

## Coin finds

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## B. Coin finds

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## (a) Iron Age

### 183 Nettlestead, Suffolk (addendum): 1 Iron Age silver coin (2002 T226)

**Deposited:** Mid 1st century BC

**Finder:** Mr J Armes

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** Ancient British 'Bury' type silver coin of the same type as the five other silver coins previously found by the finder on the same site, declared treasure, and subsequently acquired by the British Museum (*Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 231).

**Disposition:** British Museum.

J H C WILLIAMS

### 184 Driffield, East Yorkshire: 28 Iron Age gold staters (2002 T92)

**Deposited:** Late 1st century BC

**Finder:** Mr D Scott

**Date of discovery:** March–October 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 28 Corieltavian gold staters:

South Ferriby, 7 (5.27, 5.45, 5.49, 5.42, 5.28, 5.28, 5.52)

Kite, 13 (5.53, 5.47, 5.05, 5.59, 5.37, 5.42, 5.47, 5.43, 5.41, 5.47, 5.53, 5.47, 5.43)

Domino, 3 (4.86, 5.08, 5.11)

ESVPRASV, 1 (5.20)

VOLISIOS DVMNOVELLAVNOS, 3 (5.15, 5.28, 4.96)

VEP CORE, 1 (5.13)

**Note:** A further 20 coins were discovered on the site in 2003 (South Ferriby, 3; Kite, 7; Domino, 7; VEP CORE, 1; DVMNOVELLAVNOS, 2). These will be

reported on in the next Annual Report.

**Disposition:** Hull and East Riding Museum with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund.

J H C WILLIAMS

### 185 Woodbridge, Suffolk (addendum): 1 Iron Age gold coin (2002 T63)

**Deposited:** Late 1st century BC

**Finder:** Mr R Damant

**Date of discovery:** February 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 1 Iron-Age gold quarter stater (*BMC* 436: 1.38g.)

**Note:** For previous finds from the site, see *Treasure Annual Report* 1997–1998, no. 107.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J H C WILLIAMS

### 186 Beverley, East Yorkshire (addenda): 13 Iron Age gold staters (2002 T19) (fig. 186)

**Deposited:** Early 1st century AD

**Finder:** Messrs A Thompson and J Cooper

**Date of discovery:** 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 13 Corieltavian gold staters:

South Ferriby, 7 (5.33, 5.37, 5.38, 5.44, 5.50, 5.37, 5.34)

Kite, 3 (5.33, 5.32, 5.47)

Domino, 3 (5.30, 5.30, 5.20)

**Note:** For a summary of previous finds from the site, see *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 177. A further 18 were discovered in 2003 and will be reported on in the next Annual Report. The total number of coins from this hoard (including the 2003 addenda) now comes to 98, as follows:

South Ferriby: 48

Kite, 18

Domino, 32



(fig. 186) Beverley

**Disposition:** The three 'Kite' stateres were acquired by the British Museum (CM 2003.7–11).

J H C WILLIAMS

### 187 Wanborough, Surrey (addenda): 2 Iron Age silver coins (2002 T164)

**Deposited:** Mid 1st century AD

**Finder:** Surrey Archaeological Society

**Date of discovery:** 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** Archaeological excavation

**Description:** 2 silver units

Verica, 1 (VA 506), 1.17g

Eppillus, 1 (VA 415), 1.39g

**Note:** For a summary of recent excavated finds from the site, see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 275.

**Disposition:** Donated to the British Museum (CM 2003.4–17).

J H C WILLIAMS



(fig. 188) Cransford

## (b) Roman

### 188 Cransford, Suffolk: 4 Roman Republican silver denarii (2002 T175) (fig. 188)

**Deposited:** 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD

**Finder:** Mr I Palmer

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 4 late 2nd and early 1st century BC silver denarii (131 to 85 BC)

**Note:** Although the hoard contains no coin dating to later than 85 BC, it is possible that the hoard was not deposited until much later. The coins demonstrate a degree of wear consistent with a long period of circulation. Republican denarii of this period are known to have circulated along with Imperial denarii

in Britain. Many such hoards date to the decades immediately succeeding Claudius's invasion of AD 43.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J PLOUVIEZ AND I LEINS

### 189 Great Packington, Warwickshire: 6 Roman silver *denarii* (2002 T156) (fig. 189)

**Deposited:** Mid 1st century AD

**Finder:** Mr M Longfield

**Date of discovery:** Between May (one coin) and August 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** Six silver *denarii*:

Republic, 2

Augustus (31 BC–AD 14), 1

Tiberius (AD 14–37), 3 (fig. 189)

The latest coin is of Tiberius (AD14–37), but this does not indicate deposition before the Roman invasion of AD 43. Roman silver *denarii* were minted in small quantities between AD 37–64 (and were rapidly withdrawn after the debasement of silver coinage in AD 64), and characteristically have a low presence in early hoards of *denarii* from Roman Britain; deposition would have perhaps occurred under Claudius or Nero.

**Note:** Mr Longfield discovered ten *denarii* of the same date and type in the same findspot in November 1999 (*Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 281).

