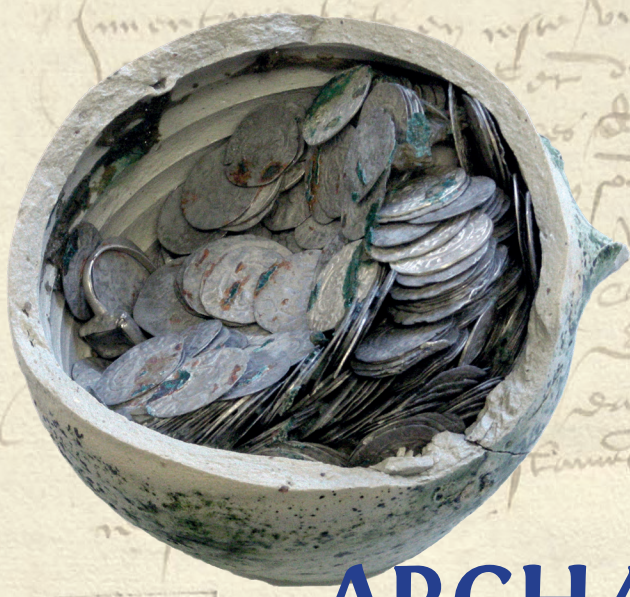


FF 160 38

117
112 ans

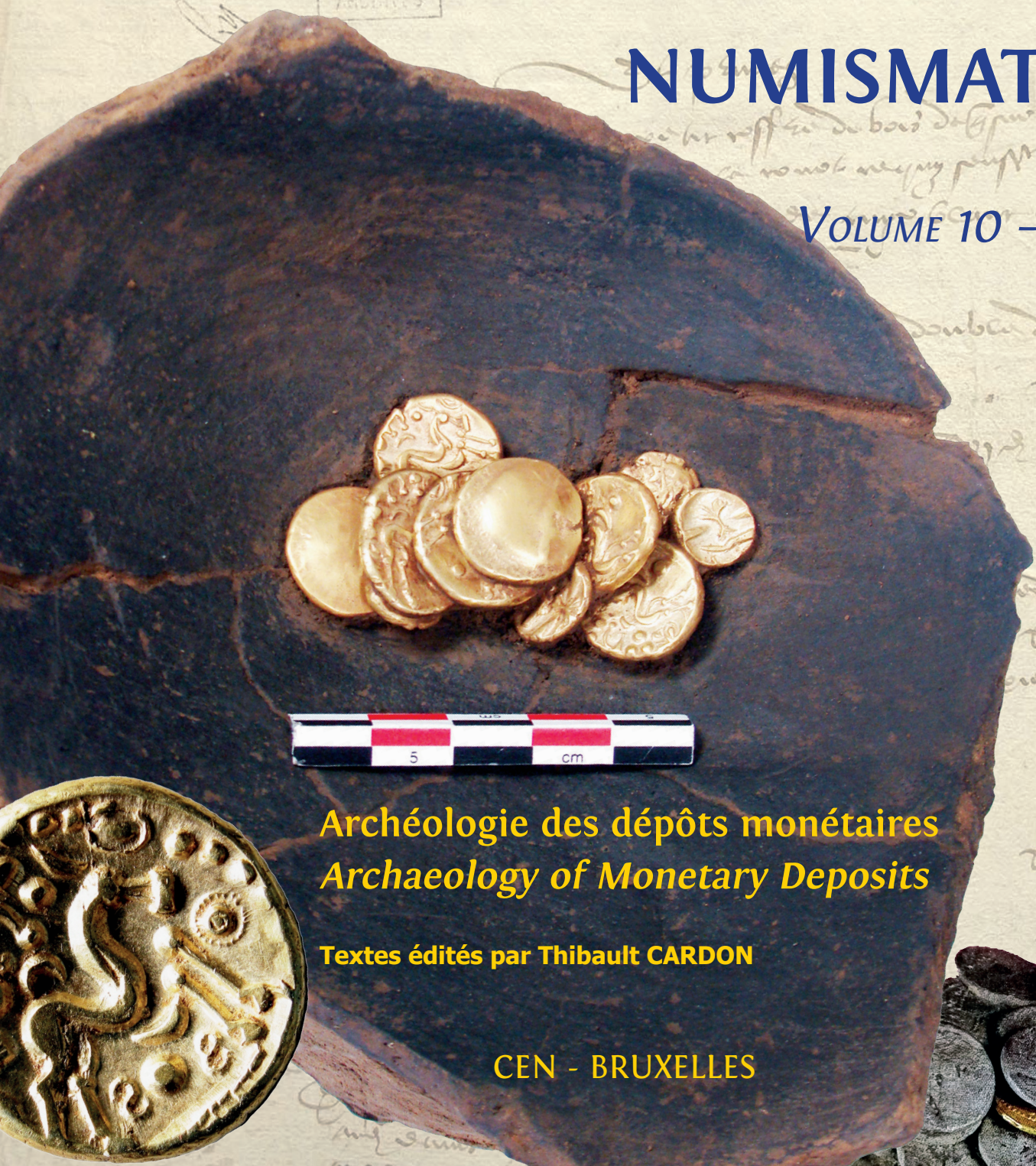
160 38

ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE
ARCHIVES



THE JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 10 – 2020



**Archéologie des dépôts monétaires
Archaeology of Monetary Deposits**

Textes édités par Thibault CARDON

CEN - BRUXELLES

SAFE AS HOUSES? COIN HOARDS FROM SETTLEMENTS IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND, C. 1250-1550

Murray ANDREWS*

Abstract – This paper explores archaeological and numismatic patterns in the contents and contexts of 190 late medieval coin hoards from British and Irish settlements. Domestic hoarding is shown to have been a widespread phenomenon during this period, and statistical analyses provide evidence for the distinct savings and security strategies adopted by hoarders in household settings, including the retention of

both liquid and non-liquid assets, and the occasional use of containers and structural features to securely conceal hoards. Crucially, formal statistical testing reveals very little evidence for qualitative distinctions in hoarding behaviour in aristocratic, seigneurial, burgher, and peasant contexts, suggesting that all social classes were capable of implementing broadly similar hoarding strategies.

Keywords: Coin hoards – Late middle ages – Settlement archaeology

Résumé – Cette étude explore les structures archéologiques et numismatiques de 190 trésors monétaires issus d'habitats britanniques et irlandais du bas Moyen Âge. La thésaurisation en contexte familial est un phénomène largement répandu durant cette période, comme l'ont montré des analyses statistiques portant sur les stratégies d'épargne et de sécurisation des avoirs par les thésauriseurs dans le cadre domestique, y compris la conservation d'actifs, liquides

et non-liquides, ainsi que l'utilisation occasionnelle de contenants et de caches pour dissimuler les trésors de façon sûre. Fondamentalement, les analyses statistiques révèlent le peu de différences qualitatives dans les comportements de thésaurisation, que ce soit dans des contextes aristocratiques, seigneuriaux, bourgeois et ruraux. Ceci laisse à penser que toutes les classes sociales furent capables de mettre en place des stratégies de thésaurisation globalement identiques.

Mots clés : trésors monétaires – Bas Moyen Âge – archéologie de l'habitat

* University of Worcester (UK), School of Science and the Environment, Faculty Member.
Contact: mandrews@mjaarch.co.uk

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. WHERE DO SETTLEMENT HOARDS COME FROM?
 - 1.1 Hoards from towns
 - 1.2 Hoards from rural settlements
 - 1.3 Hoards from aristocratic and seigneurial residences
 2. WHAT ARE THE COMPOSITIONS OF SETTLEMENT HOARDS?
 3. HOW WERE SETTLEMENT HOARDS DEPOSITED?
 4. CONCLUSIONS
 5. APPENDIX: INVENTORY OF BRITISH AND IRISH COIN HOARDS FROM SETTLEMENTS, C. 1250-1550
 - 5.1 England
 - 5.2 Ireland
 - 5.3 Scotland
 - 5.4 Wales
- BIBLIOGRAPHY

ON 29 JUNE 1516 FIVE MEN from north Wales were removed from the gaol at Beaumaris Castle and presented before the king's justice, Sir Charles Brandon, having been accused of committing violent offenses in hamlets and villages across the Isle of Anglesey. Two of the men, William Barker of Bodedern and Hywel Gryth of Rhoscolyn, had been charged with burglary, a capital felony: Barker's charge related to the theft of 12*d.* in coined money from the house of Gwenhwyfar ferch Hywel ap Llewellyn of Bodedern at midnight on 1 May 1513, while Gryth's concerned the theft of 13*s.* 4*d.* in coined money from the house of John Barker of Bodedern – very probably the father of his fellow defendant – in February 1514. All five men plead their innocence before the court, and a jury was summoned to determine their fates; in the event, there was insufficient evidence to ensure convictions, and each man was acquitted of their respective charges (Owen 1927, p. 55-54, nos. 130-133).

Regardless of their outcomes, the cases of William Barker and Hywel Gryth offer salient reminders of a central aspect of late medieval monetary activity: the secure retention of coins in the form of hoards or caches stored in domestic residences. Although many examples of this phenomenon are recorded in legal records of the thirteenth to sixteenth centuries, texts rarely describe the manner in which domestic hoards were produced, the means by which their owners sought to ensure their security, or indeed the purposes that these deposits were meant to serve. Insights can be gleaned, however, from the evidence of coin hoards deposited at medieval settlements, a largely untapped source class whose significance lies not only in its qualitative characteristics – extant hoards possess critical details, such as the exact denominational composition or locational circumstances of a domestic cache, that are often absent from medieval written records – but also in its amenability to quantification, offering a viable means of determining norms and aberrancies in the production and deposition of valuables in domestic settings. As a contribution towards an understanding of coin hoarding in late medieval domestic contexts, this paper presents a synthetic overview of the 190 British and Irish hoards of the period *c.* 1250-1550 whose documented findspots and/or excavation contexts are indicative of deposition in settlement sites (fig. 1; Appendix)^[1]. Analysis of this dataset is structured on the basis of three fundamental research questions: firstly, where do settlement hoards come from, secondly, what are their compositions, and, finally, how were they deposited?

1. WHERE DO SETTLEMENT HOARDS COME FROM?

Late medieval coin hoards from British and Irish settlements derive from three distinct classes of site: towns, rural settlements, and aristocratic and seigneurial residences.

1.1. HOARDS FROM TOWNS

Ninety late medieval coin hoards from Britain and Ireland were deposited in towns, including 51 finds from England, one from Ireland, 35 from Scotland, and 3 from Wales. All rungs of the urban hierarchy are represented, albeit unevenly, in the hoard dataset. Surprisingly few hoards are known from the City of London, by far the largest and wealthiest late medieval town in Britain and Ireland and the only one with a claim to metropolitan status (Keene 2004); the mid-thirteenth- to mid-fourteenth century find from Friday Street (ENG-FSL)

^[1] While this paper has a singular focus on hoards derived from settlement contexts, there is considerable evidence for late medieval hoard deposition at a range of other site classes in Britain and Ireland, including religious sites (e.g. monasteries, parish churches, cemeteries), ancient monuments (e.g. prehistoric barrows, Roman ruins), and a diverse range of 'landscape' locations (e.g. arable fields, mountains, wetland). This evidence has been recently synthesised by Andrews (2019a) for all 815 medieval hoards known from England and Wales; as yet no comparable studies have been undertaken for Ireland and Scotland.

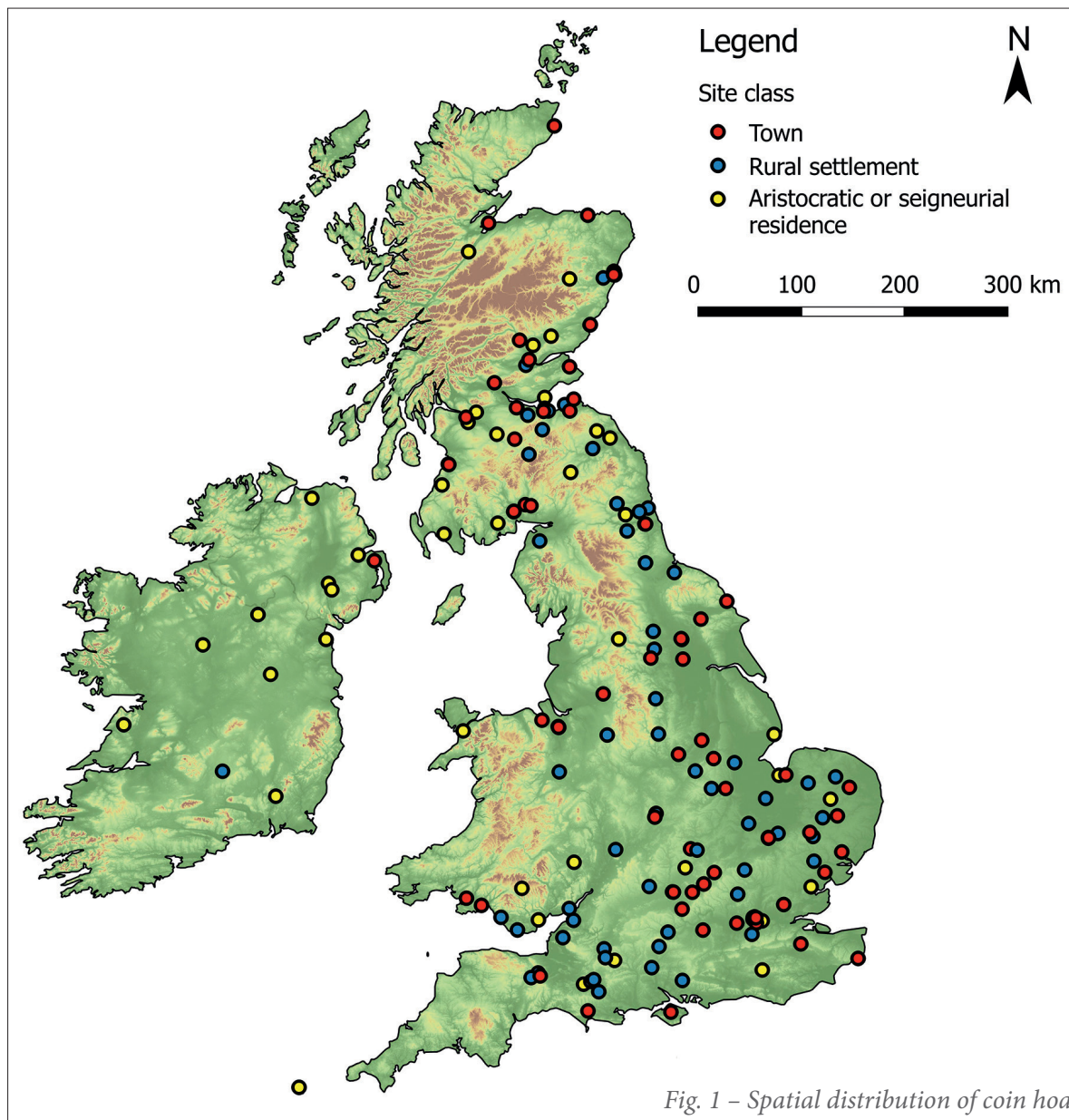


Fig. 1 – Spatial distribution of coin hoards from British and Irish settlements (n=190)

stands as a lone example from within the city walls. However, examples are known from the area around the City, including two early- to mid-sixteenth-century examples from Dudley Court, St Giles in the Fields (ENG-DCL), and the Cock and Tabard Inn (ENG-CTI), both situated immediately to the west of the City in and around the adjoining City of Westminster. Large provincial towns have proven rather more productive, and are represented in considerable numbers in the hoard dataset. Chester, for example, was the principal town of northwest England during the later middle ages (Laughton 2008), and has yielded no fewer than five hoards, while its larger counterpart in the northeast, York, is the source of three others; north of the border, Aberdeen and Perth, two of the largest towns in late medieval Scotland (Fox 1981, p. 166; Lynch & Ditchburn 1996, p. 310), have yielded five and three hoards respectively. Finds from county towns are numerous, and include two examples from Aylesbury (Buckinghamshire; ENG-AYL, ENG-GSA), one from Flint (Clwyd; WAL-FLI.), and one from the area of the Anglo-Norman new town of Blathewyc at Newtownards (Co. Down; IRE-NTN); below these, there is a scattering of hoards from ‘small towns’, such as the hoards from Thame (Oxfordshire; ENG-THA) and Wokingham (Berkshire; ENG-WOK).

Very few hoards from towns have been recovered in controlled archaeological circumstances, and consequently precise details of their depositional contexts are sparse. However, such excavated hoards as are known, like the early fourteenth-century finds from Astleys/Far Gosford Street, Coventry (West Midlands; ENG-AST), and Chesterton Lane, Cambridge (Cambridgeshire; ENG-CLC), seem to derive from secular townhouses, and it is likely that many of the hoards found during the demolition of historic standing buildings in towns – for instance, the early fourteenth-century hoards from Newmarket Street, Ayr (South Ayrshire; SCO-AY1), and Swansea (West Glamorgan; WAL-SWS) – are of a similar character. In other cases, a more general association with townhouses, or at least urban tenements, may be inferred on the basis of topographic or comparative archaeological sources with Hoards found during building and domestic work at Carnwath (South Lanarkshire; SCO-CNW) and Long-Row (Nottinghamshire; ENG-LRN), for example, were both found on the sites of historic tenement blocks fronting onto documented medieval streets, and it is consequently reasonable to suggest that these finds bear at least some locational relationship with the sites of medieval buildings. While most of these hoards presumably relate, therefore, to the residences of burgesses, a small number might be associated with other varieties of urban dwelling. Hoards from Aylesbury (Buckinghamshire; ENG-AYL), St Martins, Stamford (Lincolnshire; ENG-SMS), and Towcester (Northamptonshire; ENG-TOW) were all found in town houses belonging to medieval clergymen, while a more transient form of urban residence could be represented by three hoards found during building work at urban inns (ENG-CTI, ENG-DIC, SCO-AY3), some of which might have served an identical function in the late medieval period. Other hoards from towns have a more ambiguous relationship to residential activity. The late fourteenth-century hoard from the Gunner Tower, Newcastle (Tyne and Wear; ENG-GTN), for example, derives from the medieval town wall, while a fifteenth-century hoard from King's College, Cambridge (Cambridgeshire; ENG-KCC), is almost certainly associated with a medieval collegiate building.

