formed by four pellets joined by thin lines.

Weight: 1.47 g. Max. diam. 16 mm. Metal: lead (analysis by Dr P. J. Northover)
Technique: struck on a prepared blank between engraved dies.

The reverse of this disc is undoubtedly derived from that of the Short-Cross series of silver pennies struck in England between 1180 and 1247. The saltires in the angles of the main cross are constructed in precisely the same manner as on the coins and the thickening of the circle where it is met by the cross is the vestige of the pellets at the ends of the short cross on the coins. The main cross is not voided as it is on the coins because it was not envisaged that the piece would require to be cut into halves and quarters to provide smaller denominations as was the case with the coins. On the coins a legend completely surrounds the circle on the reverse. On the present disc there are some marks beyond the circle but they appear to be just accidental marks on the die (in any case, if an inscription is postulated on this side, it would make the reverse die wider than the obverse die which would be unlikely in two dies probably prepared for use together).

The obverse of the Short-Cross pennies bore the facing crowned bust of the king holding a sceptre encircled by the legend. It is possible that the obverse of this disc was also derived from the coin type avoiding, as would be natural for a Jewish engraver, any indication of the human face. It would in any case have been prudent to avoid too close a copy of current coin so that there could be no allegation of counterfeiting.

On the basis of the close derivation of the type, the *terminus post quem* for the production of this disc must be 1180 when the Short-Cross type was introduced. The effective *terminus ante quem* is *c.*1250 by which date the Short-Cross coins had been effectively replaced by the new Long-Cross type instituted three years earlier.

English medieval pewter and lead tokens survive in fairly large numbers. Some, but they are in the minority, are also derived closely from coin types. None based on the Short-Cross type has been recorded, but the Sterling type reverse introduced in 1279 is represented both by close copies and by devolved forms. A larger number of English medieval pewter and lead tokens are not derived from coin types and most are anepigraphic: for example, the medieval pewter pieces found at Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire, and at Dublin and dated to earlier in the thirteenth century, and those from Winchester described above by the late Geoff Egan.[1]

The series of English tokens until now identified as having been produced from *c.*1200 until the end of the thirteenth century are made of pewter (tin/lead alloys); it is only from the early fourteenth century that they begin to be replaced by tokens entirely of lead.[2] It is, however, likely that some of the unidentified and more miscellaneous tokens in lead, generally with simple geometric designs, may also date before 1300. The present Jewish token from Winchester made of lead only whose production is dated securely before *c.*1250 provides a certain example. I have not noted any other medieval Jewish tokens with a Hebrew inscription in the English or other European numismatic literature.

The purpose for which the present disc was made presents a more difficult problem. Later lead discs with Hebrew inscriptions are known and these were used to designate food which had been examined by officials of the Rabbinical court and found to be fit for consumption by the Jewish community. The British Museum has three examples of these markers which are on thick stubby flans and two show the remains of a casting channel or tang. They bear no designs as such, merely

[1] See above, pp. 658–64. [2] Mitchiner and Skinner 1983.

Hebrew characters which in heavily abbreviated form state their purpose, for example, 'Passed fit for the Holy Community of . . .'. They are undated but certainly belong to a much later period than the present piece. No published references to earlier examples of this class of marker are known to me.

It is therefore possible that the Winchester disc is a hitherto unrecorded earlier example of this class of Jewish food markers. There are however some difficulties in this interpretation. The known examples—admittedly much later—are not like coins in form or design and their legends state their function. The present disc is of penny weight, just under penny size, and its reverse design certainly and its obverse design possibly derive from the types of the current coins. There is of course nothing to prevent the choice of a coin type for the design of a food marker but the derivation is so close that it would seem more appropriate in an object which was intended to act in some way as a coin-substitute, i.e. a counter or token with some trade, commercial, counting, attendance-recording, or charitable function. The last are documented in France from the end of the twelfth century being issued by both ecclesiastical, civic, and lay-persons and organisations.[3] Early examples are rare, but such *méreaux* become more plentiful from the fifteenth century onwards. They often bear the name of the issuing church or civic organisation and/or the name, arms, or other symbol of their town or city. Sometimes they state the sum of money, value of the goods or provisions, or the number of loaves or whatever for whichh they may be exchanged. There can be just a number 'IIII' or qualified by a denomination, e.g., 'DII' with the 'D' above the 'II' signifying two *deniers*.[4] These jettons are however usually cast in moulds rather than struck between dies like the Jewish piece from Winchester. Tokens, if any, for such purposes have not been recognised so far among the mainly anepigraphic medieval material from England. The Hebrew inscription on the present token is not fully legible and is difficult to interpret but the possible reading suggested by the experts below of 'שטאר. . . (. . . str)' as part of the name of Winchester, or incorporating פשטים, the Hebrew word for penny either by itself, or in the compound 'halfpenny' or in some plural form would all be within the acceptable range of numismatic usage and precedent.

It is therefore possible that the present disc may have had a function similar to those French medieval lead tokens but in the context of the Jewish community in Winchester with its connections with co-religionists throughout England and Europe.

THE HEBREW INSCRIPTION

by MARTIN BIDDLE

The Hebrew inscription on the obverse has been the subject of intense interest since the discovery of the disc in 1968. Of the five scholars who have studied it, two have read the letters as '. . . ster'; one has read '. . . ster', but has suggested reading 'stayin' or 'shtayin'; two have favoured some phrase involving the Hebrew word for 'pence' or 'penny'; and one has very tentatively suggested that the upper part of the obverse might be readable as 'Winton'.

1. On 1 August 1971 the late Dr (later Professor) Ya'akov Meshorer, then head of the Numismatic

[3] Labrot 1989, *passim* but, for early documentary references, 27; de Turckheim-Pey 1997, 46–8.
[4] de Turckheim-Pey 1997, 47, pls. 89 and 93, respectively.

Department of the Israel Museum, in correspondence with Mrs Patricia Allin of Southampton (see below, 5), read the inscription as '. . . str':

שטאר . . . '. . . ster'

'probably the end of the name of the city', i.e. [Winche]ster.

2. Shortly afterwards, the late Dr Joseph Rosenwasser, then of the Department of Oriental Printed Books in the British Library, read the inscription independently in the same way, commenting in a letter to Miss Archibald that

   the last characters are certain and are to be transliterated 'str' . The remaining letters are not clear: some are degenerate in form and indistinct as a result of abrasion or denting. It is tempting and probably correct to read the legend as 'Winchester'.

3. On 4 October 1977, Mr Daniel M. Friedenberg, Curator of Coins and Medals at The Jewish Museum in New York, in a letter to Dr Derek Keene, then Assistant Director of the Winchester Research Unit, also read the inscription as 'ster', but with considerable reservations:

   what shows is **שטאר** that is 'ster', a clearly added alef. Whether the last letter is an 'r' is also questionable; it looks like a **י** (yod) to me. And following is what seems **ן** (nun soffir, or final nun), a letter only used at the end of the word. If this is a nun soffir, then the letters before could not be 'ster' but part of a larger word ending in this nun. In that particular part I see **שתאינ** or 'Stayin' or 'Shtayin'. The closest total reading of what I see is: **עישתאני—טזמ**, 'Ayastayin'—tozem' [which makes] no sense.

