

Economy and Authority:

A study of the coinage of Hiberno-Scandinavian Dublin and Ireland

Volume 2: Appendices



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Appendices

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Appendix A

The following is a detailed discussion of the various types that are described in Chapter 3 above. It primarily focuses upon iconography and the dating of each type but there are also summaries of numbers of coins, weights, dies and known provenance.

Summary of Chronology

Dolley	Group	Dating	Types	Description
I	A	c.995-97		Crux Imitations
	B	c.997-1003		Long Cross Imitations
	C	c.1003-9		Helmet Imitations
	D	c.1009-17		Last Small Cross Imitations
	E	c.1017-1020		Quatrefoil Imitations
II	F	c.1020-35		Long Cross with pellets reverse
III	G	c.1035-60		Long Cross with hands reverse
IV	H	c.1060-65	H1-H2	'Scratched Cross' reverse types
V	I	c.1065-75	I1-I18	Long Cross with sickles and related types
	J	c.1075-80	J1-J10	Imitation of 1070s Anglo-Norman Types
	K	c.1080-85 (a little later?)	K1-K8	'Bird' and Associated types
	L	c.1085-90 (a little later?)	L1-L13	Paxs Imitations, derivatives and related types
	M	c.1090-95	M1-M8	Small Flan
	N	c.1095-1100	N1-N7	Stylised facing and profile busts
VI	O	c.1100-10	O1-O2	Profile with crook and two sceptres reverse
VII	P	c.1110-15	P1-P3	Profile and Quatrefoil ('Semi-bracteates')
	Q	c.1115-70	Q1-Q13	Bracteate
VII	W	c.1110-20	W1-W3	Wexford Coins
N/A	Z	Uncertain	-	Imitations/Forgeries

TYPE H1

Dolley	IV A/a (Sylloge 145-8)
O'S	21
Number of Coins	59 (nos. 1 -59)
Number of Obverse Dies	13
Number of Reverse Dies	25
Whole Coins	45
Average Weight	0.94g
Highest Weight	1.13g
Provenance	Limerick



Description

The group is composed of a series of profile bust coins with the standard Long Cross reverse. They emerge from earlier Group G types but have the addition of a small cross, often crudely scratched, in one quarter of the reverse.

There appears to have been an initial obverse die which was paired with two group G reverse dies (die H1.A.a and b; nos. 1 and 2) before being used with reverses of group H. The die has a left-facing profile bust with two pellets before the face, two on the neck, a pellet cross behind the head and another pellet behind the head. The die was long-lived, being coupled with five separate reverses. It appears to have been used for a long period as there is evidence of general die-wear and a specific die flaw, behind the head, developing over time.¹ The other obverse dies within the group display similar features with robed busts, pellets and a pseudo-legend which includes a variety of different shapes rather than simple vertical strokes.



Developing die flaw

Most other obverses are left-facing profile busts with well-cut and clearly defined robes. They all have a pseudo-legend with some characters that resemble letters. There is also one die that utilises a right-facing bust which, if correctly positioned, would be the first occurrence of this in the Hiberno-Norse series.²



Most reverses have a long cross reverse with a scratched cross in one quadrant and a stylised hand in another. Within the group, these symbols are often combined with large pellets giving the reverses a somewhat cluttered look.

There are also some dies that are extremely crudely executed. The reverse die (H1.c) that was used to strike coins nos. 3-9 has a 'hand' which is very stylised and simplified. This is echoed in another reverse within the die-chain which betrays similarly crude features.³

Dating

The scratched cross that is added to reverse die H1.c appears to be where this archetypal

- 1 This is visible in a comparison between no. 1 and no. 5 for example.
- 2 Die H1.J, striking coins nos. 53-4.
- 3 Die H1.g, striking coins nos. 23-5.

feature of the group began. These coins would thus seem to be the interface between the earlier, homogenous Group G and the iconographic diversity which followed it.

The hoard evidence for these coins is patchy. The poorly documented Limerick hoard is the only known source for coins of this type.⁴ They are absent from the Dunbrody hoard, deposited *c.* 1050, the source for most Group G coins and thus Group H must postdate *c.* 1050. In many ways this type can be viewed as a mid-point between the iconographic homogeneity of Group G and the greater variety that was to follow over the following forty years.

Coins of this type were also initially struck to a high weight, *c.* 1.0g, before gradually declining to a weight of *c.* 0.80g. This high weight broadly parallels group G which also appears to have been struck on a standard of *c.* 0.90g.⁵

Overall, the evidence would appear to suggest that the coinage of Group H immediately follows Group G, adapting a die and initially following the weight standard.

4 Dolley 1966a, 96.

5 Blackburn 2008, 133.

TYPE H2

Dolley	IV B/a
O'S	47
Number of Coins	51 (nos. 60-110)
Number of Obverse Dies	8
Number of Reverse Dies	23
Whole Coins	32
Average Weight	0.60g
Highest Weight	0.72g
Provenance	Clondalkin (no. 1), Christchurch Place, Blyth



Description

Coins of this type are highly distinctive with a facing bust obverse and a long cross reverse. There is consistency within this design across the various dies.

The obverse is quite distinctive with a large facing bust that occupies the entirety of the field. The main shape of the face is circular and enclosed by the solid border dividing legend from field. The legend is cut by a triangular helmet that extends to the edge of the coin. Within the helmet are three pellets. The face is formed of two curving eyebrows, a linear nose and a pellet for each eye. There is a large linear moustache (generally composed of three lines) and beading to represent a beard on both sides of the face. The legend has fairly legible pseudo-epigraphy.

The reverse is a voided long cross on all coins. It nearly always has a hand and cross in opposing quarters with a number of pellets in the others. Again the design is quite consistent across the dies with only the number of pellets altering.

Dating

The only certain hoard provenance for these coins is the Clondalkin (no. 1) hoard. This, and a confused connection to Limerick, has led this type to be attributed to other mints.⁶ That the coins were found at Clondalkin, so close to Dublin, suggests that they were minted there. This is confirmed by the fact that a 'mint-weight' with the distinctive obverse bust was found at the Christchurch excavations in 1973.⁷

Unfortunately, neither provenance aids attempts to date this type. They were connected with type H1 by Dolley, as a part of his phase IV, on the grounds of the similarity of their reverse. This similarity is still the closest iconographical comparison within the Hiberno-Scandinavian series. The form of the pseudo-legends is also quite similar. The imagery appears to draw upon the *Bust Facing* type of Edward the Confessor. This would confirm a date in the early 1060s.

It must be acknowledged that this type is a little confusing as it is not found alongside either earlier or later coins despite the fact that hoards containing both earlier and later coins (often

6 Dolley 1966a, 104–5; Dolley 1960; Lindsay attributes coins of this form to Limerick claiming that they have been found 'in the neighbourhood' of Limerick. When illustrating the coins of that hoard he only chooses coins of a profile bust form. He may perhaps have confused the relatively common facing bust type, derived from the hoard of Clondalkin some 20 years earlier, with the Limerick hoard. It seems unlikely that he could have acquired, and illustrated, six profile bust coins from the Limerick hoard but failed to acquire/illustrate a facing bust penny.

7 Galster et al. 1975 no. 247.

together) have been unearthed. This may be an accident of recovery or perhaps the low weight of these coins. They may not have been preferentially hoarded given that coins that immediately pre- and post-date these are substantially heavier.

TYPE I1

Dolley	V B/b (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	2 (nos. 111-12)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	1
Whole Coins	2
Average Weight	0.785g
Highest Weight	0.91g
Provenance	Clonmacnoise, Fishamble Street



Description

This type comprises only two coins at present but is worthy of comment in its own right. The obverse is imitative of an *Agnus Dei* coin with the lamb facing to the left. Emerging from the top of the lamb is a cross flanked by a pair of hands. The body of the lamb is decorated with a series of pellets and vertical stripes across its rump. It seems likely that this motif was one drawn from Scandinavian coins rather than the English originals.⁸

The reverse copies the Long Cross coinage with the addition of a small sceptre in one quarter.

Dating

The type has a reverse that is highly distinctive amongst the Hiberno-Scandinavian series; it is visible on only five traceable coins. The similarity of reverse provides a link to the following type, I2. That several of the coins from I1 have the same hoard provenance, Clonmacnoise, suggests that they were minted soon after one another.

The obverse is one that is very similar to those in L6 below. However, it seems unlikely that these coins and those from L6 were struck at the same time as the hoard evidence suggests otherwise. There are good hoard provenances for most coins with *Agnus Dei* obverses. One of the two in this type derives from the 'early' (c.1070) hoard from Clonmacnoise. This differs from the other *Agnus Dei* coins which come from the much later Dunamase and Glendalough hoards.

Whilst the possibility of two separate minting periods for the *Agnus Dei* may seem unlikely the evidence of the coins themselves should be considered. The reverse designs are quite different between these *Agnus Dei* copies and those in L6 below. The motif of the hands on the obverse is also quite unique to this type. Similarly the proportions of the lamb itself, head raised near to cross and front limbs in left half of the coin, differ.

It should also be considered that the *Agnus Dei* motif was one that was repeatedly copied in Scandinavia over a prolonged period of time. The *Agnus Dei* reverse was copied in the reigns of Harthacnut, Magnus the Good, Sven Estridsen and Erik the Good.⁹ Thus, the later *Agnus Dei*



⁸ Dolley 1966a, 111-12.

⁹ Hauberg 1906 pl. IV, no. 4-6, pl. VII, no. 15, pl. VIII, no. 17, pl. X, no. 60-1 and pl. XII, no. 3.

copies may represent another copy of a Scandinavian coin or alternatively self-reference to this earlier type.

This coin is known from the Clonmacnoise but not the Kirk Michael hoard. It should thus be viewed as occurring just a little before the 'Kirk Michael phase' of coinage and could perhaps be dated to *c.*1065.

TYPE I2

Dolley	V I/b (Sylloge 186)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	5 (nos. 113-17)
Number of Obverse Dies	4
Number of Reverse Dies	5
Whole Coins	4
Average Weight	0.89g
Highest Weight	0.97g
Provenance	Clonmacnoise, 'Ireland'



Description

The coins within this type are united by the combination of unusual obverse and reverse. The obverse is an early facing bust form, the style of which varies quite markedly. Three coins (nos. 114-16) have a very square face and crown on top of the head. The other two coins (nos. 113 and 117) have much rounder faces and more pronounced drapery. It seems likely that the second of these styles, particularly visible on coin no.117 provided the inspiration for I6 as the annulet on the drapery and proportions of the face are closely matched.

The reverse is generally a Long Cross design with one quarter filled. In three coins this is very similar to I1 with a very small sceptre. On one coin (no. 116) the reverse design is a Long Cross with four small pellets, one in each quarter. This mirrors the style of earlier Group F coins and is quite similar to the reverse design of the following type.

Dating

This type appears to be early within Group I as it is present in the Clonmacnoise hoard but not the Kirk Michael 1834 hoard.¹⁰ It appears linked with the previous type based upon the reverse design, Long Cross with one small sceptre. One coin (no. 116) may mirror the reverse of the following type.

The use of a facing bust on the obverse would suggest that the *t.p.q.* is *c.*1062 and that the design is ultimately based upon English prototypes. Whilst Edward the Confessor's *Facing Bust* coinage seems the most likely inspiration the prototype of the coins may perhaps be Anglo-Norman as elements of the bust are reminiscent of William I's type ii.

If Edward the Confessor's coinage is the inspiration then a date in the mid-1060s seems likely. On hoard provenance, the coins probably pre-date the Kirk Michael 1834 hoard coins.

¹⁰ contra Dolley 1966a, 116; Dolley 1973b.

TYPE I3

Dolley	V A/b (Sylloge 163)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	8 (nos. 118-125)
Number of Obverse Dies	4
Number of Reverse Dies	4
Whole Coins	4
Average Weight	0.85g
Highest Weight	0.91g
Provenance	Clonmacnoise, Kirk Michael 1834



Description

Type I3 is composed of profile bust left coins with a hand on the neck and cross before the face. There is a pellet where the line of the neck joins the curve of the face and generally two thin lines of drapery are visible at the base of the neck. The hand appears to be a left hand with a thumb to the right.

The reverse is very similar to those of Group F. They are all Long Cross with small pellets in each quarter. The legends are nonsensical with only pseudo-letters in many cases.

Dating

These coins may have been classified as Group F in some cases. They posed a problem for Kenny when he was writing up the Clonmacnoise hoard report.¹¹ Confusion is certainly understandable as the coins exhibit features of both the early and late eleventh century. That they date from the mid-late eleventh century seems likely as their obverse is quite similar to that of type I4 and I5. These can be dated to later than 1066, providing evidence for the dating of the current type. Proof of this can also be found in their presence within the KM1834 hoard. This hoard contains no coins of either Groups F or G.

The way the nose is cut on coin nos. 124 and 125 is very similar to the following two types. The line that forms the length of the nose is thicker towards the point and the adjoining line has a 90° curve to it. This is quite similar in I4 and is taken a step further in I5 where it becomes very obvious and stylistic.¹² The absolute dating of the group should be viewed as struck in the mid-1060s as the variety of type present in the Kirk Michael 1834 hoard suggests that each of the types was struck for only a brief period of time. The PAX imitation of I4 was perhaps broadly contemporary with its English exemplar. Any serious time lag is unlikely given the short period of validity in England.



Type I3



Type I4



Type I5

¹¹ Kenny 1998.

¹² This can be seen quite clearly on I5.E.e (nos. 136-50).

TYPE I4

Dolley	V A/k (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	2 (nos. 126-7)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Number of Reverse Dies	1
Whole Coins	2
Average Weight	0.86g
Highest Weight	0.88g
Provenance	Kirk Michael 1834



Description

The obverse is very similar to the previous type. Again, there is a hand on neck and pellet where the neck meets the curve of the face. The nose is cut thicker towards its point which is also very similar. The major difference is that the cross before the face has disappeared in this type.

The reverse is quite different. It imitates the PAX type of Harold II, minted during 1066. This is not accurately copied on the coins as it is rendered by a series of vertical strokes. This is not surprising as the legends of the coins minted in Dublin had been rendered such for over 20 years by the 1060s. The design is slightly altered as there are single pellets added above and below the central band.

Dating

The type has a definitive t.p.q. of 1066 as it is clearly modelled on an Anglo-Saxon coin. This is broadly consistent with a hoard provenance from the Kirk Michael hoard. How quickly the PAX type was imitated in Ireland is uncertain but a speedy copying of the type seems probable due to the briefness of its validity in England.

In relative terms the style of the obverse is close to that of the preceding and following types. This is illustrated in I3 above. The PAX reverse is imitated on three or four occasions within the Kirk Michael 1834 hoard. These have been separated because the obverse, reverse or combination of the two differs between each type.¹³

13 *cf* types I7, I8 and I12 below.

TYPE I5

Dolley	V A/b (Sylloge 157-62)
O'S	15
Number of Coins	24 (nos. 128-51)
Number of Obverse Dies	6
Number of Reverse Dies	7
Whole Coins	19
Average Weight	0.88g
Highest Weight	0.93g
Provenance	Clonmacnoise, Kirk Michael 1972, Christchurch Place, Kirk Michael 1834, Dunamase?

Description

Coins of this type are left-facing profile busts. They generally have two pellets before the face and a cross (often quite crudely executed) on the neck. Behind the head are often found pellets but also, occasionally, crosses. Drapery is present on some of the busts but not all. Within the group the style of the busts is slightly variable but the essential components described above are always in place.

The reverse is quite consistent in its form. It is a Long Cross type with additional symbols in each of the quarters. There is no initial cross to orientate the reverses and thus in the catalogue they have been arranged so that the annulet is always in the first (upper left) quarter. The symbols are an annulet and sickle in opposing quarters. The sickle's base is in the legend and it is pointing inwards. In the other two quarters are single pellets.

On most of the reverses are small lines that cut across the central long cross on one or two of its arms. The purpose or intentionality of these is uncertain. They give the impression of being quite deliberate on some dies – coin no. 128, for example – and may potentially represent a die-flaw on one die being incorporated into the design of subsequent dies.¹⁴



Imitative die flaw?

Dating

There is one long die-chain from the Kirk Michael 1834 hoard. Fourteen coins have been struck from the same set of dies, eight of which can be proved to derive from the KM1834 hoard. It seems likely, given the dispersed nature of that hoard, that most of the rest also come from it. The obverse die used in this chain is quite similar to those used in previous types.¹⁵ The reverse used to strike these coins is also muled with an obverse that has a hand on the neck and cross before the face.¹⁶ This is quite similar in form, although the execution of the die is different, to those of I3 and I4.

This type represents an interface between the Clonmacnoise, Kirk Michael 1972 and Kirk Michael 1834 hoards. Coins from this group are present in all three hoards. There is overlap in terms of dies used between KM72 and Clonmacnoise but not with those of KM1834. This is slightly disquieting but the form of the type is consistent enough to suggest that they do indeed

¹⁴ This occurred on earlier Manx coins. Bornholdt-Collins 2003, 307.

¹⁵ cf I3 and I4

¹⁶ cf coin no. 135.

form a type of their own.

Dolley suggested that they sat early within the Kirk Michael 1834 parcel and the hoard evidence agrees with this assertion.¹⁷ His date of *c.* 1070 is perhaps even a little conservative, dating a few years earlier, but within the bracket *c.* 1065-70, would not seem unreasonable.