1.2. HOARDS FROM RURAL SETTLEMENTS

Fifty-nine late medieval coin hoards from Britain and Ireland were deposited in rural settlements, encompassing 44 hoards from England, one from Ireland, 11 from Scotland, and 3 from Wales. By far the majority of these derive from nucleated villages, the most visible form of late medieval rural settlement; examples are known from the sites of deserted medieval villages, like the hoards from Cramlington (Northumberland; ENG-CRM) and Long Meadow (Cambridgeshire; ENG-LMC), and also from currently-occupied medieval villages, like the hoards from Broughton (Hampshire; ENG-BRO), Freeland, Forgandenny (SCO-FOR), and Portskewett (Gwent; WAL-PSK). As with hoards from towns, topographic evidence suggests that most hoards from rural settlements derive from houses or house plots, occupied in this case by peasants of varying status. This conclusion is again supported by the evidence of hoards found during the demolition of historic standing buildings, like the sixteenth-century hoards from Eglwys Brewis (South Glamorgan; WAL-EGL) and Park Street (Hertfordshire; ENG-PSH), and by excavated hoards from peasant houses at Broughton (Scottish Borders; SCO-BRO) and Hambleton (Rutland; ENG-HAM). There are, however, exceptions to the trend. For example, at least five hoards, including notable specimens from Asthall (Oxfordshire; ENG-ASH) and Hartford (Cambridgeshire; ENG-HRT), were found on the sites of country parsonages and vicarages, and therefore presumably relate to the activities of rural clergymen instead of peasants. In addition, a small number of hoards are known from non-residential locations within medieval villages. The excavated fourteenth-century hoard from Borris (Co. Tipperary; IRE-BAB), for example, was found in close proximity to the site of an ironworking smithy, while finds from Newbury (Berkshire; ENG-NWB) and Witchingham (Norfolk; ENG-WIT) may both derive from agricultural outbuildings located apart from residential quarters.

1.3. HOARDS FROM ARISTOCRATIC AND SEIGNEURIAL RESIDENCES

Forty-one late medieval hoards from Britain and Ireland derive from the residences of the aristocracy and seigneurial classes, encompassing 15 finds from England, 10 from Ireland, 13 from Scotland, and three from Wales. The single largest subgroup within this site class consists of hoards deposited at castles, of which 17 examples are known; these include specimens from royal castles, such as the early fourteenth-century hoard from Caernarfon Castle (Gwynedd; WAL-CNR), and specimens from castles held by the gentry, such as the late thirteenth- or fourteenth-century hoard from Castle Loch, Mochrum (Dumfries and Galloway; SCO-CLM). Elite residences belonging to the lesser aristocracy and seigneurie have also contributed to the hoard record. Fortified houses, usually surrounded by earthwork moats, were the ubiquitous form of minor lordly residence in late medieval lowland England (Creighton & Barry 2012, p. 65-66), and are the source of no fewer than 11 hoards (e.g. ENG-ATL; ENG-HOR); their northern and western counterparts, the late medieval tower houses (Dixon 1993, p. 44), have produced five hoards, including examples from Duns Castle (Scottish Borders; SCO-DCB), Fenwick (Northumberland; ENG-FEN) and St Mullin's (Co. Carlow; IRE-SMU). Seven hoards from Ireland derive from *caisel*- or *ráth*-type ringforts, both classes of enclosed elite settlement characterised by circular or ovoid earthworks with stone walls or earthen banks and ditches. Though most ringforts were built in the seventh to ninth centuries (Stout 1997, 29), many remained in use as the residences of Gaelic lords and minor gentry well into the seventeenth century (Fitzpatrick 2007, p. 303), and late occupation of this kind is evidently represented by the fourteenth-century coin hoards from Ballykinvargha Caher (Co. Clare; IRE-BAL) and Scarden, Corbetstown (Co. Westmeath; IRE-SCA). A late thirteenth- or fourteenth-century coin hoard from Cloonfinlough (Co. Roscommon; IRE-CLF), meanwhile, is a lone example of deposition at a crannog, a class of high-status settlement built on artificial islands in Irish lakes from the late prehistoric to late medieval periods (Brady & O'Connor 2005, p. 129-134).

Unlike hoards from towns and rural settlements, hoards from aristocratic and seigneurial residences have a fairly unambiguous link with residential occupation. More pressing questions, however, relate to the identities of their depositors. In contrast to most townhouses and peasant dwellings, aristocratic and seigneurial residences were often occupied not only by the families of the tenant or homeowner, but by a much larger household that included salaried staff members, domestic servants, and, in the case of castles, garrisons, the size of which might be contingent on financial, political, and social circumstances (Woolgar 1999, p. 9-13; Prestwich 2001, p. 190). As a consequence, the process of inferring ownership is significantly less clear cut, a problem most acute in the cases of residences of royalty and the upper gentry. The interpretative hazards are best illustrated with reference to the hoard from Caernarfon Castle. At the time that this hoard was deposited in the late 1310s, Caernarfon Castle would have been occupied by at least a mid-sized household of permanent domestic staff and a small garrison of soldiers, accompanied by teams of masons, builders, and labourers involved in building work on the upper levels of the north wall and Eagle Tower (Taylor 1952, p. 29-31); were the royal household of Edward II to have taken up residence at the castle, as his parents Edward I and Eleanor of Castile did in 1284, the number of occupants would have swollen by more than 650 people (Prestwich 2016, p. 184), the vast majority of which would be in receipt of regular cash wages, stipends, and allowances (Woolgar 1999, p. 31; Prestwich 2001, p. 195-197). In other words, there were potentially hundreds of individuals living in, or working at, the castle that were capable of accumulating the 31 silver pennies that made up the hoard, the vast majority of whom ranked considerably lower on the social ladder than the castle's owners. It is doubtful, however, that these interpretative problems apply in equal measure to the residences of minor lords; while it is certainly true that even small manor houses might

retain a small household of domestic servants, their numbers were much more likely to have measured in single figures (Youngs 1999, p. 149-151).

2. WHAT ARE THE COMPOSITIONS OF SETTLEMENT HOARDS?

On the face of it, most late medieval coin hoards from British and Irish settlements are fairly uncomplicated assemblages; 180 of the 190 known examples contain only coins, while the other 10 ‘mixed’ hoards possess generally homogenous artefactual compositions that combine coins with precious metal personal ornaments (see below). While this pattern is itself of significance in relation to an understanding of the purposes behind the deposition of hoards at settlements, it also means that numismatic evidence takes centre stage in our understanding of the processes by which hoards were assembled in the first place.

In numismatic terms, hoards of the period *c.* 1250-1550 can be divided into two groups bracketed either side of *c.* 1350. Hoards dating to *c.* 1250-1350 belong to the latest phases of an essentially monometallic monetary system in which a single silver coin, the English penny, played a dominant role in currency (Allen 2017); though supplementary denominations – chiefly the halfpenny and farthing, which until *c.* 1280 took the literal form of halved or quartered pennies – did exist, their share in currency fluctuated over time, but was often comparatively small, especially in the period after *c.* 1280 (Holmes 2004, p. 245-249; Kelleher 2012, p. 324-346). Unsurprisingly, therefore, most hoards of this period are essentially monodenominational penny deposits: of the 79 hoards deposited before *c.* 1350 with determinable nominal structures, 63 contain exclusively pennies or their continental imitations, while the share of fractional coins in the remaining 16 hoards is fairly minimal.

Hoards of the period *c.* 1350-1550 have a more complex currency context. In 1344-51 England and Wales adopted a bimetallic currency resembling its continental neighbours, structured around three denominational tiers (Mayhew 1992, p. 148-149). The top tier consisted of high value gold coins, initially the noble (6s. 8d.) and its half and quarter, although these were replaced in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries by other denominations like the angel and the ryal. The middle tier, meanwhile, consisted of mid-value silver coins, in particular the silver groat (4d.) and its half, while the bottom tier consisted of low-value silver coins like the penny, the halfpenny, and the farthing. Foreign coins were generally excluded from circulation, although were occasionally used when demand for isomorphic English coins exceeded supply; the Burgundian double patard, for example, was officially permitted to circulate as a groat equivalent in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, while the Venetian soldino circulated unofficially as a halfpenny equivalent when fractional coins were scarce in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries (Allen 2012, p. 363-367). A parallel system was introduced to Scotland in 1357 (Stewart 1967, p. 26-27), which gradually developed into a trimetallic system in which the lowest value coins – pennies, halfpennies, farthings and, by the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, placks, bawbees, and their halves – were issued in billon and copper (Holmes 2004, p. 252). The contemporaneous development of a bimetallic multidenominational currency in Ireland can be considered as an outgrowth of English, Scottish, and Welsh developments; throughout the fourteenth and early fifteenth-centuries the Irish monetary economy was almost entirely dependent on the circulation of gold and silver coins minted in England and Scotland, although by the later fifteenth-century English and Scottish silver was increasingly displaced by groats, halfgroats, pennies and fractions struck in Irish mints (Allen 2017, p. 83).

As a consequence of these underlying monetary developments, hoards deposited in settlements during the period *c.* 1350-1550 have a quite different appearance to those deposited in *c.* 1250-1350. A detailed assessment of their nature can be gleaned through the application of hierarchical agglomerative cluster analysis to the hoard dataset, a standard

multivariate technique that uses specified rulesets to group together hoards with similar compositions on the basis of a defined similarity or dissimilarity coefficient (Orton 1980, p. 47-55). This methodology has significant advantages over traditional deductive approaches to hoard classification insofar as it can be conducted with great speed – visually discerning groups of similar hoards within the present dataset would involve as many as 1653 pairwise comparisons, a process that would take hours to manually pursue but can be completed in seconds using computer software – and produces results that are reproducible by any analyst using the same dataset and techniques (Lockyear 2000, p. 399). To this end, data relating to the nominal structures of 58 hoards from settlements (see Appendix) that a) contain 10 or more identifiable coins and b) were deposited in the period c. 1350-1550 has been tabulated in terms of the three late medieval monetary tiers – gold, mid-value silver (i.e. groats, halfgroats, shillings), and low-value silver and/or billon (i.e. pennies, halfpennies, farthings, placks, and bawbees) – and run through a cluster analysis in the R statistical environment, using the Euclidean distance coefficient as a measure and Ward’s method as the clustering procedure (Shennan 1988, p. 198-220). The results of the analysis are presented in the form of a dendrogram (fig. 2) that has been cut at $k=3$ and $k=5$ to produce three ‘supergroups’ (cf. Lockyear 2007, p. 196) and five clusters whose memberships are outlined in figure 3.

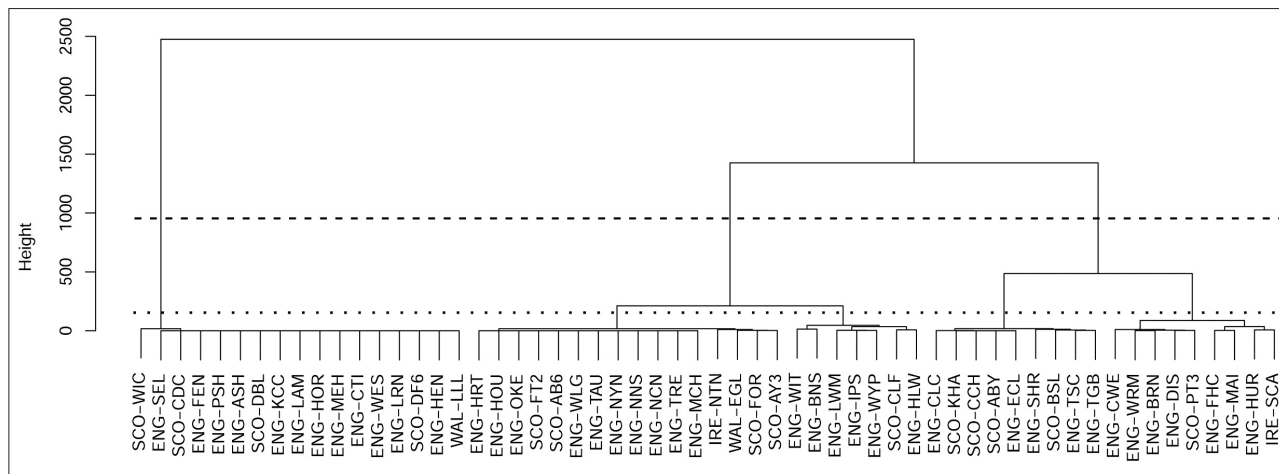


Fig. 2 – Cluster analysis dendrogram of the nominal structures of 58 hoards containing 10+ coins deposited c. 1350-1550, cut at $k=3$ (dashed line) and $k=5$ (dotted line). Y-axis height indicates the distance, or dissimilarity, between clusters

Supergroup (k=3)	Cluster (k=5)	Members	No. members
A	1	ENG-ASH, ENG-CTI, ENG-FEN, ENG-HEN, ENG-HOR, ENG-KCC, ENG-LAM, ENG-LRN, ENG-MEH, ENG-PSH, ENG-SEL, ENG-WES, SCO-CDC, SCO-DBL, SCO-DF6, SCO-WIC, WAL-LLL	17
B	2	ENG-HOU, ENG-HRT, ENG-MCH, ENG-NCN, ENG-NNS, ENG-NYN, ENG-OKE, ENG-TAU, ENG-TRE, ENG-WLG, IRE-NTN, SCO-AB6, SCO-AY3, SCO-FOR, SCO-FT2, WAL-EGL	16
	3	ENG-BNS, ENG-HLW, ENG-IPS, ENG-LWM, ENG-WIT, ENG-WYP, SCO-CLF	7
C	4	ENG-BRN, ENG-CWE, ENG-DIS, ENG-FHC, ENG-HUR, ENG-MAI, ENG-WRM, IRE-SCA, SCO-PT3	9
	5	ENG-CLC, ENG-ECL, ENG-SHR, ENG-TGB, ENG-TSC, SCO-ABY, SCO-BSL, SCO-CCH, SCO-KHA	9

Fig. 3 – Supergroup (k=3) and cluster (k=5) memberships of the 58 analysed hoards deposited c. 1350-1550

The results show that late medieval coin hoards deposited at settlements are, at least in terms of their nominal structures, highly selective samples of currency assembled on an almost mono-denominational basis, constituting in effect three distinct types of hoard with some minor subtypes of variable archaeological significance. Of the 17 hoards belonging to supergroup A (cluster 1; fig. 4), 16 consisted exclusively of gold coins – for example, the late fourteenth-century hoard from Selby (North Yorkshire; ENG-SEL), which contained around 1000 gold coins, or the sixteenth-century hoard from Dublane (Stirling; SCO-DBL), which brought together 180 gold coins from England, Scotland, France, and the Low Countries – with just one, a hoard from Wick (Highland; SCO-WIC), mixing gold with a much smaller quantity of mid-value silver coins. Supergroup B (clusters 2-3; fig. 5) hoards, meanwhile, are dominated by mid-value silver coins, most frequently the English and Scottish groat or their continental isomorphs, like the Burgundian double patard. A limited degree of variation within this supergroup is reflected in the compositional differences between its two member clusters: cluster 2 consists of 16 hoards in which mid-value silver coins are either the exclusive element ($n=12$), or are otherwise supplemented by very small numbers of gold (WAL-EGL) or low-value silver and/or billon (IRE-NTN, SCO-AY3, SCO-FOR) coins, while cluster 3 consists of seven hoards that combine large numbers of mid-value silver coins with smaller

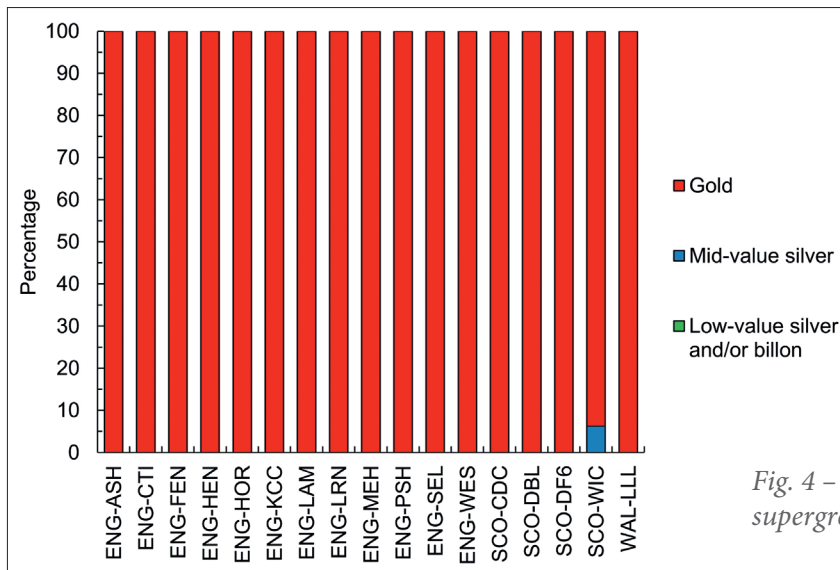


Fig. 4 – Nominal structures of supergroup A (cluster 1) hoards

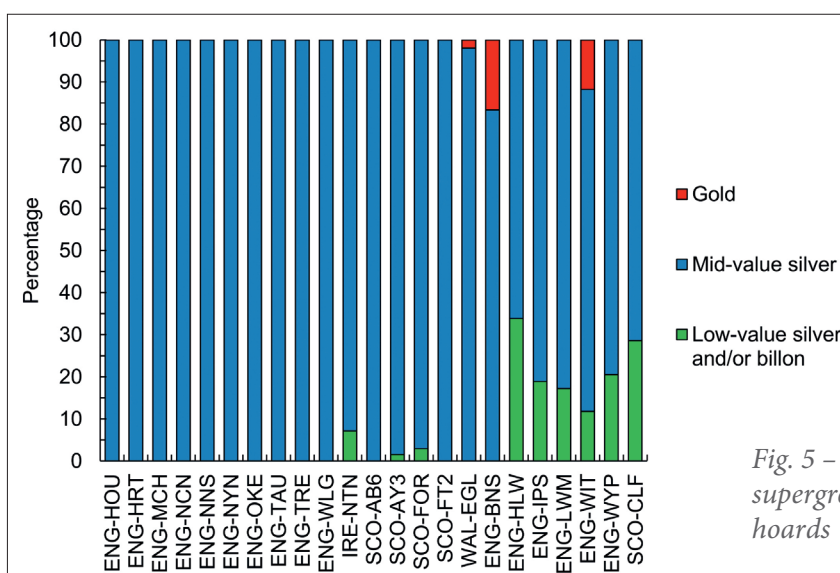


Fig. 5 – Nominal structures of supergroup B (clusters 2 and 3) hoards

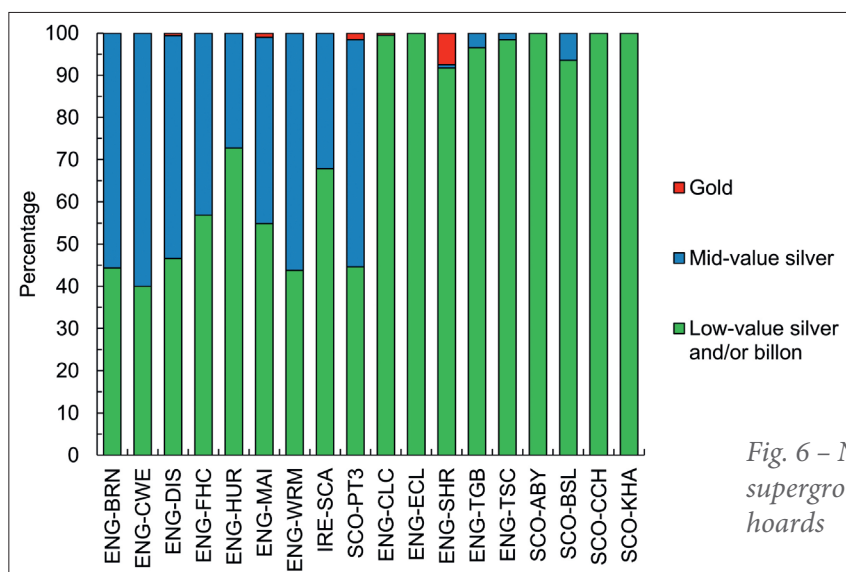


Fig. 6 – Nominal structures of supergroup C (clusters 4 and 5) hoards

numbers of other coins, usually low-value silver and/or billon. In supergroup 3 hoards (fig. 6), however, low-value silver and/or billon coins make more significant contributions; its two member clusters consist of nine hoards in which mid-value silver coins and low-value silver and/or billon coins are represented in more-or-less equal proportions (cluster 4), and nine other hoards in which low-value silver and/or billon coins are overwhelmingly dominant (cluster 5).