4. On 16 February 1973, Mrs Patricia F. D. Allin of the University of Southampton reported in a letter to Miss Marion Archibald that she 'read the inscription thus':

   מייפיש, the **מיי** is an abbreviated form for **מחצוו** which means $\frac{1}{2}$???? **פישט** is a penny (???).

   In some cases local monetary terms are translated literally into Hebrew. A local term is often equated with a Talmudic one, thus, for example **פישט** may stand for 'esterlin', 'sol.', 'denier', 'dinaro', etc. Note the difference in spelling, i.e. the **י** should come after the **ש** and on the disc it is placed before it.

   The second word I read as **אהייוך** and I have not managed to translate this. I would think however it is abbreviated as the **יי** implies abbreviation. Could [it] possibly mean 'rate' or a similar term minus the ?.

   In a subsequent telephone conversation, Mrs Allin told Dr Keene that she thought that the 'tail' of the central element may be a letter 'm' = Hebrew mem (**ם**), to the left of this may be two **יי** (yods). Mrs Allin noted that the mem is enlarged to denote the beginning of a word. She also suggested that the 'head' may be an alef (**א**).

5. In 1974, the late Professor Raphael Loewe, Department of Hebrew and Jewish Studies, University College London, in a letter to Dr Keene, provided a detailed discussion:

   I share your scepticism about reading št . . . as a fragment of Wincestre, the more so since the R isn't there. šṭ (**שט**), however, are clear, and these must be the starting point, together with the 'orientation' of the whole of the obverse. This seems to me to be determined by a feature connected with the 'eleven'(?)-pointed star, which seems to be superimposed on an animal(?) of which the stylised head  and tail  alone are visible . I cannot suggest any significance for this design; but it appears to divide the whole [of the obverse] into an upper and lower 'hemisphere'.

In the lower 'hemisphere' occur the afore-mentioned clearly visible šṭ (שט). To the left of this I see a י (= y), apparently regarded by others as a diminutive ר (= r). To the right I can see, in uniform size and style to the שט, the letter פ (= p), which appears here as  . This would yield פשטי (= pšṭy), apparently a (perfectly regular) abbreviation for פשטים (= pešaṭi[m]), i.e. 'Pence'. There are two snags here:

1. Why the plural, since Miss Archibald states that the disc is of penny weight?[5]
2. The normal medieval Anglo-Jewish term for a penny is דניר = Dinar, denarius. The Peshaṭ term (connected with Spanish peseta, etc.) is normally associated with eastern Europe, or occurs later in Hebrew further west. But against this, the Jewish 'moneyer' had to find a term for a token, as distinct from a coin of the realm: and Peshaṭ = 'plain', 'common', 'current', 'divulged', is an appropriate equivalent for such terms as *blanc, albus, weisspfennig*, or the commonest 'coin' or equivalent thereof.

If we now turn to the upper 'hemisphere', I see immediately above the 'snout'  a crescent-shaped item  which I cannot explain. I cannot recognise in it any Hebrew letter. Conceivably, if the star-cum-animal(?) design explained above makes some sense, this crescent might form part of it. There remain, between the crescent and the 'tail' of the design the following letters or remains of letters:

ן ו י ו
(5) (4) (3) (2) (1)

Nos. 2–3 could be the relics of the top of ש = š (as in the upper 'hemisphere'). This would not yield much; but the two left pieces No. 3 might have formed part of ט = ṭ (again as in the upper 'hemisphere'). If we accept this as a hypothesis, we may hazard the guess that the remaining point, No. 2, is the survival of the letter נ = N. No. 4 is quite a plausible ו = W (or the vowel sign O or U), and No. 5 is pretty clearly a final N = ן. This, put together, would yield ויינטוין = WINTON, which after all is what we are looking for (and that, of course, is the main argument against its veracity). A further point is that the regular transliteration of Latin and English W (before i) is Hebrew ג = G, and conversely the Anglo-Latin equivalence of Hebrew יי/Yi is Gi, e.g. the Hebrew name חיים/Ḥayyim regularly figures in Latin as Hagim. By this token, Winton should begin in Hebrew not with a waw ו = W but with a gimel ג = G. However, towards the bottom of the letter which I have read וי = W, I can see (on the left) a feint wedge [sketch] which would make it into a ג =G. This is all very nice, if it is right.

6. Reviewing these suggestions in 2009, Alan Millard, Emeritus Rankin Professor of Hebrew and Ancient Semitic Languages at the University of Liverpool, hesitatingly suggests, on the basis of an enlarged scan, the reading:

wq'ṯšn . . . mzwy.y וקאטשן . . . מזוי.י

Professor Millard 'would not offer any interpretation of so uncertain a reading', but adds that so far as he can see, 'the Hebrew letters are well formed, suggesting either a Jewish die-engraver, or a Christian engraver making a very careful copy from a handwritten text, correctly reversing the letters.'

[5] See now her comments above, p. 701. [6] See above, pp. 83–5.

The name Winchester

The vernacular name of the city had reached its final shortened form Wince(a)ster by about the year 1000.[6] This form appears in the annals of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle from 984 onwards and the form Wincestre is frequent in Domesday Book (1086). Apart from the adoption of the spelling –ch- for -c-, the name has not changed from *c.*1000 to the present day. The suggestion that the Hebrew legend on the obverse of this disc of the later twelfth or thirteenth century might have included the name Winchester is therefore possible. Of relevance here is Dr Daniel Friedenberg's comment that the name Colchester is written in Hebrew characters as קולשזטר i.e. qwlšzṭr, where the ending to represent 'chester' is different from the supposed שטאר 'ster'.[7]

The Latin form of the name was *Venta, Uenta, Wenta*, appearing in Norman sources as *Guenta.*[8] But since the form *Venta*, etc., was 'on the point of oblivion in English usage by *c.*1100' it is unlikely to be of relevance in this discussion of the Hebrew text on the obverse of this object.

[7] Davis (ed.) 1888, 170–1 (Document 63). [8] See above, p. 84.

12

LEAD SEAL, POSSIBLY OF HENRY I

BY MARTIN ALLEN *AND* MARTIN BIDDLE



Fig. 30 (obversse and reverse 1:1; obverse 4:1)

Lead or lead-alloy object found in a ?late 13th-century context in archaeological excavations at Assize Courts South, 1963 (Trench A II, Layer 17): soil build-up, Final phase 16 (P.ph. 129). *ACS* 74.

This irregularly shaped piece of lead or lead-alloy (*c.* 19 x 21 mm, thickness *c.* 2–3 mm, weight

6.30 g) has four piercings, two of 4 mm diameter, and two of 2 mm. One of the small piercings does not completely penetrate the object. The edge next to the small piercings appears to have been sheared off, and it has a nick or crack about midway along it, *c.*2 mm wide, which may be the remains of a third small piercing. The other three edges each bow outwards, forming a kind of expanded tag or flap.

On one side of the object is a left-facing bust with a radiate crown, a V-necked mantle with a pellet border on the left part of the mantle, and a fleur-de-lis tipped sceptre before the face. The portrait is contained within a wire-line inner circle, outside of which there is an inscription, perhaps beginning at about 11 o'clock, which seems to read HE[N or A] . . . . The slightly concave back of the object is plain, apart from a ridge running more or less parallel with the apparently sheared-off edge.