**Disposition:** Warwickshire Museum.

R ABDY



(fig. 189) Great Packington

### 190 Cold Kitchen Hill, Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire: 123 Roman silver and bronze coins and five pot sherds (2002 T256)

**Deposited:** After AD 161

**Finders:** Mr B Read and Ms V MacRae

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 115 silver *denarii* and 8 brass *sestertii*:

Nero (AD 54–68), 1 *denarius*

Galba (AD 68–9), 1 *denarius*

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 9 *denarii*

Titus (Caesar), 2 *denarii*

Titus (AD 79–81), 3 *denarii*

Domitian (Caesar), 1 *denarius*

Domitian (AD 81–96), 10 *denarii*

Nerva (AD 96–8), 6 *denarii*

Trajan (AD 98–117), 36 *denarii*; 2 *sestertii*

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 21 *denarii*; 5 *sestertii*

Sabina, 1 *denarius*

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 13 *denarii*; 1 *sestertius*

Faustina I, 7 *denarii*

Aurelius (Caesar), 1 *denarius*

Faustina II (Empress), 2 *denarii*

Lucius Verus (AD 161–9), 1 *denarius*

**Note:** Cold Kitchen Hill is the site of a Romano-British temple. With the hoard were found five sherds from a pottery vessel. They are from a type of Roman pottery known by archaeologists as grey ware, an everyday utilitarian kitchenware made in Roman Britain and the most common pottery container for coin hoards of this period. This, therefore, seems to have been the remains of the container in which the coins were buried.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S MOORHEAD



(fig. 191) Longhorsley

### 191 Longhorsley, Northumberland: 70 Roman bronze coins (2002 T102) (fig. 191)

**Deposited:** After AD 175

**Finders:** Members of the Ashington and Bedlington Metal Detector Club

**Date of discovery:** 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 61 copper alloy *sestertii* and 9 copper alloy *dupondii* / *asses*:

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1 (*as*)

Domitian (AD 81–96), 2

Trajan (AD 98–117), 7

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 17

Sabina, 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 14 (including 3 *dupondii/asses*)

Diva Faustina I, 1

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80), –

Faustina II (d. AD 175), 1 (*dupondius/as*)

Illegible, 26 (including 4 *dupondii/asses*)

**Note:** A metalworking sprue (roughly conical, 30.59 grams; 25 mm wide by 24 mm deep, and terminating in the stumps of three casting channels) and an Iron

Age silver stater – uninscribed South-Western ('Durotriges') – were also found (probably an intruder). To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* XIII.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finders who generously donated the hoard to the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle-upon Tyne.

R ABDY

### 192 Postwick, Norfolk (addenda): 10 Roman silver *denarii* (2002 T60)

**Deposited:** About AD 192

**Finder:** Mr R Crawford

**Date of discovery:** January–October 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 10 *denarii*:

Mark Antony (32–31 BC), 2

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 2

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 4

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180), 1

**Note:** This hoard now consists of 292 coins. For the previous addenda, see *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 189. For a summary of its contents not including this find, see *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* XI, p. 125.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J H C WILLIAMS

### 193 Rocester area, Staffordshire: 3 Roman silver *denarii* (2002 T305) (fig. 193)

**Deposited:** 192 AD

**Finders:** Mr B Stevenson and Mr W Hollins

**Date of discovery:** 2001 and 2003

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** Three silver *denarii*:

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1 (fig. 193.1)

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 1 (fig. 193.2)



(fig. 193) Rocester

Commodus (AD 180–92), 1 (fig. 193.3)

**Disposition:** To be determined.

R ABDY

**194 Wigton, Cumbria: 1 Roman aureus and 17 silver denarii (2002 T169)**

**Deposited:** About AD 210

**Finder:** Mr P Wearing

**Date of discovery:** August 2000

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** *Aureus*:

Titus under Vespasian (AD 69–70)

17 *denarii*:

Mark Antony (32–31 BC), 1

Domitian (AD 81–96), 1

Trajan (AD 98–117), 1

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 2

Sabina, 2

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 1

Faustina I, 1

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180), 1

Uncertain, Antonine period, 3

Reign of Septimius Severus (AD 193–211), 2

Uncertain, 2

**Disposition:** To be determined.

J H C WILLIAMS

**195 South-East York, City of York (addenda):  
3 Roman silver denarii (2002 T91)**

**Deposited:** About AD 210

**Finder:** Mr S Bradley

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 3 *denarii* from the reign of Septimius Severus (AD 193–211):

Severus, 1

Caracalla, 2

**Note:** For the 29 coins from the hoard already discovered, see *Treasure Annual Report* 1997–1998, no. 127 and *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* XI, pp. 159–61. Addenda to be published by Craig Barclay in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* XIII.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C BARCLAY AND J H C WILLIAMS

**196 South-West Norfolk: 14 Roman silver denarii (2002 T70)**

**Deposited:** About AD 220

**Finder:** Mr C Sproule

**Date of discovery:** 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 14 *denarii*:

Trajan (AD 98–117), 4

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 2 (Sabina, 1)

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 2

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180), 3

Commodus (AD 180–193), 1 (Crispina)

Septimius Severus (AD 193–211), 1

Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 1

**Note:** From same site as a large find of Iron Age coins discovered over many years (for last addenda, see *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 180).

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J H C WILLIAMS

### 197 Rodborough, Gloucestershire: 25 Roman base silver radiates (2002 T214)

**Deposited:** About AD 274

**Finders:** Messrs M Shiers and P Riker

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** Found during the clearing of a boundary hedge.

**Description:** A small and very typical debased radiate hoard.

Central Empire: Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–8) (1): mint of Rome, 1

Gallic Empire: Victorinus (AD 269–71) (5): mint I, 4; mint II, 1

Tetricus I and II (AD 271–4) (10): mint I, 7; mint II, 3

Uncertain Gallic (5): Victorinus or Tetricus II, 5  
Irregular coins (2): Tetricus I, 2

Uncertain, 2.

**Note:** The original find consisted of about seventy coins but, unrecognised, most had been discarded before this group in better condition were subsequently discovered.

**Disposition:** The finders generously donated the coins to the Museum in the Park, Stroud.

R ABDY

### 198 Longford Grange, Shropshire: 37 Roman base silver radiates and Romano-British bracelet fragment (2002 T24)

**Deposited:** About AD 274

**Finders:** Messrs N Townley and T Wallace

**Date of discovery:** January and September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** The group is very typical in composition of the many Romano-British coin hoards buried between the fall of the Gallic Empire in AD 274 and the establishment of the British Empire of Carausius in AD 286. The coins are all of the denomination known

as *radiates*, originally a multiple of the silver *denarius*, but by this time had become debased to contain no more than about 1 per cent of silver.