The patterns revealed by cluster analysis demonstrate that settlement hoards of the period c. 1350-1550 are not random samples of circulating currency, but are instead highly selective parcels accumulated according to defined criteria, usually involving a focus on coins of a particular denominational tier. While this could, by definition, entail the preferential selection of high-value coins (e.g. cluster 1), a property commonly ascribed to coin hoards (e.g. Laing 1969, p. 54-55; Blackburn 2005, p. 14), it could equally involve the preferential selection of low-value coins (e.g. cluster 5). This latter point is borne out by chi-squared testing, a standard statistical method commonly used to analyse frequency distributions in archaeological data measured at the nominal scale (e.g. Shennan 1988, p. 65-74; Cool & Baxter 2005): one-sample chi-squared testing of the frequency distribution of the 58 sampled hoards confirms that there is a more-or-less equal distribution of hoards across the three supergroups A ($n=17$), B ($n=23$), and C ($n=18$), with no one 'type' of hoard standing out as significantly more common or scarce than any other ($\chi^2_{\text{calc}} = 1.071$, $\chi^2_{0.05[2]} = 5.991$).

How are we to understand these deviations from the pervasive model of monolithic high-value accumulation behaviour? One possibility is that the settlement hoard dataset reflects two distinct classes of deposit: on the one hand, large 'savings hoards' made up of high-value coins, and on the other small 'purse hoards' made up of low-value coins (cf. Grindler-Hansen 1992, p. 30). This binary model would not, however, explain the pattern of three-tier stratification, and moreover could not account for the numerous archaeologically- and historically-attested hoards that do not fit neatly into either hoard class. The mid- to late fourteenth-century hoard from Ber Street, Norwich (Norfolk; ENG-BSN), for example, is of 'purse hoard' size, yet consists entirely of five gold nobles worth a total of £1 13s. 4d., whereas the contemporary hoard from Cocklaw Castle (Scottish Borders; SCO-CCH) is of 'savings hoard' size and value, worth upwards of £3 15s. 0d., yet consisted entirely of low-value silver pennies; historical parallels include the large accumulation of £1 1s. 0d. in 'small change' kept at the home of the York tailor John Carter in 1485 (Stell 2006, p. 648), and the purseful of

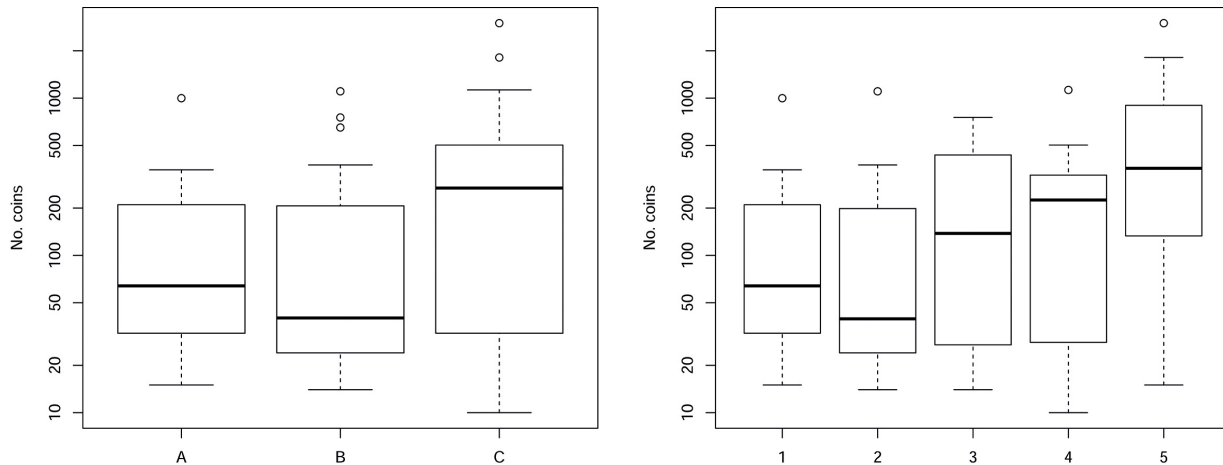


Fig. 7 – Boxplots of numbers of coins present in the 58 analysed hoards deposited c. 1350-1550 by: a) supergroup ($k=3$) membership, and b) cluster ($k=5$) membership (see fig. 3)

gold coins stolen from the house of the London clothworker John Crocher in the 1520s (The National Archives (TNA) C 1/487/14). This basic point is reiterated by analysis of the size of hoards (fig. 7), which demonstrates that most hoards dominated by low-value silver and/or billon coins (supergroup C, median 268 coins) are in fact quite large deposits, and very frequently outrank hoards of mid-value silver (supergroup B, median 40 coins) or gold coins (supergroup A, median 64 coins) in sheer numerical size.

A second possibility is that variations in the nominal structures of hoards relate to external constraints on the free selection of coins, a ‘make-do’ model in which an intrinsic preference to hoard coins in an optimally efficient manner – that is, by using the fewest number of coins possible to achieve a desired face value (Van Hove 2001, 1015; cf. Laing 1969, p. 54) – is curtailed by differential access to the entire denominational suite. One obvious external constraint that might be expected to influence the compositional patterns of hoards is the background composition of the currency at any given date: in periods where gold coins are being produced on a vastly greater scale than silver coins, for example, we might expect gold-dominated hoards to be disproportionately common, and vice-versa. This hypothesis is supported to some extent by an analysis of the chronological dimensions of supergroup membership (fig. 8).

Date	A	B	C
1351-1464	11	6	11
1465-1553	6	17	7

Fig. 8 – Cluster analysis supergroup (A-C) memberships distributed by hoard date

Twenty-eight of the 58 sampled hoards date to 1351-1464, a period in which the regionally-dominant English currency (Allen 2017) was disproportionately weighted towards gold, while 30 date to 1465-1553, a period in which the ratio between gold and silver was much more even (Allen 2015a, p. 21). Fisher’s exact test, a formal statistical test well-suited to the analysis of contingency tables with small overall sample sizes (VanPool & Leonard 2011, p. 250-253), confirms that there are statistically-significant differences between the patterns of supergroup membership for these two periods (p -value = 0.024): in particular, hoards belonging to supergroup B are much more common in the period 1465-1553 than they are in 1351-1464, presumably reflecting underlying shifts in the ratio of gold to silver in domestic circulation. It is nonetheless interesting, however, to note that the ratio of supergroup A to C hoards remains essentially unchanged in both periods.

Another set of external constraints that could potentially influence the compositional pattern of hoards concerns relative differences in the social circumstances of monetary circulation: if gold coins, for example, rarely circulated in the countryside, but were more commonly encountered in towns and among the ranks of nobles and lords (Nightingale 2010, p. 1096), then it follows that a peasant hoarder might be instead compelled to store their wealth in the form of mid- or low-value silver and/or billon coins. If this thesis were true, it would presumably be reflected in the incidence of different hoard types at different classes of settlement: hoards of gold or mid-value silver, for example, might be disproportionately scarce at rural settlements, and more common in towns or at aristocratic or seigneurial residences, and conversely hoards of low-value silver and/or billon would occur with greater frequency in the countryside than in urban or elite settlement contexts. However, this conclusion is not supported by the archaeological evidence: applying Fisher’s exact test to a tabulated distribution of the five clusters by site class (fig. 9) reveals no evidence for a statistically significant association between any given cluster and any given site class (p-value = 0.277), and two-sample chi-squared testing of three 2x3 contingency tables (fig. 10) containing presence-absence data for the incidence of hoards containing or omitting gold coin ($n=109$; $\chi^2_{\text{calc}} = 0.824$, $\chi^2_{0.05[2]} = 5.991$), mid-value silver coins ($n=91$; $\chi^2_{\text{calc}} = 0.443$, $\chi^2_{0.05[2]} = 5.991$), and low-value silver and/or billon coins ($n=93$; $\chi^2_{\text{calc}} = 0.485$, $\chi^2_{0.05[2]} = 5.991$) consistently yields no evidence for a statistically significant association between any of the three denominational tiers and any particular site class.

Site class	A		B		C	
	1	2	3	4	5	
Towns	8	8	1	4	3	
Rural settlements	6	6	6	4	2	
Aristocratic or seigneurial residence	3	2	0	1	4	

Fig. 9 – Cluster analysis supergroup (A-C) and cluster (1-5) memberships distributed by site class

Site class	Gold		Mid-value silver		Low-value silver and/or billon	
	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent
Towns	23	26	22	17	14	19
Rural settlements	17	22	19	13	19	22
Aristocratic or seigneurial residence	7	13	10	10	7	12

Fig. 10 – Combined presence/absence matrices for hoard contents distributed by site class: a) gold coins ($n=109$), b) mid-value silver coins ($n=91$), and c) low-value silver and/or billon coins ($n=93$)

If neither the purse vs. savings or external constraint models offer an entirely adequate means of conceptualising patterning in the nominal structures of settlement hoards, how else might we understand the evidence? One alternative requires us to reconsider the place of coin hoards in medieval currency systems, and in particular their relation to the circulation sphere; perhaps, as Creighton (Creighton 1992, p. 22-28) has argued for the Roman period, late medieval coin hoards should not be seen as static appendages to circulating currency, but instead as dynamic repositories for personal or household income that could be mobilised as required to pay wages and rents, settle debts, and to cover expenditure on a wide range of goods and services, potentially combining the separate functions of current and savings accounts in modern banks (Andrews 2019a, p. 100). In this manner, observed patterns in the nominal structures of hoards might reflect the existence of distinct ‘strategies’ of hoarding

adopted on the basis of anticipated requirements for high-, medium-, or low-value coins, each of which would have had a greater or lesser utility for a given hoarder contingent on the circumstances of their use (Lucassen 2014, p. 80-81); these requirements could relate both to generic considerations concerning the kinds of transactions a hoarder might need to engage in in the future, and also to more specific demands for coins suited to ‘earmarked’ purposes – for instance, a peasant setting aside a few groats to pay a fixed annual land-rent, or a lord keeping a stash of pennies with which to pay the day-wages of their household staff. Indications of this kind of behaviour are present in the documentary record. A legal dispute of 1533x1538, for example, concerns the fate of a large hoard of gold angels hidden by an Essex farmer, James Huddelston, in a post in a barn that he rented from the Abbot of Stratford Langthorne: according to the complaint lodged by his wife, Ellen, James had accumulated the gold coins with the intention of spending them on lands and tenements for his own use at a future date, a circumstance precluded by his untimely death while visiting friends in northwest England (TNA C 1/813/1). Similarly, the 1538 will of Alice Lane, widow of the Ludlow (Shropshire) merchant Richard Lane, makes repeated reference to specific coins and sums of money in her possession that were earmarked for particular uses, including a gold portugues that she had pledged before the shrine of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Walsingham to posthumously finance alms and good deeds for her soul (TNA PROB 11/27/326). Cardon (2016, p. 181-185) has discussed some analogous examples from fourteenth- and fifteenth-century France, including the particularly relevant case of Miles de Noyers, a Burgundian lord whose 1348 inventory describes several discrete ensembles of gold coins kept aside for designated purposes: these include a batch of 2000 coins intended to repay a loan, 132 intended to pay funeral costs and make offerings, and a further 117 intended to pay the wages of his ‘genz’ (Cardon 2016, p. 184; see also Dumas 1985). Though difficult to verify in a British and Irish archaeological context, this framework might at least get us a little closer to an understanding of the kinds of selection behaviour and economic reasoning that lay behind hoards found in the present day; moreover, it is broadly consistent with current understandings of other forms of economic management in the later middle ages, where recent work has emphasised the capacity of even the lowest ranks of society to engage in rational decision-making in anticipation of, or in response to, particular economic circumstances (DeWindt 2015).

Although the preceding discussion has focused on the numismatic elements of settlement hoards, there exist several settlement hoards of the period c. 1250-1550 that might be termed ‘mixed’ deposits, containing a combination of coins and non-coin artefacts. This subset of material comprises at least 29 objects derived from 10 hoards, 26 of which are made of gold or silver; these are overwhelmingly items of jewellery, consisting of no fewer than 13 brooches, five finger-rings, two chains, two pendants, and two miscellaneous ornaments, with the remaining precious objects comprising a silver seal matrix from the Dumfries (Dumfries and Galloway; SCO-DF4) hoard and a silver spoon from the High Street, Montrose (Angus; SCO-MTH) hoard. The other three objects are of a disparate character. Two late fifteenth- to sixteenth-century hoards from Taunton (Somerset; ENG-TAU) and Tresco (Isles of Scilly; ENG-TRE), contained copper-alloy filings and scrap; since both hoards consist exclusively of copper-alloy copies of mid-value silver coins, it is likely that these items represent by-products of the counterfeiting process. The fifteenth-century hoard from an urban clerical dwelling at Aylesbury (Buckinghamshire; ENG-AYL), meanwhile, is a unique example of a settlement hoard containing a prosaic functional object in the form of a bone seal-marker or gaming piece. Figure 11 plots the distribution of hoards with and without a non-coin element by site class; two-sample chi-squared testing of this data confirms the presence of significant differences in the pattern of incidence, with hoards containing non-coin objects being disproportionately common in towns and disproportionately scarce in rural settlements ($\chi^2_{\text{calc}} = 7.984$, $\chi^2_{0.05[2]} = 5.991$).

Site class	With non-coin element	Without non-coin element
Towns	9	81
Rural settlements	0	59
Aristocratic or seigneurial residence	1	40

Fig. 11 – Presence/absence matrix of settlement hoards deposited c. 1250-1550 with and without non-coin elements (n=190)

Comparable instances of the co-occurrence of coins and non-coin objects, and in particular items of precious jewellery, in domestic caches can be observed in late medieval probate records. The 1504 will of William Treffey of Fowey (Cornwall), for example, describes how the testator stored his gold chains and collars side-by-side with English and continental gold coins in a single ‘coffer of fine ducat gold’ (Orme 2007, p. 119); a probate inventory of 1447, meanwhile, describes how one merchant, Richard Thomas, set aside £5 14s. 0d. in cash, £60 4s. 2d. in bonds, debts, and writs, and a vast quantity of precious jewellery in a designated treasure-room in his Southampton (Hampshire) townhouse (Roberts & Parker 1992, p. 7, no. 1). Irrespective of whether the phenomenon is revealed in archaeologically- or historically-attested hoards, it seems likely to be driven by a desire to securely retain objects of economic value beside coins in the manner of non-liquid assets, serving as discrete stores of value that could be monetised where needed, whether through resale or by serving as collateral on cash loans. This behaviour may at least partly explain the significant differences in the abundance of ‘mixed’ hoards at different settlement types; since savings strategies based on the conversion of non-liquid assets into cash are entirely reliant on the existence of either a viable purchase or loan market, or access to a mint or goldsmith to melt down bullion, there might be good economic reasons for a peasant to avoid storing wealth in the form of jewellery and personal ornaments, whereas urban burghesses – many of whom lived side-by-side with merchants, pawnbrokers, and, in some towns, goldsmiths and jewellers – might experience fewer constraints on the monetisation of their possessions.