The object may be one half of a seal applied to a bag or a bale of cloth, and subsequently sheared off from another portion, now lost. If this is correct, the two halves of the seal might have been folded and crimped or possibly wired together. The two small piercings may have been applied to the object first to attach it to the bag or bale with a wire, cord or thong, and the possible third small piercing on the sheared edge may have been made when one of the two original piercings did not completely penetrate the seal. The two larger piercings, which obscure the portrait, might have been intended to cancel the validity of the seal after use.

The crowned bust with its sceptre is clearly intended to be a royal portrait. The V-necked mantle is broadly similar to mantles appearing on English coins of various types from the reign of Offa (757–96) to Henry I *BMC* type xiii in the early 1120s, and the fleur-de-lis headed sceptre occurs intermittently from Cnut's *Short Cross* type (*c.*1029–35) to the end of the Long Cross coinage in 1278. The style of the portrait and lettering suggests that this is probably an 11th- or 12th-century object. It is possible that the inscription refers to Henry I (1100–35), if it begins HEN . . . , but in the absence of the rest of the legend this must remain a highly speculative suggestion.

13

THE CONTEXTS OF THE COINS: PROBLEMS OF RESIDUALITY AND DATING

BY MARTIN BIDDLE *AND* †BIRTHE KJØLBYE-BIDDLE

(Tables 23–37, pp. 715–25)

i. INTRODUCTION

The discovery of a coin, particularly one of an early or previously unknown variety, can be a significant moment on an excavation. Evaluation of its significance for the history of the site is an altogether more difficult matter. Provided that the layer or other context in which the coin was found has been carefully excavated and recorded, the deposit must be later than the date of manufacture of the coin. The closest approximation to the date of a collection of coins in one's purse or pocket is, after all, the date of the latest coin. But how much later? There may be a tendency to believe that the coin dates the deposit, but in archaeology this is rarely the case. Even if the coin was only briefly in circulation, it may have been lost years after it went out of currency. Much more serious is the problem of residuality which affects all materials, whether pottery, metalwork, coins, bones, or organic objects dug up with earlier soils on long-occupied sites such as Winchester. When foundations, pits, or wells are dug into the ground, the soil thrown up may be taken off site, but is more often simply spread around. The objects in that soil, some of much older date, thus become incorporated in deposits which may be centuries later than the actual date of the objects. This might not seem important, but the deposit may, for example, be connected with the construction of a new building, or a new phase in the history of a structure, the dating of which might be badly out of kilter unless the problem is recognised.

ii. THE SIZE AND NATURE OF THE SAMPLE (TABLE 23)

The publication of 164 coins recovered from a variety of sites in Winchester provides an opportunity to explore this problem.[1] The tokens, jettons, seals, and other more unusual items are not included in this analysis since they may reflect different patterns of deposition and loss.[2] Their value as dating evidence is however in some cases, for example the Byzantine seals,[3] of

[1] For the full catalogue, see above, pp. 611–39. We are most grateful to Martin Allen, Stewart Lyon, and Rory Naismith for their comments on this chapter.

[2] For the catalogues, see above, pp. 641–706.

[3] See above, pp. 680–8.

undoubted importance and requires the same care in interpretation as do the English, Scottish, and European coins.

Two developments are fundamental to the analysis which follows. The study of the Anglo-Saxon coinage has been revolutionised since the Second World War in one of the great endeavours of insular scholarship: attributions to reigns have in some cases been corrected and the regular and datable sequence of type-changes within reigns established, leading to greater precision in the dating of issues. The same is true for Norman and some later issues. The emergence at the same time of the application of archaeology to the study of medieval towns, of which Winchester was the first major example, has resulted in the recovery of increasing numbers of coins from long sequences of well stratified deposits.

Three factors need to be considered in determining the nature of the sample and the sites selected for more detailed analysis here: variation in the *number* of coins recovered from site to site; variation in the *date* of the coins recovered; and, perhaps above all, variation in the *type of contexts* producing coins.

The 164 coins come in varying *numbers* from eleven very different sites (Table 23). The greater part of the sample (59.2%) comes at all periods from the sites of the Old and New Minsters and the overlying medieval cemetery adjacent to the present cathedral (CG/CACP).[4] The urban housing and parish churches of Lower Brook Street (BS, 16.5%) and the palace of the medieval bishops at Wolvesey (WP, 13.4%), although both excavated on a scale comparable to the minsters, produced only half as many coins between them (29.9%). The coins from the eight other sites, although sometimes significant in themselves and occasionally for dating or confirming the dates of structures with which they were associated (e.g. CY **33**, Table 33), provide only 10.9% of the sample. This is in part because these eight sites were small in area, yet CY (the medieval royal castle), by far the largest, produced only two coins. All fourteen coins issued in the period before 1100 from these eight smaller site are analysed further below (Table 33–4), as are the fourteen coins from BS and the eighteen from WP issued in the period 1100–1603 (Tables 35–7). Coins of the period 1100–1603 recovered from the eight smaller sites have little to contribute to the present analysis and are not further considered.

There are significant variations also in the *date* of the coins recovered (Table 23). The period 1100–1603 produced half the sample: the earlier (before 1100) and later periods (1603–1820) roughly a quarter each. This reflects in part the sites chosen for excavation where post-medieval deposits were relatively little represented. A different balance would probably have produced vastly more coins of these later centuries. For this reason, coins dating from 1603–1820 are not considered in detail in this analysis.

The date of the coins recovered varies also from site to site (Table 23). The dominance of the Old and New Minster sites with the overlying post-conquest cemetery (CG/CACP) is clear at all three periods, with 97 coins compared with 27 from the densely occupied urban housing of Lower Brook Street (BS) and 22 from the busy castle-like palace of the bishops at Wolvesey (WP). The reason(s) for this are not clear, but should be compared with small number (2) from the other high status site, the royal castle (CY).

The *type of contexts* from which the coins came also varied. The churches of the Old and New Minsters and their surrounding graveyards (CG/CACP) were places of public association through

[4] For the site codes used here and elsewhere in this chapter, see the list, above, p. xxii.

five hundred years. This may account for the large number of coins dating from before 1100 recovered from them, 31 (69%) out of the 45 coins of that period from all sites catalogued here (Table 23). The inclusion of coins in graves might also be a factor, but this seems unlikely.[5]

The even higher number of coins (42) from CG/CACP issued in the years 1100–1603 may support the idea of relatively high coin-loss in places of public assembly, since throughout this period the areas excavated all formed part of the burial ground of the city and cathedral.[6] The stratification of the medieval (i.e. post-conquest) cemetery which developed on this site following the demolition of Old Minster in 1093–4 and of New Minster *c.*1110 could only be broadly established.[7] The ground was repeatedly turned over as hundreds of earlier burials were cut into and disturbed by the digging of later graves which were then filled back with the soil just dug up. Because of this continuing disturbance, the 42 coins from CG/CACP issued in the period 1100–1603 are not further analysed here. Nor are the 24 coins from this site issued in the period 1603–1820 (by far the highest number from any of the excavated sites), when the area continued in use as a burial ground.