Central Empire:

Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–8), mints of Rome and Milan: 3

Claudius II (AD 268–70), mint of Rome: 3

Claudius II, deified, mint of Rome: 1

Gallic Empire:

Victorinus (AD 269–71), Mint I and Mint II: 6

Tetricus I and II (AD 271–4), Mint I and Mint II: 12, uncertain mint: 15

Uncertain Victorinus/Tetricus I, uncertain mint: 5

Irregular, uncertain mint: 1

Uncertain Emperor, uncertain mint: 3

**Bracelet:** a fragment of a copper-alloy bracelet was found at the same time as the September 2002 addenda. It is 31 mm long and 4 mm thick; it is circular in section and decorated with a series of incised transverse grooves. It is a well known Romano-British type (cf. South Shields Type 7) and broadly contemporary with the coins.

**Note:** The first find in January 2002 was of 20 coins; in the same location the same finders discovered an addendum of 17 coins and fragment of a bracelet in September 2002. To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XIII*.

**Disposition:** Shropshire Museums Service.

R ABDY AND R HOBBS

### 199 Bleadon Hill, North Somerset: 30 Roman base silver radiates (2002 T272)

**Deposited:** About AD 274

**Finder:** Mr K Usher

**Date of discovery:** May / June 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 30 base silver radiates:

Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–8), 4

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 4

Divus Claudius, 3  
 Postumus (AD 260–9), 1  
 Victorinus (AD 269–71), 1  
 Tetricus I and II (AD 271–4), 2  
 Uncertain Gallic, 3  
 Illegible, 7  
 Irregular, 5

**Note:** To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XIII*.

**Disposition:** North Somerset Museum.

R ABDY

## 200 Stogursey (Stolford), Somerset (addenda): 50 Roman coins (2002 T56)

**Deposited:** About AD 276

**Finder:** Mr T Phillips

**Date of discovery:** 2001

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 50 copper alloy coins: 49 radiates and one plated copper alloy ('base silver') coin of 4th-century type

Central Empire:

Gallienus (AD 260–8) (7), mint of Rome: 6;  
 uncertain: 1

Claudius II (AD 268–70) (9), mint of Rome: 6; mint  
 of Milan: 2; uncertain: 1

Divus Claudius (1), mint of Rome: 1

Quintillus (AD 270) (2), mint of Rome: 1; uncertain: 1

Gallic Empire:

Postumus (AD 260–9) (2), mint I: 2

Victorinus (AD 269–71) (7), mint I: 5; mint II: 2

Tetricus I and II (AD 271–4) (17): mint I: 12; mint  
 II: 5

Irregular: 4

Uncertain 4th-century *nummus* (probably not part of  
 the hoard): 1

**Disposition:** The main body of the Stogursey Hoard  
 was disclaimed in 2000 and returned to the finders  
 (see *Annual Treasure Report* 1998–1999, no. 300).

J WILLIAMS AND R ABDY

## 201 Braithwell, South Yorkshire: 1,331 Roman base silver radiates and fragments of jar (2002 T221)

**Deposited:** About AD 280

**Finder:** Mr P Leech

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a  
 metal-detector.

**Description:** The 1,331 coins are all ranging in issue  
 dates from AD 253–280, the group is very typical in  
 composition of the many Romano-British coin hoards  
 buried between the fall of the breakaway Gallic  
 Empire in AD 274 and the establishment of the British  
 Empire of Carausius in AD 286.

Central Empire:

Valerian and Gallienus (AD 253–60), 2 (Rome)

Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–8), 101 (Rome,  
 Milan, Siscia, Viminacium)

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 85 (Rome, Milan, Siscia,  
 Viminacium, Eastern)

Divus Claudius, 10 (Rome, uncertain)

Quintillus (AD 270), 6 (Rome, Milan)

Aurelian (AD 270–5), 1 (Milan)

Probus (AD 276–82), 6 (Rome, Gaul).

Total: 211

Gallic Empire:

Postumus (AD 260–9), 14 (Mint I, Milan)

Laelian (AD 269), 1 (Mint II)

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 282 (Mint I, Mint II,  
 uncertain)

Divus Victorinus, 1 (uncertain)

Tetricus I and II (AD 271–4), 725 (Mint I, Mint II,  
 uncertain)

Total: 1,023

Irregular, 54

Uncertain, 43

Grand Total: 1,331

**Note:** Thirteen medium to large sherds from a single  
 reduced grey ware jar were recovered with the hoard.  
 These sherds came from the same vessel that appears  
 to have been only recently broken. The sherds include

more than half of the rim of the vessel and part of the upper vessel wall. This is unusual, as in most coin hoard cases only parts from the base and lower vessel wall are recovered. No base sherds were recovered with this hoard. Weighing 632 grams (mean sherd weight 48.6g), these sherds come from a jar with a rim diameter of about 8cms and a maximum girth of about 16–18 cms. The inside of the pot is stained green with a bronze patina due to contact with the coins. This shows that the coins were originally contained inside the jar. Grey ware vessels were a common coarse ware made throughout Roman Britain.

**Disposition:** Four coins acquired by the British Museum and one by Doncaster Museum; the remainder returned to the finder.