It is also possible, however, that some of the objects hoarded alongside coins at settlements might have been perceived as more than simple economic assets, possessing additional layers of significance and meaning that conditioned their secure retention. For example, the presence of the Holy Name of Jesus on a silver annular brooch from the Ayr (South Ayrshire; SCO-AY2) hoard would have served to transform a simple item of jewellery into a powerful symbol of religious faith with apotropaic or prophylactic properties (Duffy 2005, p. 266-287); the same is true of a silver cross pendant from the Traveller’s Rest, Dumfries (Dumfries and Galloway; SCO-DF2) hoard, which bore the magical Kabbalistic formula *AGLA*. Comparable objects in materials other than precious metal are known from late medieval hoards from non-settlement contexts in Britain and Ireland, including explicitly religious items like the amber and jet paternosters from the Highbury (London (Andrews 2019a, p. 170)) and Canonbie (Dumfries and Galloway (Thompson 1956, p. 22, no. 70)) hoards. It is possible, therefore, the inclusion of such objects in coin hoards could reflect efforts to safeguard meaningful symbols of religious devotion side-by-side with more worldly valuables; alternatively, it might reflect deliberate attempts to harness divine or magical powers in order to ensure the protection and safety of the coins that they were buried with. Some tentative support for this second interpretation may be provided by written sources: one *exemplum* in the fourteenth-century English Franciscan preacher’s handbook *Fasciculus Morum* recounts the story of a fearful miser who buried a pot of coins in the grounds of his chapel, and who uttered a prayer above it each day requesting that Christ protect it from theft (Wenzel 1989, p. 323). If verbal prayers could be employed to protect a hoard deposit, then there is no *prima facie* reason why material objects with apotropaic or amuletic functions could not fulfil a similar role when buried alongside coins and other artefacts.

3. HOW WERE SETTLEMENT HOARDS DEPOSITED?

Evidence for depositional processes associated with settlement hoards survives in two key forms: containers, and feature-level contexts.

The use of boxes, sacks, and vessels as temporary or long-term repositories for coins stored in the home is a phenomenon frequently recorded in late medieval legal records. One inquisition of 1358, for example, describes how an indicted thief, Robert de Okham, had sought to conceal a box containing 30 stolen gold nobles at a friend's house in Lyme Regis (Rodney & Chapman 1937, p. 108, no. 312), while the probate inventory of the York vicar Robert Danby lists a chest containing £1 10s. 10*d.* in cash among the contents of his house on his death in 1480 (Stell 2006, p. 642). Archaeological correlates are provided by coin hoards buried in containers, at least 89 of which are recorded in the settlement dataset. Eighty-one of these take the form of coins placed into a single container, but eight cases involve multi-container hoards, most commonly in the form of bags or purses of coins placed inside larger and more robust vessels. It is possible that the original incidence of container use was in fact larger than these numbers indicate, as some 'containerless' hoards might have been originally deposited in containers that have either degraded in the soil, like textile bags, or had otherwise not been noticed by their modern finders, like broken potsherds associated with coins disturbed by modern building work (Andrews 2019a, p. 16-28). Tentative support for this hypothesis is provided by the evidence of recorded container materials, which are heavily skewed towards durable materials that rarely degrade in the soil; of the 97 discrete containers recorded from the 89 contained hoards, 49 were made of ceramic, 24 of leather or textile, nine of metal, six of wood, one of horn, one of stone, and seven of uncertain materials. Formal hypothesis testing shows that there are no significant patterns of association between either the incidence of container use and any particular site class (fig. 12; two-sample chi-squared test: $\chi^2_{\text{calc}} = 3.137$, $\chi^2_{0.05[2]} = 5.991$), or the incidence of any of the three main container materials and any particular site class (fig. 13; Fisher's exact test: p-value = 0.680).

Site class	With container	Without container
Towns	46	44
Rural settlements	22	37
Aristocratic or seigneurial residence	21	20

Fig. 12 – Presence/absence matrix of settlement hoards deposited c. 1250-1550 with and without containers (n=190)

Site class	Ceramic	Leather and textile	Metal
Towns	24	8	5
Rural settlements	13	3	2
Aristocratic or seigneurial residence	10	7	2

Fig. 13 – Incidence of containers distributed by primary material and site class (n=74)

The extent to which specific hoard compositions are associated with containers can be assessed in a similar fashion. Figure 14 tabulates the 58 hoards dated c. 1350-1550 and discussed above (see Q2) on the basis of compositional supergroup membership and the presence or absence of a container. One might hypothesise that supergroup A or B hoards, whose compositions are weighted towards high-value gold or mid-value silver coins, are more likely to be associated with containers than the low-value silver and/or billon dominated

supergroup C hoards, but applying Fisher's exact test to this data in fact reveals no significant patterns of association between the incidence of container use and any particular compositional supergroup (p-value = 0.213). An alternative approach to this question might focus on the extent to which particular kinds of container are associated with particular compositional forms: for example, whether hoards compositionally dominated by high-value gold coins are more likely to be buried in robust ceramic or metal containers than hoards compositionally dominated by low-value silver/and or billon coins, which might conversely be more likely to be associated with flimsier leather or textile bags and purses. For this reason, figure 15 tabulates the 33 discrete containers associated with the aforementioned 58 hoards dated c. 1350-1550 on the basis of compositional supergroup membership and container material. Fisher's exact test, however, confirms that which is visually apparent: there are no significant patterns of association between container material and any particular compositional supergroup (p-value = 0.628). These paired findings further problematise the concept of binary diagnostic 'savings hoards' and 'purse hoards' in the late medieval archaeological record: at present, there is no evidence to support the premise that hoards dominated by low-value silver and/or billon coins are any more likely to be buried in textile 'purses' than are hoards dominated by high-value gold coins, and conversely there is no evidence to suggest that hoards dominated by high-value gold coins are more likely to be put in robust ceramic vessels for 'safekeeping' than are hoards dominated by low-value silver and/or billon coins.

Supergroup	With container	Without container
A	8	9
B	16	7
C	8	10

Fig. 14 – Presence/absence matrix of containers in the 58 analysed hoards deposited c. 1350-1550 distributed by supergroup ($k=3$) membership (see fig. 3)

Container material	A	B	C
Ceramic	3	10	7
Leather and textile	2	3	1
Metal	1	1	0
Wood	0	1	1
Uncertain	2	1	0

Fig. 15 – Distribution of 33 discrete containers associated with the 58 analysed hoards deposited c. 1350-1550 by supergroup ($k=3$) membership (see fig. 3) and container material type

Recent work on coin hoards from the early Byzantine Balkans (Curta & Gândila 2011, p. 51) and the Viking Age Baltic (Gruszczyński 2019) has, however, drawn attention to an association between the incidence of container use and the overall size of hoard deposits, and an identical phenomenon can be observed in British and Irish settlement hoards (fig. 16): as a general rule, hoards buried in containers tend to contain more coins than hoards buried without containers. Moreover, this pattern is stratified on the basis of container material. The median number of coins in hoards buried in metal containers stands at 908, while the corresponding number for hoards buried in ceramic containers is 320; hoards buried in leather or textile containers, however, contain a median of 41.5 coins. In light of the previous discussion, it seems most probable that this pattern has a quite prosaic explanation insofar as it reflects different requirements for container durability contingent on the physical size and weight of hoards, particularly where there may be an intention to relocate hoarded coins at some future date. A textile bag, for example, might tear apart if forced to contain

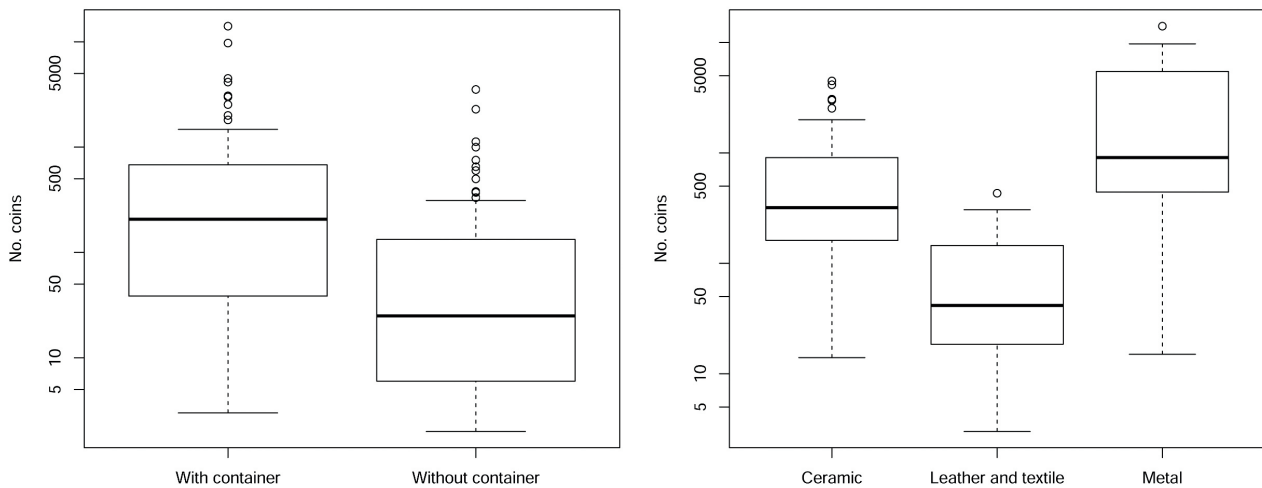


Fig. 16 – Boxplots of numbers of coins present in: a) contained and uncontained hoards ($n=146$), and b) contained hoards by primary container material ($n=62$)

an excessively large number of coins, like the 9727 silver coins and continental sterlings – weighing upwards of 13.6 kg – buried in the fourteenth-century Ross' Court, Upper Kirkgate, Aberdeen (Aberdeenshire; SCO-AB1) hoard, whereas a metal or ceramic container might perform the job much more effectively; conversely, it might be excessive to deposit a small number of coins, like the four silver coins hidden in a sealed cavity of a structural oak beam at the Shoemaker's Row, Chester (Cheshire; ENG-SMR), in anything more heavy-duty than folded linen or leather.

The containers employed in settlement hoards take a variety of forms. Jugs are the single most common container class ($n=21$), a pattern that is more likely to reflect the pervasiveness of pouring vessels in late medieval ceramic repertoires (McCarthy & Brooks 1988, p. 126) than any deliberate process of morphological selection. Bags and boxes are somewhat less numerous, being represented by 10 specimens apiece, as are leather or textile rouleaux, of which nine examples are known; below these, the dataset includes seven jars, five ceramic bottles, three leather or textile sheets, two metal canisters, and several 'singleton' container types, comprising a wooden barrel (ENG-AST), a ceramic bowl (ENG-HRT), a ceramic cooking vessel (ENG-HRT), a hollow stone (ENG-BUT), a horn sheath (ENG-MLT), a ceramic money-box (SCO-CLF), a ceramic mug (ENG-OKE), and a strip of textile (SCO-BSL). The extent to which the dataset is dominated by everyday cooking, drinking, and storage vessels is quite striking, and suggests that many containers may constitute repurposed domestic material culture from their owner's households. Indeed, ceramic fabric evidence suggests that, once emptied of coins, few, if any, of the containers would have stood out from any of the other vessels that would have populated the kitchen quarters or storerooms of local residences. The fifteenth-century hoard from Bernard Street, Leith (City of Edinburgh; SCO-BSL), for example, was made of a fine variety of white gritty ware, a common late medieval fabric known from other sites in Leith (Hall & Haggarty 2009, p. 19), while the contemporary hoard from Terrington St Clement (Norfolk; ENG-TSC) was buried in a Surrey whiteware jug, a fabric present in waterfront excavations at the nearby town of King's Lynn (Bates 1998, p. 54); the late fifteenth or sixteenth-century hoard from Taunton (Somerset; ENG-TAU), meanwhile, was buried in a South Somerset ware jug, almost certainly produced at kilns located just 15km away in Donyatt (Coleman-Smith & Pearson 1988, p. 73-81). The essentially mundane character of most hoard containers, therefore, may suggest that forms were selected primarily on the basis of availability; provided that it was strong enough to securely retain the coins it would hold, practically any household vessel could be repurposed into a hoard

container. It does not follow from this, however, that the process of containment was itself pursued carelessly. The occasional use of textile rouleaux, for example, indicates that at least some hoarders sought to arrange their coins into defined subgroups, the character of which is frustratingly unclear; no examples have been satisfactorily recorded, and it is therefore entirely uncertain whether the use of rouleaux relates to denominational separation, the accumulation of discrete monetary sums (e.g. groups of coins corresponding with specific units of account), 'earmarked' groups of money, or indeed any other purpose.

For 45 late medieval settlement hoards, site-level contextual data is complemented by additional information describing the precise archaeological features in which hoards were deposited. Most are directly connected with building structures. Thirteen hoards were found below floor surfaces, usually, though not exclusively, ground floors, reflecting an obvious bias in the survival of medieval structures. Indications of the precise depositional configurations of these hoards can be observed through excavated specimens. At Chesterton Lane, Cambridge (Cambridgeshire; ENG-CLC), a hoard of 1814 gold and silver coins was placed in a small wooden box during the mid- to late 1350s, and was then deposited in a small wall side pit that cut through the clay floors of a thirteenth- to fourteenth-century sill beam townhouse; this hole was then sealed shut with stone and Roman brick, before a new clay floor was laid out over the burial site (Cessford *et al.* 2005, p. 87). At the masonry castle at Sherborne (Dorset; ENG-SHR), meanwhile, a sixteenth-century hoard comprising 10 Portuguese and Spanish gold coins and 124 English silver coins was deposited together below the first floor level of the keep, directly above the vault of the lower chamber; while the coins themselves lay close to each other, there was no evidence from mineralised deposits or soil samples for any perished organic container (Archibald 2015, p. 144). Though somewhat earlier in date, a parallel phenomenon was observed in a rural context at the deserted medieval village of Hambleton (Rutland; ENG-HAM), where a small hoard of two Long Cross pennies and four cut halfpennies were deposited below the floor of a peasant longhouse close to the foot of a wall (Andrews 2019a, p. 191). The deliberate depositional configuration observed at this latter site, reiterated by the recognised tendency for English peasant houses to have well-maintained interiors with regularly-swept floors (Hurst 1984, p. 98-99), militates against the suggestion that this hoard represents a simple 'lost purse', a conclusion with considerable ramifications for the interpretation of poorly-documented small hoards (cf. Cook 2015, p. 171-172).

Another 13 hoards derive from hollow cavities in walls, although documentation of these deposits is relatively poor. The sole excavated example derives from the deserted medieval village of West Whelpington (Northumberland; ENG-WHE), where a small hoard of five silver pennies was deposited in 1310-1351 in a hollow cavity in the southeast wall of a stone building abandoned before c. 1400 (Evans & Jarrett 1987, p. 237). Two reasonable parallels for this deposit are provided by the large hoard of fifteenth-century gold coins found in an interior wall at the rectory house at Towcester (Northamptonshire; ENG-TOW) in 1448, and the hoard of 80 early fifteenth-century gold coins found in Lamarsh (Essex; ENG-LAM) in 1542, which was discovered in an 'old...and secret hole within a certain clay partition wall' of a recently-burnt building in a rural settlement (Alston 2002, p. 10). To these finds can be added six hoards deposited among roof beams and rafters, including two sixteenth-century hoards from the Cock and Tabard Inn (London; ENG-CTI) and Park Street (Hertfordshire; ENG-PSH) that had placed into hollow cavities within structural beams (Andrews 2019a, p. 191), and a further four hoards known from pits situated outside of buildings in settlement locations, at least three of which seem to have been cesspits or sumps (see below). A miscellany of other feature-level contexts are also represented in the settlement dataset. These include two hoards found placed in or around window frames, two others in building foundations and two more below large stones, most probably intended as markers for future recovery.

Natural crevices, above-ground refuse deposits, and staircases, meanwhile, have yielded a single hoard apiece.

Many of these particular depositional configurations can be explained in a fairly straightforward manner, representing efforts to enhance the security of hoards kept in the home – themselves already secure and private spaces, in which access was regulated by physical barriers (e.g. doorways, walls, staircases), legislation, and social conventions – by mitigating against the risks of open storage, a purpose that might otherwise be fulfilled in the residences of wealthy aristocrats by purpose-built strong rooms and treasuries. Since the recovery of hoards deposited in this manner would have been contingent on memory, it is possible that some of the locations of hoards buried below floors, in wall cavities, and in other structural contexts had been marked out using deliberately placed – but archaeologically invisible – furnishings, such as chairs, rugs, and wall-hangings. Some positive evidence for this behaviour is provided by the Park Street hoard, which was inserted into a cavity within a structural oak beam that was eventually sealed with a white willow stopper; here the contrasting colours between the two woods – one brown, the other white – may have acted as a visual mnemonic, indicating to the depositor the whereabouts of their coins. Comparable mnemonic features are likely to have existed for those hoards buried extramurally at settlement sites: two obvious cases include the sixteenth-century hoards from Kingside Farm, Eddlestone (Scottish Borders; SCO-KFE) and Tresco (Isles of Scilly; ENG-TRE), the former consisting of ‘a great quantity’ of gold and silver coins deposited in a ceramic vessel below a large flat stone in the courtyard of a medieval farmstead (Anonymous 1845, p. 147) and the latter consisting of 16 counterfeit silver shillings deposited below a granite slab located immediately beside the Tudor fort of King Charles’s Castle (Symonds 1990, p. 85, no. 7).