Lower Brook Street (BS), Wolvesey Palace (WP), and the royal castle (CY) were by contrast residential sites, even if at opposite poles of medieval society, where coin-loss appears to have been relatively well controlled. Indoor conditions and paved or at least dry and brushed surfaces may have been the key factor in retrieving dropped coins, by comparison with the unsurfaced and often muddy condition of public places.

These variations in the sites and the coins they produced suggest that the most valuable groups of coins for further analysis are:

- the 45 coins from all sites issued before 1100 (Tables 24 and 33)
- the 14 coins from BS and the 18 from WP issued between 1100 and 1603 (Tables 35–7).

But first, the dates of the 'contexts' and 'final phases' used in this analysis and the tables which follow, and the process by which they were arrived at, need further consideration. The dates assigned to the medieval final phases do not take into account the date(s) of the medieval coins found in the layers comprising those phases. As shown here, the majority of the medieval coins are irrelevant in establishing the date of a final phase. The close dating of some of the final phases results usually from the written evidence available for those sites. Where the written evidence is detailed and closely dated, and the archaeological sequence can be directly related to it, for example at Castle Yard (CY) where Coin **33** was found in a final phase dated to precisely the date of issue of the coin (Table 33), the two dates are independent of each other.[8]

iii. COINS FROM THE OLD AND NEW MINSTERS ISSUED BEFORE 1100 (TABLES 24–32)

The thirty-one coins of Anglo-Saxon and early Norman date issued before *c.*1100 are listed in Table 24. The earliest, a sceatta (No. **1**), perhaps struck in Frisia, was probably lost before the middle of the eighth century. It was found in late medieval burial-earth and is therefore highly residual (Table 29). There are only two ninth-century coins, both pennies of Alfred. No. **4** (Table 27) might have

[5] See below, pp. 713–14.

[6] See below, p. 713.

[7] Kjølbye-Biddle 1975, 88–92; WS 4.i (forthcoming), Part VI, Chapter III.

[8] For further discussion of the phasing and how the dates of the final phases were established, see WS 7.ii, 16–18, where the case of Castle Yard is specifically mentioned.

been lost on the flagged floor in the E end of Old Minster, or, less likely, came from a grave disturbed during the reconstruction-works of the late tenth century. No. **5** (Table 28) was found in a context some 200 years later than its issue; it too could have been a casual loss or have come from a grave disturbed during Norman demolition and building activities.

There are four tenth-century pennies. No. **7** (Table 28) came from the New Minster robbing about 100 years later than its suggested loss. No. **8** (Table 26), found in Old Minster in the empty coffin of G. 68, could have been placed there as a grave-gift, or lost in the cracks between the flagstones of the nave floor and ended up in the grave by chance when the body was translated, in which case the coin would have been residual by up to fifty years.[9] No. **9** (Table 28) was found in the space between the two minsters, in a deposit associated with the Norman robbing of Old Minster or with Norman construction activity. The coin may have been dropped there, rather than originally placed in a grave, since burial had ceased in this area before the date of its minting. No. **11** (Table 27), a penny of Æthelred II, was found in layers about a century or more later than its loss, in the area of the domestic buildings NE of the New Minster church (CACP 1961, Building A). Since this was an area with both domestic buildings and burials the coin could have been a loss or a grave-gift.

The remaining 24 pennies date from the eleventh century (Table 32). Three (**13, 18**, and **30**) came from the S range of the cloister of the New Minster domestic buildings to the E of the church (CG 1970, Building E), from areas where there were no earlier burials. They were probably dropped on the floor. Thirteen (**15, 22, 25, 27, 29, 32, 35–6, 40,** and **158** from Old Minster; **34, 37**, and **43** from New Minster) came from deposits associated with the Norman robbing of the two minsters, or from construction spreads between forty and eighty years younger than the minting of the coins (Table 24). These could have come from graves or have been casual losses. Another (**23**, Table 26) was lost before the demolition of Old Minster, and found in a near-contemporary deposit in the narrow space between the two minsters where it is unlikely to have come from a grave (cf. **9**). Seven further coins issued in the eleventh century were found in later deposits (**31, 39**, and **41–2**) or were unstratified (**17, 21**, and **24**).

Coin finds from the Old and New Minsters as casual losses and the problem of residuality (Tables 25–9)

The pennies from the Old and New Minsters are most likely to have been casual losses. But how were they lost? And how long after the coins were issued? In Tables 25–9 the coins are divided into Groups A to E according to residuality, beginning with coins whose deposit is almost contemporary with their date of issue.

The evidence is summarised in Table 30 which shows that of the 28 coins issued before 1100 found on the sites of the two minsters, only five come from 'contemporary' deposits dating within twenty-five years of their date of issue (Table 25). Five more come from 'near contemporary' deposits dating between twenty-five and fifty years after their issue (Table 26), but the remaining eighteen are from deposits dating between fifty and over two hundred years after their issue (Tables 27–9). These are sobering figures for the value of coins as dating evidence in the period before 1100. The problems of residuality discussed above are such that of the 31 coins of this period from the sites of the Old and New Minsters, only Coin **30**, an issue of Edward the Confessor's datable to ?1056–9, may be contemporary with the deposit in which it was found (Table 25).

[9] See above, p. 613, and Table 26, note.

Coin finds from the Old and New Minsters compared (Table 31)

The thirty-one coins issued before *c.*1100 were all single finds, none forming part of a hoard. Their distribution (24 from Old Minster and 7 from New Minster) can be explained by the fact that the excavation of Old Minster covered more than half the church and a substantial part of its cemetery, while the investigation of New Minster involved only a narrow trench across the church and a tiny part of its cemetery. Of the total area excavated within the New Minster precinct, ninety per cent was covered with the minster's domestic buildings. Five of the New Minster coins came from the domestic buildings and only two from the church. An excavation of the New Minster church on a comparable scale would probably have produced at least as many coins as Old Minster.

The date of issue of coins found in the Old and New Minsters (Table 32)

It is surprising that there are so few early coins from Old Minster, considering that the church had been in existence for three and a half centuries by the year 1000 and that its wealth is amply reflected archaeologically in the scale and quality of its buildings and in the elaborate iron-bound coffins which began to be used from the second half of the ninth century when the intensity of burial also increased.[10] By contrast the relatively large number of eleventh-century coins, twenty-four in all, has required some comment.[11]

iv. COIN FINDS OF THE PERIOD BEFORE 1100 FROM OTHER SITES IN WINCHESTER

(Tables 33–4; cf. Table 23)

Fourteen coins of this period were found on the other ten sites, compared with thirty-one coins from the sites of the minsters alone: four from Lower Brook Street (BS), three from Wolvesey Palace (WP), and the remaining seven from five different sites. Five of the fourteen (36%) came however from deposits contemporary or near-contemporary with their date of issue (**6, 10, 28, 33**, and **38).** Of the remaining nine, four (**12, 14, 20**, and **26**) were residual in deposits datable up to century after their issue, and five (**2, 3, 16, 44,** and **157**) came from deposits between one and three centuries or more later.[12]

Of the coins from deposits relatively close to their date of issue, **33**, a penny of William I issued in *c.*1070–2, is remarkable in being the only one of the forty-five coins issued before 1100 (Tables 24 and 33) which can be shown to be a strictly contemporary loss. Some others might be contemporary but this cannot be demonstrated. (e.g**. 30**, cf. Table 25).