R ABDY AND J D HILL

## 202 Cymyran, Isle of Anglesey, Wales: 10 Roman base silver and bronze coins (2002 T123)

**Deposited:** 4th century AD

**Finder:** Mr A Tommis

**Date of discovery:** 1998 (6 coins), 1999 (2 coins) and 2001 (2 coins)

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 10 coins of the later Roman Empire:

Tetricus I (AD 271–4), radiate: 1

Constantine I (AD 306–37), *nummi*: 2

Helena, wife of Constantine, *nummi*: 2

Crispus, son of Constantine, *nummus*: 1

Constantine II, son of Constantine, *nummi*: 2

Magnentius (AD 351–3), *maiorina*: 1

Gratian (AD 367–83), bronze: 1

**Note:** Coins found within a radius of 10 feet on the beach at Cymyran.

**Disposition:** Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni.

E M BESLY

## 203 North Petherton, Somerset: 24 Roman base silver coins (2002 T74)

**Deposited:** After AD 324

**Finder:** Mr A J Hoare

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 24 base silver *nummi* of AD 319–24, from the following mints:

London, 12

Trier, 8

Ticinum, 1

Mint illegible, 3

**Note:** To be published by S Minnitt in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XIII*.

**Disposition:** Somerset County Museum.

R ABDY

## 204 Leatherhead area, Surrey: 51 Roman base silver coins (2002 T246)

**Deposited:** After AD 348

**Finder:** Mr M Hay

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 51 base silver *nummi*:

AD 317–24, 13 (London 1; Trier 6; Lyon 1; uncertain mint 5)

AD 324–30, 1 (London)

AD 330–35, 19 (all uncertain mint)

AD 335–40, 1 (Trier)

AD 340–48, 2 (1 Lyon; 1 uncertain)

Uncertain reverses and mint, 15

**Note:** This scattered Constantinian hoard is difficult to assess because of the background ‘noise’ of site finds: six early imperial *aes*, ten debased radiates, one pre-, and two post-Constantinian *nummi*. Interestingly a much worn Ibero-Punic bronze of Gades (Cadiz) was also recovered, which nevertheless had a patina similar to the hoard coins. While this may have been a much

earlier deposit, the size of the coin is very close to the smaller module *nummi* and it is not impossible that it was a late antique rediscovery pressed into service. To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XIII*.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ABDY



(fig. 205) Freckenham

### 205 Freckenham, Suffolk: 1 Roman gold and 8 Roman silver coins (2002 T192) (fig. 205)

**Deposited:** After AD 378

**Finder:** Mr D Smith

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 1 gold *solidus* and 8 silver *siliquae* to AD 378.

*Solidus:*

AD 375–78/9, Valens, Gratian and Valentinian II, 1 (mint of Trier) (fig. 205)

*Siliquae:*

AD 360–3, Julian Augustus, 3 (1 Lyon; 2 Arles)

AD 364–7, Valentinian I and Valens, 2 (both Arles)

AD 367–78, Valentinian I (to 375), Valens and

Gratian; Valentinian II (from 375), 3 (all Trier)

**Note:** All the coins from this group are of similar date – Roman silver / gold coins from the late fourth century AD. (The grouping is very close and all were minted between AD 360–78.) There are several other hoards of this type known in East Anglia, the most famous being the Hoxne treasure which was deposited rather later (after AD 408) but contained many coins of

this period in addition to later types. To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XIII*.

**Disposition:** Mildenhall Museum wishes to acquire.

R ABDY

### 206 Haxby, City of York: 5 Roman base silver coins (2002 T269)

**Deposited:** About AD 356

**Finder:** Mr D Myers

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 2 *nummi* and 3 *maiorinae*:

Constantine I; *nummus*; mint of Ticinum

House of Constantine I; *nummus* (Trier)

Constantius II; reduced *maiorina* (Lyons)

Constantius II; reduced *maiorina* (Arles)

Imitation of Constantius II; reduced *maiorina*

**Note:** In 1993 two coin hoards were discovered at the same location and several stray coins from the later of these (Haxby B – concealed about AD 353–56) have subsequently been recovered from the site. It is highly probable that these coins are also strays from the Haxby B hoard. A further 4 coins were discovered on the site. Initial find published in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain X*, pp. 398–405. Addenda to be published by Craig Barclay in *Treasure Annual Report 2003* and *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XII*.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C BARCLAY

### 207 Bowerchalke, Wiltshire (addenda): 1 Roman gold and 8 Roman silver coins and Roman gold finger-ring (2002 T75)

**Deposited:** About AD 395

**Finders:** Mr J Adams and Mr A Mitchell

**Dates of discovery:** February, April and November 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:**

**Coins:** Roman silver coins and a Roman gold ring (addenda III), and 1 Roman gold and 3 silver coins (addenda IV, marked #):

AD 367–75, Valentinian I, Valens and Gratian, 2 *miliarenses* (incl. 1 #) and 1 *siliqua* (all mint of Trier)

AD 378/9–88, Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Arcadius, Magnus Maximus and Flavius Victor, 2 *siliquae* (1 × mint of Rome and 1 × Trier)

AD 388–95, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius and Arcadius, 1 *solidus* (#) and 1 *miliarensis* (both mint of Lyon), and 2 *siliquae* (both # and mint of Trier).

**Ring:** Romano-British gold finger ring, of the 4th century AD. Plain hoop which expands at the shoulders to a double scalloped V-shape, emphasised by incised lines forming an elongated V. The shoulders support an attached oval bezel with a double beaded border. The centre of the bezel is decorated with two clasped right hands (*dextrarum iunctio*). The ring is somewhat misshapen but in good condition and does not show signs of much wear. Rings of this type are common throughout the Roman Empire, and signify either marriage or friendship. There are strong stylistic parallels between this ring and an example in silver and gold from the Grovely Wood, Wiltshire hoard of 1906 (see J P C Kent and K S Painter, *Wealth of the Roman World AD 300–700*, London 1997, no. 140; G F Hill, 'Roman silver coins from from Grovely Wood, Wilts', *Numismatic Chronicle* 1906, pp. 329–47).