17 Dolley 1966a, 95 and 100.

TYPE I6

Dolley	V C/b (Sylloge 188-192)
O'S	44
Number of Coins	14 (nos. 152-65)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	7
Whole Coins	11
Average Weight	0.88g
Highest Weight	0.95g
Provenance	Kirk Michael 1834



Description

This type is formed of a facing bust obverse. The bust has a clear beard around the edge of the face, a nose down the centre and lips cut parallel to the lower stroke of the nose. There is drapery at the bottom of the bust with a prominent annulet on the left side. There is also a helmet or crown, visible on only some coins, which is triangular in shape.



It is slightly unclear how many obverse dies were used to strike these coins. There may have been two dies used to strike the majority of these coins. Alternatively, one die may become very worn and subject to re-cutting. Coin nos. 152-7 have a clear pointed helmet. Whilst on coin nos. 158-65 this has

become far less clear and more curved. A die flaw also developed with elements to the left of the nose and lips gradually being obscured as the die became worn.

There are a variety of reverse types used for this type:

- The first main type is a Long Cross. There are four Long Cross dies used which have differing imagery:
 - Annulet, sickle and pellets in two quarters on the reverse (I6.a).
 - Two hands paired with an annulet and three pellets in the reverse quarters (I6.b)
 - Four sceptres extending from the centre (I6.c).
 - Two hands, reminiscent of Group G coins (I6.d).
- The other major type of reverse is the small cross. This is found with pellets, either four or five, in the field of the coin (I6.e to I6.g).

Dating

The combination of facing bust obverse and small cross reverse is one that is superficially very similar to Edward the Confessor's *Facing Bust* type. However the rendering of both elements is not that close to the original as the bust extends beyond the field to the edge of the coin and the addition of pellets on the reverse, around the small cross, also differentiates the coin from its English prototype.

If the group were placed in the order of imitation (*Bust Facing* precedes PAX in the English Series) then it would have to be moved before type I4 which is based upon the slightly later PAX type. This would alter the relative chronology but this seems less likely based upon the evidence of the hoards. I4's obverse is stylistically very similar to coins within the hoards of Clonmacnoise and Kirk Michael 1972. There is no suggestion that any of the coins within this type are found in any hoard other than Kirk Michael 1834. Whilst this is not definitive, it is suggestive of coins of this type being slightly later than those of the earlier facing bust forms.

There is similarity between three coins within this type and those of I6 as both have a very similar reverse. It has the same elements of annulet, pellets and sickle on the reverse although it does lack the small lines through the long cross.

There is perhaps the possibility that this group may take elements of the obverse design from William I type ii. The annulet and the drapery would certainly suggest as much. However the proportions of the face have far more in common with Edward the Confessor's *Facing bust* coinage. In either case, the broad dating of Group I is sufficiently cautious for both possibilities.¹⁸



Type I5



Type I6

18 Dolley 1966a, 103.

TYPE I7

Dolley	V A/k (Sylloge 220-1)
O'S	33
Number of Coins	16 (nos. 166-81)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	1
Whole Coins	15
Average Weight	0.9g
Highest Weight	0.94g
Provenance	Dunamase?



Description

The coins have a large profile bust left. This is quite stylised with a large nose and face and very small neck. In front of the face there is a cross flanked by a pellet on either side and on the neck is an annulet.

The reverse is a PAX imitation with III O III as the central inscription. This is contained within a beaded border. The legend is composed entirely of vertical strokes except for one circle at the point where the central inscription meets the legend.

Dating

The coins of this type are all die-duplicates and thus it could be argued that they are merely a product of find-circumstance and not a distinct type. It seems likely that they represent a parcel of coins from a hoard but determining which is difficult. Dolley thought that they derived from KM1834 but the author has been able to conclusively prove this.¹⁹ Indeed none are present amongst the fairly sizeable parcel donated by Bishop Warde to the British Museum.

It seems probable that the coins are broadly contemporary with I7 and I8 as they are closely linked, in terms of style of their reverse. There is little later in the Hiberno-Scandinavian series that they closely resemble and thus it seems prudent to assign them to the period a little after 1066 when their prototype was first copied in Ireland.

¹⁹ Dolley 1966a, 99–100.

TYPE I8

Dolley	A var./c or k (Sylloge 179-81)
O'S	34
Number of Coins	8 (nos. 182-9)
Number of Obverse Dies	3
Number of Reverse Dies	4
Whole Coins	8
Average Weight	0.89g
Highest Weight	0.92g
Provenance	Kirk Michael 1834, Dunamase?

Description

The obverses within this type are all profile bust right. However, there is quite a degree of variability within this. One die has large portraits that almost fill the field. Another has a robed figure with a staff before the face. The last die has a large face similar to the first.

The reverse shows variability. There are two styles; *Pax* and *Short Cross* derivatives. The *Pax* dies have III O III as their central inscription. This is contained within a beaded border. There are no pellets above or below the central inscription on this die. The other die has no beaded border and the central inscription reading IIIIII. There are three pellets above and below the inscription.

The other type imitated is a Short Cross, probably ultimately derived from the coinage of Cnut. This is die-linked into the other reverses. Two die combinations have right-facing obverses with short cross reverses.

Dating

Despite the differences in style it seems likely that these all belong to the same group. They do not resemble the other right-facing busts of group J and the phenomenon is a relatively uncommon one in the Hiberno-Scandinavian series. That they all appear to derive from the Kirk Michael 1834 hoard is further evidence that they form a distinct grouping.

This group must date from later than 1066. The short cross does not help with absolute dating as it is based upon a long invalid type from England. It seems likely that they are connected with the previous group as the style of several of the obverses is similar to I7. In both cases, very large portraits fill the entire field and on one die there is a similar annulet on the neck.

This type is probably also connected to the following as the only right-facing busts from the mid-eleventh century. Both also have a Kirk Michael 1834 provenance. Thus, the relative positioning of this group probably between I7 and I9 - and the late 1060s dating - seems reasonably secure.

obv.



rev.



Type I7



Type I9

TYPE I9

Dolley	V A var. b (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	3 (nos. 190-2)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Number of Reverse Dies	3
Whole Coins	2
Average Weight	0.83g
Highest Weight	0.89g
Provenance	Kirk Michael 1834, 'Northern France'



Description

This group is formed of right-facing profile busts. They have pellets, usually three, before the face and a cross on the neck. The nose is quite angular and the face is small. The neck is large and triangular.

The reverse is a Long Cross design with filled quadrants. On two of the coins the design follows earlier patterns with an annulet and sickle in opposing quarters and pellets in the other two. This is similar to that found on coins of I5. On another die (I9.A.a; no. 191), linked through their obverse, the reverse design is quite different. The annulet remains but a different form of sickle is present. The base of this sickle is at the centre of the cross and faces outwards.

Dating

The positioning of the sickle on the reverse is potentially an important issue. On the presumed earlier coins (I5 and I6) the sickle's base is in the legend, it points inwards. In this type the sickle inverts, pointing outwards. The motif continues to be an important stylistic element to this (and occasionally later) type of coinage. It seems likely that those with this outward facing sickle are probably a little later in the series than the earlier form with the inward-facing sickle. This would mean types I10 and I11 should be viewed as of a similar if subtly later time period.

This type should be seen as slightly later than the preceding three. It marked a return to the use of the Long Cross as a recurring motif on the reverse design. This would continue over the following period as is visible in types I10-I14.



Type I5/I6



Type I9



Type I9



Type I10

TYPE I10

Dolley	A/b (Sylloge 167)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	4 (nos. 193-6)
Number of Obverse Dies	3
Number of Reverse Dies	3
Whole Coins	4
Average Weight	0.88g
Highest Weight	0.94g
Provenance	Kirk Michael 1834, Dunamase



Description

This type has a left-facing profile bust with an annulet before the face. There is drapery present at the base of the neck on most examples. The face has a curving pointy nose and prominent lips.

The reverse is a Long Cross design. It has an annulet which opposes a single pellet. There is a sickle, pointing outwards, and a small curve in the two other opposing quarters.

Dating

The Kirk Michael provenance and the use of the sickle places it confidently within Group I but the fact that the sickle points outwards suggests that it is perhaps a little later than I9. This is a design that is reprised on the reverse of I11, a series of profile bust left coins with long cross reverses. The two types seem close in their chronology but are divided by their respective obverse designs.

One coin - no. 196 – may derive from the Dunamase hoard. If so, this would be a very early coin within the hoard. In terms of style it seems to be correct with obverse having circle before face and reverse having the right symbols. The weight is also consistent with the rest of I10.

TYPE I11

Dolley	V A/b (Sylloge 164-6)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	12 (nos. 197-208)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	3
Whole Coins	9
Average Weight	0.92g
Highest Weight	0.98g
Provenance	Kirk Michael 1834



Description

The obverse design within this type is only known from one die. This die has a small cross before its face. The cross is formed of two pellets with a thin line between them. On the neck are three large pellets in a row. The face is small and orientated slightly to the left.

The reverses are struck from only two dies. Both are Long Cross with annulet and pellet in opposing quarters. In the other two quarters are a sickle, pointing outwards, and a small curve. The sickle is not as simple as other sickles of this phase. It is formed of a small upright which extends beyond the double-curve (m-shape) that forms its blade.

Dating

This type is very close in reverse design to that of I10, differing only in the form of the sickle. The layout of the elements is identical. The obverse differs from earlier types but not hugely and the style, with a pellet where the line of the neck meets the curve of the face, is relatively common amongst coins of group I.

The type is securely tied into the next by way of a mule. Coins no. 207-9 illustrate the muling between the two types. Unfortunately, the crucial coin – no. 208 – is within a private collection and is known only from a photograph.²⁰ However, the die-links are confirmed by Dolley's attributions.

20 Dolley 1980b, 82.

TYPE I12

Dolley	V C/b (Sylloge 182-5)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	8 (nos. 209-16)
Number of Obverse Dies	5
Number of Reverse Dies	4
Whole Coins	7
Average Weight	0.94g
Highest Weight	0.96g
Provenance	Kirk Michael 1834, Dunamase, Christchurch Place

Description

This type is formed of a number of facing bust dies. The style of the bust is not paralleled anywhere else within the Hiberno-Scandinavian series. Generally, the face is formed of a pentagonal shape and is bordered by a series of straight lines which may be attempting to form a beard. There are small dots for the eyes and a horizontal line for the nose. There is also a pointed helmet above the face.

There are several different reverses found paired with this obverse. One of these is a PAX-derivative reverse whilst another has a unique combination of PAX and Long Cross with voided arms added to the PAX bar.²¹ Another die has an unusually stylised (un-voided) short cross reverse. In each quarter of the cross is a pellet.²² This is an unparalleled reverse, perhaps suggestive of a very limited period of usage. The last reverse die used is a Long Cross derivative.²³ It has an annulet opposed by a hand (or an E symbol) with pellets in the other quarters.

Dating

The coins largely derive from the Kirk Michael 1834 hoard with one from the Dunamase hoard and another from the Christchurch Place excavations. There is no reason not to date these coins alongside the other of the Kirk Michael 1834 hoard. Indeed, a very similar date might be proposed for I11 and I13 which are closely related to coins of this type.

The inspiration for the fairly unusual obverse style is uncertain. Dolley noted a parallel to a coin of Deventer but this dates from a period far earlier in the eleventh-century.²⁴ It seems likely that the obverses were perhaps a crude or unsuccessful attempt to recreate earlier facing bust forms. The relative lateness of this type within the 'Kirk Michael' grouping is confirmed by the presence of a Dunamase coin.



21 The Pax derivatives are die I12.c*; nos. 209-13. The Pax and Long Cross combination is I12.c; no. 216.

22 Die I12.a; no. 214.

23 Die I12.b; no. 215.

24 Dolley 1966a, 116; Dannenberg 1912 no. 566b.

TYPE I13

Dolley	V A/b (Sylloge 205)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	21 (nos. 217-37)
Number of Obverse Dies	3
Number of Reverse Dies	4
Whole Coins	14
Average Weight	0.89g
Highest Weight	0.97g
Provenance	Kirk Michael 1834, Winetavern Street, Christchurch Place, unprovenanced Manx hoard (1)



Description

Coins from this type usually have a crook before the face. There is drapery at the base of the neck, in three lines, and a small cross behind the head.

The reverse is a Long Cross design with annulet and hand in opposing quarters. The other two quarters are filled with pellets. On one die the annulet and hand are large, filling much of the space. On the other die they are much smaller and more distant from the centre of the cross.

Dating

This type is very closely aligned with the previous as its reverse is very close to that of coin no. 215. It seems likely that it was followed by I14 due to the extreme similarity of the obverse die form. Both have the crook before the face and are cut in a very similar manner.

The hoard provenance is Kirk Michael and it seems likely that this group of coins sits somewhere in the middle of the chronology of coins from that hoard.



Type I13



Type I14

TYPE I14

Dolley	V A/i (Sylloge 205)
O'S	31
Number of Coins	20 (nos. 238-57)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Number of Reverse Dies	9
Whole Coins	17
Average Weight	0.91g
Highest Weight	0.98g
Provenance	Tipper, Dunamase, unprovenanced Manx hoard (1)



Description

This type is composed of coins with a left-facing profile bust and small cross reverse. The obverse dies have a profile bust left with drapery visible on the neck. There are also two small triangles on the left side of neck. Before the face is a crook and behind the head is a small cross.

The reverse dies used to strike these coins are small cross derivatives. They have nothing else within the field and this can be contrasted with I6 above. There is a border that gives an impression of being beaded without ever being conclusively so. Despite the number of reverse dies utilised there is a high degree of consistency within the design of the reverses, perhaps reflecting the simplicity of that design.

There are two coins – nos. 254 and 255 – which have reverses that do not conform to the above pattern. They include a small circle in addition to the small cross. This is typical of coins minted in York and suggests that a York small cross coin, as opposed to an earlier Hiberno-Scandinavian coin, was the inspiration for this die.



Dating

The problem for dating these coins is their apparent absence from the Kirk Michael 1834 hoard. It has proved difficult to determine the provenance of these coins but none of those traced can be confidently connected with that hoard. However the stylistic similarity to type I13 should not be overlooked. The lack of definitive Kirk Michael connection does not completely rule out the possibility of that being their ultimate provenance. Indeed where provenance can be traced this is seldom to a point before the early-twentieth century meaning they may be strays from the hoard. The large die chain certainly gives the impression of being from a hoard with Kirk Michael providing the logical place for it. Bornholdt-Collins has associated coins of this type with English *Pyramids* type coins of Edward the Confessor in a 'Pre-1785' hoard.²⁵ If the hoard is correctly re-assembled then this would neatly accord with a date c.1070 for the coins of mid-group I.

25 Bornholdt-Collins 2003 Appendix viii, p. 71.

TYPE I15

Dolley	V A/b (Sylloge 207-8)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	8 (nos.258-65)
Number of Obverse Dies	3
Number of Reverse Dies	3
Whole Coins	6
Average Weight	0.86g
Highest Weight	0.94g
Provenance	Christchurch Place, Kirk Michael 1834?



Description

The type is formed of profile bust coins of quite stylised execution with reverses that are generally a Long Cross. The obverses all left-facing and have a small cross before the face. There is limited evidence of drapery at the base of the neck but often this is not visible. The hair is quite thickly cut and the pellet that forms the eye is generally quite large.

The reverse is a Long Cross derivative. On one die, four pellets and a hand are found in opposite quarters. On another die, two hands – similar to Group G – are utilised. The last die is one that imitates the *Expanding Cross* reverse of Edward the Confessor.

Dating

This is viewed as one type on account of the similarity in style between the obverse dies. Both have a small cross before the face and are quite crudely cut.

Stylistically, they bear little resemblance to other coins of Group I. The obverse is distinctive and there are few within the Kirk Michael 1834 hoard that look similar. However, there is one coin – no. 317 – which shares a similar reverse design with a coin within this group, no. 265. That coin has a very different, and again unusual, obverse and thus it is difficult to accept it within the current type. Both are from the Kirk Michael hoard and thus may be fairly close in terms of chronology.

There is little to suggest where this group should sit chronologically beyond its Kirk Michael provenance. This is, however, enough to suggest a date in the range *c.* 1065-75.

TYPE I16

Dolley	V J/b or d (Sylloge 193-201)
O'S	59
Number of Coins	21 (nos. 266-86)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Number of Reverse Dies	8
Whole Coins	17
Average Weight	0.92g
Highest Weight	1.00g
Provenance	Kirk Michael 1834, Fishamble Street, Winetavern Street



Description

The coins of this type are mostly struck from one obverse die and they are one of very few coins amongst the Hiberno-Scandinavian series that do not feature a bust; a linear motif is utilised instead. At the centre is an annulet

with pellet contained within. Above and below this are two sets of arms that extend from the centre and eventually curl back upon themselves until they are pointing toward the centre. On the left of this is a curving symbol, not dissimilar to a backwards 'S' shape. On the right of this is a three-pronged 'W' shape with three pellets above.

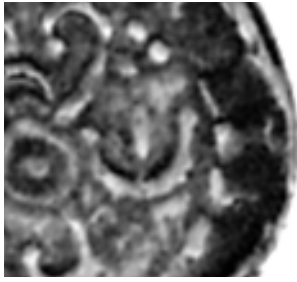
This obverse motif is one that survives on quite a large number of coins. It re-appears at a substantially later date. The basis for differentiation between these groups is tabulated below. This is based upon three different elements of the obverse; the central annulet, the three-pronged shape to the right of the centre and the presence/absence of the curve above the central annulet. A number of reverses exist for this type. Most are long cross but jewel cross designs are also known.

