

A NEGLECTED PARCEL FROM A HOARD CONTAINING CUT HALFPENCE OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR

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In the issue of the *Numismatic Circular* for March-April 1924, columns 154-6, the Spink firm offered as successively numbered items a parcel from the 1861 Lower Dunsforth hoard from Yorkshire of coins of Burgred of Mercia and of Aethelred I and of Aelfred of Wessex (their nos 28866-28880); eight pennies of Edward the Confessor, of which six were of *Hammer Cross* type, and one each of *Bust Facing* type and of *Pyramids* type (nos 28881-28888); forty cut halfpence of Edward the Confessor, offered under a heading reading “A fine series of the Confessor’s “cut” halfpennies, from the same find”, of which thirty-five were of *Expanding Cross* type and five were of *Bust Facing* type (nos 28889-28928); and thirteen coins by Hereford moneyers, offered under a heading reading “Another find, of the Hereford mint”, of which four were of Aethelred II’s *Crux* type and one of his Last Small Cross type, three were of Cnut, two were of Edward the Confessor, two were of William I and one was of Stephen (nos 28929-28941).

Both the Lower Dunsforth hoard and the purported hoard of coins by Hereford moneyers have been the subject of scholarly discussion in the past¹. It is not necessary to say more about these here other than to remark, in relation to the “Hereford mint” hoard, that although there is no possibility at all that coins of such a wide spread of reigns can have been found together, the four coins of Aethelred II’s *Crux* type, three of the moneyer Beorhstan and one of the moneyer Leofgar, seem to form a homogeneous unit².

No comparable attention has as yet been given to the large group of Edward the Confessor cut halfpence. Although it is certainly odd that the thirty-five *Expanding Cross* cut halfpence, likely to have been struck in the early 1050s, are accompanied in the relevant section of the Spink listing only by cut halfpence of *Bust Facing* type, struck about a decade later, the *Expanding Cross* cut halfpence form in themselves a coherent assemblage and must indeed have derived from some hoard of the period.

¹ J.D.A.Thompson, *Inventory of British Coin Hoards A.D.600-1500*, 1956, hoards 146 (on p.55) and 367 (on p.141). Thompson misunderstood the evidence presented by the *NCirc* listing, and the summary that he provides of his supposed hoard 367 should be disregarded. As regards the Lower Dunsforth hoard, see *SCBI* 20, p.xii, and *SCBI* 20, 611, 621, 627, 727, 728, and 729, of which four were purchased by Cdr.R.P.Mack from *NCirc* 1924 and two subsequently by him, via Spink, from the collection of the Rev.D.G.Matthews. The information on this hoard provided in the *NCirc* listing was updated by the late Dr Mark Blackburn for the Fitzwilliam Museum’s online *Checklist of Coin Hoards from the British Isles c.450-1180*, on the basis of a contemporary publication which recorded the hoard’s exact find spot and the fact that it contained ‘30 perfect pennies’.

² They are followed in the Spink numeration by a coin of Aethelred II’s *Last Small Cross* type by the moneyer Aethelwig (no.28933) and by a coin of Cnut’s *Short Cross* type by the moneyer Leofnoth (no.28934). The two coins of Cnut that follow, respectively of *Quatrefoil* type and of *Pointed Helmet* type, are explicitly described by Spink’s cataloguer as “not from the find”, and it may charitably be surmised that Spink’s cataloguer had in mind to state the same about the coins that follow them in his numeration but failed to do so. If however the cataloguer’s belief was the more limited one that the Hereford coins of Aethelred II’s *Crux* type were found together with the Hereford coins of Aethelred II’s *Last Small Cross* type and of Cnut’s *Short Cross* type, the date span of the coins involved still remains too wide for such a belief to be plausible.