**Dimensions of ring:** External height (from bezel to bottom of hoop): 19.1 mm (but distorted); internal height: 17.2 mm; bezel length: 17.2 mm; bezel width: 13.5 mm; weight: 6.16g.

**Note:** All the coins from this group are of the same date and kind, Roman silver and gold coins from the late 4th century AD from the same findspot where in 1998 (see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 26) and 2001 the finders had uncovered 44 Roman silver coins and two Roman gold rings. Earlier, in 1992, the

finders had recovered from the same area a single, damaged, gold ring with settings for three stones, only two, ?garnets now remain (Salisbury Museum accession no. 29/1993). There are several other hoards of this date and type known especially from Wiltshire and East Anglia. The inclusion of gold rings within the hoard is also a phenomenon known from other Roman precious metal hoards dating to the last decades of Roman government in Britain in the late 4th/early 5th century AD. It seems probable that all the objects belong to the same find. The total now stands at 62 coins and four gold rings. To be published by David Algar, Catherine Johns and Richard Hobbs in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* XII.

**Disposition:** Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum with funding from the Art Fund and the MLA/V&A Purchase Grant Fund.

R ABDY, D ALGAR AND R HOBBS

## 208 Wormegay, Norfolk: 3 Roman silver coins (addenda) (2002 T103)

**Deposited:** About AD 402

**Finder:** Mr S Brown

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 3 silver *siliquae* (all heavily clipped):

AD 364–7, Valentinian I and Valens, 1 (mint of Rome)

AD 367–75, Valentinian I, Valens and Gratian, 2 (mint of Trier)

**Note:** Total now stands at 8 *siliquae* (see *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 264). Original find of 5 *siliquae* (with coins to AD 402) made in December 2000 (same finder). To be published by A Popescu and R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* XIII.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to the finder.

A POPESCU AND R ABDY

### 209 Sedgefield, County Durham: 6 Roman silver *siliquae* (2002 T295)

**Deposited:** About AD 402

**Finder:** Mr A Luton

**Date of discovery:** Before 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 6 *siliquae*, many of them clipped:

Julian II, mint of Arles (2)

Gratian, mint of Trier (1)

Arcadius/ Honorius, mint of Trier and uncertain (2)

Uncertain ruler and mint (1)

**Note:** The coins, which had been recovered from within a very small area during the course of a number of years of metal detecting, were shown during the filming of an episode of the Channel 4 television programme *Time Team* in April 2002 to members of the archaeological team. They were found at inquest not to be treasure and returned to the finder.

In addition to the parcel of *siliquae*, Mr Luton showed 40 *denarii* (Republican and Imperial) and 37 large imperial base coins, said to have been found scattered over a very wide area in an adjacent field. Unusually, no radiates or base-metal coins of fourth-century date were reported. To be published by Craig Barclay in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XIII*.

**Disposition:** Found not to be Treasure; returned to finder.

C BARCLAY

### 210 Hoxne, Suffolk (addenda): 16 Roman silver *siliquae* (2002 T225)

**Deposited:** About AD 408

**Finder:** Mr A Smith

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 16 Roman silver *siliquae*

AD 348–364: Julian (unknown mint): 1

AD 364–78: Valentinian (Lyons): 1

AD 383–388: Magnus Maximus (Trier): 1

AD 388–395: Valentinian II (1) Theodosius I (2), uncertain (1) (Trier): 4

AD 395–402: Honorius and Arcadius (Milan): 6

Uncertain: 3

**Note:** This is a further addition to the great Hoxne hoard (for the last addenda see *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 269), whose coin catalogue will be published by P Guest (British Museum Press, forthcoming).

**Disposition:** Donated to the British Museum.

I LEINS

### 211 Good Easter, Essex (addenda 3): 3 Roman gold *solidi* (2002 T231) (fig. 211)

**Deposited:** About AD 408

**Finder:** Name withheld at finder's request.

**Date of discovery:** September 2001 and October 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 3 gold *solidi* of Honorius and Arcadius (395–406):

Milan: 2 (Honorius: fig. 211)

Ravenna: 1

**Note:** Two gold *solidi* were discovered at the site of the Good Easter hoard (R Bland and J Orna-Ornstein, *Coin Hoards of Roman Britain X*, p. 480) in September 2001, and a further solitary find in October 2002. This brings the total to 15 *solidi*, including one Constantine III (RIC X: 1505 – in addenda I) and one plated imitation. To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XII*.

**Disposition:** The coins were generously donated by the finder to Chelmsford Museum Service.

R ABDY



(fig. 211) Good Easter

## (c) Early Medieval



(fig. 212) Southend

### 212 Southend, Essex: 3 Anglo-Saxon silver sceattas (2002 T23) (fig. 212)

**Deposited:** Late 7th or early 8th century

**Finder:** Mr E Storozynski

**Date of discovery:** Between December 2000 and January 2001

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** Three silver pennies struck during the late Primary/Intermediate phase of the early Anglo-Saxon coinage (695–710).

Series A, Type A3, possibly a contemporary imitation (fig. 212.1)

Series B, Type BII (fig. 212.2)

Series E, VICO porcupine, sub-variety 3 (Aston Rowant variety) (fig. 212.3)

**Disposition:** Southend Museum.

A GANNON

### 213 Cliffe, Kent: 8 Anglo-Saxon silver sceattas (2002 T 251) (fig. 213)

**Deposited:** Between late 7th and early 8th century

**Finders:** Messrs F Butt; K Brown; C Tate; C Turner and P Prenczek (Cliffe group of metal-detector users)

**Date of discovery:** Summer 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 8 early Anglo-Saxon coins, stretching from the primary, through the intermediate, to the secondary phases of the coinage.