	I16	I17	I18	L4
Curve above Annulet	Yes	No	No	No
Within Central Annulet	Pellet	Pellet	Nothing	Cross
Three-pronged motif	W	W	M	W

Table 1

Dating

The iconography of the coins is not terribly helpful for dating them. The jewel cross reverse is probably struck at some chronological remove from the striking of the English exemplar. It does however include an interesting mule of coin nos. 285 and 286. The coin – no. 286 – has an obverse which appears to be slightly cruder than other coins within this type. The three-pronged symbol is inverted and the shape of the main object is much less precisely rendered. This



Type I16



Type I18

may be a die mistake or might possibly represent an interim stage between this group and I18 where the three-pronged motif is rendered as an 'M' rather than as a 'W'.

The provenance for these coins is the Kirk Michael 1834 hoard. This type is placed towards the end of the Kirk Michael chronology as it is very similar to I17 and I18 which might possibly post-date the hoard. Coins of this type can all

be placed within the Kirk Michael hoard but no coin of type I17 and I18 can be traced back to that hoard. This may suggest that these coins are amongst the latest within Kirk Michael with I17 and I18 amongst early post-Kirk Michael coins.²⁶

The group is also viewed as distinct from that of L4. Coins of that group have a cross in the centre of the obverse, dividing them stylistically from coins within the current type. The hoard provenance is also quite different; Dunamase as opposed to Kirk Michael 1834. The different form and hoard would appear to suggest a chronological disjunction between the coin types. This may be a case of self-reference within the Hiberno-Scandinavian coins with L4 referencing the motif on these much earlier coins. If the position towards the end of the Kirk Michael coinage is correct then a date in the bracket c.1070-5 seems likely.

26 Dolley 1966a, 110.

TYPE I17

Dolley	V J/b (Sylloge 211-13, 16)
O'S	n/a
Number of Coins	11 (nos. 287-97)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	6
Whole Coins	9
Average Weight	0.91g
Highest Weight	1.01g
Provenance	N/A



Description

This type has an obverse die that appears very similar to the previous type. It has the same central motif with an annulet at the centre and four curving arms extending out to top and bottom. The three-pronged object to the right is facing up in a 'W-shape'. Where the difference is visible is in the fact that there is no curve above the central annulet and there is also the addition of a pellet in the lower right of the die, below the W-shaped prongs.

The reverse is perhaps a simpler way of differentiating this from coins of similar obverse. It sees a return to a Long Cross design and incorporates many of the designs that were common early within the Kirk Michael grouping. There is a circular annulet opposite a hand with a pellet in each of the other two quarters. This is similar to I13 although the hand style is far more similar to earlier Group G types than the stylised form of that type.

Dating

The group is placed immediately after I16 due to the unusual nature of the obverse. The coins of this phase of coinage almost exclusively utilise a human bust, marking those without this as stylistically unusual.²⁷ Whilst it will be argued below (cf group L) that there is a second period where these linear obverses are used it seems more likely that this (and the following) type should be placed chronologically close to I16. The style of the obverse is far closer to that of these groups than it is to L4 where a cross is added to the centre of the design. Unfortunately, it is impossible to attach these coins securely to any hoard provenance and thus more certainty is impossible.

27 Dolley 1966a, 109.

TYPE I18

Dolley	V J/b (Sylloge 214)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	17 (nos. 298-314)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	5
Whole Coins	11
Average Weight	0.90g
Highest Weight	0.97g
Provenance	N/A



Description

The type is very similar to the previous as it has an unusual linear pattern on the obverse and a Long Cross reverse.

The obverse has a central annulet and four arms, two extending up and two down. There is a backwards S to the left and a three-pronged shape to the right. This object is in the shape of an 'M', marking it as different from previous types.

The reverse is a Long Cross form with annulet and hand in opposing quarters. It has a single pellet in the other two quarters. The centre of the Long Cross has a large pellet.

Dating

This type is closely linked to the previous in terms of the style of its obverse, an unusual form without a bust, and the elements contained within the reverse. This is further confirmed by a die-link.²⁸ These two groups should be considered as occurring sequentially although the precise ordering is not certain. They have been placed after type I17 as several coins within this group can be proven to have been found at a date before the Kirk Michael Hoard was unearthed.²⁹

There is little clue as to what might follow this group. It might be expected that another group that utilises the same style of obverse (cf L4 below) might occur next but it will be argued that this group must post-date the PAXS-derivative coinage of the 1080s and thus cannot have a place immediately after Kirk Michael coins which seem to be of the mid-1070s date at the latest.

²⁸ Die I17.f* is also utilised in I18; coin nos. 297-9.

²⁹ They were a part of William Hunter collection and must have been found pre-1785; coin nos. 305, 312 and 313.

Uncertain coins of Group I

Nos. 315-16 – These two coins, die-linked by their obverse, can be fairly confidently placed into group I. The crook before the face on the obverse is quite similar to coins of I13 or I14. The reverse is very similar to a number of coins of I18. Without hoard provenance it is difficult to be certain, but it seems likely that the coins belong within group I although the highly stylised obverse is perhaps a little worrying for this interpretation.



No. 317 – The coin has a profile bust left and an expanding cross reverse. The expanding cross reverse draws upon imagery from Edward the Confessor's coinage but, again, the Kirk Michael 1834 provenance suggests this was at some chronological distance.³⁰ The obverse is of unusual style, perhaps finding its closest parallels in I3.

No. 318 – This coin has a profile bust left and a short cross reverse. The reverse would certainly fit in with coins of I8 despite their lack of pellets in each quarter. The bust is also quite different from the uniformly right-facing form of I8. Indeed, the style of bust complicates matters as it finds no readily comparable coin. However, the Kirk Michael 1834 provenance places the coin into group I but further precision within this is difficult to achieve.³¹



No. 319 – Dolley asserted that this piece had similarities to several coins within the Dunamase hoard (cf Groups J-L below).³² These similarities are not obvious to the current author with both obverse and reverse being highly unusual in a Hiberno-Scandinavian context. Furthermore, there is little to aid in their dating as there is no hoard provenance. Stylistically, the closest parallels are in type I7 but even these are slight.



No. 320 – The coin combines a profile bust obverse and a long cross reverse, as is common on many Hiberno-Scandinavian coins. The Kirk Michael 1834 provenance suggests that the coin belongs in group I. The obverse design finds no obvious parallels within these groups however, particularly the hand before the face. The most similar design is, in fact, on coins of Group G but even these have significant differences.³³ The reverse can be compared to that of I16 but is much more stylised than the neatly-cut dies of that group.



No. 321 – The piece chosen by Dolley to illustrate as the frontispiece of his SCBI volume is, in many ways, atypical of the Hiberno-Scandinavian series as a whole.³⁴ It is unique with no parallels for either obverse or reverse amongst the surviving coinage.

30 Dolley 1966a, 115.

31 cf Dolley 1966a, 115.

32 Dolley 1966a, 117.

33 Seaby 1984 no. 105 and 106.

34 Dolley 1966a.

The obverse is a facing portrait with moustache, hands on both sides and holding something (possibly a sword) in the right hand.³⁵ The reverse is a short cross with possible inspiration from William I's type I.

No. 322 – This coin has a profile bust left obverse with a cross on the neck and either two pellets or a small cross before the face. The reverse has an annulet, two hands and three pellets in the quarters. The coin itself is quite worn and it is difficult to be certain about all of these details. The reverse design would suggest that it might be struck at a broadly similar time to the coins of I6 where coin 155 utilises the same symbols. The weight would also suggest that the coin should be seen as a part of group I.



No. 323 – This coin combines an unusually styled obverse with a *pyramids* reverse. Dolley connected the reverse with that seen on no. 321 above which, superficially, would appear to be the case.³⁶ There are fairly fundamental differences as this coin gives a far more faithful rendering of the English reverse than the other coin. It also has a high standard of 'pseudo-epigraphy' with much of the legend having the appearance of actual lettering. The obverse is so far from the usual type of Hiberno-Scandinavian bust that it does not help with estimates of the dating at all. Whilst the reverse suggests that the coin cannot have been struck pre-1065 there are few further clues as to its dating. If the link with 321 is accepted then it can be seen as a product of group I, possibly struck in the late 1060s but the coin is a very strange style.

No. 324 – This piece is only known from Dolley's publication of it in 1962, the coin has subsequently disappeared.³⁷ The coin has a stylised bust right although the precise detail is lost due to the poor condition of the coin. The reverse appears to be a copy of Edward the Confessor's *Pyramids* type, the last struck by Edward before the conquest.³⁸ The right-facing obverse suggests this coin should probably be seen as connected with the coins of types I8 and I9. The reverses give a t.p.q. of c.1065 and this places the coin firmly within the Kirk Michael 1834 coins of group I. That this type of reverse is not represented amongst that hoard might suggest that it had an early date within the bracket 1065-75.



No. 325 – This piece is from an unknown provenance. The obverse is a stylised bust left with pseudo-epigraphy. The reverse combines elements of a Long Cross and *pyramids* designs. A number of 'uncertain' coins utilise elements of the *pyramids* motif but the style of each of these pieces is so different that they are difficult to meaningfully connect. The similarity in motif to coins with a Kirk Michael provenance makes a dating c.1065-75 seem likely but it is difficult to be certain regarding this.

35 Dolley 1961.

36 Dolley 1966a, 119.

37 O'Kelly 1962, 19.

38 O'Kelly 1962, 25.

TYPE J1

Dolley	V F/t (Sylloge -)
O'S	54
Number of Coins	8 (nos. 326-333)
Number of Obverse Dies	4
Number of Reverse Dies	6
Whole Coins	6
Average Weight	0.75g
Highest Weight	0.84g
Provenance	Dunamase, Winetavern Street



Description

This type combines a facing bust obverse with a stylised short cross reverse. It is struck on slightly smaller flans and to a lighter weight standard than the coins that preceded it.

The obverse is based upon the facing bust portrait of William I's type iv. This is most faithfully and visibly rendered on coin no. 327. It represents a major break with previous facing bust types of the 1060s as it is not modelled on Edward the Confessor's coinage, where the face is the primary element copied, but upon Anglo-Norman prototypes where the face is far smaller and more of the bust, crown and regalia are visible.

The reverse may also be modelled upon William I type iv as it seems a likely place for the inspiration behind the cross that forms the central motif. The cross has a small pellet or annulet at its centre. Extending out from this are four arms that have three straight lines at their ends. This is all contained within a border. This is quite similar to the English prototype but the Hiberno-Scandinavian coins are iconographically differentiated by the fact that they leave off the four other arms -which have three pellets at their terminal – in place of pellets or annulets in each quarter. The legend is again meaningless vertical strokes.

Dating

The period after the Kirk Michael hoard is one which is quite difficult to be certain about. The coins that fall late within, and possibly just after, the hoard appear to be linear motifs.³⁹

Immediately post-Kirk Michael 1834 coins are also the scarcest of the late eleventh century. They fall in a comparative blindspot between the Kirk Michael 1834 hoard and the various hoards – Dunamase, Glendalough, Laxey and 'Northern Italy' – of the late-eleventh century. The Dunamase hoard appears to be responsible for most surviving coins of the late 1070s and 1080s but these are often in relatively small numbers particularly for the coins of the 1070s. Chronology and typology of this period is thus resting upon a very small evidential basis.

It might be expected that following I18 would be the coins described below as L4. These have a broadly similar obverse and a reverse which imitates coins of England, current in the early 1070s. This is an eminently neat solution to the question of which coins that immediately follow the 'early' Kirk Michael 1834 phase. It also ties together the various linear obverse designs that are so distinctive amongst the Hiberno-Scandinavian coinage. However, for the

³⁹ Cf types I16-I18.

coins to be struck at or near the same time is a numismatic impossibility. Coins of L4 are die-linked into those of L5 which must post-date the *Paxs* coinage of England as it includes several coins – nos. 469-71 – that utilise the annulet with cross within (the X from **PAXS**). This coinage was not current in England until the mid-1080s and even assuming rapid imitation it is unlikely that these coins were struck within a decade of those from Kirk Michael.

Dolley suggested that coins of the current type dated from the 1090s on account of the similarity between these and L13 below.⁴⁰ The obverse is certainly similar but the size of the coins (c.16.5mm for J1 as opposed to c.20mm for L13) is quite different. There is also a degree of contrast in terms of weight, L13 appears to be struck to a higher standard.

Having discounted these possibilities the next step requires a degree of hypothesis. The weight of the coins within the Kirk Michael hoard is consistently high (c.0.85-0.90g). Of the other coins which boast a high weight standard most can be shown to probably or definitely post-date the **PAXS** imitation coinage that was struck, at the earliest, in the mid-1080s. These are group L below.

There is one group of coins, those with enigmatic ‘bird’ reverses that might conceivably belong at this point in the relative chronology. However it will be argued below that they belong to the period immediately before the coins that imitate the **PAXS** coinage.⁴¹



No. 327

In the absence of coins which seem to be of the same weight standard it must be posited that there was a debasement of the coinage to a lower weight standard. The question then becomes which lighter-weight coins might follow the early Kirk Michael types? It seems possible that this group is that which followed I18 as it is one of the chronologically closest in terms of imitation. It is imitative of coins of England from the early-mid 1070s which, if broadly contemporary, would place these coins in approximately the right time period. The weights of the coins are also quite variable with a maximum of 0.84g, minimum of 0.59 and median of 0.75g. This is significantly lower than the coins found within the Kirk Michael hoard (generally struck c.0.85-0.90g). It is also quite inconsistent within the type. It might perhaps indicate debasement within the period of time that coins of this type were struck. The coin with the most accurately rendered copy also has the highest weight – coin no. 327 – suggesting it might be ‘early’. The type as a whole has one of the highest quartile ranges of its weight within the whole series despite its relative iconographic consistency.

To summarise, the types of coins following the early Kirk Michael 1834 coins are uncertain due to a general paucity of evidence. It has been suggested that following the linear patterns of I16-I18 there was a decisive iconographic shift away from this as other coins with this motif can be shown to be significantly later. It seems possible that this shift marked a return to imitating English types with William I type iv being utilised. This broadly fits with the proposed chronology and certainly is a distinct alteration of types within the coinage. The weights of these coins are also highly variable. They range from a high of just under the average of Kirk Michael coins to a low of about two-thirds of previous weight. Thus while the new design may have been iconographically innovative, they were accompanied by a significant debasement of weights.



Type J1



Type L13

40 Dolley 1966a, 107–8.

41 cf Group K discussion

TYPE J2

Dolley	V A var./u.3 (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	2 (nos. 334-5)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Number of Reverse Dies	2
Whole Coins	2
Average Weight	0.71g
Highest Weight	0.75g
Provenance	Dunamase



Description

Coins of this type are noticeable by their obverse bust, which is right-facing, and particularly by their reverse, a highly unusual version of a bowcross.

The obverse is a profile bust right with a curved crook before the face and a small annulet on the neck. The face is quite small with a large eye and angular nose. There is also an ear which is relatively uncommon on coins within the Hiberno-Scandinavian series. On the neck is an annulet which contains a pellet.

The reverse is quite distinctive and is perhaps best described as a bowcross. It has four arms formed of ellipses which do not quite meet in the centre. This is contained within a border with the pseudo-legend running all the way around the edge. On one die (J2.a) there is the additional of three pellets in one of the quarters but based upon such a small sample it is impossible to be certain whether this was common or not.

Dating

There is little on the coins themselves to date them precisely. It relies upon an association with the following types to provide a date in the 1070s. J3 draws on the imagery of Anglo-Norman coins from the mid-1070s and these coins are probably broadly contemporary.

The relationship between the two is suggested by similarities in terms of the obverse. Both have the circle on the neck and are right-facing busts. The proportions of the face and the style of the hair is also quite similar. The difference in weight may represent a continuation of the debasement suggested above.⁴² However, the fact that so few coins are known of both this and the next type cautions against reading too much into this.

The Dunamase hoard provenance for both of these coins concurs with the other evidence and suggests that a date around the mid to late 1070s is not unreasonable.

42 *cf* type J1.

TYPE J3

Dolley	V A var./p (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	2 (nos. 336-7)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	2
Whole Coins	2
Average Weight	0.55g
Highest Weight	0.57g
Provenance	Dunamase?



Description

Coins of this type are struck with a right-facing bust on their obverse and a reverse design that draws upon the imagery of William I type v.

The obverse is known from only one die but this specimen is right-facing with an annulet on the neck and what appears to be a cross before the face. The annulet on the neck has a pellet within.

The reverse is a well-rendered imitation of William I type v. It has a short cross with three pellets at the terminal of each arm. Overlaying this are a series of curves forming a dispersed cross; with a pellet at each terminal. This design is contained within a solid border.

Dating

The form of the obverse and certain features of the reverse are similar to the coins of J2. The obverse is similar in that both are right-facing and have a filled annulet on their neck. The reverse design is broadly similar in shape and is also contained within a solid border. The similarities of the types are such that it seems likely that they are closely chronologically related.

The reverse design suggests a dating in the late 1070s. This would place them reasonably soon after the early phase of Kirk Michael coins and before the many PAXS imitations of the 1080s.

They appear to fit into a brief period, in the latter half of the 1070s, where the right-facing profile bust coins were more common and there was a drop in the weight to a standard around 0.60-0.70g.

TYPE J4

Dolley	V A var./c (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	3 (nos. 338-40)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Number of Reverse Dies	2
Whole Coins	3
Average Weight	0.58g
Highest Weight	0.59g
Provenance	Dunamase



Description

This type is formed with a right-facing bust obverse and a short cross reverse. The obverse is a much stylised profile bust with a small face and a particularly pointed nose. The face is triangular with a small pellet for the eye. There is limited evidence of drapery on the neck. The reverse is a short cross form with a central annulet. The short cross is voided and is contained within a solid border.