The reference in the Spink cataloguer's heading to the cut halfpence being "from the same hoard" could be interpreted as meaning that the cataloguer supposed them to have been found together with the eight pennies of Edward the Confessor that precede them, but the pennies concerned do not include any specimens of *Expanding Cross* type, and six of the eight are from minting places – Bedwyn, Oxford, Thetford, Winchester, York – which are not represented, or not obviously represented, among the minting places of the parcel of *Expanding Cross* cut halfpence³. It might be simpler to suppose that the phrase "from the same hoard" was merely an expression of the cataloguer's belief, right or wrong, that all the cut halfpence were found together, but this is a matter to which the present writer will revert at a later point in the present note.

What were the cut halfpence concerned and what became of them ? It might be thought that this would be an unrewarding task, since cut halfpence by definition only carry partial inscriptions, and they have not historically been particularly valued either by institutional collections or by private collectors. If this is not wholly the case in the present instance, a large share of the credit should be given to Spink's cataloguer, who clearly did his best to record the visible parts of the coins' reverse inscriptions, even where what could be seen was not immediately intelligible. What has also proved helpful is that a review of *Expanding Cross* cut halfpence published in volumes of the *SCBI* series has shown that they are distinctly limited in number, and that those with provenances that take their history back to the English coin trade in the second quarter of the twentieth century form a readily identifiable grouping.

As readers will know, coins of *Expanding Cross* type fall into two distinct series, a Heavy phase, struck to a weight averaging 1.65g and on flans measuring approx. 20mm, and a Light phase, struck to a weight averaging 1.09g and on flans measuring approx. 16mm. The relative chronological order of these two phases has long been a matter for debate. That said, it is not necessary in the present context to devote any particular attention to the Light phase of the type, for just three cut halfpence belonging to the Light phase have so far been published in *SCBI* volumes, all of which are held in Northern European institutional collections and all of which derive from Scandinavian or Baltic area hoards demonstrably unconnected with the parcel offered in the *Numismatic Circular*.

By contrast, the total of cut halfpence belonging to the Heavy phase that have so far been published in *SCBI* volumes stands at twenty-three. Two of these, *SCBI* 54, 1177 and *SCBI* 54, 1186, are held in the Stockholm collection. The remaining twenty-one are either held today in UK institutional collections or have passed through collections formed in these islands. Further investigation shows that of these twenty-one, two, *SCBI* 42, 1218, and *SCBI* 42, 1229, both from the 1872 City of London hoard, have been held in the Guildhall Museum (now the Museum of London) since 1881, and four others, *SCBI* 42, 1219, *SCBI* 42, 1225, *SCBI* 42, 1240, and *SCBI* 42, 1241, which could well also have derived from the City of London hoard, have been in the Cuming Museum, Southwark, since its establishment in 1902.

³ The six coins of *Hammer Cross* type were of Bedwyn, moneyer Cild; London, moneyer 'Duric' (sic, for Wulfric ?); Oxford, moneyer Heregod; Thetford, moneyer Blachere; Winchester, moneyer Leofweald; and York, moneyer Authgrimr. The coin of *Bust Facing* type was of London, moneyer Eadgar, and the coin of *Pyramids* type was of Winchester, moneyer Anderboda.

That leaves fifteen coins, and it so happens that thirteen of these correspond exactly to cut halfpence that feature in the list drawn up by Spink's cataloguer⁴. Although all of these except two coins by Gloucester moneyers have lost their 1924 *Numismatic Circular* provenance⁵, all can plausibly be identified as coins belonging to this presumed hoard-derived parcel. If the hoard also contained, as the cataloguer clearly believed, cut halfpence of *Bust Facing* type struck some ten years later, the presence in the hoard concerned of coins of the Heavy phase of *Expanding Cross* in some quantity, and the lack of evidence for the presence in it of coins of the Light phase of the same type, might potentially indicate that the Heavy phase was the later of the two. It may however just be that the hoard had initially been assembled during the Heavy phase of *Expanding Cross* and that few, if any, cut halfpence were added to the hoard either during the Light phase of the type (if that followed the Heavy phase) or during the issue of any successor type prior to the introduction of the *Bust Facing* type.