Series B, BI (1) (fig. 213.1)

Series A, A2 (1) (fig. 213.2)

Series D, Type 8 (1) (fig. 213.3)

Series D, Type 2c (1) (fig. 213.4)

Series E (2) (fig. 213.5–6)

Type 30b/8 (mule) (1) (fig. 213.7)

Series K, copy of Type 32a (1) (fig. 213.8)

**Note:** Unlikely to be a dispersed hoard on account of the relatively wide date-span, the finds have not been declared treasure.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finders.

A GANNON

### 214 Tarrant Rushton, Dorset: 3 Anglo-Saxon silver pennies fused together (2002 T20) (fig. 214)

**Deposited:** Mid 9th century

**Finder:** Mr J House

**Date of discovery:** January 2002



(fig. 213) Cliffe



(fig. 214) Tarrant Rushton

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 3 Anglo-Saxon silver pennies, chipped and fused together. As the coins are stacked, all that can be seen is the obverse of one and the reverse of another. The visible obverse allows identification as a penny of King Berhtwulf of Mercia (840–52), with a bust similar to North type Ba, but with a smaller central cross, and striated drapery at left. Inscription: B—VV—REX. As for the visible reverse, because of the conditions of the coins, exact identification is more problematic: a central cross in a circle is surrounded by an inscription, of which only a few letters can be clearly distinguished —AH—. The central cross appears to have wedges around it, probably similar to those on the reverse of other coins of Berhtwulf, *BMC* Type 135, by the moneyer Sigeheah, although this remains speculative. Nothing is visible of the middle coin.

**Note:** Because of their fragile state, the coins could not be separated during conservation.

**Disposition:** Dorset County Museum.

A GANNON



(fig. 215) Aylsham © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

### 215 Aylsham, Norfolk: 9 (?) fused Anglo-Saxon silver pennies (2002 T204) (fig. 215)

**Deposited:** Second quarter of 10th century

**Finder:** Mr A Kedge

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** In the mass, three coins are clearly visible, plus a fourth, of which a fragment can be discerned between the coins. There is an accretion with the fused remains of possibly five other pennies, although only small fragments of these survive, none of which is remotely legible. Two of the three more intact coins each have one side visible, allowing them to be identified as contemporary 10th-century imitations of Two-Line (HT 1) types of Edward the Elder (899–924). The legend on the visible reverse face of one coin is: DNAI—; just part of the obverse of this coin is visible, with the letters—VVEA. This coin was struck from the same obverse and reverse dies as one in the Morley St Peter Hoard (British Museum 1959–12–10–128). On the obverse of other visible coin, around a small cross, are the letters:—VVERFZIT +; the legend is clearly blundered and illiterate, but attempts to imitate one of Edward's. On the third coin only a cross of the obverse inscription is visible.

**Note:** The coins were cleaned at the British Museum,

but they are so thoroughly fused that they could not be separated without damage.

**Disposition:** Norwich Castle Museum wishes to acquire.

A GANNON

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**216 Raithby, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire:**  
**3 Anglo-Saxon silver pennies (2002 T211)**

**Deposited:** Second quarter of 11th century

**Finder:** Mr D Roberts

**Date of discovery:** From 1998 onwards.

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** Three silver pennies of Cnut, king of England (1016–35), of the Short Cross type (about 1029–35), issued by the moneyer Ælfred of London. The coins were found dispersed over an area of around half an acre, and were found individually over a number of years, beginning around 1998. Because Mr Roberts had not originally realised that the coins, found separately, might be considered to be Treasure, he did not report them at the time, but as soon as it was drawn to his attention that they might be Treasure, he duly reported them. All three coins were struck from the same pair of dies, and this coincidence makes it certain beyond reasonable doubt that the three coins were originally part of the same deposition, although they were dispersed when found. Although dispersed finds can sometimes indicate a so-called ‘productive site’, in which a number of objects have been deposited separately, reflecting widespread activity on the site, this is not a plausible explanation for the deposit of three die-linked coins, which can be interpreted rather more plausibly as coming from a single hoard. Very small hoards are known from this period, possibly representing the contents of individual purses, but the dispersal of the coins across half an acre may indicate that a larger hoard has been dispersed, so other coins may yet emerge.

**Disposition:** To be determined.

G WILLIAMS

**Sudbury area, Essex: Gilded coin-brooch containing a penny of Edward the Confessor (2002 T277)**

See no. 32 above.

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## (d) Medieval

**217 Abergavenny area, Monmouthshire, Wales: 199 Anglo-Saxon and Norman pennies (2002 T149; NMGW 2002.03) (fig. 217)**

**Deposited:** 1080s

**Finders:** Messrs R Johns, J Jones and F Edwards

**Date of discovery:** April–May 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 199 silver pennies:

Edward the Confessor (1042–66), 130:

Expanding Cross, *BMC* v, Light coinage, 1

Helmet, *BMC* vii, 1

Sovereign, *BMC* ix, 30

Sovereign/Hammer Cross, *BMC* ix/xi, 2

Hammer Cross, *BMC* xi, 62

Facing Bust, *BMC* xiii, 34



(fig. 217) Abergavenny area © National Museums & Galleries of Wales

William I (1066–87), 69:

Bonnet, *BMC* II, 1

Two Sceptres / Two Stars, *BMC* IV/V, 4

Two Stars, *BMC* V, 58

Sword, *BMC* VI, 4

Profile Right, *BMC* VII, 2

**Note:** As found, many coins are encrusted with a hard iron pan and a full catalogue listing must await their conservation. It is clear, though, that the hoard has a distinctly 'regional' composition, with a strong showing of coins from Hereford, Bristol and other western mints. The hoard appears to follow the pattern of a number of deposits from the years around the Norman Conquest in containing significant numbers of several of the later issues of Edward, as well as more typical groups of coins from William I consisting mainly of one type. The absence of Edward's last type, coins of Harold and virtual lack of William's first three types may suggest that the deposit combines two sums of money gathered several years apart.