Dating

The type is connected with J2-J3 on account of its right-facing bust. This is however markedly cruder and thus the connection is not absolute. The reverse is also reasonably similar as the cross is contained within a border as opposed to the far more usual Long Cross derivative reverse.

The Dunamase hoard provenance, the connection with J2-J3 and the relatively light weight all suggest a date in the mid to late 1070s.

TYPE J5

Dolley	V A/c (Sylloge -)
O'S	26
Number of Coins	4 (nos. 341-4)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Number of Reverse Dies	4
Whole Coins	2
Average Weight	0.69g
Highest Weight	0.70g
Provenance	Dunamase, Christchurch Place



Description

Coins of this type have a left-facing profile bust but are more recognisable by their short cross reverse. This has a pellet in at least two quarters and no central annulet.

The obverse bust is quite upright with no drapery on the neck. It is unadorned around the bust apart from a number of small pellets before the face. The form of the eye is quite unusual as it has no pellet within it.

The reverse is ultimately a derivative of a short cross coin. It differs from other short cross imitations as it has no central annulet. There is just a pellet at the centre of the cross. This is contained within a beaded border. What differentiates this group of coins from others that have the short cross reverse is the addition of pellets in two quarters of the reverse.

Dating

This type has been placed in its current position due to the similarity in terms of its reverse with J4. Both are short cross although the cross of this group does not have the normal central annulet and also has additional pellets in two quarters. There is also a metrological difference with coins of this group struck as a higher weight than those of J4. Even with these differences, it appears that both groups fall in the period between the end of the Kirk Michael Hoard types and the mid 1080s when the majority of Dunamase coins were struck.

The obverse bust is also reasonably close in its style to those of J6-J9. The hair and the nose are quite close in style although the eye on the die of J7 is quite different. Whilst difficult to date independently, its association with other group J types allows a late 1070s date to be postulated.

TYPE J6

Dolley	V A/d or b (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	7 (nos. 345-51)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Number of Reverse Dies	4
Whole Coins	4
Average Weight	0.69g
Highest Weight	0.76g
Provenance	Dunamase, Trowbridge



Description

Coins of this type combine the typical Dublin profile bust with two unusual reverse types. The first of these is a derivative of a Jewel Cross and the other is a Long Cross with two sickles.

The obverse bust is in profile and left-facing. On both of the known obverses there is drapery and three lines that split from a pellet at the left side of the neck. On one die there is a small filled circle on the neck of the bust.⁴³ The nose is formed of an acute point and the line that delineates the face is of a form that is common amongst near-contemporary coins.

One of the reverses is an imitation of a jewel cross. It has a central annulet with four loops that form the cross. In each quarter, between these arms, is a pellet. The whole motif is contained within a solid border with the pseudo-legend surrounding this. The other reverse design is based upon the Long Cross motif. In two of the quarters are sickles. In the other two quarters are small groups of three pellets towards the centre of the cross. The two reverses are connected by a common obverse die.

Dating

The two reverses used echo earlier Hiberno-Scandinavian types found within the Kirk Michael 1834 hoard (cf I9 and I16) but the current type was struck to a much lighter weight standard (c.0.70g). That they are absent from the Kirk Michael and present in the Dunamase hoard would also place them later; certainly into the 1070s.

They utilise a style of obverse that is common amongst the following types. The well-defined edge of the face which terminates in a pellet and the pointed nose suggests that the obverse dies of J5-J9 were probably all cut at about the same time. This pronounced edge of the face – perhaps indicating a jaw line – is an element that becomes steadily more exaggerated on coins of Group K.⁴⁴

If the association of J6-J9 is accepted, this places this group later than c.1068 (cf J8) and, with a high degree of certainty, into the 1070s. More precision than this is difficult but it is tempting to view this type and the subsequent three (J7-J9) as late in the 1070s, immediately preceding Group K. The style of the obverse suggests these coins have as much in common with those that follow (Group K) as the coins of early Group J (J1-J4).

⁴³ cf Die J6.A; coins. 341-3.

⁴⁴ cf Type K3 below for fuller discussion.

TYPE J7

Dolley	V A/b (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	9 (nos. 352-60)
Number of Obverse Dies	5
Number of Reverse Dies	8
Whole Coins	6
Average Weight	0.65g
Highest Weight	0.83g
Provenance	Dunamase



Description

The obverse is the normal profile bust left of the Dublin coins. It has a limited, and difficult to spot, amount of drapery at the base of the neck. The nose is quite pointed and the jaw line of the face is pronounced and terminates in a pellet.

The reverse is a Long Cross derivative. A number of symbols are used but the most common are hands within at least one quarter. These are sometimes 'realistic' hands. The use of hands such as these, which vary greatly from the standard 'branch' hands, is not unknown. On a minority of earlier Hiberno-Scandinavian coins there are also hands that resemble these.⁴⁵

Dating

This group would appear to date from the late 1070s on account of its hoard provenance, Dunamase, and its connection with J6-J9. The style of the hands and their placement in two quarters of the reverse might suggest a Group G date for these coins but this seems highly unlikely as they are found in the 'late' Dunamase hoard and also their obverse fits stylistically into the late 1070s grouping.



Bust detail

⁴⁵ Dolley 1966a, 102.

TYPE J8

Dolley	V A/m (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	1 (no. 361)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	1
Whole Coins	1
Average Weight	0.64g
Highest Weight	0.64g
Provenance	Dunamase



Description

The coin of this type is imitative of William I's type ii on its reverse. This is combined with an obverse of standard Dublin type: profile bust left with a pointed nose and quite a well-defined jaw line. The reverse is a relatively faithful rendering of the *Pyramids* type; central annulet, four arms forming a cross and pyramids between.

Dating

The obverse bust is stylistically consistent with those in J6-J9; all have a nose which is quite pointed and a well-defined jaw line. This would appear to place it into the same rough time period, a fact confirmed by the shared Dunamase provenance. A t.p.q in the late 1060s is provided by the imitation of the English type. However it seems likely on obverse style that this type post-dates coins imitating later Anglo-Norman types (J1 and J3 above). Thus a date somewhat removed from the English prototype, perhaps in the late 1070s, is suggested.

The form of the cross on the reverse appears quite close in form to the following group, J9, and a similar date might be envisaged for both.

TYPE J9

Dolley	V A/m? (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	7 (nos. 362-8)
Number of Obverse Dies	4
Number of Reverse Dies	6
Whole Coins	5
Average Weight	0.70g
Highest Weight	0.71g
Provenance	Dunamase



Description

The coins of this type are all struck with a profile bust obverse and a reverse that may well draw upon the type ii coinage of William I. The reverse is the more distinctive. It is formed of a central annulet with four arms that expand outwards until they reach a solid border. Beyond this is the pseudo-legend. The arms are formed of a either a single or double strand and have terminals that are composed of three curves. However, they do not have anything that resembles the actual 'pyramids' of the *Pyramids* type.

The obverse is a left-facing profile bust. On some coins there is a small set of three pellets before the face. Beyond this there are no other decorations on the bust except a small amount of drapery on the neck.

Dating

These coins cannot be dated any earlier than the 1070s as they are absent from the Kirk Michael hoard but present in Dunamase. The suggestion that they copy the reverse of the *Pointed Helmet* coinage of Edward the Confessor thus rests upon this being at a remove of some 30 years.

It might be argued that they imitate, in a very loose manner, the type ii coinage of William I but have lost the distinctive *pyramids*. They have a similar reverse, voided short cross with terminals, but lack pyramids. The reverse design is not similar to others within the Hiberno-Scandinavian series. The style of the bust is also quite similar to those of J6-J8.

TYPE J10

Dolley	V A/b (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	2 (nos. 369-70)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	1
Whole Coins	2
Average Weight	0.75g
Highest Weight	0.79g
Provenance	Dunamase?



Description

There are only two coins within the type and thus it might be doubted whether they form a distinct group at all.

The obverse is a very stylised profile bust left. The elements of the face have become slightly confused with what appears to be the eye well out of place. The nose is large and the neck has significant amounts of drapery. The 'legend' is highly stylised with very spaced vertical strokes that are not particularly close to the edge.

The reverse has the same legend with poorly cut vertical strokes. It is based upon a Long Cross design and has the addition of two sickles in opposing quarters.

Dating

These two coins are very unusual and find few parallels in the Hiberno-Scandinavian series. The obverse could be a blundered version of any of the profile busts of much of the late eleventh-century. The reverse is quite distinctive and utilises two sickles. The sickle is a relatively common motif but to have two on the reverse is not. There are some similarities to I10 and I11 but the obverse in particular is so different that it is difficult to connect the groups.

The reverse is perhaps more similar to some of the coins from J6 where two sickles are utilised. However, the style of both obverse and reverse is quite different and the point should not be pushed too far.

In the absence of better evidence the coinage can perhaps be connected with the coins of the late-1070s on slight stylistic grounds. There are no more convincing similarities elsewhere within the Hiberno-Scandinavian series. The probable Dunamase provenance would probably support this attribution although the weights (chipped at 0.71 and 0.79g) are quite high in comparison to the rest of group J.

Uncertain Group J

Nos. 371-2 – These two coins, die duplicates, utilise imagery which is quite familiar, the profile bust and long cross, but with an unusual style. That the bust is so large, and also facing right, marks it as abnormal. It has been hypothesized that it belongs to group D on account of its right-facing bust which is similar to J2-J4. It might also be placed amongst the earlier Kirk Michael coins of group I but the light weight (c.0.70g) suggests that it is probably later than these. The reverse is little aid in identification as it contains a number of motifs that are not seen elsewhere in the series including a cross within a square and three pellets on a curve.



No. 373 – This coin is difficult to interpret because of its high weight (0.96g). This is exceptionally high for any coin of the late eleventh century. There is a possibility that the coin should be interpreted as a part of Group G as the reverse has two hands in opposing quarters. However the bust right would suggest otherwise.

There are stylistic affinities between this coin and nos. 371-2 but there are significant difference in weight and size. The coin is placed in group J on account of its similarities to these coins and the right-facing bust but it might as easily sit within group I or even earlier in the Hiberno-Scandinavian series.

No. 374 – This coin is in relatively poor condition but the imagery is visible. The key to its interpretation is the reverse which has a long cross design with two hands in opposing quarters. These hands are not the ‘branch’ hands typical of Group G coins but are more ‘realistic’. This has affinities to the hands on the coins of J7 although this coin is a little lighter. The obverse is slightly more difficult to interpret as it does not resemble many others within the group. However, the highly unusual reverse suggests that this coin belongs within Group J.



No. 375 – this coin appears imitate William I’s type IV on its reverse. Its obverse is very similar in style to many of those within group J (cf J7 in particular). Both of these elements would confirm its position within Group J of the mid-late 1070s, not inconsistent with its Dunamase provenance. The slight problem is the very high weight (0.93g) which is more than almost any other coin within the group. It is possible that this is very early, perhaps broadly concurrent with J1 which copies the same type of William’s obverse, when a higher weight standard was in operation.

TYPE K1

Dolley	V A/b (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	4 (nos. 376-9)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	1
Whole Coins	2
Average Weight	0.87g
Highest Weight	0.89g
Provenance	Armagh, Dunamase?



Description

The coins of this type are quite distinctive. They are struck with a trefoil motif before the face on the obverse and a similar motif, perhaps looking more like a knot, in two quarters of the reverse.

The obverse is composed of a standard left-facing bust. It has a small curving neck which may have pellets or a die-flaw on it. There are several lines of drapery. Before the face is a trefoil which is very unusual amongst coins of the late eleventh century.

The reverse is a Long Cross design with a motif repeated in two opposing quarters. This is a 'knot' or similar, with two loops, extending out from the centre. Again, this is an unusual motif.

Dating

The Dunamase provenance gives the coins approximate dates but more precision is very difficult. There are no parallels, in terms of the style of bust on obverse or the motifs used on the reverse, anywhere within the Hiberno-Scandinavian series. They are placed at this point because they would appear to fit metrologically with group K and the hoard provenance also matches. However they could potentially be interpreted as coins of late group L where their metrology would also fit. Again, they do not resemble these coins in terms of their imagery.

This group is very difficult to classify but a date in the 1080s, possibly the early part of that decade is the most likely possibility.

TYPE K2

Dolley	V A/b (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	2 (no. 380-1)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Number of Reverse Dies	2
Whole Coins	1
Average Weight	0.82g
Highest Weight	0.82g
Provenance	Dunamase?



Description

There are only two coins known of this type and thus it is again arguable whether they form a type of their own or not. They have the normal Dublin profile bust and a Long cross with one hand on the reverse. On one of the two coins this is opposite three pellets. On the other it is again opposite three pellets but the other two quarters are filled with a single pellet apiece.

The obverse is a profile bust left. It has a pointed nose and hair that arches over the forehead. There is also a well-defined edge of the face or jaw line. There appears to be limited amounts of drapery.

Dating

The coins of this type are somewhat enigmatic. The similarity to type K3, which imitates an English coin dating from the late 1070s, provides the best dating evidence. The weights of the two types are also similarly high. A date *c.* 1080 could thus be suggested.

There are also significant similarities to the busts of group J. The jawline with pellet that is common amongst that group has become somewhat stylised on coins of this type. The fact that this process becomes increasingly pronounced suggests that this type follows those of group J and precedes those of types K3-K6, where the bust style is highly stylised.

TYPE K3

Dolley	V A/- (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	1 (no. 382)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	1
Whole Coins	1
Average Weight	0.94g
Highest Weight	0.94g
Provenance	N/A



Description

There is only one coin of this type amongst the traced Hiberno-Scandinavian series. It has a very distinctive obverse with a pointed nose and defined facial line that terminates in a pellet. The form is the normal Hiberno-Scandinavian one; a profile bust left.

The reverse has a short cross contained within a solid border. At the terminal of this are small curves that turn the terminal into three prongs. Crossing this is a curving motif which creates a central square on the coins. At the corners of this are three small lines that emerge towards the border. This seems to be fairly indisputably a copy of type vi of William I.

Dating

The type vi reverses suggests a 1080s dating for this coin despite its lack of hoard provenance. Its position within the relative chronology appears to be confirmed by the bust style. This is quite similar, if a tad more exaggerated, to that on J6-J9. It is perhaps continued on coins of types K4, K6 and K7. The position of K3 in the middle of this evolving obverse style provides reasonably good evidence for dating group J to the late 1070s and group K to the early 1080s with the current type situated somewhere in the centre of this timescale.



Evolving bust form

TYPE K4

Dolley	V A/k (Sylloge -)
O'S	35
Number of Coins	6 (nos. 383-8)
Number of Obverse Dies	4
Number of Reverse Dies	5
Whole Coins	6
Average Weight	0.84g
Highest Weight	0.96g
Provenance	Glendalough, Dunamase, 'Irish Midlands'



Description

Coins of this type are left facing profile busts with PAX derivative reverse designs. The central inscription is decorated with bird motifs on the majority of these coins.

The type may in fact be two separate groups as there are two distinct styles to the coins. Coin nos. 383-5 are all quite neatly cut and have a reverse which separates the vertical strokes and the horizontal lines of the 'PAX' inscription. The other three coins – nos. 386-8 – do not do this and are also markedly more stylistic. They may represent a later imitation of the first three coins. However, the consistent weight between the two differing styles perhaps counsels against such an interpretation and they have all been grouped together here.

The obverse is a left-facing profile bust on all of the coins. On one die the bust has a cross on the neck and visible drapery.⁴⁶ On the other three dies there are crosses before the face and pellets on the neck.⁴⁷ The style of the face is also quite distinct with a much thinner nose and finer hair.

The reverses are all derivative of English Pax coinage, struck in 1066. In fact they are as likely to have been modelled on earlier coins of Dublin⁴⁸ This Pax derivative has been differentiated from earlier forms of the type through the addition of birds above and below the central inscription. This bird may have been ultimately inspired by a reverse of Edward the Confessor, his so-called *Sovereign/Eagles* type.

One die has three pellets above and below the central inscription.⁴⁹ This replaced the bird motif.

Dating

The coinage combines iconographic elements from the late 1050s and the mid-1060s on the reverses. However, their absence from the Kirk Michael hoard and presence in the Glendalough and Dunamase hoards suggests that these are coins of the 1080s. They appear to be imitations of imitations, referencing the earlier Pax imitations of Dublin. The addition of the birds is somewhat curious but the motif was obviously successful as it is repeated on a series of other

46 Die K4.A; coin nos. 383-5.

47 Die K4.B; coin nos. 386-8.

48 Types I4, I7, I8 and I12.

49 Die K4.b; coin no. 385.

coins.⁵⁰

This type appears to be early within the usage of that motif as the birds themselves are well defined. This is particularly evident on no. 384 where the foot of the bird has three toes. A similar quality of bird is seen on no. 389 in the following type. The birds on these coins all face right. This is not the case with nos. 386-8 where they face left. They are also markedly cruder again suggesting that they may be a later group imitating this.



Detail from no. 384

The obverse is one that has a great degree of similarity to that used to strike no. 382, a type K2 coin. There is a pointed nose and a strong line along the edge of the face. This terminates in a pronounced pellet. This is also common within K7 suggesting that these may be relatively close chronologically.