Turning to the detailed composition of this group of cut halfpence, those coins of *Expanding Cross* type which are wholly or partially identifiable were struck at these fourteen or fifteen minting places : Bedford, Canterbury (probably), Colchester, Derby, Exeter (possibly), Gloucester (2 coins), Huntingdon (2 coins), Lincoln (3 coins), London (5 coins and possibly 1 more), Malmesbury, Northampton, Norwich (2 coins), Nottingham, Stamford (2 coins), and Wallingford. The absence of any obviously identifiable coins struck at minting places in Sussex is sufficient to rule out the possibility that the parcel of coins in question derives from the well-known hoards of coins of Edward the Confessor from Chancton in West Sussex and from Sedlescombe in East Sussex, or from other less well-recorded hoards deposited around the time of the Norman conquest elsewhere in Sussex or just over the border in Kent, in all of which coins by moneyers operating at minting places in Sussex were particularly well represented⁶.

It is by no means so easy to rule out the 1872 City of London hoard as the source for the coins concerned, for the spread of minting places involved in that hoard is similar to that in the present parcel, but it is relevant here that in the initial publication of the hoard by Willett, which is the only one to give numbers for the coins of each type represented in it, coins of *Expanding Cross* type form only a little over a quarter of the

⁴ The remaining two are a cut halfpenny of uncertain identification, *SCBI* 27, 1748 (Lincoln Museum; ex Sir Francis Hill; ex Baldwin; ex W.C.Wells), and a cut halfpenny of Oxford, moneyer Aelfwig, *SCBI* 68, 1017, purchased by the late Dr Stewart Lyon from the Baldwin firm in 1966.

⁵ Although the two Gloucester coins are assigned their 1924 *NCirc* provenance in *SCBI* 19, they are rather confusingly described there as deriving from the "Dunsforth hoard".

⁶ It is convenient to note here that Dr Murray Andrews has recently argued that the small group of coins of Edward Confessor and Harold II supposedly found at Arundel Castle, West Sussex, is part of one and the same hoard as a hoard of similar composition found near Offham, West Sussex, in 1796 (M.Andrews, *Coin Hoarding in Medieval England and Wales, c.973-1544, Behaviours, Motivations, and Mentalités*, 2019, at pp.56-7). As Andrews points out, Offham is only 1.7km north of Arundel, and the Offham hoard seems very likely have been found on parkland that belonged to the Duke of Norfolk, the owner of Arundel Castle. A further piece of evidence, not cited by Andrews but which leads to the same conclusion, is that a third comparable hoard, found at Oving, West Sussex, in 1789, is known to have passed into the possession of the Duke of Norfolk. It seems quite inconceivable that as many as three such hoards should have a direct link with the Duke of Norfolk, and Dr Andrews must be correct in his view that the 'Arundel Castle' hoard is an illusion.

overall total for the reign of Edward the Confessor⁷. It would thus be decidedly odd for thirty-five out of forty coins in a parcel deriving from this hoard to be of this particular type, and it should also be noted, for what this may be worth, that Willett's publication of the hoard is entirely silent on the subject of the presence of cut halfpence, while in the subsequent publication of another large portion of it by Sir John Evans⁸, mention is made of the presence in the hoard of "a few coins cut in half to serve as halfpennies" but only one such halfpenny is specifically listed, a coin of Edward the Confessor's *Trefoil Quadrilateral* type, attributed to Worcester, moneyer Aelfwine.

Although only one of the five coins of *Bust Facing* type in the parcel is identifiable in *SCBI* volumes today, a coin of Wallingford, moneyer Brandr, *SCBI* 9, 1052, the minting places of at least two, and probably three, of the other coins are known, making the roster of minting places represented in the parcel for this type as London (1 coin and possibly 1 more), Wallingford and Wilton.