**Disposition:** National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

E M BESLY

### 218 Melcombe Horsey, Dorset: 3 medieval silver pennies (2002 T41)

**Deposited:** Early 13th century

**Finder:** Mr T Grove

**Date of discovery:** February 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** Short Cross coinage: 1 penny, 1 cut halfpenny, and 1 cut farthing:

Penny, Winchester, Lukas (5c)

Halfpenny: Lincoln or Winchester?, Andreu (5bii)

Farthing: London, uncertain (5)

**Note:** Two other coins were found in the area: a contemporary imitation of a penny of Henry V, York mint; and a penny of Elizabeth I. Other pottery remains and metal objects were also recovered.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

### 219 Norton Subcourse, Norfolk: 4 medieval silver pennies (2002 T273)

**Deposited:** Early 13th century

**Finder:** Mr K Woodhouse

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** Four Short Cross type pennies:

Renauld, York, class 5b

Rauf, London, class 5c

Abel, London, class 6b (1) and class 6c (1)

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

### 220 Upper Killay, Swansea, Wales: 3 medieval silver pennies (NMGW 2002.12)

**Deposited:** After 1310

**Finder:** Mr David Hughes

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** Three silver pennies:

*England*

Edward I–II, 9b2, 10cf3, 11a1, all London.

**Disposition:** Swansea Museum.

E M BESLY

### 221 Cambridge (Chesterton Lane), Cambridgeshire: 9 gold and 1806 silver medieval coins (2002 T203)

**Deposited:** About 1355

**Finders:** Messrs R Mortimer and R Regan for the Cambridge Archaeological Unit

**Date of discovery:** October 2000

**Circumstances of discovery:** During a controlled archaeological excavation.

**Description:** 9 gold coins of Edward III (1327–77) and 1806 silver sterlings, face value £10 3s. 10d.:

*England*

Edward I–III, pennies, 1612

Edward III, nobles, 7

Edward III, half nobles, 2

*Ireland*

Edward I, pennies, 24

*Scotland*

Alexander III, sterlings, 48

John Baliol, sterling, 1

*Aquitaine*

Edward III, sterlings, 4

*Continental*

Sterlings, 117

**Note:** See *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 277.

**Disposition:** Donated to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

M ALLEN

**222 Rogate area, West Sussex: 14 medieval silver coins (2002 T296) (fig. 222)**

**Deposited:** Late 1350s

**Finders:** Mr and Mrs Ffooks

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 14 silver coins, of three denominations:

Edward I/Edward II (1282 to 1310):

3 pennies: class 4, London (1); class 10cf, London and Canterbury (2)

Edward III: Fourth coinage, pre-Treaty period (1351–60):

9 groats and 2 half-groats, Series C to G, London.

**Disposition:** Chichester District Museum.

B J COOK

**223 Abridge area, Essex: 6 medieval gold coins (2002 T199)**

**Deposited:** Between 1365 and 1377

**Finders:** Messrs M Gotts, L Hodges and J Murphy

**Date of discovery:** July 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 6 nobles of Edward III's Fourth Coinage, face value £2:

Pre-Treaty period: Series G, London (2)

Treaty period: London (3); Calais (1).

**Disposition:** Epping Forest Museum with funding from the Art Fund.

B J COOK



(fig. 222) Rogate area

**224 Monknash, The Vale of Glamorgan, Wales: 5 medieval silver and billon coins (2002 T304; NMGW 2002.09)**

**Deposited:** Last quarter of 14th century

**Finder:** Mr S McGrory

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** The Monknash find comprises five coins: one penny of Edward III of England and four coins of Enrique II of Leon and Castile; overall date range of issue: 1356–79.

England, Edward III (1327–77):

1 penny, Durham mint; class Gc (about 1356–61)

Leon and Castile, Enrique II (1367–79):

2 billon cruzados

1 cruzado, probably a contemporary counterfeit

1 billon real de 1/2 maravedi

**Note:** Finds of Spanish medieval coins in England and Wales are extremely uncommon.

**Disposition:** National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

E M BESLY

**225 Mansfield, Nottinghamshire: 7 gold and 35 silver medieval coins (2002 T22)**

**Deposited:** About 1390–1412

**Finders:** Messrs J Kirk, D Perkins and K Smith

**Date of discovery:** January 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 7 gold and 35 silver coins of Edward III (1327–77) and Richard II (1377–99), face value £2 16s.11d:

Edward III, Fourth coinage:

Pre-Treaty period. Series B: groats, 2; Series C: groats, 2, half-groats, 2; Series D: groats, 3, half-groat, 1; Series E: groats, 7 (London, 5, York, 2); half-groat, 1; Series F: groat, 1; F/G mule: groat, 1; Series G: nobles, 3; groats, 8; pennies, 2 (York).  
Treaty period: groats, 2, penny, 1 (York)

Post-Treaty period: groat, 1

Richard II

Nobles, 4; groat, 1

**Note:** See references in *The Searcher* (March 2002), pp. 45–6 and *Treasure Hunting* (March, 2002), pp. 6–10.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finders.

B J COOK

**226 Banbridge, Co. Down, Northern Ireland: 5 medieval silver coins (2002 T163)**

**Deposited:** About 1390–1400

**Finder:** Mr T Crawford

**Date of discovery:** March 2001

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 3 groats and 2 half groats, issued between about 1367 and about 1390:

David II, Edinburgh, groat: 1

Robert II, Edinburgh, groats: 2; half-groats: 2

**Note:** There are a number of records of Scottish coins issued in the second half of the 14th century found in the north of Ireland. It seems likely that they circulated extensively.