[10] WS 4.i (forthcoming), Part IV, Chapter VI, Variations 10–12.

[11] See above, p. 710.

[12] Coins **2** and **3** were riveted together to form a brooch (WS 7.ii, **2006**, 633, Fig. 169), an object which might have remained in use much longer than a single coin.

v. COINS OF THE PERIOD 1100–1603 FROM LOWER BROOK STREET AND WOLVESEY PALACE

(Tables 35–7)

Thirty-two coins issued between 1100 and 1603 came from sites of very different type: Lower Brook Street (BS; Table 35) an area of urban housing occupied by the middle and upper ranks of local society and Wolvesey Palace (WP; Table 36), the principal residence of one of the wealthiest bishops in the kingdom. With the exception of **100**, a gold quarter noble of 1361 from WP, and **159** and **164**, late medieval continental issues from BS, the coins found on the two sites are very similar.

The principal difference is in the ten coins from WP which come from contemporary or near-contemporary contexts, compared with one from BS (Table 37).[13] Otherwise the patterns of loss differ only slightly, and probably without significance, from those seen in the period before 1100 on the same two sites. They vary considerably however from the picture of coin-loss at the two minsters, an issue considered further below.

vi. PROBLEMS OF RESIDUALITY AND DATING

The medieval coins whose significance as dating evidence is considered here are silver, with the exception of a gold quarter-noble of Edward III (**100**, Table 36). Silver coins were of relatively high value, as their comparative rarity shows: only 164 were found in contexts covering over a thousand years, compared with 1447 Roman coins from the same sites.[14]

There may be several or even many coins from a single Roman context or from a final phase consisting of many contexts. The close dating possible for most Roman issues and the range from any one context or phase means that Roman coins can be of considerable value as dating evidence; the rarity and relatively high value of medieval coins significantly decreases their usefulness as dating evidence, as this chapter has shown.

Very few of the medieval coins published here were found in deposits which can be shown on other grounds to be close to their date of issue. Only two of the total of 164 appear to have been found in deposits contemporary with their date of issue (**30** and **33**, cf. Tables 30 and 34, Group A); perhaps eleven more in deposits which were broadly 'contemporary', i.e. within twenty-five years (Tables 30, 34, and 37, Group A) and thirteen more in deposits 'near contemporary', i.e. within fifty years of their date of issue (Tables 30, 34, and 37, Group B). The remaining 138 were 'residual', 'very residual', or 'redeposited' in contexts between 50 and over 200 years later than their date of issue (Tables 30, 34, and 37, Groups C, D, and E).

It follows that numismatic estimates of date of loss (**6-10** and **46**) are unlikely in general to be useful on their own in establishing the date of a deposit in which a coin was found. An exception is the dating of hoards (e.g. the deposit of *c.*1200–5 from a drain at Wolvesey Palace: **50–3** and **58**; and

[13] This includes a group of five coins, perhaps a hoard (**50–3** and **58**), from a near-contemporary deposit, see Table 23..

[14] See the report by Richard Reece in WS 3.i (in preparation). Of the total of 1447, only 396 (27%) came from deposits sealed by end of the fourth century, the remaining 1051 (73%) were residual in later deposits.

a hoard of *c.*1265 from the Cathedral Car Park: **66–7, 69–72, 74–84, 155–6,** and **161**), where the condition of the latest issue may be crucial in establishing the probable date of concealment.

Some of the thirteen coins from deposits 'near contemporary' with their date of issue may also be useful in establishing a *terminus post quem* ('a date after which') the deposit was formed. The value of the remaining 138 coins from deposits in which they were 'residual', 'very residual or redeposited, or 'reposited' (Tables 30, 34, and 37, Groups C, D, and E) lies in their numismatic significance: they have little value as evidence for the date of formation of the archaeological deposit in which they were found.

The high number of coins (42)[15] from CG/CACP issued in the years 1100–1603 may support the idea of relatively high coin-loss in places of public assembly, since throughout this period the areas excavated all formed part of the burial ground of the city and cathedral.

The minsters and the cemeteries: 'productive sites'?

The relatively large number of coins of all periods found on the site of the Anglo-Saxon minsters and the cemeteries which succeeded them, (97 coins out of 164, over 59.2 %, Table 23[16]) requires comment. The two domestic sites excavated on a large scale, the houses and parish churches of Lower Brook Street (BS) and the high-status residence of the bishops at Wolvesey (WP), produced only 30% of the coins between them (BS, 16.5%; WP 13.4%, Table 23[17]).

The sites of the two minsters and the cemeteries which came to overlie them will have been frequented by relatively large numbers of people at all dates. In the later middle ages, the city's market abutted on and encroached over parts of the area,[18] and marketing may well have taken place in earlier centuries at the doors of the minsters and among the graves. Coins will have been in regular use and conditions often muddy by comparison with the domestic floors of BS and WP, loss more frequent, and recovery correspondingly difficult. In these respects the sites of the minsters and the overlying cemeteries may be comparable to the so-called 'productive sites' of the early medieval ages where very large numbers of coins and other small objects are found.[19] On such sites the high rate of coin loss may result both from the physical conditions and from the large numbers of people going there to market. In Winchester, the minsters and their cemeteries, and the cemeteries which succeeded them, will always have seen many visitors, on feast days, attending funerals, and visiting graves. There will always have been traders and hucksters to greet them where market and minsters met.[20]

Coins as grave-gifts

A total of 851 Anglo-Saxon and early Norman graves was excavated in the cemeteries of the Old and New Minsters between 1961 and 1970 (including those below or adjacent to Buildings A and E). None of these graves contained a coin certainly deposited as a grave-gift. The one coin (**8**) certainly from the fill of a burial (Grave 68) was found in circumstances which suggest that it had been either a grave-gift or lost in the empty grave when the body was translated.[21] Of the 31 coins dealt with

[15] But 22 if the twenty coins in the CACP hoard are omitted, see Table 23.

[16] But 75 if the CACP hoard is omitted: see n. 16.

[17] These figures will be correspondingly lower, if the hoard of five coins from WP is omitted, see Table 23.

[18] WS 2, 572–82, Figs. 61, 65.

[19] Ulmscheider 2000; Pestell and Ulmschneider 2003.

[20] For the comparable case of Llanfaes, close to Beaumaris, on Anglesey, where 'the sheer numbers of thirteenth-century coins found suggest that the area was the site of intense commercial activity—the site of the weekly market and of the Llanfaes fair', see Besly 1995, 49.

[21] See above, p. 710 and Table 26, note.

here, nine are unlikely to have been deposited as grave-gifts (**4, 13, 18, 23, 30, 35–7,** and **43**). Four dating from the eleventh century, the latest from *c.*1059 (**22, 25, 32,** and **158**), were found among the bones of more than a thousand bodies deposited in the trench left by the removal of the foundations of the Old Minster westwork. These bones can only have come from digging down through the Anglo-Saxon cemetery to the south of Old Minster to lay the foundations of the Norman cathedral. The four coins could therefore have come from graves disturbed in this way, but there is no evidence that they did, and the same is true of the remaining eighteen of the thirty-one.