In a handful of cases, however, the evidence of feature contexts may indicate an entirely different depositional trajectory to that experienced by conventional ‘safekeeping’ deposits. As noted above, four late medieval hoards are known to have been deposited in pits situated outside of buildings in settlement locations, two of which have been excavated under controlled archaeological conditions. At George Street, Aylesbury (Buckinghamshire; ENG-GSA), a hoard of six silver halfpennies and farthings of Henry III was found in the potsherd-rich upper fill of a large circular thirteenth-century pit situated in the back plot of a medieval townhouse, probably a cess pit used for domestic refuse (Allen & Dalwood 1983, p. 53). Similarly, at Borris (Co. Tipperary; IRE-BAB) a hoard of 52 silver pennies and three silver halfpennies dated to 1315-1330 was found in the fill of a steep-sided sub-rectangular fourteenth-century pit, which was provisionally interpreted by the excavator as either a sump or well associated with an adjacent ironworking smithy (Ó Droma 2012, p. 9). While neither hoard yielded positive evidence for any kind of container, it seems quite plausible that both might represent ‘accidental losses’ of purses or coin pouches unintentionally dropped into pits or otherwise swept up with household rubbish. Similar circumstances are likely to explain the deposition of a hoard of 31 silver pennies at Caernarfon Castle (Gwynedd; WAL-CNR) in 1315-1320, which was found in a textile bag in the fill of a vertical latrine shaft in the Granary Tower (Andrews 2019a, p. 192), and perhaps also the hoard of 26 silver and 332 billon coins buried in a midden layer in 1470-1475 at Bernard Street, Leith (City of Edinburgh; SCO-BSL), although in the latter case it was not possible for the excavators to determine whether the hoard derived from the primary midden layer or a later intrusive cut (Holmes *et al.* 1985, p. 406-409). It is important to reiterate, however, that clear examples of ‘accidental losses’ appear to represent only a minority of late medieval hoards known from British and Irish settlement sites, and moreover are not of the uniformly small sizes and low-value compositions that might be predicted by the ‘purse hoard’ model, cautioning against an over-vigorous interpretation of the archaeological and numismatic record.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The preceding analyses have teased out some of the core features of coin hoards found in British and Irish settlements, providing new insights into the character of at least a subset of the many hoards that would have originally lain in domestic residences in the late medieval period. Some important conclusions can be drawn on the basis of this evidence. Firstly, the fact that coin hoards have been found at a wide variety of settlement types, including the homes of burgesses, peasants, clergymen, aristocrats, and lords, supports the premise that the accumulation of personal or household savings in monetary form was a comparatively widespread phenomenon in the later middle ages, and not one restricted to any particular social class. Evidence from the coins themselves, meanwhile, demonstrates that hoarding was pursued on the basis of selective sampling, although sampling strategies were not restricted to the accumulation of high value coins; indeed, from *c.* 1350 onwards, we can identify the adoption of a robust three-tiered pattern of hoarding that most probably reflects socially-contingent savings strategies determined by anticipated monetary needs. These monetary strategies were occasionally complemented by an additional savings strategy based on the retention of non-liquid assets, principally precious metal jewellery, although this was a practice most commonly pursued in towns, where the ease of monetising assets like these was greatest. Non-numismatic archaeological evidence also offers glimpses into the kinds of security strategies adopted by late medieval hoarders in settlement contexts. The repurposing of household vessels to serve as containers, a practice especially common among the largest hoards, provided an important means of securing the long-term integrity of coin deposits; in addition, hoarders could enhance the security of hoards kept in the home, itself a comparatively secure location, by eschewing open storage and instead concealing deposits in hidden locations, most commonly under floors or within walls, while employing mnemonic devices – for example, large stones, or coloured marks – to recall their burial places on future occasions. This evidence therefore complements those textually-attested domestic hoards that would have been present in more readily accessible above-ground chests, coffers, and purses, but which are almost entirely missing from the archaeological record. Arguably, we might also be able to identify attempts to ensure the security of hoards mediated on a higher level, manifested archaeologically by the inclusion of powerful apotropaic or religious items in hoard deposits. In other words, the picture that emerges encompasses a range of quite complex and sophisticated hoarding processes, which frequently involved forward planning at multiple stages; and, furthermore, we find little to no evidence to suggest that these processes operated differently in different site classes, a fact that disabuses us of the notion of qualitatively distinct categories of aristocratic, burgher, and peasant hoards. The extent to which these same phenomena, or perhaps different ones, can be identified elsewhere in Europe remains to be seen: work in this direction has already been undertaken or is in progress for parts of France, Germany, and Scandinavia^[2], but there remains a great deal of work to be done in order to enrich our understanding of late medieval savings behaviour.

^[2] e.g. Jensen *et al.* (eds.) 1992; Moesgaard 2015; Gullbekk & Sættem 2019; Scholz 2019.

5. APPENDIX: INVENTORY OF BRITISH AND IRISH COIN HOARDS FROM SETTLEMENTS, C. 1250-1550

This appendix presents a summary inventory of the 190 settlement hoards discussed in this paper. Entries are arranged alphabetically, first by country (i.e. England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales), and then by a unique hoard identifier derived from the author's personal research database, *Coin hoards of Northwest Europe, c. 1250-1550* (CHNWE). Each hoard entry follows a standard format. The first line provides the unique hoard identifier, followed by a full hoard name. The second line lists the year of discovery – or, where entirely unknown, the year in which the hoard was first reported – and the circumstance of discovery, followed by its date of deposition. The third line summarises both the numismatic and non-numismatic contents of the hoard by denomination class or by material and form, while the fourth line gives corresponding details of containers, site-level context, and, where known, feature-level context; the fifth line, meanwhile, provides selected references to data sources.

5.1. ENGLAND

ENG-ASH. Asthall, Oxfordshire.

Year: 2007. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1509-1526.
Coins: Gold angel x195; gold half-angel x15. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Rural clerical dwelling.
References: Allen 2012, p. 511, no. 525; Andrews 2019a, ASH.

ENG-AST. Astleys/Far Gosford Street, Coventry, West Midlands.

Year: 2006. Circumstance: Archaeological investigation. Deposition date: 1329-1344.
Coins: Silver penny x36; silver continental sterling x2. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Wooden barrel x1; textile rouleau x1.
Context: Urban house or tenement, below floor.
References: Allen 2012, p. 488, no. 334; Andrews 2019a, AST.

ENG-ATL. Attleborough, Norfolk.

Year: 1866. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1483-1544.
Coins: Gold angel x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Fortified house.
References: Thompson 1956, p. 5, no. 15; Allen 2012, p. 507, no. 493; Andrews 2019a, ATL.

ENG-AYL. Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

Year: 1952. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1467+.
Coins: Gold ryal x4. Non-numismatic objects: Bone seal/game marker x1.
Container: N/A. Context: Urban clerical dwelling, in a wall cavity.
References: Allen 2012, p. 505, no. 481; Andrews 2019a, AYL.

ENG-BAS. Baschurch area, Shropshire.

Year: 2010. Circumstance: Metal-detecting.
Deposition date: 1260-1270.
Coins: Silver penny x233; silver halfpenny x6.
Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.
References: Allen 2012, p. 477, no. 245; Andrews 2019a, BAS.

ENG-BID. Biddulph, Staffordshire.

Year: 2010. Circumstance: Metal-detecting.
Deposition date: 1302-1310.
Coins: Silver penny x5. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.
References: Andrews 2019a, BID.

ENG-BNS. Brinsea, Somerset.

Year: 1828. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1465-1470.
Coins: Gold noble x1; gold ryal x1; gold coin x21; silver groat x115. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Uncertain box x1. Context: Rural house or house plot.
References: Thompson 1956, p. 36, no. 97; Allen 2012, p. 504, no. 471; Andrews 2019a, BNS.

ENG-BOO. Bootham School, York, North Yorkshire.

Year: 1953. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1321-1344.
Coins: Silver penny x896; silver continental sterling x12. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Copper-alloy canister x1; textile bag x1.
Context: Urban house or tenement, below floor.
References: Allen 2012, p. 487, no. 327; Andrews 2019a, BOO.

ENG-BOY. Boyton, Wiltshire.

Year: 1935. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: c.1321.
Coins: Silver penny x4089; silver continental sterling x58. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Ceramic jug x1. Context: Fortified house.
References: Thompson 1956, p. 17-18, no. 51; Allen 2012, p. 487, no. 324; Andrews 2019a, BOY.

ENG-BRC. Brackenfield, Derbyshire.

Year: 1838. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1279-1351.
Coins: Silver penny x4. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.
References: Andrews 2019a, BRC.

ENG-BRN. Brentwood, Essex.

Year: 1968. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: c.1420.
Coins: Silver groat x132; silver halfgroat x41; silver penny x136; silver halfpenny x1; silver continental sterling x1. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Allen 2012, p. 499, no. 428; Andrews 2019a, BRN.

ENG-BRO. Broughton, Hampshire.

Year: 1964. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: c.1290.
Coins: Silver penny x296; silver halfpenny x13; silver farthing x18; silver continental sterling x5. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.
References: Allen 2012, p. 480, no. 272; Andrews 2019a, BRO.

ENG-BSE. Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

Year: 1861. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1504-1505.
Coins: Silver coin x380. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Brown & Dolley 1971, EL1; Allen 2012, p. 510, no. 518; Andrews 2019a, BSE.

ENG-BSN. Ber Street, Norwich, Norfolk.

Year: 1854. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1361-1375.
Coins: Gold noble x5. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Thompson 1956, p. 110, no. 292; Allen 2012, p. 493, no. 378; Andrews 2019a, BSN.

ENG-BUR. Burlands, Somerset.

Year: 1800. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1486-1544.
Coins: Silver penny x1; silver coin x50(+?). Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Uncertain box x1. Context: Rural house or house plot, in a wall cavity.
References: Allen 2012, p. 508, no. 499; Andrews 2019a, BUR.

ENG-BUT. Butcher Bank, Tyne and Wear.

Year: 1860. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1300-1351.
Coins: Silver penny x8. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Hollow stone x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Thompson 1956, p. 107, no. 282; Allen 2012, p. 483, no. 289; Andrews 2019a, BUT.

ENG-CFT. Croft, Lincolnshire.

Year: 2015. Circumstance: Other. Deposition date: 1280-1285.
Coins: Silver penny x3. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Textile rouleau x1. Context: Fortified house.
References: Andrews 2019a, CFT.

ENG-CHE. Chetwode, Buckinghamshire.

Year: 2014. Circumstance: Metal-detecting.
Deposition date: c.1370.
Coins: Gold noble x6. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Fortified house.
References: Andrews 2019a, CHE.

ENG-CLC. Chesterton Lane, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire.

Year: 2000. Circumstance: Archaeological investigation. Deposition date: 1353-1357.
Coins: Gold noble x7; gold half-noble x2; silver penny x1684; silver continental sterling x121. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Wooden box x1. Context: Urban house or tenement, below floor.
References: Cessford et al. 2005; Allen 2012, p. 492, no. 366; Andrews 2019a, CLC.

ENG-CO2. Colchester, Essex.

Year: 1969. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1270-1275.
 Coins: Silver penny x14071; silver continental coins x5. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Lead canister x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Allen 2012, p. 477, no. 241; Andrews 2019a, CO2.

ENG-COP. Coppergate, York, North Yorkshire.

Year: 1978. Circumstance: Archaeological investigation. Deposition date: 1321-1351.
 Coins: Silver penny x4; silver continental sterling x1. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Allen 2012, p. 488, no. 332; Andrews 2019a, COP.

ENG-CRM. Cramlington, Northumberland.

Year: 2009. Circumstance: Metal-detecting.
 Deposition date: 1310-1320.
 Coins: Silver penny x122. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.
 References: Allen 2012, p. 485, no. 305; Andrews 2019a, CRM.

ENG-CTI. Cock and Tabard Inn, London.

Year: 1854. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1509-1526.
 Coins: Gold angel x9; ryal x1; gold coin x44. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement, among roof beams.
 References: Brown & Dolley 1971, EL15; Allen 2012, p. 512, no. 534; Andrews 2019a, CTI.

ENG-CWE. Coney Weston, Suffolk.

Year: 2010. Circumstance: Archaeological investigation. Deposition date: c.1460.
 Coins: Silver groat x6; silver penny x4. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.
 References: Andrews 2019a, CWE.

ENG-CWL. Camberwell, London.

Year: 1768. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1351-1380.
 Coins: Silver groat x1; silver penny x2. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Allen 2012, p. 491, no. 358; Andrews 2019a, CWL.

ENG-DCL. Dudley Court, St Giles in the Fields, London.

Year: 1847. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1509-1544.
 Coins: Gold coin x?; silver coin x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: *Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian*, 16 October 1847, p. 4.

ENG-DIC. Dolphin Inn, Cambridgeshire.

Year: 1817. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1247-1279.
 Coins: Silver penny x? Non-numismatic objects: Gold ring x5; gold ornament x1; silver-mounted gold brooch x1; silver-mounted coral object x1.
 Container: Leather bag x1. Context: Urban house or tenement, below floor.
 References: Allen 2012, p. 479, no 259; Andrews 2019a, DIC.

ENG-DIS. Diss, Norfolk.

Year: 1871. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: c.1464.
 Coins: Gold noble x2; silver groat x159; silver halfgroat x12; silver penny x151. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Ceramic vessel x1. Context: Urban house or tenement, below floor.
 References: Thompson 1956, p. 46, no. 120; Allen 2012, p. 503, no. 465; Andrews 2019a, DIS.

ENG-DOR. Dorchester, Dorset.

Year: 2013. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1380-1400.
 Coins: Silver penny x6; silver continental sterling x1. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Andrews 2019a, DOR.

ENG-DOV. Dover, Kent.

Year: 1955. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: c.1295.
 Coins: Silver groat x2; silver penny x624; silver halfpenny x2; silver farthing x3; silver continental gros x38; silver continental sterling x16. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Lead box x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Allen 2012, p. 481, no. 279; Andrews 2019a, DOV.

ENG-ECL. Ecclesfield, South Yorkshire.

Year: 1770. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1351-1380.
Coins: Silver penny x42. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.
References: Allen 2012, p. 491, no. 357; Andrews 2019a, ECL.

ENG-ESC. Eastgate Street, Chester, Cheshire.

Year: 1693. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1351-1380.
Coins: Silver groat x?; silver penny x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Williams & Williams 1796, p. 375.

ENG-FEN. Fenwick, Northumberland.

Year: 1775. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1380-1390.
Coins: Gold noble x224. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Textile rouleau x1. Context: Tower house, below floor.
References: Allen 2012, p. 496, no. 402; Andrews 2019a, FEN.

ENG-FHC. Foleshill, West Midlands.

Year: 1967. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1360-1370.
Coins: Silver groat x38; silver halfgroat x59; silver penny x126; silver continental sterling x2. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Ceramic bottle x1. Context: Rural clerical dwelling.
References: Allen 2012, p. 494, no. 381; Andrews 2019a, FHC.

ENG-FSL. Friday Street, London.

Year: 1844. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1247-1351.
Coins: Silver penny x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Ceramic bottle x1; ceramic jug x1.
Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Andrews 2019a, FSL.

ENG-GFT. Grafton Regis, Northamptonshire.

Year: 1964. Circumstance: Archaeological investigation. Deposition date: 1461-1544.
Coins: Silver coin x8. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.
References: Allen 2012, p. 503, no. 463; Andrews 2019a, GFT.

ENG-GNH. Grantham, Lincolnshire.

Year: 1726. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1465-1490.
Coins: Gold angel x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: *Ipswich Journal*, 27 August 1726, p. 2.

ENG-GNW. Greenwich, London.

Year: 1971. Circumstance: Archaeological investigation. Deposition date: 1502-1504.
Coins: Gold angel x1; gold half-angel x2; gold ryal x4. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Fortified house, in a foundation trench.
References: Andrews 2019a, GNW.

ENG-GSA. George Street, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

Year: 1981. Circumstance: Archaeological investigation. Deposition date: 1250-1260.
Coins: Silver halfpenny x2; silver farthing x4. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement, in a pit.
References: Allen & Dalwood 1983; Andrews 2019a, GSA.

ENG-GTN. Gunner Tower, Tyne and Wear.

Year: 1821. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1351-1380.
Coins: Silver coin x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Urban defences.
References: Thompson 1956, p. 107, no. 281; Allen 2012, p. 491, no. 354; Andrews 2019a, GTN.

ENG-GTO. Great Totham, Essex.

Year: 1869. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1359-1370.
Coins: Silver continental gros x?; silver continental coin x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Fortified house.
References: Thompson 1956, p. 65, no. 177; Allen 2012, p. 492, no. 369; Andrews 2019a, GTO.

ENG-HAM. Hambleton, Rutland.

Year: 1975. Circumstance: Archaeological investigation. Deposition date: 1256-1279.
Coins: Silver penny x2; silver halfpenny x4. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot, below floor.
References: Allen 2012, p. 477, no. 242; Andrews 2019a, HAM.

ENG-HEN. Henstridge, Somerset.

Year: 1808. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1351-1380.
 Coins: Gold noble x15. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Lead sheet x1. Context: Rural house or house plot.
 References: Allen 2012, p. 491, no. 353; Andrews 2019a, HEN.

ENG-HLH. Holme Lacy area, Herefordshire.

Year: 2013. Circumstance: Metal-detecting.
 Deposition date: 1251-1279.
 Coins: Silver penny x3. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Fortified house.
 References: Andrews 2019a, HLH.

ENG-HLW. Holwell, Leicestershire.

Year: 1864. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: c.1450.
 Coins: Silver groat x385; silver halfgroat x114; silver penny x254; silver halfpenny x1. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.
 References: Allen 2012, p. 503, no. 458; Andrews 2019a, HLW.

ENG-HNR. Henstridge, Somerset.

Year: 1936. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1505-1544.
 Coins: Gold angel x2; gold ryal x2. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot, below floor.
 References: Brown & Dolley 1972, EL3; Allen 2012, p. 510, no. 523; Andrews 2019a, HNR.

ENG-HOR. Horsted Keynes, West Sussex.

Year: 1929. Circumstance: Other. Deposition date: 1433-1437.
 Coins: Gold noble x63; gold continental coin x1. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Ceramic jar x1. Context: Fortified house.
 References: Thompson 1956, p. 71, no. 194; Allen 2012, p. 502, no. 451; Andrews 2019a, HOR.

ENG-HOU. Hounslow, London.

Year: 1861. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1487-1495.
 Coins: Silver groat x290; silver continental gros x86. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Thompson 1956, p. 71, no. 195; Allen 2012, p. 508, no. 503; Andrews 2019a, HOU.

ENG-HRT. Hartford, Cambridgeshire.

Year: 1964. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1504-1505.
 Coins: Silver groat x481; silver halfgroat x542; silver continental gros x83. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Ceramic bowl x1; ceramic cooking vessel x1. Context: Rural clerical dwelling.
 References: Allen 2012, p. 510, no. 519; Andrews 2019a, HRT.

ENG-HUR. Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hampshire.

Year: 1985. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1437-1464.
 Coins: Silver groat x3; silver penny x8. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.
 References: Allen 2012, p. 502, no. 455; Andrews 2019a, HUR.

ENG-IPS. Ipswich, Suffolk.

Year: 1965. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1455-1464.
 Coins: Silver groat x30; silver penny x7. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Allen 2012, p. 503, no. 462; Andrews 2019a, IPS.

ENG-KCC. King's College, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire.

Year: 1724. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1400-1464.
 Coins: Gold coin x100. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Urban college.
 References: *Stamford Mercury*, 20 February 1724, p. 6.

ENG-KGL. Kirkgate, West Yorkshire.

Year: 1693. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1380-1412.
 Coins: Silver penny x8. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Andrews 2019a, KGL.