**Disposition:** Ulster Museum.

R HESLIP

**227 Caerleon, Newport, Wales: 40 medieval silver coins (2002 T150; NMGW 2002.02)**

**Deposited:** About 1415–20?

**Finder:** Mr S Flook

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 40 silver coins, Edward I – Richard II:

*England*

Edward I–II, pennies, 8

Edward III, pennies, 16; groats, 6

Richard II, pennies, 6; groat, 1

Edward III or Richard II, penny, 1

*Ireland*

Edward I, penny, 1

*Scotland*

Alexander III?, penny, 1

**Note:** All the coins are worn and the groats have been clipped to the reduced standard of 1412.

**Disposition:** Newport Museum and Art Gallery.

E M BESLY

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### 228 South Warwickshire: 20 medieval coins (1 gold, 19 silver) and silver-gilt finger-ring in four pieces (2002 T194)

**Deposited:** About AD 1520

**Finder:** Mr P Akrill

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 1 gold coin and 19 silver coins and a silver-gilt finger ring in four pieces.

Gold coin:

1 Angel, Henry VII (1490–1504).

Silver coins (English):

1 Penny, probably 14th century, very worn, and details uncertain;

1 Penny, probably Henry V (1413–22), York;

1 Penny, probably Edward III, Fourth Coinage (1351–77), London;

1 Halfpenny (fragment), Edward III, Second Coinage (1335–43), London;

1 Groat, Edward IV, First reign, Light Coinage, London;

1 Groat, Richard III (1483–5), London;

1 Penny, Henry VII, York mint under Archbishop Thomas Rotherham about 1489–1500, no pillars on throne;

1 Penny, as last, but two pillars on throne;

1 Half groat, Henry VII, profile issue, Canterbury;

1 Groat, Henry VII, class IIIb, London;

1 Groat, Henry VII, class IIIc;

2 Groats, Henry VII, profile issue, im pheon;

1 Half-groat, Henry VII, profile issue, Canterbury;

3 Groats, Henry VIII, First Coinage.

Silver coins (Burgundian Netherlands):

1 Double patard, Philip the Fair, as duke of Brabant, 2nd issue (1485);

1 Double patard, Charles the Bold (1467–77), as duke of Brabant.

A silver-gilt finger-ring was found with the coins.

It was broken into four pieces but when complete it would have consisted of a flat hoop grooved and punched to create two horizontal bands. The bezel is formed of a crowned heart sprouting flowers at each side. Such rings were used as popular love tokens in the first quarter of the 16th century.

**Disposition:** Warwickshire Museum with funding from the MLA/V&A Purchase Grant Fund.

B J COOK AND J P ROBINSON

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## (e) Post-medieval

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### 229 Lissington, Lincolnshire: 2 16th-century silver coins (2002 T244)

**Deposited:** About 1560s–80s

**Finder:** Mr K Kelway

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 2 shillings of Elizabeth I (cross crosslet and martlet)

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

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### 230 West Lavington, Wiltshire: 7 16th-century silver coins (2002 T162)

**Deposited:** Mid to late 16th century

**Finder:** Mr N Merritt

**Date of discovery:** July 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** Seven silver coins of Elizabeth I. The coins

are all of the lesser denominations of Elizabeth's reign:

- Sixpence (initial mark coronet, 1570), 1;
- Threepence (coronet, 1568; eglantine, 1575), 2;
- Half-groat (2d.) (tun (1591/2-94); illegible mark) 2;
- Penny (cross crosslet (1560-1); short cross (1578-80)) 2.

**Note:** 2 copper farthings of Charles I and a halfpenny of William and Mary were found close by.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

BJ COOK

### 231 Wyverstone, Suffolk: 4 16th-century silver coins (2002 T219)

**Deposited:** Late 16th century

**Finder:** Mr C Talbot

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 4 sterling silver (i.e. 92.5 per cent fine) coins of Elizabeth I:

- Sixpences, 3 (pheon, 1563; short cross, 1580; A, 1583); half-groat, 1 (woolpack)

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

BJ COOK

### 232 Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire (addenda): 5 17th-century silver coins (2002 T104)

**Deposited:** About 1605

**Finders:** Ms V MacRae and Mr B Read

**Date of discovery:** 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 5 silver coins, Elizabeth I-James I, face value 3s.

Elizabeth I:

- Sixpence, 4 (pheon, 1565; short cross, 1678; short cross, 1580; hand, 1591)

James I:

- Second Coinage: shilling, 1 (lis)

**Note:** These are additions to the hoard reported in *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 286. See: B J Cook, 'New hoards from seventeenth century England II', *BNJ* 72 (2002), pp. 96-8.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finders.

BJ COOK

### 233 Whatfield, Suffolk: 10 16th- and 17th-century coins (2002 T220)

**Deposited:** Mid-1660s

**Finder:** Mr D Clarke

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** 10 silver coins: the earliest coin dates to 1565 and the latest to 1660-2.

Elizabeth I:

- Shilling, 1 (woolpack); sixpences, 4 (pheon, 1565; long cross, 1591; sword, 1582; tun, 1593)

James I:

- Second Coinage: sixpence, 1 (rose, 1606)

Charles I

- Half-crowns: 1 ((r)); 2 (eye)

Charles II:

- Hammered coinage: 1 halfcrown (1660-2)

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

BJ COOK

### 234 Manorbier, Pembrokeshire, Wales: 10 coins, Roman to post-medieval (NMGW 2002.10)

**Deposited:** Roman - post-medieval

**Finder:** Mr R W Bevans

**Date of Discovery:** September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal detector.

**Description:** Ten coins: Roman, medieval and post-medieval.

**Disposition:** Not treasure; returned to finder.

E M BESLY