The practice of placing coins in graves is rare but not unheard of in Anglo-Saxon England between the later ninth and mid eleventh centuries. Cemeteries of this date in which coins are found as grave-gifts probably contain Scandinavian burials or were under strong Scandinavian influence. In Winchester, however, at the heart of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom, burials seem to have been 'ultra orthodox.' Even the Danish king Cnut and his followers appear to have exercised little influence on the burial ritual, perhaps because they formed only a small component of the population.[22] In peripheral places, such as Repton in Derbyshire, the Viking element arrived a century and a half earlier and had an immediate and continuing impact.[23]

A parcel of four pennies recovered on two occasions from the same site at Stanmore in the outskirts of Winchester may however be an example of the Scandinavian custom of placing small numbers of coins in burials, often near the head. [24] The site lies beside an old route to the south-west (now named on Ordnance Survey maps as part of the recently invented long-distance walk, 'The Clarendon Way'), 1.4 km outside the south gate of the walled city. The parcel consists of two pennies of Æthelred I of Wessex (865–71) and two of Burgred of Mercia (854–74).[25] If the absence of a coin of Alfred of Wessex (871–99) is significant, the group might have been deposited in the late 860s. The Vikings had attacked the city in 860, too early for the deposition of this group, but remained active in the area throughout the decade and beyond, and in 871 were at *Meretun*, perhaps Merdon, only 5.5 km further south-west along the same road. This might be the context for the deposition of these four pennies in a grave no trace of which was noted during the metal-detecting. Whether this be so or not, the custom was not found within the walls, among the burials in the Old Minster cemetery.

Coins as dating evidence

Coins are rare by comparison with other 'datable' or 'potentially datable' finds, notably pottery. This is particularly true of the medieval period, less so of the Roman. Pottery, short-lived while intact but virtually indestructible when broken, may provide a more accurate indication of the real date of a deposit if the sequence of fabrics and types is well established. The great value of coins as a dating agent is that if relatively close in date to the formation of a deposit they can give a precise indication of the date when or at least after which a deposit was formed.

[22] For the gravestone over the Danish Gunni (G. 119), see Biddle and Kjølbye-Biddle 1995, 278–9; WS 4.i (forthcoming), Part IV, Chapter VI.15.

[23] Biddle *et al.* 1986, 28–31.

[24] Ibid, 25–8.

[25] The penny of Æthelred by the moneyer Osric found in 1979 is in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (EMC No. 1999.0160); the other three coins, all found in 1991, remain in private hands, but were shown at the British Museum and identified by Miss Marion Archibald in her report to the Coroner of 22 February 1992. Mr Jeremy de Montfalcon, the detectorist who found all four coins, showed the editor the precise location of the finds in 2010 and demonstrated, with the aid of photographs of the locality taken at the time of the discoveries, that all four coins came from essentially the same spot.

TABLE 23

*Catalogued coins **1–165**: numbers by site and date of issue* (n = 164)[1]

Site code[2]	Before 1100	1100–1603	1603–1820	Site total	Site %
CG/CACP	31	42[3]	24	97	59.2
BS	4	14	9	27	16.5
WP	3	18[4]	1	22	13.4
ACS	2	2	—	4	10.9
BSSC	—	3	1	4	
TS	1	1	—	2	
CY	1	1	—	2	
OA	—	—	2	2	
VR	2	—	—	2	
ACN	1	—	—	1	
SPC	—	1	—	1	
Period total	45	82	37	164	—
Period %	27.4	50.0	22.6	—	

[1] See above, pp. 611–39. Number **19** was not used, so the total number of coins is 164.
[2] For these codes, see the list on p. xxii.
[3] This figure would be 22 if the twenty coins of the hoard of *c.*1265 from CACP are omitted: **66–7**, **69–72**, **74–84**, **155–6**, and **161**.
[4] This figure would be 13 if the five coins of the hoard of *c.*1200–5 are omitted: **50–3** and **58**.

TABLE 24

Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins from the Old and New Minsters (n = 31)

	Numismatic data			Archaeological data		
Coin number	Reign	Issue date	Suggested date of loss	Final phase[1]	Final phase date	Context description
1	—	*c.*720–50.	'?before *c.*760'	81–82	mid 15th to early 16th cent.	Cathedral Green, Paradise
4	Alfred	*c.*875–85	'?late 9th cent.'	33–42	late 9th to late 10th cent.	Old Minster, inside E end
5	Alfred	*c.*890	?	65	early 12th cent.	Norman manorial court and spreads
7	Edward the Elder	899–924	'?up to mid 10th cent.'	67	*c.*1110	New Minster, demolition
8	Edmund	939–46	'early'	32–46	late 9th to late 10th cent.	Old Minster, inside nave, from fill of G. 68
9	Eadwig	955–9	'shortly after striking'	60–66	late 11th to early 12th cent.	Old Minster, demolition and Norman construction
11	Æthelred II	*c.*991–7?	?	CACP 38	*c.*1085?	New Minster, Building A, construction of S range
13	Æthelred II	1009–17?	?	233	*c.*1065–70	New Minster, Building E, cloister reconstruction
15	Cnut	*c.*1023–30?	?	65	early 12th cent.	Norman manorial court and spreads
17	Cnut	*c.*1029–35	?	—	—	Found in 1886 at the NW angle of the nave
18	Cnut	*c.*1029–35	late 11th to early 12th cent.	239–240	late 11th to early 12th cent.	New Minster, Building E, cloister
21	Harthacnut	*c.*1035–6	?	95	20th cent.	Excavation backfill
22	Harold I	1038–40?	by late 11th cent.	62	late 11th cent.	Charnel in robbing of Old Minster westwork
23	Edward the Confessor	1044–6?	by mid to late 11th cent.	53–56	mid to late 11th cent.	Old Minster, path between the minsters

24	Edward the Confessor	1046–8?	?	—	—	Find spot not recorded; Cathedral collection
25	Edward the Confessor	1046–8?	by late 11th cent.	62	late 11th cent.	Charnel in robbing of Old Minster westwork
27	Edward the Confessor	1050–3?	?	63	early 12th cent.	Construction of Norman cathedral
29	Edward the Confessor	1053–6?	by late 11th cent.	58	*c.*1093–4	Old Minster, demolition
30	Edward the Confessor	1056–9?	by mid 11th cent.	231	mid 11th cent.	New Minster, Building E, cloister
31	Edward the Confessor	1056–9?	?	86	early to mid 19th cent.	Graves in former Paradise
32	Edward the Confessor	1059–62?	by late 11th cent.	62	late 11th cent.	Charnel in robbing of Old Minster westwork
34	William I	1070–2?	before *c.*1110	67	*c.*1110	New Minster, demolition
35	William I	1077–80?	by early 12th cent.	60–66	late 11th to early 12th cent.	Old Minster, demolition and Norman construction
36	William I	1077–80?	by early 12th cent.	60–66	late 11th to early 12th cent.	Old Minster, demolition and Norman construction
37	William I	1077–80?	by *c.*1110	67	*c.*1110	New Minster, demolition
39	William I	1080–3?	?	81–82	mid 15th to early 16th cent.	Paradise
40	William I or II	1083–6? or 1087–*c.*1090	?	69–70	mid to late 12th cent.	Norman robbing and works
41	William I or II	1083–6? or 1087–*c.*1090	?	78–80	mid 14th to mid 15th cent.	Paradise, Medieval grave 688
42	William II	1089–92? or *c.*1093–5	?	71	late 12th cent.	Paradise Wall construction, masons' spreads
43	William II	1089–92? or *c.*1093–5	by *c.*1110	CACP 47	*c.*1110	New Minster, Building A, demolition
158	[Normandy denier]	1000–25? (? to *c.*1030–40)	by late 11th cent.	62	late 11th cent.	Charnel in robbing of Old Minster westwork

[1] All from Cathedral Green (CG) except CACP: for site codes see list on p. xxii.