It is nonetheless legitimate to wonder whether it is at all probable that in the later Anglo-Saxon period a hoard should have been entirely or at least predominantly composed of cut halfpence, for no hoard of such a composition has as yet been recorded. It might be speculated that the group of cut halfpence represents the whole or part of a cash balance put aside by a trader who was accustomed to deal in goods of lesser value, but this would be wholly unsubstantiated hypothesis.

It may indeed rather be that this is a parcel that ultimately derived from the 1872 City of London hoard, notwithstanding its remarkable composition when offered for sale in 1924, and that the use in the heading to the listing of the parcel of the words "from the same hoard" may after all reflect the fact that the cut halfpence had reached the Spink firm together with the eight pennies of Edward the Confessor of *Hammer Cross* and of other types which precede them in the relevant column of the *Numismatic Circular*.

The suggestion that the hoard concerned is likely to have been the City of London hoard, rather than another unrecorded hoard of the period which combined pennies with cut halfpence, stems from the fact that cut coins never normally occur in any quantity in hoards of the later Anglo-Saxon and early Norman period, and for a hoard to have contained as many as forty cut halfpence deriving from a very wide range of minting places, the strong probability is that it would have to have been a hoard of substantial size such as the City of London hoard. Why cut halfpence of *Expanding Cross* type should have dominated among the cut halfpence concerned is a puzzle, but it is worth noting that, in the figures for the hoard's composition given in the original publication devoted to it by Willett, coins of *Expanding Cross* type were over twice as numerous as coins of the succeeding type, *Pointed Helmet*, and it may be that when the pennies of *Expanding Cross* type came into the possession of the individual who originally accumulated the hoard they were accompanied by a disproportionately large number of cut halfpence.

⁷ E.H.Willett, 'On a Hoard of Saxon Pennies found in the City of London in 1872', *NC New Series* 16, 1876, 323-94. Willett records the presence in the hoard of 553 coins of *Expanding Cross* type out of a total of 2187 coins of Edward the Confessor in all.

⁸ J.Evans, 'On a Hoard of Saxon Pennies found in the City of London in 1872, Appendix', *NC Third Series* 5, 1885, 254-73. The reference to the presence of cut halfpence is on p.254 and the halfpenny of Aelfwine is listed on p.263.

If the eight pennies and forty cut halfpence are in fact part of the City of London hoard, the silence of Willett and the virtual silence of Evans on the subject of cut halfpence in their respective papers on the hoard is likely to have reflected a degree of disinterest on their part in relation to the cut element in late Anglo-Saxon currency in general and to cut coins as an ingredient in the composition of the City of London hoard in particular⁹, and a consequent and previously unrecognised distortion affecting their listings will be something to ponder whenever the City of London hoard is a subject for future discussion. It is also worth reflecting on the degree to which a comparable lack of interest in cut coins among other nineteenth century numismatic scholars and coin collectors might have affected the completeness of the published listings of such similarly large hoards as Chancton and Sedlescombe.

A list of the cut halfpence involved follows. It reproduces the coins' reverse inscriptions as given by Spink's cataloguer in the *Numismatic Circular* (the cataloguer did not record what was visible of their obverse inscriptions), but omits as unnecessary for present purposes the information given by the cataloguer on the coins' grading, whether as FDC, EF, VF or F. It will be seen that the last seven of the halfpence of *Expanding Cross* type and one of the halfpence of *Bust Facing* type could not be assigned to mint or moneyer by Spink's cataloguer, and have not been successfully identified by the present writer, but others may be able to resolve the identification issues concerned. It would also be useful if others were able to come up with information about the present whereabouts of some at least of those coins which the present writer has not so far located.

LIST OF COINS

Expanding Cross

Bedford, Sweta. Coin 28889, **SPOT ON**, untraced. Although the mint signature is missing, this Bedford moneyer is the only moneyer of this name, to be normalised as Sweta, to have been recorded for this particular type. He is at present only recorded for its Heavy phase.