This group is dated to the early 1080s due to its association with K3-K8 which contains imitations of English coins of the 1080s. These groups appear to immediately predate the PAXS imitation coinages of the mid-late 1080s. If this is the first of the 'bird' types then a date early within the bracket of *c.*1080-5 seems acceptable.⁵¹

50 Types K5-K6 and L12-L13.

51 Dolley 1966a, 101.

TYPE K5

Dolley	V E/u.1 (Sylloge 225)
O'S	57
Number of Coins	16 (nos. 389-404)
Number of Obverse Dies	15
Number of Reverse Dies	11
Whole Coins	15
Average Weight	0.81g
Highest Weight	0.93g
Provenance	Dunamase, Aosta



Description

These coins combine an obverse imitating William I's type iii with a novel 'spinning birds' reverse. The obverse is a quite stylised imitation of William I type iii.⁵² It is not particularly close to the English exemplar, adopting the canopy but struggling with the bust itself. The drapery in particular is often rendered as a series of lines and is occasionally replaced entirely by a cross.

The reverse is the 'spinning bird' type which is unique to the Hiberno-Scandinavian series. There is no traceable prototype for this design although the motif of the bird is one that occurs on various Dublin coins. It has an annulet and pellet at its centre and then three birds, facing right, arranged around this.

Dating

This group can be connected with K4 in terms of the iconography – both utilise birds on their reverse – and their weight standard (c.0.80-0.85g). The clearest example of the reverse within this type – no. 389 – has well-cut birds with three visible claws. This is close to K4, particularly no. 384. It could thus be argued that this sits at the head of this type.

The type is based upon coinage of William I but it seems highly unlikely that it was in any way contemporary with that coinage. It probably narrowly post-dates coins that imitate coins of Norman England the late 1070s.⁵³ It is also present in the Dunamase hoard and thus a date early within the 1080s seems probable.



Type K4



Type K5

⁵² Dolley 1966a, 108–9.

⁵³ cf K3-K4.

TYPE K6

Dolley	V A/u.1 (Sylloge -)
O'S	36 and 37
Number of Coins	11 (nos. 405-15)
Number of Obverse Dies	3
Number of Reverse Dies	3
Whole Coins	10
Average Weight	0.52g
Highest Weight	0.59g
Provenance	Dunamase



Description

This type is composed of coins with the normal Hiberno-Scandinavian profile bust on the obverse and a 'spinning bird' reverse.

The reverse is the most distinctive element of the coins as it is formed of a central annulet with three stylised birds around this and facing right.



Type K5



Type K6

This design is unusual but appears to develop out of that used on K5. The birds themselves are quite crude in their style. They do not have visible feet and are of simple linear design. There are two coins where the central annulet is not present and the birds face left. These are stylistically close enough to be viewed as anomalous versions of the same type. Around the edge of all of the coins is a pseudo-legend that is composed of a series of vertical strokes joined by a continuous line. This form of legend is also found on the obverse.

The obverse is a standard profile bust on all of the coins. For the large die-chain the bust has four pellets on the neck and three before the face. It also has a highly visible ear. The jaw line is quite pronounced which is a feature typical of this period.

The coins themselves are often very thin with distinctive crinkling around the edges. They are of a consistently light weight (c.0.55g).

Dating

The type was probably struck at about the same time as the coins within types K4-K8. The coins of K5 have a reverse form that is very similar. Many of the features of K6 appear to be exaggerated versions of those within K4 suggesting it is just a little later. The coins of K5-K8 all have a chain-style legend. The coin no. 434 in type K8, where the chain style of lettering is very obvious, provides a definite chronological link to the mid-1080s. The Paxs derived coinage of type L1 saw a dramatic increase in weight standards and it is unlikely that any of the coins within types K6-K8 post-date this. Thus this group can be fairly comfortably dated to the early part of the 1080s. The hoard provenance, *ex Dunamase*, does not contradict this.



'chain' style legend

TYPE K7

Dolley	V A/u.2 (Sylloge 250)
O'S	42
Number of Coins	18 (nos. 416-33)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Number of Reverse Dies	12
Whole Coins	16
Average Weight	0.55g
Highest Weight	0.67g
Provenance	Dunamase



Description

Coins of this type are quite distinctive because of their extremely thin flan and characteristic obverse style. The obverse is the profile bust – left-facing as usual – with an extremely stylised design. There is a large eye and pointed nose that almost touches the legend. There is also a well-defined jaw line that terminates in a pellet. Beneath this pellet there is an ‘O’ in the legend that may well refer back to earlier design where an annulet/brooch sat in the drapery. Around the bust is a pseudo-legend that is formed of vertical strokes joined with a continuous line.

This continuous line legend is also present on the reverse. This has a small cross design with sets of three pellets arranged around the edge of the field, usually at 45° angle from the central cross.

The flan is extremely thin and the weight is very light. This leads to elements of the obverse design often ghosting through onto the reverse design. This might lead to the suggestion that these coins should be viewed as a part of Group P below. However where there is ‘ghosting’ in Group P it is invariable the reverse coming through to the obverse. There is also a significantly difference in weights.

Dating

This type must be seen as part of a group alongside the coins of types K4-K8. Most have the distinctive pseudo-legend of joined vertical strokes. This connects them with the relatively securely dated coin no. 434 of type K8 and places their striking into the early 1080s. Dolley, when discussing this type, noted that ‘the *retroussé* nose of the obverse portraits finds so exact a parallel on the coins which imitate...English pennies of the last Issue of William I (O’Sullivan pl. II. 27) [L1]’.⁵⁴ The similarity in the style of the bust is one that the author would be a little more equivocal about. However, it can be argued that types K7 and K8 form the coins immediately before a fairly major raising of the weight standard at the beginning of group L. K8 imitate the English prototype that immediately precedes the higher-weight L1. A similarity of bust style on coins of quite different weights, adds further credence to the argument put forth below of a new weight standard from the mid-1080s.

54 Dolley 1966a, 102.

TYPE K8

Dolley	V H/q (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	1 (no. 434)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	1
Whole Coins	1
Average Weight	0.63g
Highest Weight	0.63g
Provenance	N/A



Description

This coin is completely unique amongst the Hiberno-Scandinavian series. It is an imitation, of fairly close order, of type vii of William I.

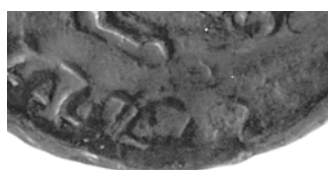
The obverse has few of the common Hiberno-Scandinavian features. The face is not formed by an outline with a sharply cut nose. It has a small pellet for the eye and a fairly defined neck. There is also a hand that extends towards the bust from the base of the sceptre. The sceptre to the right of the bust is quite garbled but does appear to be present. There are three pellets behind the head. The feature that defines this coin as definitively Hiberno-Scandinavian is the legend around the edge of the coin. This is formed of a series of vertical strokes joined by a horizontal line that extends throughout all of the coins.

The reverse is an imitation of the English type vii of William I. It is a small cross with an annulet at the centre. The arms of the cross have three prongs at the terminal. There is no border between the field and the legend. In each quarter of the cross are the pellet and three curves that are indicative of the English type. Again the legend is formed of vertical strokes formed into a chain.

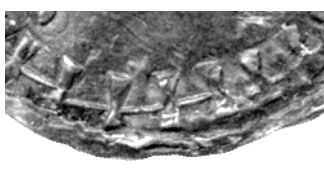
Dating

The coin is a fairly close imitation of type vii of William I. It is perhaps the closest imitation of all of the Anglo-Norman forms, barring the form of the legend. This provides a probable mid-1080s dating.

This coin is crucial for the dating of several other series of coins. Types K6-K8 render the legend, as a chain of vertical strokes, in a very similar manner to this coin. This is unique to this small number of types and thus they seem likely to be near contemporary. On metrological grounds the coins of types K6 and K7 can be linked with K8 as well; all weigh around 0.60g.



Type K6



Type K7



Type K8

The next coinage of England, the *Paxs* type, is imitated on a series of Hiberno-Scandinavian coins.⁵⁵ These were struck to a much higher weight standard, *c.* 0.85g. It seems likely that there was a renewal of the coinage in the mid-1080s with the introduction of higher-weight *Paxs* imitations. These replaced the lower weight coins typified by K6-K8. Whether K8 is the latest - K6 or K7 could conceivably follow it - or not it seems likely that these represent the types that immediately preceded the 'new' coinage. The *Paxs* coinage could thus be interpreted as a renewal and this might explain its influence on a number of coin types of the late 1080s. This leaves this group and, in all probability, the preceding two as coinages of the mid-1080s.

55 *Cf* Group L, specifically type L1.

TYPE L1

Dolley	V A/r (Sylloge 223)
O'S	27
Number of Coins	13 (nos. 435-47)
Number of Obverse Dies	9
Number of Reverse Dies	10
Whole Coins	9
Average Weight	0.87g
Highest Weight	0.94g
Provenance	Dunamase, Christchurch Place



Description

This type is one that combines the standard Dublin profile bust with an imitation of the *Paxs* type of Anglo-Norman England. The reverse, in particular, is the defining characteristic.

The obverse is a left-facing profile bust. On the neck of some of the coins is an annulet with an X contained within. This represents an element of the reverse being copied onto the obverse. This type differs from most other near-contemporary coins in several ways. Firstly, it includes significant amounts of drapery. Whilst this is not unknown on Hiberno-Scandinavian coins it is very unusual to find as much and as well rendered at such a late date. Similarly, the coins contain far more in the way of a legend than most other coins. Coin no. 435 is perhaps the most legible and contains a legend reading **†INIDFRIORE†D** on the obverse and a reverse that also resembles lettering. This can be contrasted with most other coins of groups J to M which have only vertical strokes. Nonetheless, it should be noted that the legends are not attempting to actually form words.



Drapery



Pseudo-Legend

The lack of understanding or disinterest in accurate rendering of Latin can be further seen on the reverse. This quite accurately imitates a *PAXS* coin of Anglo-Norman England. However, the *P/A/X/S* of the reverse field is never spelt as such. It is generally rendered *X/X/X/2* implying that, whilst it was copied, the Latin meaning was ultimately lost.

Dating

This type draws upon imagery from the mid-1080s in England. The exact dating of this issue is the matter of some debate with argument revolving around whether it was the last type of William I or the first of William II.⁵⁶ Less arguable is the fact that this is a very different coinage from those that immediately preceded it. It has entirely different imagery with the busts cut in a new way and, arguably, with a greater skill or to a higher standard. The use of legends also alters with more of an effort to appear Latin literate. The weight of this group of coins was also quite high; they average 0.87g and have a quartile range of only 0.06g. This is significantly

56 Allen forthcoming.

higher than the coins that have been argued to date from the 1070s and quite considerably more than the coins which might immediately precede this group (Group K). It seems probable that these coins represent a renewal of the coinage with a new design and a return to the weight standard of the late 1060s and early 1070s.

They seem to have been significant as they influence much of the iconography of coins that post-date this group. Elements of the Paxs reverse are found on coins within many of the other types of Group L.⁵⁷ All incorporate an annulet with a cross through the centre which suggests that they all post-date, and were influenced by, the imitative Paxs coinage.

Coins of this type are largely known from the Dunamase hoard but one also occurs in the Glendalough hoard. The findspots, in combination with the imagery, gives a date in the late 1080s for the group as a whole. There is also one coin from the Christchurch Place Excavations.

Attempting more precision than this rests upon the speed at which Dublin imitated English exemplars. I would argue that it probably occurred relatively quickly after the English coin. Imitation of the type that immediately precedes the Paxs imitations is found in K8. There is little stylistic evidence that suggests other coins should follow K8 and thus it might be that the current type sits on the interface between two quite different imitations of English coins, perhaps early within the Paxs coinage's validity period. The fact that there are also so many types of coinage datable to the late 1080s and 1090s would also tend to suggest an early date for this type. Whilst this is somewhat circumstantial, most evidence would suggest that coins imitating PAXS coins were broadly contemporary with their English counterparts, dating from the mid-late 1080s, depending upon on how the chronology of the English series is interpreted.

57 *cf* types L2, L3, L5 and L9.

TYPE L2

Dolley	V G/r (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	3 (nos. 448-50)
Number of Obverse Dies	3
Number of Reverse Dies	3
Whole Coins	3
Average Weight	0.68g
Highest Weight	0.90g
Provenance	Dunamase?



Description

Coins of this type combine a *Two Stars* obverse with a *Paxs* reverse. The obverse is a facing bust with a star to either side of the face. The reverse is a derivative of a PAXS reverse although the lettering within each quarter is quite stylised and appears to be entirely composed of annulets with an X within. The style of the cross itself is reasonably consistent with the English original however.

Dating

This type is quite difficult to interpret for several reasons. Firstly, they appear stylistically very consistent suggesting that they are contemporary or near contemporary to one another. However there is a large range in terms of the weights of the coins; the lowest is 0.58g and the highest is 0.90g. This may be a matter of preservation in differing collections but is quite difficult to interpret.



The question of where they fit within the relative chronology of the Hiberno-Scandinavian series is one where it is possible to be a little more certain. They must post-date the PAXS imitations (L1) as their reverse design clearly draws on this as its inspiration. They must also pre-date the *two stars* imitations of L3 as the coins of that group appear derivative of this; stars have become circles but the formation of the bust is quite similar. L2 probably also pre-dates L3 on the ground of their similar reverse designs. This is noticeably less close to the English original in L3 and thus the coins of this type are presumed to be slightly earlier.

Unfortunately, there is no confirmed hoard provenance for any of these coins but if the dating of the previous group is accepted then a date around the mid to late 1080s seems plausible.



Type L2



Type L5

TYPE L3

Dolley	V J/r or c (Sylloge –)
O'S	60
Number of Coins	5 (nos. 451-5)
Number of Obverse Dies	5
Number of Reverse Dies	5
Whole Coins	5
Average Weight	0.56g
Highest Weight	0.97g
Provenance	Store Frigaard, Christchurch Cathedral, 'Northern Italy'



Description

The coins of this type are a resumption of a Hiberno-Scandinavian design from earlier in the century. The obverse is a linear design and the reverse is either a Paxis imitation or a short cross design.

The obverse is a linear motif with an annulet at the centre. Above and below this are two sets of arms that extend from the centre and eventually curl back upon themselves until they are pointing toward the centre. On the left of this is a curving symbol, not dissimilar to a backwards 'S' shape. On the right of this is a three-pronged shape.

There are two types of reverse design. One is based upon the PAXS coinage. The design is slightly reinterpreted on these coins. The annulets which contain letter on the English original appear to be largely empty on this group of coins. Similarly, the terminals to the cross altered with the addition of three pellets quite common.

There are also two coins which have a short cross reverse. This appears within a beaded border but there is no other decoration other than this.

Dating

The coins of this type appear quite stylistically similar to those of group I.⁵⁸ They have the same highly distinctive obverse design although, amongst this group, it is markedly less defined. The weight of these coins and the difference in the style of obverse suggests that these are later imitations of the earlier type of coinage rather than contemporaries. The difference is confirmed by the reverse design which imitates a type that cannot have occurred until the mid-1080s. The hoard evidence is also helpful at this point with coin of this type found in three 'late' hoards whilst those in group I are only found in the Kirk Michael 1834 hoard.

This type has been placed between L2 and L4 because it appears to copy the same reverse design, albeit less accurately, as L2. L4 utilises a version of the same obverse and thus it can be connected with the current type.

The hoard provenance of this type is suggestive of a date towards the end of the eleventh century. Finds from the Christchurch Cathedral and the 'Northern Italy' hoard both support this hypothesis. The one coin from the Store Frigaard hoard does not aid with dating as it contains coins of Groups G and H alongside the L3 coin. Interestingly, the latest English penny in that hoard is a William II *two stars* type. This might suggest that the latest parcel coming from the

58 *cf* Type I16-I18.

West arrived in the early 1090s. Whilst too much cannot be read into this in terms of dating it does broadly conform to an expectation of coins of L3 being minted in the second half of the 1080s.

TYPE L4

Dolley	V J/m or a (Sylloge 215)
O'S	58, 61 and 62
Number of Coins	12 (nos. 456-67)
Number of Obverse Dies	5
Number of Reverse Dies	8
Whole Coins	12
Average Weight	0.90g
Highest Weight	0.94g
Provenance	N/A



Description

Coins of this type combine a linear obverse design, with a central cross, with a reverse that is modelled on that of type iii of William I or a Long Cross.

The obverse is one that is quite similar to that of types I16-I18. It replaces the central annulet of those types with a cross at its centre. Surrounding this are four arms, two up and two down, that curve back inwards towards the centre. On the right is a elongated 'W-shape' and on the left is a backward S shape. There are also a number of pellets dotted around these various motifs.

Most coins with the above obverse have a floriated cross reverse which imitates that of William I's type iii. This is quite accurately accomplished on many of the coins. The other reverse that is found on two coins – nos. 466 and 467 – is a return to the voided Long Cross design that is so common amongst the Hiberno-Scandinavian series. There is an annulet opposite a hand in two quarters and pellets in the other two quarters.

Dating

The dating of this type, and the next, is one of the most puzzling aspects of all the coins of the late eleventh century. The reverse gives a t.p.q. in the 1070s. Whilst it is difficult to argue that the coins would date from the early 1070s there is a degree of sense in arguing that they might date from a period in the mid-1070s, immediately after the Kirk Michael hoard, and not too distant from when the prototype coins of William I were being struck in England. There are coins that have the same distinctive obverse and a not dissimilar weight.⁵⁹ Dolley was comfortable dating these coins to the period c.1075-1080.⁶⁰

This dating cannot be correct, they must be substantially later, as they die-link into type L5. This type must post-date the Paxs coinage as several of the reverses draw inspiration from it. What appears to be the case is that L4, and also L3, are imitations of I16-I18, occurring over a decade later. They are not contemporary despite the obvious stylistic similarity.