TABLE 25

Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins from the Old (OM) and New Minsters (NM): Group A, coins possibly lost between 0 and c.25 years after the suggested date of issue (n = 5)

Coin number	Date of issue	Years residual	Where found; how lost?
30	1056–9?	Contemporary	NM, Building E, cloister, dropped on floor?
35	1077–80?	*c.*15–*c.*25	OM; dropped on path between the minsters during robbing (*c.*1093–4); or during Norman construction
36	1077–80?	*c.*15-*c.*25	As Coin **35**
37	1077–80?	*c.*15	Charnel in the robbing of OM westwork; from a grave? or dropped during robbing (*c.*1093–4)
43	1089–92? or *c.*1093–5	*c.*20	NM, Building A: dropped during robbing (*c.*1110)?

TABLE 26

Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins from the Old (OM) and New Minsters (NM): Group B, coins possibly lost between 25 and 50 years after the suggested date of issue (n = 5)

Coin number	Date of issue	Years residual	Where found; how lost?
8	939–46	0-*c.*50	OM, in G. 68; ?grave gift; or dropped on nave floor, or when body was translated?[6]
23	1044–6?	*c.*5-*c.*50	OM; dropped on path between the minsters
29	1053–6?	*c.*40	OM, dropped during robbing (*c.*1093–4)?
32	1058–62?	*c.*30	Charnel in the robbing of OM westwork; from a grave? or dropped during robbing (*c.*1093–4)
34	1070–2?	*c.*40	NM, dropped during robbing (*c.*1100)?

[1] If the coin was a grave gift, it could be a contemporary with the grave for which a mid-10th century date is possible. If the coin had become incorporated in the floor or was dropped at the time of the translation of the body, possibly in the late 10th century, the coin could be up to 50 years residual. For Anglo-Saxon Grave 68, see Kjølbye-Biddle and Biddle forthcoming, Part IV, Chapter III. iii.

TABLE 27

Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins from the Old (OM) and New Minsters (NM): Group C, coins possibly lost between 50 and 100 years after the suggested date of issue (n = 11)

Coin number	Date of issue	Years residual	Where found; how lost?
4	*c.*875–85	*c.*5-*c.*100	OM, on floor of E end: dropped?
11	991–7/8	*c.*100	NM, Building A; dropped inside or derived from a grave?
13	1009–18?	*c.*50–60	NM, Building E, cloister, dropped inside?
15	1024–30?	*c.*75	Norman memorial court and spreads: brought in?
18	1035–8?	*c.*60–75	As Coin **13**
22	1037–40?	*c.*50–60	Charnel in the robbing of the OM westwork; from a grave, or dropped during robbing (*c.*1093–4)?
25	1046–8?	*c.*50	As Coin **22**
27	1050–3?	*c.*70	Construction of Norman cathedral
40	1083–6? or 1087-*c.*1090	*c.*70–100	Norman robbing and works
42	1089–92? or *c.*1093–5	*c.*100	Paradise Wall construction; masons' spreads
158	1000–25?	*c.*70–90	As Coin **22**

TABLE 28

Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins from the Old (OM) and New Minsters (NM): Group D, coins lost or more probably redeposited between 100 and 200 years after the suggested date of issue (n = 3)

Coin number	Date of issue	Years residual	Where found; how lost?
5	*c.*890	*c.*200	Norman memorial court and spreads; brought in?
7	899–924	*c.*175	NM; disturbed and redeposited during robbing (*c.*1110)?
9	955–9	*c.*150	OM; disturbed and redeposited during robbing (*c.*1093-4), or Norman construction?

TABLE 29

Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins from the Old (OM) and New Minsters (NM): Group E, coins redeposited over 200 years after the suggested date of issue (n=4)

Coin number	Date of issue	Years residual	Where found; how lost?
1	Before mid 8th cent.	*c.*750	Paradise, medieval burial earth
31	1056–9?	*c.*800	19th cent. burials in former Paradise
39	1080–3?	*c.*400	As Coin **1**
41	1083–6? or 1087-*c.*1090	*c.*350	Paradise, Medieval grave 688

TABLE 30

Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins from the Old and New Minsters issued before 1100: summary of residuality (difference in approximate years between the date of issue and the date of the context in which the coin was found) (n = 28; cf. Tables 25–9[1])

Group and status	Years residual	Number of coins	Coin catalogue numbers
A: Contemporary	0 to <25	5	**30, 35–7, 43**
B: Near contemporary	25 to <50	5	**8, 23, 29, 32, 34**
C: Residual	50 to <100	11	**4, 11, 13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 27, 40, 42, 158**
D: Very residual or redeposited	100 to 200	3	**5, 7, 9**
E: Redeposited	over 200	4	**1, 31, 39, 41**

[1] The archaeological contexts of Coins **17**, **21**, and **24** (Table 24) are unknown and these coins are therefore omitted.

TABLE 31

Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins from the Old and New Minsters: summary by find contexts (n = 31)

Old Minster		New Minster	
Use	3	Use[1]	4
Demolition	9	Demolition[2]	3
Norman construction	4	—	—
Later/other	8	—	—
Totals	24	-	7

[1] Building E, 3 coins; Building A, 1 coin.
[2] New Minster church, 2 coins; Building A, 1 coin.

TABLE 32

Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins from the Old and New Minsters: dates of issue (n = 31[1])

Date	Old Minster	New Minster	Totals	Coin catalogue numbers[2]
650–700	—	—	None	—
701–750	1	—	1	**1**
751–800	—	—	None	—
801–850	—	—	None	—
851–900	2	—	2	**4, 5**
901–950	1	1	2	**8; 7**
951–1000	1	1	2	**9; 11**
1001–1050	7	2	9	**15, 17, 21–5; 13, 18**
1051–1100	11	4	15	**27, 29, 31–2, 35–6, 39–42, 158; 30, 34, 37, 43**
Totals	23	8	31	

[1] All 31 coins from the sites of the two minsters are included, whatever the date of the context in which they were found.
[2] Coin numbers: Old Minster numbers; followed by New Minster.