Canterbury (probably), Eadweard (probably). Coin 28890, **ERD ON CE**, untraced. Eadweard is recorded as a moneyer at Canterbury for both the Heavy phase and the Light phase of *Expanding Cross*.

Colchester, Leofweard. Coin 28898, **LEOF[]COLE**: The minting place of this coin was identified by Spink's cataloguer as Lincoln, but this is *SCBI* 27, 1746 (Lincoln Museum; ex Sir Francis Hill; purchased by him from Seaby in 1931), a coin of the Heavy phase of *Expanding Cross* by the Colchester moneyer Leofweard. Sir Francis Hill evidently purchased the coin on the incorrect assumption that this was a coin of a Lincoln moneyer.

⁹ Willett, op.cit., 325, records that 'about 600 coins were illegible, either wholly or in part, from fracture or corrosion ... and ... I refused several pounds' weight of coins that were broken and in bad condition'. It is to be feared that Willett will have rejected, if not quite all, at least the great majority of cut coins that might have been offered to him, and that as a result many would have been melted down.

Derby, Froma. Coin 28891, **FRO[]RBE** This is *SCBI* 17, 386 (Derby Museum; purchased from Spink 1926), a coin of the Heavy phase of *Expanding Cross*.

Exeter (possibly), Saewulf (possibly). Coin 28916, **VLF ON E**, untraced, conjecturally attributed to York by Spink's cataloguer. The York attribution is very unlikely, for no moneyer with a name ending -ulf is recorded at York for *Expanding Cross*. An attribution to the Exeter moneyer Saewulf, known for the Heavy phase of *Expanding Cross* and not for the Light phase, is decidedly preferable.

Gloucester, Eawulf. Coin 28892, **GLEPECE**: This is *SCBI* 19, 92 (Gloucester Museum; ex T.G.Barnett; purchased by him from *NCirc* 1924), a coin of the Gloucester mint belonging to the Heavy phase of *Expanding Cross*, shown by a number of die-duplicates to be by the moneyer Eawulf.

Gloucester, Godric. Coin 28893, **ON GLEPE** This is *SCBI* 19, 90 (Gloucester Museum; ex T.G.Barnett; purchased by him from *NCirc* 1924), a coin of the Gloucester mint belonging to the Heavy phase of *Expanding Cross*, shown by its die-duplicate *SCBI* 19, 89, to be by the moneyer Godric.

Huntingdon, Godric. Coin 28894, **GOD[]TEN** This is *SCBI* 42, 1215 (Norris Museum, St.Ives; assumed to be ex H.E.Norris bequest in 1931), a coin of the Huntingdon mint belonging to the Heavy phase of *Expanding Cross*, shown by a number of die-duplicates to be by the moneyer Godric.

Huntingdon, Godric. Coin 28895, **IC ON HVN** This is *SCBI* 42, 1216 (Norris Museum, St.Ives; assumed to be ex H.E.Norris bequest in 1931), a coin of the Huntingdon mint belonging to the Heavy phase of *Expanding Cross*, and a die-duplicate of the previous coin.

Lincoln, Authgrimr. Coin 28900, **ODGRIM**, untraced. Lincoln is the only minting place where a moneyer Authgrimr (Othgrim) has been recorded as a moneyer in *Expanding Cross*. He is known in the type for coins both of the Heavy phase and of the Light phase.

Lincoln, Godric. Coin 28897, **GODRI JOL** This is *SCBI* 27, 677 (Lincoln Museum; ex Sir Francis Hill; ex W.A.Swan; purchased by Swan from Spink in 1926), a coin of the Lincoln mint belonging to the Heavy phase of *Expanding Cross*, shown by several die-duplicates to be of the moneyer Godric.

Lincoln, uncertain moneyer. Coin 28896, **ON LINCOL**, untraced.