The precise chronological relationship between L2-L5 is uncertain. The imagery used on the obverses of L2 and L3 is repeated on those of L4 and L5 respectively. However, the reverses are very different as are the weights of the coins. The arrangement L2 to L5 has been suggested on the grounds of stylistic inference. There is a greater degree of certainty in being able to argue that they all post-date type L1 and thus occur in the late 1080s.

⁵⁹ cf Types I16-I18.

⁶⁰ Dolley 1966a, 114.

TYPE L5

Dolley	V G/b, n, r (Sylloge -)
O'S	50, 51, 52
Number of Coins	12 (nos. 468-79)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	6
Whole Coins	7
Average Weight	0.83g
Highest Weight	0.97g
Provenance	Dunamase



Description

Coins of this type are found with a variety of reverse types but are consistently struck from only one obverse die. This is a facing bust ultimately derived from the *two stars* type of William I.

The obverse is formed of a triangular facing bust with a small circle to either side. There are three lines of drapery at the base of the head. The type is ultimately a copy of William I type v but this design may in fact be a copy of a near-contemporary Hiberno-Scandinavian coin.⁶¹

There 6 or 7 different reverse types used although each is known from only one die. There are several that use the voided Long Cross as their main reverse design. These can be summarised as:

1. Long Cross with annulet, hand and two pellets. Found on one coin (no. 466-8).
2. Long Cross with a hand opposite four pellets. Present on three coins (nos. 473-5).
3. Long Cross with three pellets and stylised hands in opposing quarters. Found on one coin (no. 476)
4. Long Cross with two crosses and two 'E's in opposing quarters. Found on two coins (nos. 477-8)
5. Long Cross with annulets inspired by PAXS coinage. Found on one coin (no. 479).

There are also three coins – nos. 469-71 – that appear to ultimately derive from the Paxs coinage of England although the structure and style of the cross is quite different to the English prototype. The cross is based around a central annulet and is short and contained within a border. In two quarters are annulets containing an X, the Hiberno-Scandinavian interpretation of England's Paxs coinage.

⁶¹ cf type L2.

The only other type that is used is an imitation of the floriated cross of William I's type iii or, perhaps more plausibly, the Hiberno-Scandinavian version seen in L4.

Dating

This group is a very curious one as it includes no less than seven different reverse types if the various Long Cross designs are differentiated. Even if they are not then there are three different designs coupled with one obverse die. Dolley viewed this group as separate entities and dated various elements of it to *c.*1080, *c.*1090 and *c.*1095.⁶² A study of the dies has shown that one obverse die was used to strike all of the coins and thus it seems incredibly unlikely that this was used for a fifteen year period. The idea that one die could be used for such a length of time is not impossible but does seem improbable, especially considering the number of other dies that it would have to be argued were used alongside it.

Assuming that the die-linked coins were struck near contemporaneously, the type must date from the late 1080s as it includes elements derived from the Paxs coinage. It is also die-linked into type L4 and thus is probably broadly contemporary. The obverse die also appears to derive from those used in L2 although the stars element altered, simply becoming circles. The type may be followed by L6 as the Long Cross reverse (no. 4 above) is a design that is also found on the two coins from that type.

The weight of this type is not dissimilar to that of L4 but both groups show a high degree of variability. This type, alongside L2-L4, appears to date to the late 1080s based on their post-dating of the PAXS coinage.



use of *Paxs* motif

62 Dolley 1966a, 102.

TYPE L6

Dolley	V B/a or u.3 (Sylloge 217)
O'S	63, 64
Number of Coins	4 (nos. 480-3)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Number of Reverse Dies	2
Whole Coins	4
Average Weight	0.89g
Highest Weight	0.91g
Provenance	Glendalough, Christchurch Place



Description

This type is defined by the obverse which is an imitation of an *Agnus Dei* coin. The obverse has a lamb facing left with a cross emerging from its back. There are three pellets below the neck. There is slight difference between the two dies with one (L6.A) having an undecorated body for the lamb whilst the other (L6.B) has pellets and lines within the outline of the lamb.

There are two forms of reverse within this type. The first is a Long Cross with crosses and 'E' shapes in opposing quarters. The other die is a 'bowcross' reverse. This is formed of a central annulet with four curves around it creating a larger cross. In one quarter of this shape is a pellet.

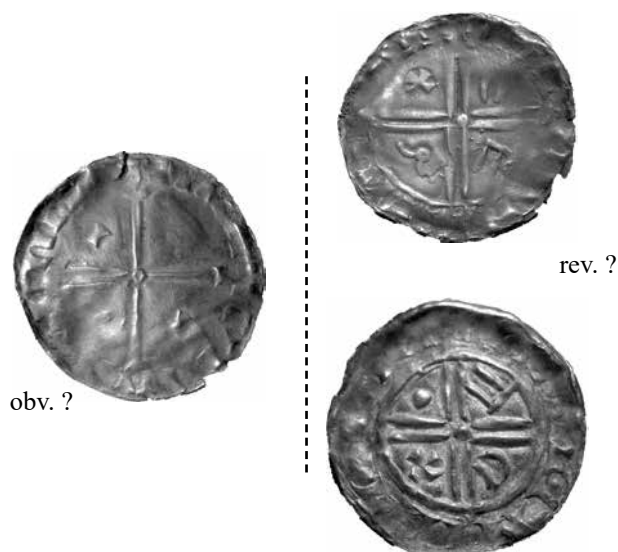
Dating

This type would appear on first inspection to belong chronologically close to type I1. They share the same basic obverse design but it was argued above that, stylistically, they are different enough to warrant some suspicion over this. The differing find circumstances of the coins also suggest that this group is significantly later. Coins of L6 are found in the Glendalough and Dunamase hoards both of which are much later than the Clonmacnoise provenance of the coin of I1. On the hoard evidence, the coins of this type are perhaps 20 years later than those of I1.

The Long Cross with Crosses and 'E's reverse design is one that is very similar to that of L5. The same hoard provenance and the similarity of the reverse suggest that the two groups should be viewed as quite similar in terms of the dates of their striking. A date in the late 1080s is likely.

TYPE L7

Dolley	V J/a? or c? (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	4 (nos. 484-7)
Number of Obverse Dies	4
Number of Reverse Dies	4
Whole Coins	4
Average Weight	0.58g
Highest Weight	0.92g
Provenance	Dunamase



Description

Coins of this type are quite enigmatic as they do not have a bust on either face and, indeed, it is quite difficult to be certain about which side is the obverse. On the 'obverse' there is a cross with a small pellet at its centre. In two of the quarters are small bars for which no parallel is immediately apparent.

On the 'reverse' is a voided short cross design with four filled quarters. The symbols in each quarter appear to be attempts at lettering. This may be a simplified copy of a *Crux* motif with C, X and D visible on several specimens. However there are other symbols including a pellet and a linear 'V' shape that don't have any pseudo-epigraphic potential.

Dating

This type is quite unusual in various ways. The most striking is that the coin appears to have a double reverse. This was not a temporary measure or mule as there are four coins, all struck from different die combinations. This suggests that coins such as these were struck in reasonably significant numbers. The lack of a bust on the coinage is unusual but not unique amongst the Hiberno-Scandinavian coinage. Coins utilised a linear and also an *Agnus Dei* obverse at various points.⁶³

The type can be associated with coins of L8 and L9 which appear to mix elements of imitative *Crux* and *Paxs* designs. The letters on the reverse of L7 find their closest parallels amongst these types.

The coins are also unusual due to the variability in weight. Coin no. 487 weighs 0.92g which is approximately a third more than the other three coins of this group. A similar pattern is found in L9 where one coin is struck well in excess of 0.80g with the other coins' weight hovering around 0.65g.

If the link with L8 and L9 is accepted then they must post-date the *Paxs* coinage. They look quite dissimilar from early Group L coins and thus it can be argued that they probably post-date these. A date of striking at the end of the 1080s seems possible although the difference in style between this type and those of the period immediately preceding it is a little disquieting.

63 Cf types L4 and L6.

TYPE L8

Dolley	V A/a (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	1 (no. 488)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	1
Whole Coins	1
Average Weight	0.86g
Highest Weight	0.86g
Provenance	Glendalough



Description

The coin of this type is a single example of a combination of a left-facing profile bust and a *Crux* derivative reverse. The obverse is a profile bust left with a very clear band formed of two lines through the hair. This may draw inspiration from the much earlier *Helmet* coins but this is far from certain. The reverse appears to imitate a *Crux* reverse although it actually reads **CCVX**. It is formed of a voided Long Cross with a letter in each of the quarters.

Dating

The obverse is one that is incredibly unusual amongst the Hiberno-Scandinavian series. It allows it to be fairly confidently connected with a coin of type L9 – no. 489 – which has the same style of hair/helmet. This aids with dating the groups as type L9 post-dates the *Paxs* coinage. There are also similarities of reverse with type L9 which employs a reverse motif that also appears to draw upon the *Crux* coinage.

The Glendalough provenance and association with these other two types give a potential dating in the late 1080s.

TYPE L9

Dolley	V A/b (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	4 (nos. 489-92)
Number of Obverse Dies	4
Number of Reverse Dies	3
Whole Coins	4
Average Weight	0.75g
Highest Weight	0.93g
Provenance	Dunamase, Glendalough



Description

The coins of this type are recognisable by their reverse design which combines elements of the Long Cross and Paxs types.

The obverse is a left-facing profile bust on all of the coins. It does show quite a high degree of variability within this very small sample. On one coin – no. 489 – the bust has two lines through the hair, reminiscent of earlier *Helmet* type coins. On another, the bust has a lot of drapery and a particularly pointed nose. Two other coins, those with slightly different reverses, have a consistent style of bust which has no drapery on the neck or any other form of decoration around the head.

The reverse of these coins combines the basic voided cross of the Long Cross coins with elements of Paxs coins. In at least two quarters of the reverse there are annulets with Xs contained within. These are combined with other symbols including crosses, pellets and a small curve.

Dating

There is a strong stylistic connection between the coin of L8 and one within L9. Both have a unique style of obverse. More generally, coins of types L7-L9 all utilise quite similar imagery on their reverses suggesting some influence from a *Crux* coinage. They can probably be viewed as being from broadly the same time period although the disparity of weights within and across the types is difficult to explain. However, the problem of weight should not be overstated as two die-linked coins – nos. 489 and 490 – have quite different weights.⁶⁴ The period in question may simply be one in which the weights were less securely maintained or it may be that such small samples survive that there is a biasing of the evidence.



Type L8



Type L9

⁶⁴ The coins weigh 0.86g and 0.64g respectively.

TYPE L10

Dolley	V A/I (Sylloge 219)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	6 (no. 493-8)
Number of Obverse Dies	3
Number of Reverse Dies	3
Whole Coins	4
Average Weight	0.83g
Highest Weight	0.91g
Provenance	Dunamase



Description

Coins of this type can be defined by the form of their reverse. This is a small cross with sceptres emanating from the centre. There are usually four sceptres emerging from the centre of the coin with terminals of three pellets. One die also has other, larger pellets in addition to these.

The obverse is a profile bust left. The form of the bust varies across the three dies. One has a large face and bust that occupies the entire field. Another has the bust squashed into the left side of the coin while another is quite stylised with a lot of hair.

Dating

This type does not appear to simply relate to other coins of Group L as it has quite different imagery on its reverse. Indeed it appears far closer to some reverse types within Group M, coins of the 1090s, than it does to the coins of the late 1080s.⁶⁵ However if weight and size are considered then this must be re-evaluated somewhat. The coins of this type have a consistently high weight (upwards of 0.80g). This places them on a similar level to the rest of group L. They might perhaps form something of a bridge between the higher-weight 1080s coinages and the lighter-weight coins that followed these.

The hoard evidence, *ex* Dunamase, certainly suggests a 1080s date for them. One of the 'uncertain' coins below – no. 527 – might be connected with this type on account of the similarity of its obverse. If this is accepted, then the late 1080s dating is confirmed due to the usage of *Paxs* inspired imagery on that coin's reverse.

65 In particular type M5.

TYPE L11

Dolley	V A/u.2 (Sylloge 227-8)
O'S	41
Number of Coins	17 (nos. 499-515)
Number of Obverse Dies	13
Number of Reverse Dies	17
Whole Coins	12
Average Weight	0.75g
Highest Weight	0.86g
Provenance	Aosta

Description

Coins of this type are all formed of a left-facing bust with a reverse design formed of annulet, pellets and crosses. The obverse die is often highly stylised with the busts displaying a high level of stylistic idiosyncrasy. Some have crooks before the face whilst others have crosses. There are also sometimes pellets or crosses on the neck.

The reverse is always found with a circle with pellet within at the centre. This is surrounded by various arrangements of pellets – in groups of three – and crosses. On some coins these elements are found repeated four times whilst on others they are repeated thrice.

Dating

The dating of this type is very difficult to certain about. They would seem likely to date from the 1080s or early 1090s due to both their size and weight which find parallels in both groups K and L. This would agree with the late, Aosta provenance.

This type may sit at the period around 1090, or just after, based upon the size of coin and their weight. The weight is quite similar to those of L12 and L13 but there is little to link them beyond this. One coin – no. 500 – has a particularly garbled obverse which includes several overlapping linear patterns. One of these has four lines emanating from it and is reminiscent of Hiberno-Scandinavian depictions of birds on coinage. This would provide circumstantial evidence for slight stylistic similarity to L12 and L13. Of the various incarnations of the bird motif on Hiberno-Scandinavian reverses these would be closest to the current type in terms of their weight. If these coins do relate to L12 and L13 then the precise chronological relationships between these types are uncertain.



no. 500

TYPE L12

Dolley	V I/u.1 (Sylloge 226)
O'S	53
Number of Coins	8 (nos. 516-23)
Number of Obverse Dies	8
Number of Reverse Dies	8
Whole Coins	7
Average Weight	0.81g
Highest Weight	0.90g
Provenance	'Co. Meath'



Description

Coins of this type have a very distinct facing head which is an inverted tear-shape and a reverse with the re-use of birds. The obverse has a quite small head in the centre of the field with a highly stylised face. There are two pellets for eyes and lines to represent the eyebrows and nose. Around the head are pellets and, in some cases, a cross above.

The reverse has a field which is clearly delineated from the legend by way of a solid border. Within the border are two stylised birds and often two crosses. The birds have lost the line that formed the 'head' on some of the coins.

Dating

The only confirmed provenance for these coins is a 'County Meath' one although it seems likely that one or two may derive from the Dunamase hoard. This does little to aid with dating unfortunately.

Where the dating can be more secure is in the use of birds on the reverse. This is not imitated on the Hiberno-Scandinavian series until the 1080s and these coins would not appear to be the first incarnation of that motif. More precision can perhaps be found with comparison to L13. That type dates to the early 1090s and is consistent in its weight with the current type. The size and fabric - large and very thin - of the coins is also quite similar.

TYPE L13

Dolley	V F/t or u.1 (Sylloge 224)
O'S	55 and 56
Number of Coins	2 (nos. 524-5)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	2
Whole Coins	2
Average Weight	0.86g
Highest Weight	0.95g
Provenance	Dunamase



Description

The coins have a facing bust with a crown formed of rectangular pattern, containing four pellets. There are also two sceptres on either side of the bust.

The two reverse designs vary substantially. One has a single bird in the field whilst the other has a cross in quatrefoil. This latter design is one that was found on type ii of William II and minted in England around the beginning of the 1090s.

Dating

The cross in quatrefoil motif provides the dating evidence for the type, likely dating this group into the very early 1090s. The fabric of the coins is quite similar to that within types L11 and L12 suggesting a similar date for these coins. The probable Dunamase provenance of coin of a coin of this type is consistent with this dating.

The weight of the coins is quite high and this is far more consistent with the coins of the late 1080s than the 1090s. The size is also much more similar to coins of Group L than it is to the following types which are struck on smaller, lighter flans.

Coins of this type might possibly date from the early 1090s, again this is dependent upon the slightly insecure dating of the Anglo-Norman series.⁶⁶ If the interpretation suggested here is correct, these coins were perhaps the last before a debasement of size and weight occurred around the beginning of the 1090s.

66 Allen forthcoming.

Uncertain Coins of Group L

No. 526 – This coin is placed within Group L on the similarity of its reverse – Long cross with crosses in two quarters – to those in L5 and L6. The obverse is completely different in both cases however. Indeed, the style of the bust is quite different to most within the group. The weight of the coin, 0.97g, is high but not incompatible with group L where coins are frequently of high weight.



No. 527 – This coin is in a fragmentary state making its interpretation difficult. The bust would appear to be similar to those in L10. The reverse, a PAXS derivative, finds similarities to those of L5. One symbol, a Σ , can also be found on coins of L7 but nowhere else amongst the Hiberno-Scandinavian series. It would thus appear to fit comfortably amongst group L.

No. 528 - The coin has a profile bust left with a symbol on the neck which is unparalleled amongst the Hiberno-Scandinavian series. The reverse is a short cross within a beaded border. This border and the symbol on the obverse highlight how unusual the coin is. In the absence of stratigraphy from its findspot in Christchurch Place, there is little to aid with an estimate of its chronology. This coin has been placed in group L, largely on account of its short cross reverse, but could perhaps as easily sit within group I.