ENG-KLY. Kings Lynn, Norfolk.

Year: 1972. Circumstance: Archaeological investigation. Deposition date: c.1290.
 Coins: Silver penny x34; silver halfpenny x3; silver continental sterling x4. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Allen 2012, p. 481, no. 274; Andrews 2019a, KLY.

ENG-LAM. Lamarsh, Essex.

Year: 1542. Circumstance: Other. Deposition date: 1399-1465.

Coins: Gold coin x75. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot, in a wall cavity.

References: Alston 2002; Allen 2012, p. 498, no. 420; Andrews 2019a, LAM.

ENG-LBB. Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.

Year: 1881. Circumstance: Building work. Deposition date: 1509-1544.

Coins: Silver English coin x?; silver continental halfgros x1. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Allen 2012, p. 512, no. 535; Andrews 2019a, LBB.

ENG-LBC. Lion Brewery, Chester, Cheshire.

Year: 1899. Circumstance: Building work. Deposition date: 1300-1351.

Coins: Silver penny x24. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Textile rouleau x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Allen 2012, p. 482, no. 285; Andrews 2019a, LBC.

ENG-LMC. Long Meadow, Cambridgeshire.

Year: 1995. Circumstance: Metal-detecting. Deposition date: 1279-1351.

Coins: Silver penny x5. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Textile rouleau x1. Context: Rural house or house plot.

References: Allen 2012, p. 480, no. 264; Andrews 2019a, LMC.

ENG-LRN. Long-Row, Nottinghamshire.

Year: 1782. Circumstance: Building work. Deposition date: 1380-1412.

Coins: Gold coin x20. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Allen 2012, p. 498, no. 414; Andrews 2019a, LRN.

ENG-LWB. Laurence Weston, Bristol.

Year: 1987. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1380-1412.

Coins: Gold coin x6; silver coin x228. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.

References: Allen 2012, p. 497, no. 410; Andrews 2019a, LWB.

ENG-LWM. Little Wymondley, Hertfordshire.

Year: 1973. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1547-1549.

Coins: Silver groat x312; silver halfgroat x227; silver penny x112; silver coin x1. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot, found below a floor.

References: Symons 1990, p. 85, no. 10.

ENG-MAI. Maidstone, Kent.

Year: 1952. Circumstance: Building work. Deposition date: 1534-1544.

Coins: Gold crown x2; gold halfcrown x1; gold angel x2; silver groat x78; silver halfgroat x131; silver penny x236, silver halfpenny x37; silver continental gros x12; silver continental halfgros x1; silver continental demi-sterling x3. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic jug x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Allen 2012, p. 514, no. 549; Andrews 2019a, MAI.

ENG-MCH. Manchester.

Year: 1575. Circumstance: Other. Deposition date: 1504-1544.

Coins: Silver groat x22. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Allen 2012, p. 510, no. 516; Andrews 2019a, MCH.

ENG-MDR. Middridge, County Durham.

Year: 1973. Circumstance: Building work. Deposition date: c.1311.

Coins: Silver penny x3017; silver halfpenny x11; silver continental sterling x44. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic jug x1. Context: Rural house or house plot.

References: Allen 2012, p. 484, no. 302; Andrews 2019a, MDR.

ENG-MEH. Meonstoke, Hampshire.

Year: 1441. Circumstance: Other. Deposition date: 1412-1441.

Coins: Gold noble x60. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Rural clerical dwelling, among roof beams.

References: Allen 2012, p. 499, no. 423; Andrews 2019a, MEH.

ENG-MLT. Malton, East Riding of Yorkshire.

Year: 1863. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1351-1412.

Coins: Silver groat x?; silver halfgroat x?; silver penny x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Horn sheath x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Andrews 2019a, MLT.

ENG-MRC. March, Cambridgeshire.

Year: 1994. Circumstance: Other. Deposition date: 1361-1375.

Coins: Gold noble x?. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.

References: Allen 2012, p. 493, no. 377; Andrews 2019a, MRC.

ENG-NCN. Norham Castle, Northumberland.

Year: 1950. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1502-1504.

Coins: Silver groat x20; silver continental gros x3. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Textile rouleau x1. Context: Castle.

References: Brown & Dolley 1971, EL4; Allen 2012, p. 509, no. 515; Andrews 2019a, NCN.

ENG-NNS. New Northgate Street, Chester, Cheshire.

Year: 1901. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: c.1360.

Coins: Silver groat x25. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic bottle x1. Context: Urban house or tenement, below floor.

References: Allen 2012, p. 492, no. 370; Andrews 2019a, NNS.

ENG-NPT. Newport, Isle of Wight.

Year: 1849. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1314-1344.

Coins: Silver penny x2255; silver continental sterling x37. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Thompson 1956, p. 108-109, no. 287; Allen 2012, p. 485, no. 310; Andrews 2019a, NPT.

ENG-NWB. Newbury, Berkshire.

Year: 1756. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1300-1351.

Coins: Silver penny x3479; silver continental sterling x51. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Rural agricultural building.

References: Thompson 1956, p. 107, no. 280; Allen 2012, p. 482, no. 288; Andrews 2019a, NWB.

ENG-NWK. Newark on Trent, Nottinghamshire.

Year: 1881. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1260-1279.

Coins: Silver penny x28; silver halfpenny x11.

Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic jar x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Thompson 1956, p. 106-107, no. 279; Allen 2012, p. 478, no. 253; Andrews 2019a, NWK.

ENG-NYN. Nynehead, Somerset.

Year: 1815. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1549-1553.

Coins: Silver shilling x7; silver groat x25(+); silver halfgroat x3. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot, above a window frame.

References: Symons 1990, p. 83, no. 3.

ENG-OKE. Okeford Fitzpaine, Dorset.

Year: 2004. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1514-1526.

Coins: Silver groat x176; silver halfgroat x37. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic mug x1. Context: Rural house or house plot.

References: Allen 2012, p. 512, no. 539; Andrews 2019a, OKE.

ENG-ORM. Ormesby, North Yorkshire.

Year: 1838. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1509-1544.

Coins: Gold angel x?; gold half-angel x?; gold ryal x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Uncertain box x1. Context: Rural clerical dwelling, in a wall cavity.

References: Allen 2012, p. 511, no. 532; Andrews 2019a, ORM.

ENG-OTH. Oxford Town Hall, Oxfordshire.

Year: 1751. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1309-1351.

Coins: Silver continental sterling x2. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Allen 2012, p. 484, no. 300; Andrews 2019a, OTH.

ENG-PEP. Pepper Street, Chester, Cheshire.

Year: 1946. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1344-1351.
Coins: Silver penny x90; silver halfpenny x9; silver continental sterling x1. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Ceramic bottle x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Allen 2012, p. 489, no. 338; Andrews 2019a, PEP.

ENG-POI. Pointon, Lincolnshire.

Year: 1371. Circumstance: Other. Deposition date: 1351-1371.
Coins: Gold coin x?; silver coin x?. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Uncertain box x1. Context: Rural house or house plot.
References: Andrews 2019a, POI.

ENG-PSH. Park Street, Hertfordshire.

Year: 1886. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1509-1526.
Coins: Gold angel x175; gold half-angel x19; gold ryal x27. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot, among roof beams.
References: Brown & Dolley 1971, EL12; Allen 2012, p. 511, no. 528; Andrews 2019a, PSH.

ENG-QHY. Queen's Head Yard, London.

Year: 1768. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1485-1509.
Coins: Gold coin x1; silver coin x60. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Textile bag x1. Context: Urban house or tenement, in a wall cavity.
References: *Caledonian Mercury*, 19 September 1768, p. 2.

ENG-SAC. Near St Antholin's Church, London.

Year: 1873. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1295-1351.
Coins: Silver continental sterling x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Thompson 1956, p. 86, no. 240; Allen 2012, p. 481, no. 281; Andrews 2019a, SAC.

ENG-SCB. St Thomas Street, Scarborough, North Yorkshire.

Year: 1960. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1547-1549.
Coins: Silver groat x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic jug x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Symons 1990, p. 85, no. 9.

ENG-SCL. St Clement's, Oxfordshire.

Year: 1868. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1344-1351.
Coins: Silver penny x192; silver halfpenny x6; silver farthing x26; silver continental sterling x1. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Ceramic vessel x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Thompson 1956, p. 113, no. 301; Allen 2012, p. 489, no. 340; Andrews 2019a, SCL.

ENG-SCO. Scotton, North Yorkshire.

Year: 1924. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1319-1344.
Coins: Silver penny x318; silver continental sterling x2. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Ceramic vessel x1. Context: Rural house or house plot, below floor.
References: Thompson 1956, p. 120, no. 325; Allen 2012, p. 487, no. 321; Andrews 2019a, SCO.

ENG-SEL. Selby, North Yorkshire.

Year: 1792. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1351-1380.
Coins: Gold coin x1000. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Ceramic vessel x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: *Stamford Mercury*, 8 June 1792, p. 3.

ENG-SHR. Sherborne, Dorset.

Year: 1970. Circumstance: Archaeological investigation. Deposition date: 1526-1544.
Coins: Silver groat x1; silver penny x2; silver halfpenny x121; gold continental coin x10. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Castle, below floor.
References: Allen 2012, p. 513, no. 545; Archibald 2015; Andrews 2019a, SHR.

ENG-SKI. Skipton Castle, North Yorkshire.

Year: 1958. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1283-1300.
Coins: Silver penny x5. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Castle.
References: Allen 2012, p. 480, no. 269; Andrews 2019a, SKI.

ENG-SMR. Shoemakers' Row, Chester, Cheshire.

Year: 1815. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1422-1470.
 Coins: Silver coin x4. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Leather sheet x1; textile sheet x1.
 Context: Urban house or tenement, in a window frame.
 References: Andrews 2019b.

ENG-SMS. St Martins, Stamford, Lincolnshire.

Year: 1847. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1509-1544.
 Coins: Gold angel x?; gold half-angel x?; gold noble x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Wooden box x1. Context: Urban clerical dwelling.
 References: *Morning Post*, 26 March 1847, p. 7.

ENG-SNG. Stannington, Northumberland.

Year: 2013. Circumstance: Metal-detecting.
 Deposition date: 1371-1380.
 Coins: Silver groat x4. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.
 References: Andrews 2019a, SNG.

ENG-SP2. Sporle with Palgrave, Norfolk.

Year: 1999. Circumstance: Metal-detecting.
 Deposition date: 1260-1279.
 Coins: Silver penny x29. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.
 References: Andrews 2019a, SP2.

ENG-TAU. Taunton, Somerset.

Year: 1981. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1473-1525.
 Coins: Silver continental gros x39. Non-numismatic objects: Copper-alloy scrap x1(+).
 Container: Ceramic jug x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Allen 2012, p. 506, no. 488; Andrews 2019a, TAU.

ENG-TGB. The Gables, Bootham, North Yorkshire.

Year: 1896. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1480-1483.
 Coins: Silver groat x7; silver halfgroat x6; silver penny x358; silver halfpenny x1. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Thompson 195, p. 142-150, nos. 371 and 384; Allen 2012, p. 507, no. 492; Andrews 2019a, TGB.

ENG-THA. Thame, Oxfordshire.

Year: 1889. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1314-1351.
 Coins: Silver penny x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Allen 2012, p. 486, no. 312; Andrews 2019a, THA.

ENG-THL. Tower Hill, London.

Year: 1869. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1260-1270.
 Coins: Silver penny x215; silver halfpenny x72; silver farthing x19. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Textile bag x1. Context: Castle.
 References: Thompson 1956, p. 91-92, no. 254; Allen 2012, p. 478, no. 250; Andrews 2019a, THL.

ENG-TOW. Towcester, Northamptonshire.

Year: 1448. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1422-1448.
 Coins: Gold noble x?; gold half-noble x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Urban clerical dwelling, in a wall cavity.
 References: Andrews 2019a, TOW.

ENG-TRE. Tresco, Isles of Scilly.

Year: 1946. Circumstance: Chance discovery.
 Deposition date: 1549-1553.
 Coins: Silver shilling x16. Non-numismatic objects: Copper-alloy filings x?
 Container: Ceramic vessel x? Context: Castle, below a stone.
 References: Symons 1990, p. 85, no. 7; PAS CORN-9A1215.

ENG-TSC. Terrington St Clement, Norfolk.

Year: 1940. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1422-1439.
 Coins: Silver groat x1; silver halfgroat x2; silver penny x183; silver continental sterling x2. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Ceramic jug x1. Context: Fortified house.
 References: Allen 2012, p. 500, no. 432; Andrews 2019a, TSC.

ENG-WAV. Waverton, Cumbria.

Year: 1864. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1400-1412.

Coins: Gold coin x?; silver coin x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.

References: Andrews 2019a, WAV.

ENG-WES. Westbury, Wiltshire.

Year: 1877. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1388-1412.

Coins: Gold noble x28; continental gold coin x4.

Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Textile rouleau x1. Context: Rural house or house plot.

References: Allen 2012, p. 498, no. 418; Andrews 2019a, WES.

ENG-WGT. Wallington, London.

Year: 1933. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1300-1310.

Coins: Silver penny x37. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot, in a wall cavity.

References: Allen 2012, p. 482, no. 283; Andrews 2019a, WGT.

ENG-WHE. West Whelpington, Northumberland.

Year: 1976. Circumstance: Archaeological investigation. Deposition date: 1310-1351.

Coins: Silver penny x5. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot, in a wall cavity.

References: Evans & Jarrett 1987; Allen 2012, p. 484, no. 301; Andrews 2019a, WHE.

ENG-WIT. Witchingham, Norfolk.

Year: 1805. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1505-1510.

Coins: Gold coin x2; silver groat x9; silver halfgroat x3; silver penny x2; silver coin x364; silver continental gros x1. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic jug x1. Context: Rural agricultural building, below floor.

References: Allen 2012, p. 510, no. 521; Andrews 2019a, WIT.

ENG-WLG. Wallingford, Oxfordshire.

Year: 1889. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1502-1504.

Coins: Silver groat x40. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Wooden box x1. Context: Urban house or tenement, in a staircase.

References: Allen 2012, p. 509, no. 514; Andrews 2019a, WLG.

ENG-WNT. Welnetham, Suffolk.

Year: 1876. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1526-1544.

Coins: Silver groat x?; silver continental gros x?

Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot, in a wall cavity.

References: Allen 2012, p. 513, no. 546; Andrews 2019a, WNT.

ENG-WOK. Wokingham, Berkshire.

Year: 1877. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1466-1544.

Coins: Gold ryal x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement, among roof beams.

References: Thompson 1956, p. 147-148, no. 379; Allen 2012, p. 505, no. 479; Andrews 2019a, WOK.

ENG-WRM. Warminster, Wiltshire.

Year: 1972. Circumstance: Other. Deposition date: 1505-1510.

Coins: Silver groat x7; silver halfgroat x11; silver penny x14. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.

References: Allen 2012, p. 510, no. 520; Andrews 2019a, WRM.

ENG-WTS. Whittonstall, Northumberland.

Year: 1958. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: c.1311.

Coins: Silver penny x1200; silver farthing x1; silver continental sterling x5. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Metal container x1; textile rouleau x1.

Context: Rural house or house plot.

References: Allen 2012, p. 484, no. 303; Andrews 2019a, WTS.

ENG-WYK. Wyke, West Yorkshire.

Year: 1836. Circumstance: Other. Deposition date: 1314-1344.

Coins: Silver penny x871; silver continental sterling x16. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic vessel x1. Context: Rural house or house plot.

References: Thompson 1956, p. 148-149, no. 382; Allen 2012, p. 485, no. 311; Andrews 2019a, WYK.

ENG-WYP. Wyre Piddle, Worcestershire.

Year: 1967. Circumstance: Other. Deposition date: 1466-1467.

Coins: Silver groat x135; silver halfgroat x39; silver penny x44; silver continental sterling x1. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic container x1. Context: Rural house or house plot.

References: Allen 2012, p. 505, no. 477; Andrews 2019a, WYP.

5.2. IRELAND

IRE-ANN. Annagassan, Co. Louth.

Year: 1928. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1315-1330.

Coins: Silver penny x12. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Wooden box x1. Context: Ringfort.

References: Dolley 1972, p. 60, A34.

IRE-BAB. Borris, Co. Tipperary.

Year: 2007. Circumstance: Archaeological investigation. Deposition date: 1315-1330.

Coins: Silver penny x52; silver halfpenny x3. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Rural settlement, in a pit. References: Ó Droma 2012.

IRE-BAL. Ballykinvarga Caher, Co. Clare.

Year: 1872. Circumstance: Chance discovery.

Deposition date: 1344+.

Coins: Silver penny x500; silver continental sterling x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Ringfort, in a natural crevice.

References: Thompson 1956, p. 76, no. 206; Dolley 1972, p. 60, A46.

IRE-BE1. North Circular Road, Belfast, Co. Antrim.

Year: 1928. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1315-1330.

Coins: Silver penny x54. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Earthwork enclosure, possibly a tower house.

References: Dolley 1972, p. 60, A29.

IRE-CLF. Cloonfinlough, Co. Roscommon.

Year: 1861. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1280-1350.

Coins: Silver penny x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Crannog.

References: Dolley 1972, p. 60, A40b.

IRE-DDG. Dundarg Farm, near Coleraine, Co. Derry.

Year: 1909. Circumstance: Agricultural work.

Deposition date: 1251-1280.

Coins: Silver penny x432. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Leather bag x1. Context: Ringfort.

References: Dolley 1972, p. 60, A16.

IRE-GIL. Gilford, Co. Down.

Year: c.1779. Circumstance: Agricultural work.

Deposition date: 1280-1350.

Coins: Silver penny x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic vessel x1. Context: Ringfort.

References: Dolley 1972, p. 60, A37.

IRE-KCL. Kilnaglare, Cloverhill, Co. Cavan.

Year: 1935. Circumstance: Agricultural work.

Deposition date: 1356-1370.

Coins: Silver groat x3; silver halfgroat x4. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Ringfort.

References: Dolley 1972, p. 62, B1.

IRE-LBK. Loughbrickland, Co. Down.

Year: 1998. Circumstance: Metal-detecting.

Deposition date: 1371-1390.

Coins: Silver groat x3; silver halfgroat x2. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Ringfort.