London, Aelf(). Coin 28905, **AELF[]ND**, untraced. Four moneyers whose names begin with the element Aelf- are recorded at London in *Expanding Cross*. Two of these, Aelfraed and Aelfsige, have so far only been recorded for the Light phase of the type, while Aelfgar has only been recorded for the Heavy phase and Aelfwine has been recorded for both phases. It is not possible to determine which moneyer was responsible for the present coin.

London, Leofraed. Coin 28918, **LEOFRED**, untraced. Leofred is recorded as a moneyer both at London and at Southwark during *Expanding Cross*, but he is only

recorded at Southwark during the Light phase of the type and on all his known Light phase coins with the Southwark mint signature his name is spelled Liofred, not Leofred. This indicates that the present coin should be attributed to London, where Leofred is recorded as a moneyer for both the Heavy phase of the type and the Light phase of the type.

London, moneyer ()r. Coin 28903, **R ON LVNDEN**, untraced. The London moneyers so far recorded for *Expanding Cross* with names ending in the letter R are Aelfgar, Ealdgar, and possibly Beorhtmaer. Aelfgar is recorded for the Heavy phase of the type; Ealdgar is recorded for the Light phase of the type; and Beorhtmaer is potentially recorded for the type from a single coin only, part of lot 1200 in the 1944 sale of Lord Grantley's collection, of which the identification needs verification.

London, uncertain moneyer. Coin 28901, **LVNDENE**, untraced.

London, uncertain moneyer. Coin 28902, **N LVNDENE**, untraced.

London (possibly), uncertain moneyer. Coin 28924, **DIE[]LVN**, untraced. Spink's cataloguer recorded the first letter of the moneyer's name as a *thorn*, but no moneyer with a name beginning thus has so far been recorded at London for *Expanding Cross*.

Malmesbury, Beorhtwig. Coin 28906, **PI ON MALM** This is *SCBI* 24, 688 (Athelstan Museum, Malmesbury, no provenance), attributed in the *SCBI* volume to Malmesbury, moneyer Ealdwig, but struck from the same obverse die as Elmore Jones (1971) 576, Malmesbury, moneyer Beorhtwig, and therefore doubtless also a coin of Beorhtwig¹⁰. It belongs to the Heavy phase of *Expanding Cross*.

Northampton, ()ne. Coin 28907, **NE ON HA**, untraced. The moneyer is likely to have been either Aelfwine or Leofwine. Both of these are known for the Heavy phase of *Expanding Cross*, while only Aelfwine has so far been recorded for the Light phase.

Norwich, Thorfrithr. Coin 28908, **FYRD ON NO** This is *SCBI* 27, 1747 (Stamford Town Council; ex A.F.Denning¹¹), shown by a die-duplicate to be a coin of the Heavy phase of *Expanding Cross* by the Norwich moneyer Thorfrithr.

Norwich, Thor(). Coin 28909, **DVR[]JORDP**, untraced. This will either have been a coin of the Norwich moneyer Thorfrithr or of the Norwich moneyer Thorsteinn. Thorsteinn is only currently recorded for the Light phase of *Expanding Cross*, while Thorfrithr is known for both phases.

Nottingham, Blaceman. Coin 28910, **N SNOTING** This is *SCBI* 30, 600 (Norweb; ex Elmore Jones (1971) 641), shown by its die-duplicate, *SCBI* 17, 392, to have been a coin of the Nottingham moneyer Blaceman. It belongs to the Heavy phase of *Expanding Cross*.

¹⁰ See A.Freeman, *The Moneyer and the Mint in the reign of Edward the Confessor 1042-1066*, 1985, 442, for the correction to the identification of *SCBI* 24, 688.

¹¹ This and coin 28912, listed below under Stamford, derive from a collection formed by Arthur Frederick Denning (1869-1942), head of a family-run firm of musical instrument retailers in Broad Street, Stamford, and an Alderman of Stamford Town Council, of which he had been Mayor. It is likely that he was a Spink customer.