No. 529-30 – These coins derive from the Winetavern Street excavations and a possible Scottish find within the National Museum of Scotland. However, they find no real parallels amongst other coins. It could be argued that the obverse is reasonably close to some of the *two stars* derivatives of group L (L2 or L5) which have a distinctive helmet/bonnet. However the resemblance is not too close. The reverse, a small cross, is similar to L10 but lacks the additional pellets. It is possible that the coin belongs above, in Group I, where unadorned small cross reverses are more common (cf I14). However, the light weight of the whole coin (0.74g) and unusual obverse would be problematic there.



No. 531 – There is little to position this coin either in terms of its relative or absolute chronology. The obverse profile bust fits the style of group L but also those of some 20 years earlier (group I). The reverse is a finely rendered and undecorated Long Cross, unusual on both counts and unhelpful for its attribution. As with no. 528 above, it could sit in either group L or the far-earlier group I. However its light weight (slightly chipped but only 0.64g) means that it is problematic for both attributions.



TYPE M1

Dolley	V A var./I (Sylloge -)
O'S	28
Number of Coins	3 (nos. 532-4)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Number of Reverse Dies	2
Whole Coins	2
Average Weight	0.64g
Highest Weight	0.68g
Provenance	Laxey



Description

This type marks a change from previous coins of the Hiberno-Scandinavian series as these coins are struck on small flans. They are also notably lighter than many of the other coins of the late eleventh century.

The iconography is of a profile bust right with circle on the neck and cross before the face. The nose is quite pointed, although wide, and the eye is small.

The reverse is in one of two forms with long cross and a short cross both utilised. The long cross design is quite standard for the Hiberno-Scandinavian series and in this instance uses two sickles and two pyramids in opposing quarters. The sickles are a recurring motif (originally utilised in I5 and repeated elsewhere) but the pyramids are slightly less usual. The other reverse is a cross contained within the field with terminal composed to three linear branches. It is quite similar to J1 although noticeably more stylised.

Dating



Paxs Imagery

The short cross reverse utilised for this type has similarities to that of M2. Similarly the Long Cross reverse is not dissimilar to that used within M7 and M8. The similar size, weight and iconography suggest that all of the 'small flan' coins were produced within a short chronology. They are only known from the 'Laxey' and Dunamase hoards. They are absent from the 'Northern Italy' hoard suggesting that they may have been struck for only a short period and passed out of circulation quite

quickly.

The obverse of these coins is important as it seems to conclusively place the small flans coins in a period after the PAXS coinage of England. The circle with cross within is a motif that is copied in the aftermath of the PAXS coinage, in the late 1080s, and this appears to have continued on the 'small flan' coins that replaced these larger, heavier coins.

This type is placed within Group M and is connected with the following types on account of its light weight – all are struck c.0.65g – and small flan. The imagery on all of the coins is also quite similar. The way the bust is formed with a thin pointed nose and small eye suggests that the coins of these types should be grouped with one another. The orientation



Type M3



Type M4

of the busts alters but the imagery on and around the busts is consistent across these changes suggesting that this was not a huge concern. On busts of opposing direction the proportions of the face are very similar and continuity of motif can be seen on a crook on the neck of coins in M7 and M8.

This type and the other small flan types would appear to date from the early 1090s. This rests upon the fact that the coins seem to post-date the PAXS coinage of England. The coins that immediately followed the PAXS imitations (Group L) were mostly struck to a significantly higher weight and on flan of much greater size. Therefore, the small flan coins must post-date these. They must also be earlier than the coins from the 'Northern Italy' hoard (Group N) as there is no overlap in coins between that hoard and Glendalough. Group M coins are present in both of these hoards, as well as 'Laxey', suggesting they must date to the period before the accumulation of the 'Northern Italy' coins. Group N can be dated to *c.*1095-1100 and thus Group M probably dates from the early part of the 1090s. How early they began to be struck is reliant upon the date of the end of Group L.

The implication is that there was a rapid debasement. In favour of such an interpretation is the fact that the subsequent coinage - of Groups N and O – is all struck on a light weight standard of 0.65g or less. This is far closer to Group M than it is to any earlier grouping.

There is a small possibility that the coins of M2-M4 may have been struck on the Isle of Man. Their only traceable provenance is the 'Laxey' hoard. If this were the case then they might be imitative of the other 'Small Flan' coins (M5-M8) which can be traced to Irish provenances. Arguing against this point is that there are several coins within the Laxey hoard that are part of die-chains that make them indisputably Irish. Whilst it is not impossible that other coins in the Laxey hoard are Hiberno-Manx, in the absence of more proof, and with great similarity of style and weight to Dublin-struck coins, the small flans coins must remain attributed to the Dublin mint.



Type M7



Type M8

TYPE M2

Dolley	V A var./I (Sylloge -)
O'S	29
Number of Coins	4 (nos. 535-8)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	1
Whole Coins	2
Average Weight	0.59g
Highest Weight	0.64g
Provenance	Laxey



Description

This type is characterised by the small size of its flans and their relatively light weight. The obverse is a stylised bust to the right with a cross upon the neck. The bust style is quite distinctive with a very pointed nose.

The reverse again may be ultimately derived from William I's type iv although this is not absolutely certain. It is formed of a cross with a small pellet at its centre. Extending out from this are four arms that have a three-pronged terminal. This is all contained within a border.

Dating

The dating of this group, *c.*1090 (or a little later) to *c.*1095, is discussed within an analysis of the group as a whole (cf M1).

TYPE M3

Dolley	V A var./u.4
O'S	30
Number of Coins	6 (nos. 539-44)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	2
Whole Coins	3
Average Weight	0.66g
Highest Weight	0.74g
Provenance	Laxey



Description

The coins of this type are struck on small flans and are of a light weight (c.0.65g). They have a right-facing bust on their obverse and, generally, a reverse that is ultimately derived from William I's type iv.

The obverse has a bust right with a pointed nose. On the neck is a stylised hand with four parallel fingers. The reverse appears to derive from M2 with a cross at its centre. At the terminal of this are three prongs although these are difficult to see as they merge into the legend. In two quarters of this cross are smaller crosses. In the other two are symbols that appear to be unique amongst the Hiberno-Scandinavian series. They are formed of two circles with pellets at their centre with lines extending from them to the centre of the main cross. What they are or indeed from where they derive is uncertain.

There is one coin – no. 544 – which combines the obverse of this type with a reverse which is completely different. It has a small cross at its centre and sceptres with three pellets at their terminal extending on in four directions. This is a motif that is also found on coins of M4 below.

Dating

This group is part of Group M which is discussed above (M1). The iconography again draws upon that of William I but the inspiration for the reverse design is uncertain.

TYPE M4

Dolley	V A/I and A/p (Sylloge 229-31)
O'S	32 and 38
Number of Coins	12 (nos. 545-56)
Number of Obverse Dies	4
Number of Reverse Dies	6
Whole Coins	8
Average Weight	0.69g
Highest Weight	0.89g
Provenance	Laxey, Fermoy

Description

The coins of this type are struck on small, light flans with a stylised left-facing bust on most examples. The reverses exhibit some variety but are generally a curving cross with pellets within.

The obverse is stylistically similar to M2-M6 with a bust that has a sharp pointed nose and small eye. It is consistently left-facing throughout the type. There is one die (M4.A) with three pellets, in a triangle, on the neck and another (M4.B) where there is a stylised hand. This second die shows signs of re-cutting with the addition of a pellet before the face on three late coins.

The reverses are largely formed of a curving cross. Within this cross there are four sections divided by straight lines and decorated with one or more pellets. Outside of the curving cross are small loops. There is one reverse die that has a small cross reverse with pellets extending from the centre. Here, the reverse appears similar to that used in M3.



There are two coins, nos. 555 and 556, which seems to belong within the 'small flan' group being of similar weight and size. They have very different obverses - much less stylised and without the distinctive proportions of the face - but the reverses are quite similar to those of this type. They are contained within this type as they have some similar although they might comfortably sit anywhere within Group M.

Dating

The coins of this type can largely be traced to the Laxey hoard although there is also a find from Fermoy. However, no further details are known and thus it does not aid with dating. A discussion of where they sit within the relative chronology proposed here is above (M1).



Type M3



Type M4

TYPE M5

Dolley	V A/- (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	7 (nos. 557-63)
Number of Obverse Dies	7
Number of Reverse Dies	7
Whole Coins	6
Average Weight	0.70g
Highest Weight	0.74g
Provenance	Dunamase, Laxey



Description

The coins of this type are all struck on small flans with a left-facing bust on their obverse and with a stylised short cross on their reverse.

The obverse bust displays a degree of variety across the various dies. They all have a relatively wide neck that extends to the base of the coin. This is often found with a hand upon it but the form of this hand is quite variable. Before the face are crosses on some dies and pellets on a minority.

The reverses appear to derive from earlier Hiberno-Scandinavian coins of types M1-M2 as they are formed with a cross at their centre. At the terminal of the arms are three prongs. Beyond this, the reverse is undecorated with no symbols in the quarters of the cross.

Dating

These coins appear to derive from the Dunamase hoard in part but there is also one that appears to come from the 'Laxey' hoard. This combination of hoards would suggest striking in the early 1090s.

This type appears to draw upon the imagery of the earlier 'small flan' coins for its reverse. The bust has some similarities with those of M1-M4 but size and weight are the clinching factor for the attribution of this type. For a discussion of the dating of these types see above, type M1.

TYPE M6

Dolley	V A/b (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	5 (nos. 564-8)
Number of Obverse Dies	4
Number of Reverse Dies	4
Whole Coins	5
Average Weight	0.69g
Highest Weight	0.75g
Provenance	Dunamase



Description

Coins of this type are struck on a small flan and to a generally light weight (c. 0.65g). They are characterised by their distinctive reverse that is modelled upon the Long Cross but with the addition of specific symbols in each quarter. There are large pellets in two quarters and figure of eight symbols in the other quarters.

The obverses conform to the general style of the group by having a pointed nose. They have a wide neck and are often found with visible drapery. On the neck is a fairly large single pellet. This divides them from other near contemporary coins which have hands or crooks on their necks.

The reverse is unique amongst Hiberno-Scandinavian coins as it contains a figure of eight motif in two quarters of a Long Cross. In the other two quarters are large pellets, again unusual amongst this series of coins.

Dating

A description of the chronology and interpretation of these 'small flan' coins is given above in type M1. These coins are found amongst the hoard from Dunamase and this is consistent with a dating in the early 1090s.

TYPE M7

Dolley	V A/b (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	3 (nos. 569-71)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	3
Whole Coins	3
Average Weight	0.58g
Highest Weight	0.73g
Provenance	Dunamase?, Laxey



Description

Coins of this type are struck on small flans, have a profile bust left and a long cross reverse. They differ from other coins of Group M as they have a crook on the neck of the bust. They also have a small, four-pellet cross before the face. How common these features are and indeed whether these coins should be viewed as different from other types is difficult to assess as only one obverse die is represented in the surviving sample.

The reverse is a long cross derivative. There are several different motif employed to fill the reverse quarters. Crosses, hands (arrows?), pellets and a sickle are all used.

Dating

This type belongs to the Group M as the coins are much smaller than other Hiberno-Scandinavian types and are struck on a light weight standard. The style of the bust is a little unusual amongst group M but the similarity in terms of style seems enough to dispel any doubts regarding this. The reverse is far easier to place within this group, with close parallels in type M8.

The Laxey hoard provenance, light weight and small flan links the type to the rest of Group M. For a full discussion of the dating of this group see above (M1).

TYPE M8

Dolley	V A var./b or – (Sylloge –)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	5 (nos. 572-6)
Number of Obverse Dies	3
Number of Reverse Dies	3
Whole Coins	5
Average Weight	0.62g
Highest Weight	0.67g
Provenance	Glendalough, Dunamase?

Description

Coins of this type are struck on small flans with a stylised right-facing bust and a number of reverses. The obverse is quite different from other coins that were struck on small flans. It is quite poorly formed with elements of the face not well-defined. However despite the stylistic difference the form of the obverse is one that finds parallels within other near-contemporary coins; there is a crook on the neck and pellets before the face.

The reverse is a long cross but this is not voided on one die. This is combined with cross, arrows (hands?) and a sickle. This, along with the obverse form, links this type firmly with the previous, type M7, where the same motifs are found.



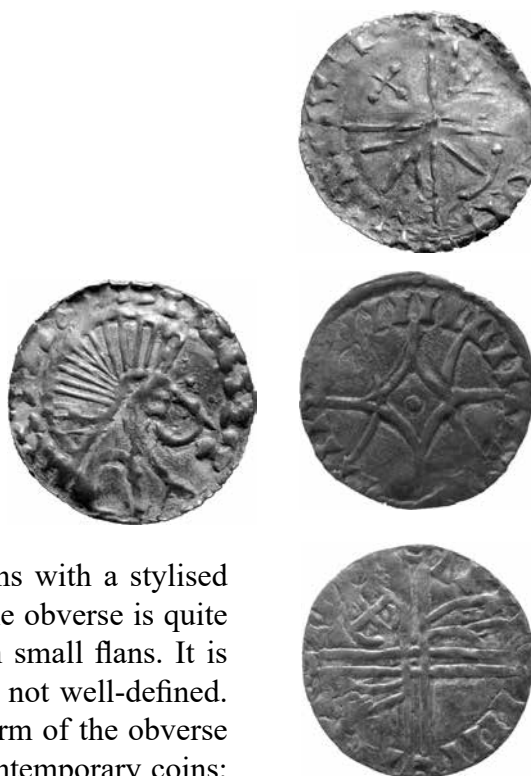
no. 576

There are two coins – nos. 575 and 576 – that have been placed within this group despite imagery that differs from that set out above. No. 575 seems very close in obverse style; it has the crook and the bust is composed in a similar way to the rest of the group. The reverse is quite different, there are no obvious prototypes for it in either the English or Hiberno-Scandinavian series. No. 576 is also problematic as its style does not resemble the other coins of the Group M. However the way the hair is cut is similar to coins within M4 and the its reverse finds some parallels in M1. The coin is an important one as it allows for the 'small flan' group to be definitively placed after the plentiful *Paxs* imitations of the 1080s (Group L). Only this prototype could have provided the inspiration for the cross in annulet which is present in one quarter of the reverse.

Dating

This type is perhaps towards the end of Group M. It dates to the 1090s as the imitation of the *Paxs* type gives it a t.p.q after the mid-1080s and the small module of the coins suggests it must be significantly later. This is also confirmed by the hoard provenance, Glendalough, and the similarity to coins within another 'late' hoard, Laxey.

There is perhaps a degree of similarity, in terms of the reverse, between No. 576 and the following type, N1. Both have curving cross reverses for which exact prototypes are hard to determine.



Uncertain Group M

No. 577 – This is a highly unusual coin as it is the heaviest of all coins of the late-eleventh century (1.05g). The style of the obverse would place it within group M as it is quite similar to the bust on M2 and M3. The reverse, an imitation of Edward the Confessor's *Trefoil Quadrilateral*, is also incongruous with a date of the 1090s. However, its Dunamase provenance and the style of the coins suggest it cannot be any earlier. It must thus remain something of a mystery, particularly the weight which is 50% higher than other of similar style.



No. 578 – This coin combines a profile bust left with a short cross and annulets reverse. The obverse is quite similar to those in M4 with their long noses. The reverse is a little less common although it can be compared to M1 and M2. The size and weight do confirm the coin within Group M however. Similarly, the X in an annulet motif on the reverse would, again, suggest that the group post-dates the Paxs coins of the late 1080s.



No. 579 – This coin combines a stylised profile bust left with a long cross reverse. The obverse is of a somewhat anomalous style and has a cross before the face. The reverse is far more simply understood as it includes sets of annulets linked by a line. A very similar motif is found on coins of type M6. This coin varies a little with hands in other quarters and additional annulets. However the small module of the coin, weight at 0.65g and similarity of imagery all suggest it should be placed in Group M and dated to the early 1090s.



No. 580-1 – The condition of these two coins is very poor and this makes interpretation difficult. The visible elements of the coins suggest that they should be interpreted in a similar manner to no. 579 as they include a similar reverse design. They are quite probably part of a small hoard, found during archaeological investigation, but the possibility that they are separate single finds remains. They can be dated to the 1090s.



TYPE N1

Dolley	V -/u.3 (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	2 (nos. 582-3)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	2
Whole Coins	3
Average Weight	0.73g
Highest Weight	0.92g
Provenance	Dunamase, Northern Italy



Description

The coins of this type combine a facing bust obverse with a bow cross reverse. The obverse is formed with quite a legible facing bust with one star to the right. The bust is tall and thin with a visible, and neatly rendered, crown.

The reverse is a bowcross; a curving cross design that appears in a variety of forms on Hiberno-Scandinavian coinages. The centre of the cross is divided into four with each quarter having three pellets.

Dating

The Dunamase and 'Northern Italy' provenance for these coins suggests that this type might sit at the chronological interface between these two hoards. This type might be 'late' within the chronology of the Dunamase hoard and 'early' within that of 'Northern Italy'.

In absolute terms, the coins could be read as imitations of either the earlier Hiberno-Scandinavian *two stars* designs (types L2 or L5), type iii or type v of William II. The Dunamase and 'Northern Italy' provenance perhaps suggest that the coins are imitating type iii as this would fit best within the absolute chronology. However, that only one star is copied might suggest type v. Either way, the chronological range of c.1095-1100 seems likely to cover the striking period.