References: Heslip 2000, p. 83.

IRE-NTN. Newtownards, Co. Down.

Year: 1977. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1371-1380.

Coins: Silver groat x13; silver penny x1. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Textile rouleau x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Bateson 1978.

IRE-SCA. Scarden, Corbetstown, Co. Westmeath.

Year: c.1870. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1363-1370.

Coins: Silver groat x6; silver halfgroat x3; silver penny x17; silver halfpenny x2. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Ringfort.

References: Dolley & Seaby 1974.

IRE-SMU. St. Mullin's, Co. Carlow.

Year: 1882. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1461+.

Coins: Silver penny x?. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic jug x1. Context: Tower house, in a pit.

References: Dolley 1972, p. 64, C5.

5.3. SCOTLAND

SCO-AB1. Ross' Court, Upper Kirkgate, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire.

Year: 1886. Circumstance: Building work. Deposition date: 1331-1336.

Coins: Silver penny x9533; silver continental sterling x194. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Copper-alloy cauldron x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 32, no. 57.

SCO-AB2. St Nicholas Street, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire.

Year: 1807. Circumstance: Building work. Deposition date: 1280-1360.

Coins: Silver penny x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Wooden vessel x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 32, no. 58.

SCO-AB3. Clarence Street, Footdee, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire.

Year: 1867. Circumstance: Building work. Deposition date: 1280-1360.

Coins: Silver penny x1000+. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 32, no. 59.

SCO-AB4. Dyer's Hall, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire.

Year: 1807. Circumstance: Building work. Deposition date: 1318-1360.

Coins: Silver penny x2000+. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic jar x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 39, no. 121.

SCO-AB5. Wellington Street, Footdee, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire.

Year: 1827. Circumstance: Building work. Deposition date: 1351+.

Coins: Gold coin x?; silver coin x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 41, no. 133.

SCO-AB6. Bridge of Don, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire.

Year: 1937. Circumstance: Building work. Deposition date: 1468+.

Coins: Silver groat x197. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic jug x1. Context: Rural house or house plot.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 46, no. 179.

SCO-AB8. St Nicholas Street, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire.

Year: 1983. Circumstance: Building work. Deposition date: 1343-1347.

Coins: Silver penny x4339; silver continental sterling x154. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic jug x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Bateson 1989, p. 170.

SCO-AB9. St Nicholas Street, Aberdeen, Aberdeen City.

Year: 1984. Circumstance: Building work. Deposition date: 1343-1347.

Coins: Silver penny x2402; silver continental sterling x136. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic jug x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Bateson 1989, p. 170.

SCO-ABY. Aberlady, East Lothian.

Year: 1972. Circumstance: Building work. Deposition date: c.1546.

Coins: Billon plack x6; billon bawbee x7; billon penny x1; billon continental coin x1. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 50, no. 209.

SCO-AY1. Newmarket Street, Ayr, South Ayrshire.

Year: 1873. Circumstance: Building work. Deposition date: 1318-1320.

Coins: Silver penny x226+; silver continental sterling x3+. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic jar x1. Context: Urban house or tenement, in a pit.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 28, no. 38.

SCO-AY2. Ayr, South Ayrshire.

Year: 1892. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1292-1360.

Coins: Silver penny x148; silver continental sterling x2. Non-numismatic objects: Silver brooch x2.

Container: Ceramic jar x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 37, no. 108.

SCO-AY3. Wheatsheaf Inn, High Street, Ayr, South Ayrshire.

Year: 1862. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1490+.

Coins: Silver groat x102; silver halfgroat x24; silver penny x2. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement, in a wall cavity.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 48, no. 189.

SCO-BNF. High Shore, Below Castle Hill, Banff, Aberdeenshire.

Year: 1836. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1280-1360.

Coins: Silver penny x12. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Uncertain vessel x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 32, no. 61.

SCO-BRL. Brownlee, South Lanarkshire.

Year: 1770. Circumstance: Agricultural work.

Deposition date: 1340+.

Coins: Silver coin x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic vessel x1. Context: Fortified house.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 41, no. 130.

SCO-BRO. Broughton, Scottish Borders.

Year: 2008. Circumstance: Archaeological investigation. Deposition date: 1301-1320.

Coins: Silver penny x6. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.

References: Bateson & Holmes 2013, p. 233.

SCO-BSL. Bernard Street, Leith, City of Edinburgh.

Year: 1980. Circumstance: Archaeological investigation. Deposition date: 1470-1475.

Coins: Silver groat x17; silver halfgroat x6; silver penny x2; silver halfpenny x1; billon penny x332.

Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic jug x1; textile strip x1.

Context: Urban midden.

References: Holmes et al. 1985; Bateson 1989, p. 175.

SCO-BSR. Bell Street, Renfrew, Renfrewshire.

Year: 1963. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1320-1322.

Coins: Silver penny x617; silver halfpenny x45; silver farthing x11; silver continental sterling x1.

Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic jug x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 29, no. 40.

SCO-CCH. Cocklaw Castle, Scottish Borders.

Year: 1878. Circumstance: Domestic work.

Deposition date: 1351-1370.

Coins: Silver penny x900+. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic jug x1. Context: Castle.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 42, no. 142.

SCO-CDC. Cadder Castle, East Dunbartonshire.

Year: 1815. Circumstance: Domestic work.

Deposition date: 1437+.

Coins: Gold lion x118; gold coin x232. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Uncertain vessel x1. Context: Tower house.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 45, no. 171.

SCO-CLC. Coull Castle, Aberdeenshire.

Year: 1792. Circumstance: Agricultural work.

Deposition date: 1250-1350.

Coins: Silver penny x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Castle.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 26, no. 21.

SCO-CLF. Clifton, Kirkliston, City of Edinburgh.

Year: 1830. Circumstance: Building work.

Deposition date: 1526+.

Coins: Silver groat x10+; silver penny x4+. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: Ceramic money-box x1. Context: Rural house or house plot.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 49, no. 203.

SCO-CLM. Castle Loch, Mochrum, Dumfries and Galloway.

Year: 1950. Circumstance: Archaeological investigation. Deposition date: 1280-1360.

Coins: Silver penny x7; silver continental sterling x1. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.

Container: N/A. Context: Castle.

References: Metcalf 1977, p. 36, no. 94.

SCO-CNW. Carnwath, South Lanarkshire.

Year: 1928. Circumstance: Domestic work.
Deposition date: 1513+.
Coins: Billon plack x5. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 49, no. 200.

SCO-CRS. Crookstone, City of Glasgow.

Year: 1797. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1461+.
Coins: Silver groat x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Castle.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 46, no. 176.

SCO-CSM. Castle Street, Montrose, Angus.

Year: 1973. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1322-1330.
Coins: Silver penny x76; silver continental sterling x1. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Leather bag x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 30, no. 51.

SCO-DBL. Dunblane, Stirling.

Year: 1869. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1526-1539.
Coins: Gold lion x4; gold rider x6; gold half-rider x5; gold unicorn x35; gold half-unicorn x17; gold Scottish crown x16; gold angel x5; gold noble x7; gold English crown x1; continental gold x84. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Ceramic vessel x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 50, no. 207.

SCO-DCB. Duns Castle, Scottish Borders.

Year: 1811. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1318-1350.
Coins: Silver penny x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Copper-alloy jug x1. Context: Tower house.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 30, no. 49.

SCO-DCD. Dalquharran Castle, Dailly, South Ayrshire.

Year: 1818. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1350-1360.
Coins: Silver penny x?; silver continental sterling x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Copper-alloy box x1. Context: Castle.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 41, no. 137.

SCO-DF2. Travellers Rest, Dumfries, Dumfries and Galloway.

Year: 1878. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1324-1335.
Coins: Silver penny x207; silver halfpenny x1; silver farthing x1; silver continental sterling x4.
Non-numismatic objects: Gold and gemstone (jet) pendant x1; silver-gilt brooch x1; silver brooch x5; silver chain x1; silver pendant x1.
Container: Textile container x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 29, no. 43, and p. 39, no. 119.

SCO-DF4. Dumfries, Dumfries and Galloway.

Year: 1878. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1280-1360.
Coins: Silver penny x915+. Non-numismatic objects: Silver seal matrix x1.
Container: Ceramic jar x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Bateson & Holmes 1997, p. 540.

SCO-DF5. Dumfries, Dumfries and Galloway.

Year: 1793. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1318-1360.
Coins: Silver penny x? Non-numismatic objects: Silver brooch x4.
Container: Ceramic vessel x1; leather bag x1.
Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 40, no. 124.

SCO-DF6. Dumfries, Dumfries and Galloway.

Year: 1615. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1500+.
Coins: Gold unicorn x4; gold half-demy x1; gold continental coin x12; gold coin x1. Non-numismatic objects: Gold chain x1.
Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 49, no. 197.

SCO-DNK. Dunkeld, Perth and Kinross.

Year: 1860. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1250-1350.
Coins: Silver penny x3. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 26, no. 22.

SCO-EAS. Eassie, Angus.

Year: 1795. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1280-1360.
Coins: Silver penny x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Castle.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 34, no. 76.

SCO-ED1. South Bridge, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh.

Year: 1787. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1313-1360.
 Coins: Silver penny x?; silver continental sterling x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Metcalf 1977, p. 34, nos. 77-78 and p. 39, no. 117.

SCO-EDN. Ednam, Scottish Borders.

Year: 1995. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1320-1322.
 Coins: Silver penny x1446; silver continental gros x1; silver continental sterling x25. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Ceramic jug x1. Context: Rural house or house plot.
 References: Bateson & Holmes 1997, p. 542.

SCO-FOR. Freeland, Forgandenny, Perth and Kinross.

Year: 1876. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1437+.
 Coins: Silver groat x25+; silver halfgroat x8+; silver penny x1+; silver coin x3+. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Ceramic jar x1. Context: Rural house or house plot.
 References: Metcalf 1977, p. 46, no. 174.

SCO-FT2. Fortrose, Highland.

Year: 1794. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1400+.
 Coins: Silver groat x200+. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Copper-alloy jug x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Metcalf 1977, p. 44, no. 163.

SCO-HAD. Haddington, East Lothian.

Year: 1813. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1544+.
 Coins: Gold sovereign x3+. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: *Perthshire Courier*, 22 April 1813, 4.

SCO-HDD. Haddington, East Lothian.

Year: 1830. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1544+.
 Coins: Silver groat x2; silver coin x50. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Metcalf 1977, p. 49, no. 198.

SCO-KCC. Kinclaven Castle, Perth and Kinross.

Year: 1803. Circumstance: Agricultural work.
 Deposition date: 1280-1360.
 Coins: Silver penny x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Castle.
 References: Metcalf 1977, p. 35, no. 85.

SCO-KFE. Kingside Farm, Eddleston, Scottish Borders.

Year: 1794. Circumstance: Chance discovery.
 Deposition date: 1513+.
 Coins: Gold coin x?; silver coin x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Ceramic vessel x1. Context: Rural house or house plot, below a stone.
 References: Anonymous 1845, p. 147; Metcalf 1977, p. 49, no. 202.

SCO-KHA. Abden, Kinghorn, Fife.

Year: 1864. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: c.1355.
 Coins: Silver penny x3000+; silver continental sterling x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Ceramic jug x1. Context: Fortified house.
 References: Metcalf 1977, p. 42, no. 144.

SCO-LLG. Linlithgow, West Lothian.

Year: 1789. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1437+.
 Coins: Gold coin x20; silver coin x300. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Ceramic vessel x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Metcalf 1977, p. 46, no. 172.

SCO-LLT. Linlithgow, West Lothian.

Year: 1963. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: c.1530.
 Coins: Silver coin x10; billon coin x368. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Metcalf 1977, p. 50, no. 208.

SCO-LMB. Lochmaben, Dumfries and Galloway.

Year: 1904. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1329-1335.
 Coins: Silver penny x436; silver continental sterling x12. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Ceramic jug x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Metcalf 1977, p. 31, no. 54.

SCO-LOC. Lockerbie, Dumfries and Galloway.
Year: 1979. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1280-1360.
Coins: Silver penny x13. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Bateson 1989, 176.

SCO-MTH. High Street, Montrose, Angus.
Year: 1859. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: c.1296.
Coins: Silver penny x19. Non-numismatic objects: Silver spoon x1.
Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 27, no. 24.

SCO-NBW. North Berwick, East Lothian.
Year: 1882. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1302-1330.
Coins: Silver penny x63. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 28, no. 32.

SCO-PBL. Portobello Links, Midlothian.
Year: 1852. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1280-1360.
Coins: Silver penny x600+. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.
References: *Armagh Guardian*, 6 November 1852, 3; Metcalf 1977, p. 37, no. 100.

SCO-PCT. Peterculter, City of Aberdeen.
Year: 1795. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1350+.
Coins: Silver penny x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 42, no. 139.

SCO-PT1. High Street, Perth, Perth and Kinross.
Year: 1812. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1318-1360.
Coins: Silver penny x?; silver halfpenny x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 41, no. 129.

SCO-PT2. Perth Castle, Perth and Kinross.
Year: 1803. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1488+.
Coins: Silver coin x?; billon coin x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Textile bag x1. Context: Urban house or tenement, in a wall cavity.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 47, no. 184.

SCO-PT3. King Edward Street, Perth, Perth and Kinross.
Year: 1920. Circumstance: Building work.
Deposition date: 1496+.
Coins: Gold rider x2; gold half-rider x1; gold unicorn x14; gold continental coin x1; silver groat x406; silver halfgroat x201; silver penny x4; billon plack x436; billon half-plack x63. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 48, no. 193.

SCO-SA1. North Castle Street, St Andrews, Fife.
Year: 1792. Circumstance: Domestic work.
Deposition date: 1490+.
Coins: Gold rider x1; gold unicorn x1; gold continental coin x2; gold coin x4; silver groat x5; silver coin x145. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Ceramic vessel x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 47, no. 188.

SCO-SMD. Near St Mary's Friary, Dumfries, Dumfries and Galloway.
Year: 1791. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1461+.
Coins: Uncertain coin x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 46, no. 177.

SCO-URQ. Urquhart Castle, Highland.
Year: 1815. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1390+.
Coins: Silver groat x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: N/A. Context: Castle.
References: *The Scots Magazine*, 1 December 1818, 46.

SCO-URR. Urr, Dumfries and Galloway.
Year: 1950. Circumstance: Chance discovery.
Deposition date: 1280-1360.
Coins: Silver penny x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
Container: Ceramic jug x1. Context: Castle.
References: Metcalf 1977, p. 37, no. 106.

SCO-WIC. Wick, Highland.

Year: 1881. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1490+.
 Coins: Gold demy x11; gold lion x5; gold demy-lion x1; gold noble x7; gold half-noble x1; gold continental coin x5; silver groat x2. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Uncertain container x1. Context: Urban house or tenement.
 References: Metcalf 1977, p. 48, no. 191.

5.4. WALES

WAL-CAE. Cae Castell, South Glamorgan.

Year: 1980. Circumstance: Archaeological investigation. Deposition date: c.1290.
 Coins: Silver penny x61; silver continental sterling x2. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Textile bag x1. Context: Castle, among roof beams.
 References: Allen 2015b, p. 161, no. 25; Andrews 2019a, CAE.

WAL-CNR. Caernarfon Castle, Gwynedd.

Year: 1911. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1315-1320.
 Coins: Silver penny x31. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Textile bag x1. Context: Castle, in a refuse deposit.
 Reference: Allen 2015b, p. 161, no. 30; Andrews 2019a, CNR.

WAL-CYN. Cynffid, Mid-Glamorgan.

Year: 2005. Circumstance: Metal-detecting.
 Deposition date: c.1470.
 Coins: Silver groat x4. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.
 References: Allen 2015b, p. 162, no. 54; Andrews 2019a, CYN.

WAL-EGL. Eglwys Brewis, South Glamorgan.

Year: 1900. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1500-1544.
 Coins: Gold angel x1; silver groat x50. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Leather bag x1. Context: Rural house or house plot, in a wall cavity.
 References: Allen 2015b, p. 163, no. 55; Andrews 2019a, EGL.

WAL-FLI. Flint, Clwyd.

Year: 1837. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1279-1351.
 Coins: Silver penny x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement, found below corner stone.
 References: *Leamington Spa Courier*, 3 June 1837, p. 4.

WAL-LLL. Llanelli, Dyfed.

Year: 1820. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1351-1464.
 Coins: Gold noble x16. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Urban house or tenement, in a wall cavity.
 References: Allen 2015b, p. 162, no. 43; Andrews 2019a, LLL.

WAL-MLC. Morlais Castle, Mid-Glamorgan.

Year: 1859. Circumstance: Unknown. Deposition date: 1279-1351.
 Coins: Silver penny x? Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Castle.
 References: Allen 2015b, p. 161, no. 24; Andrews 2019a, MLC.

WAL-PSK. Portskewett, Gwent.

Year: 2008. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1351-1412.
 Coins: Silver halfgroat x3. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: N/A. Context: Rural house or house plot.
 References: Allen 2015b, p. 162, no. 38; Andrews 2019a, PSK.

WAL-SWS. Swansea, West Glamorgan.

Year: 1840. Circumstance: Building work.
 Deposition date: 1300-1324.
 Coins: Silver penny x161; silver continental sterling x4. Non-numismatic objects: N/A.
 Container: Ceramic bottle x1. Context: Urban house or tenement, among roof beams.
 Reference: Allen 2015b, p. 161, no. 26; Andrews 2019a, SWS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abels & Bachrach (eds.) 2001

R.P. ABELS & B.S. BACHRACH (eds.), *The Normans and their adversaries at war. Essays in memory of C. Warren Hollister*. Woodbridge, 2001.

Allen & Dalwood 1983

D. ALLEN & C.H. DALWOOD, Iron Age occupation, a Middle Saxon cemetery, and twelfth to nineteenth century urban occupation: excavations in George Street, Aylesbury, 1981. *Records of Buckinghamshire* 25, 1983, p. 1-60.