TABLE 33

Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins from sites in Winchester other than the Old and New Minsters (n = 14)

Coin number	Reign	Issue date	Suggested date of loss	Final phase[1]	Final phase date	Context description
2	Burgred	*c.*868–74	?	BS 43	mid to ?late13th cent.	BS, House XII, stone and timber
3	Æthelweard or Eadmund	*c.*844–c.855 or 855–69	?	BS 43	mid to ?late 13th cent.	BS, House XII, stone and timber
6	Edward the Elder	*c.*910–15	10th cent.	ACS 6	late 9th to early 10th cent.	ACS, Street 1
10	Edgar?	959–75?	'?not after 970s'	ACN 7	?early 11th cent.	ACN, Pits
12	Æthelred II	*c.*997–1003	11th to 12th cent.	—	11th to 12th cent.	VR, Pit 957
14	Cnut	*c.*1017–23	11th to ?mid 12th cent.	BS 14	11th to ?mid 12th cent.	BS, House XI, timber
16	Cnut	*c.*1029–35	?	WP 79	late 12th to ?13th cent.	WP, Courtyard 34, Surface 2
20	Harthacnut	*c.*1035–6	?	WP 250	*c.*1135–8	WP, East Hall, construction
26	Edward the Confessor	*c.*1048–50	11th to ?12th cent.	TS 12	11th to ?12th cent.	TS, Pits
28	Edward the Confessor	*c.*1050–3	11th cent.	BS 76	11th cent.	BS, House IX/X, timber
33	William I	*c.*1070–2	before 1072	CY 25	1067–*c.*1071	CY, Castle construction of chapel and occupation
38	William I	*c.*1080–3?	late 11th cent.	—	'late Saxon'	VR, Pit 937
44	William II	*c.*1095–8?	?	ACS 14	mid 13th cent.	ACS, Pit
157	Count Herbert of Maine	1015–36	?	WP 265	13th to 14th cent.	WP, Courtyard occupation

[1] For site codes, see list on p. xxii.

TABLE 34

Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins from sites in Winchester other than the Old and New Minsters: summary of residuality (difference in approximate years between the date of issue and the date of the context in which the coin was found) (n = 14; cf. Table 33)

Group and status	Years residual	Number of coins	Coin catalogue numbers
A: Contemporary	0 to <25	3	**6, 33, 38**
B: Near contemporary	25 to <50	2	**10, 28?**
C: Residual	50 to <100	4	**12, 14, 20, 26**
D: Very residual or redeposited	100 to 200	3	**16, 44, 157**
E: Redeposited	over 200	2	**2, 3**

TABLE 35

Coins issued between 1100 and 1603 from Lower Brook Street (BS) (n = 14)

	Numismatic data			Archaeological data		
Coin number	Reign[1]	Issue date	Suggested date of loss	Final phase	Final phase date	Context description
56	SC, Class IVa	1194 to *c.*1200	?	44	late 13th to early 14th cent	House XII, stone and timber
61	SC, Class Va2/Vb	1205	?	30	mid to late 15th cent.	St Mary's Church, Phases W to Z
63	SC, Class Vc	*c.*1207–10	?	79	14th to ?15th cent.	House IX/X, stone
65	SC, Class VIIb 1	*c.*1222–9	?	45	14th cent.	House XII, stone
68	LC, Class IIIbc	1249–50	?	61	14th cent.	House XI, cottage row
73	LC, Class Vc	*c.*1253–6	?	46	late 14th to early 15th cent.	House XII, stone
88	Edward I, Class 2	1279–80	?	61	14th cent.	House XI, cottage row
89	Edward I, Class 3c	1280	?	46	late 14th to early 15th cent.	House XII, stone
90	Edward I Class 3d	1280	?	Unstratified	Not phased	Trench III
95	Edward I/II, Class 10	*c.*1300–10	?	79	14th to ?15th cent.	House IX/X, stone
114	Elizabeth I, ?forgery	before 1603	?	33	Early to mid 19th cent.	St Mary's Church, use of site
116	James I	1613–14	by early 17th cent.?	31	16th to early 17th cent.	St Mary's Church, demolition
159	France, Louis VIII/IX	1233–36	?	80	15th cent.	House IX/X, final use and demolition
164	Low Countries, John the Fearless, ?forgery	1404–19	?	18	mid 16th to mid 17th cent.	post St Pancras Church

[1] In this column, SC = 'Short Cross', LC = 'Long Cross'.

TABLE 36

Coins issued between 1100 and 1603 from Wolvesey Palace (WP) (n = 18)

	Numismatic data			Archaeological data		
Coin number	Reign[1]	Issue date	Suggested date of loss	Final phase	Final phase date	Context description
46	Henry I, Type 15	1125–*c.*1136	by *c.*1154	211	*c.*1138-*c.*1154	South range, occupation
50	SC, Class Ia1	1180	?Hoard, *c.*1200–5	355	mid 13th cent.	North-west range, drain F. 1119 abandoned
51	SC, Class Ia4	1180	As above	355	As above	As above
52	SC, Class Ib1	1180–2	As above	355	As above	As above
53	SC, Class Ib	1180–*c.*1185	As above	355	As above	As above
54	SC, Class !b?	1180–*c.*1185	?	Unphased	—	_
58	SC, Class IVb	*c.*1200–4	As 50–3	355	As 50–3	As 50–3
62	SC, Class Vb	1205–7	?	231	early to mid 14th cent.	Room 48, bakery
64	SC, Class VIIa3	c.1220–2	by *c.*1250	350	mid 13th cent.	North-west range, occupation
93	Edward I, Class 9b2	1300	by 1400	188	14th cent.	Courtyard 34, Surface 9
98	Edward III, pre-treaty, series F	*c.*1356	by 1500	224	15th cent.	Room 36–7, burning and demolition
100	Edward III, Treaty A (Transitional Treaty)	1361	by late 14th cent.?	86	late 12th to late 14th cent.	North range, pre-Room 12 occupation
105	Edward IV, Type VII	c.1466–7	?	123	19th to 20th cent.	Courtyard 18, modern activity
106	Edward IV/Richard III/ Henry VII	1480–7	by 1600	133	16th cent.	Room 24
107	Henry VII, Class IIIc	1490–1500	by early 16th cent.	145	15th to early 16th cent.	Room 22
109	Henry III, Third coinage	1545–7	by 1600	133	16th cent.	Room 24
151	Ireland, Edward IV, second reign	1473–*c.*1478	by mid 16th cent.	257	mid 16th cent.	East Hall, reconstruction
163	Low Countries, Ferri IV of Lorraine	1312–29	?	153	late 17th cent.	East range, demolition

[1] In this column, SC = 'Short Cross'.

TABLE 37

Coins issued between 1100 and 1603 from Lower Brook Street (BS) and Wolvesey Palace (WP): summary of residuality (difference in approximate years between the date of issue and the date of the context in which the coin was found) (n = 30; cf. Tables 35–6)

Group and status	Years residual	Number of coins	Coin numbers: BS[1]	Coin numbers: WP[2]
A: Contemporary	0 to <25	5	**116**	**46, 64, 100, 107**
B: Near contemporary	25 to <50	6	**–**	**50–3, 58, 109**
C: Residual	50 to <100	8	**56, 65, 68, 88, 95**	**93, 106, 151**
D: Very residual or redeposited	100 to 200	5	**63, 73, 89**	**62, 98**
E: Redeposited	over 200	6	**61, 114, 159, 164**	**105, 163**

[1] Coin **90**, unstratified, omitted.
[2] Coin **54**, unphased, omitted.