Stamford, Leofwine. Coin 28911, **E ON STAN** This is *SCBI* 27, 1435 (Lincoln Museum; ex Sir Francis Hill; ex W.C.Wells; ex *NCirc* 1930, 94952), shown by die-duplicates to have been a coin of the Stamford moneyer Leofwine. It belongs to the Heavy phase of *Expanding Cross*.

Stamford, Leofwine. Coin 28912, **NE ON STAN** This is *SCBI* 27, 1435a (Stamford Town Council; ex A.F.Denning). It belongs to the Heavy phase of *Expanding Cross*, and is a die-duplicate of the preceding coin.

Wallingford, Aethelwig (probably). Coin 28915, **I ON PAL**, untraced. Aethelwig is the only Wallingford moneyer currently known for *Expanding Cross* whose name on his coins ends with the letter I. He is recorded for the Heavy phase of the type but not for the Light phase.

Uncertain mint, Eadweard. Coin 28917, **DPERD ON**, untraced. The moneyer is evidently Eadweard, who is recorded for *Expanding Cross* both at Canterbury and at Lewes. In each case he is recorded both for the Heavy phase of the type and for the Light phase of the type.

Uncertain mint, Leofw(). Coin 28921, **LEOFP**, untraced. The moneyer might either have been Leofweald, recorded in *Expanding Cross* at Ipswich; Leofweard, recorded in this type at Colchester; or Leofwine, recorded in this type at as many as fifteen different minting places.

Uncertain mint and moneyer. Coin 28919, **DELI ON:I**, untraced.

Uncertain mint and moneyer. Coin 28920, **+LIEF ON**, untraced. Spink's cataloguer put a question mark after 'Lief'.

Uncertain mint and moneyer. Coin 28923, **DIE[]ON**, untraced. Spink's cataloguer recorded the first letter as the letter *thorn*. The coin may well have been struck by the same moneyer as coin 28924, listed above under London, but it will be seen from the entry for coin 28924 that the precise identification of that coin is uncertain¹².

Uncertain mint and moneyer. Coin 28922, no description, untraced.

Uncertain mint and moneyer. Coin 28925, no reverse reading given, corroded, untraced.

Uncertain mint and moneyer. Coin 28926, no reverse reading given, corroded, untraced.

Uncertain mint and moneyer. Coin 28928, no reverse reading given, corroded, untraced.

¹² A cut halfpenny of the Heavy phase of the *Expanding Cross* type, Maldon, moneyer Daegniht, Doubleday (1987) 333 ex W.C.Wells, reads **DAEAEI ON**, with the two paired letters A and E ligate in each case.

Bust Facing

London, ()und. Coin 28904, **VND ON LVND**, untraced. Two London moneyers whose names end with the letters 'und' are recorded for *Bust Facing*, Eastmund and Osmund, and the present coin might be of either.

London (possibly), Wulfgar (possibly). Coin 28904, **FGAR ON L**, untraced. Spink's cataloguer attributed this coin to Lincoln, but no Lincoln moneyer with a name ending 'fgar' is known for *Bust Facing*. An attribution to the London moneyer Wulfgar, the only London moneyer for *Bust Facing* whose name ends thus, is preferable.

Wallingford, Brandr. Coin 28913, **BR[]LINGE** This is *SCBI* 9, 1052 (Ashmolean Museum; purchased 1952), shown to be a coin of Wallingford, moneyer Brandr, by its die-duplicate, *SCBI* 9, 1051.

Wilton, uncertain moneyer. Coin 28915, **ON PILTV**, untraced.

Uncertain mint, uncertain moneyer. Coin 28927, **M ON G**, untraced. If the coin is to be attributed to a minting place beginning with the letter G, the options are Gloucester, Guildford, Ilchester and Ipswich, but at all of these places no moneyer of coins of *Bust Facing* type with a name on the coins likely to have been spelled with a letter M at the end has yet been recorded.