Allen 2012

M. ALLEN, *Mints and money in medieval England*. Cambridge, 2012.

Allen 2015a

M. ALLEN, Coin finds and the English money supply, c. 973-1544. In: ALLEN & COFFMAN (eds.) 2015, p. 7-23.

Allen 2015b

M. ALLEN, Coin hoards in England and Wales, c. 973-1544. In: NAYLOR & BLAND 2015 (eds.), p. 147-165.

Allen 2017

M. ALLEN, The first sterling area. *Economic History Review* 70/1, 2017, p. 79-100.

Allen & Coffman (eds.) 2015

M. ALLEN & D. COFFMAN (eds.), *Money, prices and wages. Essays in honour of Professor Nicholas Mayhew*. Basingstoke, 2015.

Allen & Evans (eds.) 2016

V. ALLEN & R. EVANS (eds.), *Roadworks: medieval Britain, medieval roads*. Manchester, 2016.

Alston 2002

L. ALSTON, Ancient treasure trove. *Eavesdropper: the newsletter of the Suffolk Historic Buildings Group* 22, 2002, p. 10-11.

Andrews 2019a

M. ANDREWS, *Coin hoarding in medieval England and Wales, c. 973-1544. Behaviours, motivations, and mentalités*. BAR-BS 651. Oxford, 2019.

Andrews 2019b

M. ANDREWS, A neglected nineteenth-century find of a fifteenth-century coin hoard from Shoemakers' Row, Northgate Street, Chester. *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society* 89, 2019, p. 145-149.

Anonymous 1845

Anonymous, *The new statistical account of Scotland*. Vol. III: *Roxburgh-Peebles-Selkirk*. Edinburgh, 1845.

Archibald 2015

M.M. ARCHIBALD, The coin hoard. In: WHITE AND COOK (eds.) 2015, p. 144-157.

Bates 1998

S. BATES, The waterfront at King's Lynn – recent excavations. *Norfolk Archaeology* 43/1, 1997, p. 31-61.

Bateson 1978

J.D. BATESON, A medieval coin hoard from Newtownards, County Down. *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 41, 1978, p. 102-103.

Bateson 1989

J.D. BATESON, Roman and medieval coins found in Scotland to 1987. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 119, 1989, p. 165-188.

Bateson & Holmes 1997

J.D. BATESON & N.M.McQ. HOLMES, Roman and medieval coins found in Scotland 1988-95. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 127, 1997, p. 527-561.

Bateson & Holmes 2013

J.D. BATESON & N.M.McQ. HOLMES, Roman and medieval coins found in Scotland 2006-10. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 143, 2013, p. 227-263.

Bazzana & Poisson (eds.) 2005

A. BAZZANA & J-M. POISSON (eds.), *Water management in medieval rural economy*. *Ruralia* 5, Prague, 2005.

Blackburn 2005

M. BLACKBURN, Coin finds as primary historical evidence for medieval Europe. In: SAKURAKI (ed.) 2005, p. 7-34.

Brady & O'Conor 2005

N. BRADY & K. O'CONOR, The later medieval usage of crannogs in Ireland. In: BAZZANA & POISSON (eds.) 2005, p. 127-136.

Brown & Dolley 1971

I.D. BROWN & M. DOLLEY, *A bibliography of coin hoards of Great Britain and Ireland, 1500-1967*. Royal Numismatic Society Special Publication 6, London, 1971.

Cardon 2016

Th. CARDON, *Les usages des monnaies (mi-XII^e -début XVI^e s.). Pour une approche archéologique, anthropologique et historique des monnaies médiévales*. Unpublished doctoral thesis, École doctorale de l'École des hautes études en sciences sociales, Paris, 2016.

Cessford et al. 2005

C. CESSFORD *et al.*, Cambridge Castle Hill: excavations of Saxon, Medieval, and Post-Medieval deposits, Saxon execution site and a Medieval coin hoard. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 94, 2005, p. 73-101.

Challis (ed.) 1992

C.E. CHALLIS (ed.), *A new history of the Royal Mint*. Cambridge, 1992.

Christie & Stamper (eds.) 2012

N. CHRISTIE & P. STAMPER (eds.), *Medieval rural settlement. Britain and Ireland, AD 800-1600*. Oxford, 2012.

Coleman-Smith & Pearson 1988

R. COLEMAN-SMITH & T. PEARSON, *Excavations in the Donyatt potteries*. Chichester, 1988.

Cook 2015

B. COOK, England's silver age: new and old hoards from England under the three Edwards (c. 1279-1351). In: NAYLOR & BLAND (eds.) 2015, p. 167-179.

Cool & Baxter 2005

H.E.M. COOL & M.J. BAXTER, Cemeteries and significance tests. *JRA* 18, 2005, p. 397-404.

Creighton 1992

J. CREIGHTON, *The circulation of money in Roman Britain from the first to third century*. Unpublished Doctoral thesis, Durham University, Durham, 1992.

Creighton & Barry 2012

O. CREIGHTON & T. BARRY, Seigneurial and elite sites in the medieval landscape. In: CHRISTIE & STAMPER (eds.) 2012, p. 63-80.

Curta & Gândila 2011

F. CURTA & A. GÂNDILA, Hoards and hoarding patterns in the early Byzantine Balkans. *DOP* 65-66, 2011, p. 45-111.

DeWindt 2015

A. DEWINDT, Historians and peasant agency: studies of late medieval English peasants. In: DRENDEL (ed.) 2015, p. 95-126.

Dixon 1993

P. DIXON, *Mota, aula, et turris*: the manor-houses of the Anglo-Scottish border. In: MEIRON-JONES & JONES (eds.) 1993, p. 22-48.

Dolley 1972

M. DOLLEY, *Medieval Anglo-Irish coins*. London, 1972.

Dolley & Seaby 1974

M. DOLLEY & W.A. SEABY, An Edward III hoard, found in the Victorian epoch, from Scarden, Corbetstown, Co. Westmeath. *Ríocht na Mídhe* 5/4, 1974, p. 78-86.

Drendel (ed.) 2015

J. DRENDEL (ed.), *Crisis in the later middle ages: beyond the Postan-Duby paradigm*. The Medieval Countryside 13, Turnhout, 2015.

Duffy 2005

E. DUFFY, *The stripping of the altars. Traditional religion in England 1400-1580*. New Haven, 2005.

Dumas 1985

F. DUMAS, Thésauriser en Bourgogne au XIV^e siècle. In: KUCZYŃSKI & SUCHODOLSKI (eds.) 1985, p. 163-169.

Evans & Jarrett 1987

D. H. EVANS & M.G. JARRETT, The deserted village of West Whelpington, Northumberland: third report, part one. *Archaeologia Aeliana* 15, p. 199-308.

Fitzpatrick 2009

E. FITZPATRICK, Native enclosed settlement and the problem of the Irish 'ring-fort'. *Medieval Archaeology* 53, 2009, p. 271-307.

Fox 1981

R.C. FOX, The burghs of Scotland 1327, 1601, 1670. *Area* 13/2, 1981, p. 161-167.

Grinder-Hansen 1992

K. GRINDER-HANSEN, Fundtyper og sammensætning af skattefund. In: JENSEN *et al.* (eds.) 1992, p. 26-41.

Gruszczynski 2019

J. GRUSZCZYŃSKI, *Viking silver, hoards, and containers: the archaeological and historical context of Viking-Age silver coin deposits in the Baltic, c. 800-1050*. Abingdon, 2019.

Gullbekk & Sættem 2019

S.H. GULLBEKK & A. SÆTTEM, *Norske myntfunn 1050-1319*. Oslo, 2019.

Hall & Haggarty 2009

D. HALL & G. HAGGARTY, Pottery. In: WHITE & O'CONNELL (eds.) 2009, p. 19-21.

Heslip 2000

R. HESLIP, Two recent finds of fourteenth-century coins from Armagh and Loughbrickland, County Down. *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 59, 2000, p. 79-84.

Holmes 2004

N.M.McQ. HOLMES, The evidence of finds for the circulation and use of coins in medieval Scotland. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 134, 2004, p. 241-280.

Holmes et al. 1985

N.N.McQ. HOLMES *et al.*, Excavations south of Bernard Street, Leith, 1980. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 115, 1985, p. 401-428.

Hurst 1984

J.G. HURST, The Wharram Research Project: results to 1983. *Medieval Archaeology* 28, 1984, p. 77-111.

Jensen et al. (eds.) 1992

J.S. JENSEN *et al.* (eds.), *Danmarks middelalderlige skattefund c. 1050-c. 1550. Del 1. Indledning. Fundkatalog c. 1050-c. 1241*. Copenhagen, 1992.

Keene 2004

D. KEENE, Metropolitan comparisons: London as a city-state. *Historical Research* 77, 2004, p. 459-480.

Kelleher 2012

R.M. KELLEHER, *Coins, monetisation and re-use in medieval England and Wales: new interpretations made possible by the Portable Antiquities Scheme*. Unpublished Doctoral thesis, Durham University, Durham, 2012.

Kuczyński & Suchodolski (eds.) 1985

S.K. KUCZYŃSKI & S. SUCHODOLSKI (eds.), *Nummus et historia. Pieniądz Europy średniowiecznej*. Warsaw, 1985.

Laing 1969

L.R. LAING, *Coins and archaeology*. London, 1969.

Laughton 2008

J. LAUGHTON, *Life in a late medieval city: Chester, 1275-1520*. London, 2008.

Lockyear 2000

K. LOCKYEAR, Site finds in Roman Britain: a comparison of techniques. *OJA* 19/4, 2000, p. 397-423.

Lockyear 2007

K. LOCKYEAR, *Patterns and process in late Roman Republican coin hoards, 157-2 BC*. BAR-IS1733. Oxford, 2007.

Lucassen 2014

J. LUCASSEN, Deep monetisation: the case of the Netherlands, 1200-1940. *Low Countries Journal of Social and Economic History* 11/3, 2014, p. 73-122.

Lynch & Ditchburn 1996

M. LYNCH & D. DITCHBURN, Economic development. In: MCNEILL & MACQUEEN (eds.) 1996, p. 231-329.

Mayhew 1992

N.J. MAYHEW, From regional to central minting, 1158-1464. In: CHALLIS (ed.) 1992, p. 83-178.

McCarthy & Brooks 1988

M.R. MCCARTHY & C.M. BROOKS, *Medieval pottery in Britain, AD 900-1600*. Leicester, 1988.

McNeill & MacQueen (eds.) 1996

P.G.B. MCNEILL & H.L. MACQUEEN (eds.), *Atlas of Scottish history to 1707*. Edinburgh, 1996.

Meiron-Jones & Jones (eds.) 1993

G. MEIRON-JONES & M. JONES (eds.), *Manorial domestic buildings in England and Northern France*. Society of Antiquaries of London Occasional Papers 15. London, 1993.

Metcalf (ed.) 1977

D.M. METCALF (ed.), *Coinage in medieval Scotland (1100-1600)*. BAR-BS 45. Oxford, 1977.

Metcalf 1977

D.M. METCALF, The evidence of Scottish coin hoards for monetary history, 1100-1600. In: METCALF (ed.) 1977, p. 1-60.

Moesgaard 2015

J.C. MOESGAARD, *Les trésors monétaires médiévaux découverts en Haute-Normandie (754-1514)*. Collection Moneta 183, Wetteren, 2015.

Naylor & Bland (eds.) 2015

J. NAYLOR & R. BLAND (eds.), *Hoarding and the deposition of metalwork from the Bronze Age to the 20th century: a British perspective*. BAR-BS 615. Oxford, 2015.

Nightingale 2010

P. NIGHTINGALE, Gold, credit, and mortality: distinguishing deflationary pressures on the late medieval English economy. *Economic History Review* 63/4, p. 1081-1104.

Orme 2007

N. ORME, *Cornish wills 1342-1540*. Exeter, 2007.

Owen 1927

H. OWEN, *The pleas rolls of Anglesey (1509-1516)*. Llangefni, 1927.

Ó Droma 2012

M. Ó DROMA, Two medieval coin hoards from recent archaeological excavations on road schemes in Co. Tipperary. *Tipperary Historical Journal*, 2012, p. 7-18.

Prestwich 2001

M. PRESTWICH, The garrisoning of English medieval castles. In: ABELS & BACHRACH (eds.) 2001, p. 185-200.

Prestwich 2016

M. PRESTWICH, The royal itinerary and roads in England under Edward I. In: ALLEN & EVANS (eds.) 2016, p. 177-197.

Roberts & Parker 1992

E. ROBERTS & K. PARKER, *Southampton probate inventories, 1447-1575. Volume I (1447-1566)*. Southampton, 1992.

Rodney & Chapman 1937

H. RODNEY & J.B.W. CHAPMAN, *Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous (Chancery) preserved in the Public Record Office. Vol. III*. London, 1937.

Sakuraki (ed.) 2005

S. SAKURAKI (ed.), *Dynamism in coinage. Europe, China and Japan, comparative viewpoints*. Fukuoka, 2005.

Scholz 2019

A.K. SCHOLZ, *Der Schatzfund aus dem Stadtweinhaus in Münster/Westfalen und vergleichbare Schatzfunde des hohen und späten Mittelalters als archäologische Quelle*. RGZM Monograph 144, Mainz, 2019.

Shennan 1988

S. SHENNAN, *Quantifying archaeology*. Edinburgh, 1988.

Stell 2006

P.M. STELL, *Probate inventories of the York Diocese, 1350-1550*. York, 2006.

Stewart 1967

I.H. STEWART, *The Scottish coinage*. London, 1967.

Stout 1997

M. STOUT, *The Irish ringfort*. Dublin, 1997.

Symons 1990

D. SYMONS, An unpublished hoard of the Great Debasement. *British Numismatic Journal* 60, 1990, p. 80-86.

Taylor 1952

A.J. TAYLOR, The date of Caernarvon Castle, *Antiquity* 26, 1952, p. 25-34.

Thompson 1956

J.D.A. THOMPSON, *Inventory of British coin hoards AD 600-1500*. Royal Numismatic Society Special Publication 1, London, 1956.

Van Hove 2001

L. VAN HOVE, Optimal denominations for coins and bank notes: in defence of the principle of least effort. *Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking* 33/4, p. 1015-1021.

VanPool & Leonard 2011

T.L. VANPOOL & R.D. LEONARD, *Quantitative analysis in archaeology*. Chichester, 2011.

Wenzel 1989

S. WENZEL, *Fasciculus Morum: a fourteenth-century preacher's handbook*. London, 1989.

White & Cook (eds.) 2015

P. WHITE & A. COOK (eds.), *Sherborne Old Castle, Dorset. Archaeological investigations 1930-90*. London, 2015.

White & O'Connell (eds.) 2009

R.H.M. WHITE & C. O'CONNELL (eds.), *Excavations on the site of Balmerino House, Constitution Street, Leith*. Scottish Archaeological Internet Report 41. Edinburgh, 2009.

Williams & Williams 1796

E. WILLIAMS & T. WILLIAMS, Letters. *The Cambrian Register*, 1796, p. 320-376.

Youngs 1999

D. YOUNGS, Servants and labourers on a late medieval demesne: the case of Newton, Cheshire, 1498-1520. *Agricultural History Review* 47, 1999, p. 145-160.

THE JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 10 – 2020

	Page
INTRODUCTION	
Archéologie des dépôts monétaires / <i>Archaeology of monetary deposits</i>	3
ARTICLES	
V. GENEVIÈVE & Th. CARDON – Trésors ou dépôts monétaires ? Quelques réflexions à partir de la situation en France	5
Ál. FERNÁNDEZ FLORES, Ar. RODRÍGUEZ AZOGUE, O. RODRÍGUEZ GUTIÉRREZ & M. PUDDU – El tesoro de monedas púnicas de oro de <i>Nuraghe Candelargiu</i> (San Giovanni Suergiu, Cerdeña, Italia). Contexto arqueológico y estudio numismático	19
Ph. de JERSEY – Le Câtillon II: a new frontier in the study of Iron Age coin hoards	51
M. CORRENTE, G. MANDATORI, G. SARCIANELLI & A. RILLO – La paga del soldato? Un tesoretto repubblicano da Masseria Battaglino (Canosa di Puglia, Italia)	67
P.-M. GUIHARD & G. LÉON et coll. – Le dépôt de Banville (Calvados, France) : étude archéonumismatique de monnaies d'argent romaines (69-238 apr. J.-C.) contenues dans deux bourses en cuir	87
F. PILON, D. CANNY, D. DELAPORTE, P.-Y GROCH, Fl. MORET-AUGER & C. PLOUIN – Le trésor de bronzes de Tillé « ZA Écoparc » (Oise, France) : localisation, organisation, composition d'un dépôt de bronzes enfoui vers 260	135
P.-A. BESOMBES & A. PROVOST – Les quatre dépôts monétaires de Mané-Véchen (Plouhinec, Morbihan, France)	209
A. BAUD, V. BORREL & A. FLAMMIN – Le trésor découvert à l'occasion des fouilles archéologiques de l'infirmerie de l'abbaye de Cluny (Saône-et-Loire, France)	221
J. Chr. MOESGAARD – The Bjæverskov Hoard, c. 1259. How to handle wealth in a <i>renovatio monetae</i> system	231
L. NOTTE – La monnaie dans la maison amiénoise au début de l'époque moderne. Un premier sondage dans les inventaires après décès (1503-1520)	255
M. ANDREWS – Safe as houses? Coin hoards from settlements in Britain and Ireland, c. 1250-1550	303
L. BEUCHET & Th. CARDON – L'argent d'un commerçant surpris par un bombardement (Rennes, 8 juin 1944)	345
Chr. LAUWERS – Les trésors d'enfants	365
DOSSIER	
M. LEBRUN, J.-M. DOYEN, A. HANOTTE, Ch. VAN EETVELDE et coll. – L'enclos cultuel laténien des « Jardins Familiaux » à Sin-le-Noble (Nord, France) : dépôts mixtes de monnaies d'or et d'orfèvrerie celtique	375
RECENSIONS ET NOTES DE LECTURE	467
J.-Cl. RICHARD RALITE & G. GENTRIC – <i>Catalogue des monnaies d'Ensérune</i> (G. BLANCHET) ; M. GÓMEZ BARREIRO – <i>La Ceca de Caesaraugusta. Producción y circulación monetaria</i> (V. GENEVIÈVE) ; St. KRMNICEK & J. CHAMEROY (éd.) – <i>Money matters. Coin finds and ancient coin use</i> (Chr. LAUWERS) ; Cl. PERASSI – <i>Produzione e uso della moneta sull'arcipelago maltese in età antica</i> (J.-M. DOYEN)	