TYPE N2

Dolley	V G/t (Sylloge -)
O'S	49
Number of Coins	5 (nos. 584-8)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Number of Reverse Dies	2
Whole Coins	5
Average Weight	0.64g
Highest Weight	0.67g
Provenance	Northern Italy



Description

This type is one which combines a highly stylised facing bust obverse and something akin to a *Hammer Cross* reverse.

The obverse is a very stylised with eyes are flanked by two curving eyebrows. A nose runs down the centre of the bust with a moustache or beard below this. This beard is formed through a series of straight lines. On four of the coins there is a small cross at the top of the bust.

The reverse design is one which is very unusual and it is difficult to be certain about its prototype. There are affinities to the much earlier type of Edward the Confessor (*Hammer Cross*) but this is so distant in terms of chronology to be an unlikely inspiration.⁶⁷ It seems to the author that the type is perhaps a combination of elements from both types ii and iii of William II. The curves that surround the central cross are reminiscent of those on the *Cross in Quatrefoil* type. The central Long Cross has, at its centre, a small square which is not found on earlier Hiberno-Scandinavian reverses and may indicate influence from William's type iii. Influence seems likely but whether these coins should be described as a 'copy' of any English type is uncertain.

Dating

The type must be analysed alongside those of Group N as almost all the coins share a common hoard provenance ('Northern Italy') as well as certain stylistic features. The obverse of this type is one that is quite similar to those of types N3 and N4. All have stylised facing bust obverses, even if the precise form does alter. The weight is also consistent across these groups.

The date for this group must be the 1090s on hoard grounds alone. If the stylistic influence on the reverse is accepted then a date in the mid-late 1090s is probable. The relatively literate obverse bust form suggests that it may pre-date N3-N4 where the bust is far more stylised.

67 Dolley 1966a, 105–6.

TYPE N3

Dolley	V G/q (Sylloge -)
O'S	48
Number of Coins	2 (nos. 589-90)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Number of Reverse Dies	1
Whole Coins	2
Average Weight	0.53g
Highest Weight	0.57g
Provenance	Northern Italy



Description

This type has an obverse with a stylised facing bust and a reverse which has a short cross design with various motifs within each quarter. The obverse is very similar to the other facing busts within the 'Northern Italy' hoard. It has eyes towards the top of the coins a long nose and a stylised moustache/beard. On one die there are small circles flanking the face.⁶⁸ These can be interpreted as possible imitation of William II type iii.

The reverse is a short Cross coin with a central annulet. In two of the quarters are 'S-shapes' with three pellets at their terminals. In the other two quarters are leaf patterns that appear to imitate the motif on type vii of William I. This motif is contained within a border.

Dating

This group dates from the 1090s as it is found within the late 'Northern Italy' hoard. It is closely linked in obverse style to N2 and N4 although the question of which dates earlier/later than the next is difficult to discern. It does seem likely that this type dates from the second half of the 1090s as the two circles either side of the busts appear to imitate two stars. Whilst not impossible that these coins look back to the English prototype of the 1070s, or one of the numerous Hiberno-Scandinavian imitations of the 1080s, it seems more likely that this group imitates the third type of William II. If it is possible to date the coins to the mid-1090s on hoard alone then stylistically the two stars of William II appear the more likely inspiration. This would alter Dolley's chronology somewhat as he maintained that the last English coinage to be imitated was William II's type ii.⁶⁹



Type N3



William II type iii

68 Die N3.A; coin no. 589.

69 Dolley 1966a, 107.

TYPE N4

Dolley	V g/b or h (Sylloge -)
O'S	45 and 46
Number of Coins	12 (nos. 591-602)
Number of Obverse Dies	8
Number of Reverse Dies	11
Whole Coins	10
Average Weight	0.55g
Highest Weight	0.67g
Provenance	Northern Italy

Description

Coins of this type combine a stylised facing bust with a Long Cross reverse design. The obverse is very similar to other facing busts within Group. It has prominent eyes with a long thin nose. There is a stylised moustache composed of a series of straight lines. On one coin there are ears, on others pellets flanking the moustache and occasionally circles on either side of the face.⁷⁰

The reverse is a voided Long Cross with a square at the centre, as opposed to a pellet or annulet. In the quarters are a variety of motifs. On most there is a combination of crosses, 'S-shapes' and hands. On one coin there are two birds, a type which looks back to Edward the Confessor ultimately but was utilised repeatedly throughout the Hiberno-Scandinavian series.⁷¹

Dating

This type dates from the 1090s due to its hoard deposition. Beyond the same hoard, it shares similarities with other Group N coins in a variety of ways. The 'S-shapes' on the reverse are found on N3 while the bird is found on N7. The obverse and elements of the reverse are also found on type N1 and N2. This type, all apparently derived from one hoard, gives the impression of being chronologically 'tight' with all the coins being quite uniform.

The group appears to date from the mid-late 1090s, based upon the chronology of the *two stars* type of William II.



Type N3



Type N4

⁷⁰ Coin nos. 599, no. 595 and 597-8 respectively.

⁷¹ Coin no. 599.

TYPE N5

Dolley	V A/s, o and p (Sylloge -)
O'S	39, 40 and 43
Number of Coins	13 (nos. 603-15)
Number of Obverse Dies	9
Number of Reverse Dies	10
Whole Coins	13
Average Weight	0.63g
Highest Weight	0.69g
Provenance	Dunamase?, Juura, Northern Italy

Description

Twelve of the coins are reasonably consistent in their imagery with a stylised profile bust, with 'long' face, and a reverse with short cross, curves and pellets. The other coin – no. 603 – is quite different with a reverse imitating a coin of William II.

This type has an obverse which is generally consistent with a few elements that change within it. The style of the face and hair is, on the whole, unchanged across all of the coins. On some of the coins there are pellets before the face whilst on other there is a cross. The neck also sees an array of different motifs including trefoils, quatrefoils, flowers and circles.

The reverse is one for which there is no obvious prototype within the English series, although it seems likely that Hiberno-Scandinavian coins of M4 may have influenced the design. There is a central cross with further crosses at the terminals. There are curves overlying this with a number of pellets contained within.

Dating

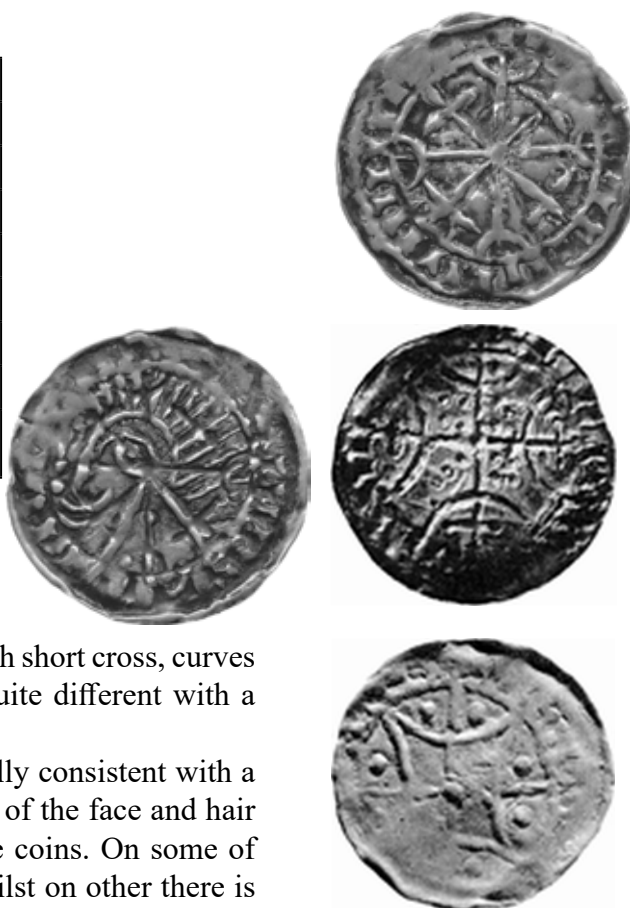
The key to understanding this group is no. 603. The reverse of this coin could be argued to imitate either type i or type iv of William II. The author would argue that type iv seems more likely as the period of type i, at the end of the 1080s or early 1090s, would appear to strike coins of quite different fabric (cf Group L). This coin was not connected to the rest of this group by Dolley but the



Type M4



Type N5



no. 603



no. 604

author would argue that the style of the obverse is sufficiently close for this to seem likely. The style of the hair, the position/angle of the eye and the long thin face are all quite similar. The weight of no. 603, 0.66g, is also consistent with the rest of the group which has a mean of 0.64g. This gives the type a likely mid-late 1090s date. The fact that coins of this type also

appear to be absent from Dunamase suggests a late dating. This confirms Dolley's original thoughts on this group which were subsequently altered for the publication of the Copenhagen *Sylloge* volume.⁷² It seems likely that this group and other 'Northern Italy' coins all derive from the end of the eleventh century. They appear to draw imagery from the 'small flan' coins that immediately preceded them. There was a change in the size but not the weight or imagery of the coinages of the 1090s.

72 Galster et al. 1975; Dolley & Lane 1968, 25–8.

TYPE N6

Dolley	V A/b (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	4 (nos. 616-19)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Number of Reverse Dies	2
Whole Coins	4
Average Weight	0.64g
Highest Weight	0.68g
Provenance	Northern Italy



Description

This type is distinguished through the combination of an obverse bust with a long face and a reverse long cross with crosses in two quarters.

The obverse is much the same as the previous type. It is a profile bust with quite a long and thin face. On the neck is a symbol which is a rough 'S-shape', with three pellets at the terminals of the S, and there is a cross before the face. The reverse Long Cross differs from much of the Hiberno-Scandinavian series in that it does not have a central pellet or annulet. The voided long cross creates a small square in the centre, which is quite unusual. The quarters of the cross are decorated with two crosses, pellets and a hand.

Dating

The dating of this group is tied into the rest of Group N. This group has an obverse die that closely corresponds with those of N5. They also share a hoard provenance and thus can be treated as a variation of the other.

There are also strong links to N4 and N7. The style of the reverse is very similar with the cross forming a central square as opposed to emanating from an annulet or pellet. The imagery on the neck of the obverse is also found on the reverses of N4. It is novel, not being found elsewhere in the Hiberno-Scandinavian series, confirming the iconographic links of these types. There is also the shared hoard provenance. All are found in the hoard from 'Northern Italy' and it can be surmised that the coins within that hoard represent only a brief period of striking.



Type N4
reverse



Type N6
obverse

TYPE N7

Dolley	V A var./b (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	5 (nos. 620-4)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Number of Reverse Dies	2
Whole Coins	1
Average Weight	0.65g
Highest Weight	0.65g
Provenance	Northern Italy



Description

Coins of this type have a right-facing bust on the obverse and a long cross reverse decorated with crosses, hands and possibly other symbols. There are four die-duplicates and one other coin amongst this group. The die-duplicates have a bust with pellets on the neck and three in a triangle before the face. The other coin has a circle before the face and a branch hand on the neck.

The reverses are all Long Cross derivatives. They are voided and where the arms meet in the centre there is a small square, differentiating them from most other Hiberno-Scandinavian designs. Images within the quarters include crosses, hands but also a bird in one instance.⁷³ This bird is of quite high precision. It has feet and is quite legible. This differs from birds within earlier groups (cf Group L) where the birds are highly stylised.

Dating

The 'Northern Italy' provenance links this type to the rest of Group N. There are similar motifs employed on the reverse as well as the basic composition of the Long Cross being consistent across these groups. This Long Cross design has a small square at the centre which, as discussed above, may link it to type iii of William II. A date in the late 1090s seems likely for this group.

⁷³ The bird is visible on coin no. 624.

Uncertain Group N

No. 625 – This coin combines a stylised facing bust obverse with a short cross reverse. The obverse is reminiscent of the stylised forms of N2 and N3 with their beards formed of straight lines. On either side of the face are crosses, perhaps representing elements of a *two stars* design. This might place the coin towards the beginning of Group N. The reverse is a double-struck short cross with an annulet visible in one quarter. The cross is again similar to that on the coins of N3.



No. 626 – This coin combines a highly stylised facing bust with a seemingly unique reverse design. The obverse is quite similar in style to those in type N3 and N4 and certainly places the coin within Group N. The reverse is formed of a central annulet with four sceptres radiating outwards from the centre. There are no ready parallels but it seems likely to be linked with the reverses that are present in group O where sceptres are quite common. The provenance of the piece is uncertain but it is likely to come from Ireland as emerged in a car boot sale in the Kilkenny area.



No. 627 – This coin utilises a stylised profile bust on its obverse and a bowcross on the reverse. The reverse is similar to N1 but the obverse and weight are quite different. Indeed the weight would suggest the coin should be significantly earlier. However, its iconography has few parallels and certainly none earlier than 1090 and thus the coin has been tentatively assigned to Group N.



TYPE O1

Dolley	VI
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	4 (nos. 628-31)
Number of Obverse Dies	4
Number of Reverse Dies	4
Whole Coins	0
Average Weight	-
Highest Weight	-
Provenance	Christchurch Cathedral



Description

The only record of these coins is a photographic one as they are currently untraceable. Their apparently corroded and fragmentary state, in addition to an overexposed photograph, makes their interpretation difficult.

As far as can be discerned, the coins are quite uniform in their appearance. The obverse is a stylised bust left with little else adorning the head or neck. The reverse is a voided long cross with pellets, but not sceptres, in each quarter. These appear to occur in threes in some cases.

Dating

All four coins of this type emanate from the Christchurch Cathedral hoard. They were found with several of O2 and their typological position would appear to be immediately before that type. If it is accepted that Group O follows N (cf discussion below, O2) then a date at the beginning of the decade c.1100-1100 is probable for these coins.

TYPE O2

Dolley	VI (Sylloge 232-49)
O'S	22 and 23
Number of Coins	183 (nos. 632-814)
Number of Obverse Dies	89
Number of Reverse Dies	133
Whole Coins	148
Average Weight	0.46g
Highest Weight	0.62g
Provenance	Christchurch Cathedral, Aosta, Donough Henry, Armagh, unprovenanced Manx hoard (2), Pre-1810 hoard?



Description

This grouping contains the vast majority of Group O and encompasses a large number of coins. The coins are quite uniform in their appearance with the normal Hiberno-Scandinavian obverse and a long Cross reverse.

The obverse is a left-facing profile bust. What distinguishes this from earlier types is that before the face is a crook, occasionally called a crosier in earlier works.⁷⁴ On the neck is a cross which is either formed of pellets or pellets and lines. The cross occasionally has a base like a standing cross.

The reverse is very uniform across the group of coins. It is a voided long cross with a sceptre in two opposing quarters. The sceptre is generally a line with three or four pellets at its terminal. In the other quarters are usually single pellets although on occasion there are three pellets, crosses or further sceptres.

There are very few exceptions to these descriptions. One coin is known to have a right-facing bust whilst another has a small cross reverse.⁷⁵ Beyond these there is uniformity of form even if the style does vary somewhat.

Dating

It would appear that there are two 'early' hoards within the phase. The hoard from Christchurch Cathedral contains coins of O1 in addition to its coins of the current type. The other early hoard is that from Aosta which mixes a majority of Group O with some of Group K and L. It would appear logical that these hoards would probably contain coins of the early parts of Group O. However this is a guiding idea rather than absolute point, particularly where the Italian hoard is concerned as it is a long way from its point of issue.

If the attribution of coins to a 'pre-1810' hoard (cf hoards appendix) is correct then there is little overlap in terms of use of die between this and the Aosta or Christchurch Cathedral hoards. It would suggest that this hoard was probably assembled towards the end of the type. The Donough Henry hoard includes a small amount of die overlap with the early hoards but also includes many dies not represented in these. It also has more of the stylised forms which

⁷⁴ Smith 1885.

⁷⁵ Coin nos. 814 and 815.

are presumed to come nearer to the end of the type. Donough Henry thus is probably also late but was large enough to include some of the early die styles. The Armagh hoard is too small a sample to be confident about its position within the type but, superficially, it might be seen to be in the middle.

The type would seem to be reasonably chronologically tight. The reverse designs do not alter in their form, long cross with two sceptres in opposing quarters, although the positioning of the various elements does display a tendency to move. On a limited number of coins there is also the addition of a number of pellets, as opposed to the normal one, in the quarters of the reverse. Where it is possible to trace alteration, which is presumed to be chronological, is in the style of the obverse.

Whilst it would be possible to sub-divide the current type further it seems unnecessary as it would appear that the coins were all struck within a relatively short time period and that there was relatively little variety in the imagery to differentiate them.

There is little within the coinage or the find-spots to suggest much in the way of absolute dating of the group. There is thus far more reliance upon dating the phases that are before and after it to provide book ends for it. Group N appears to date to the late 1090s suggesting a date *c.* 1100 for the beginning of Group O. Evidence for dating within this time-frame is perhaps also suggested by the find of English coins alongside those of Ireland in the Aosta hoard. Two coins of Henry I type iv were amongst that hoard giving it a *t.p.q.* of *c.* 1105. For the end of the phase there is once again reliance upon placing the phase before the commencement of the next rather than any independent reasons for dating. Group Q is interpreted as beginning *c.* 1115 leaving the period 1100-1115 to accommodate Groups O and P. Group O is significantly larger and may run up to *c.* 1110 but there is the potential for it to extend into the initial years of the 1110s.

This leaves a short period of time for the striking of coins of Group O in Dublin. This is potentially disquieting due to the large number of coins and dies that are available to this day. On the other hand, there is a relatively high degree of die-linking within the sample of coins. The number of coins and the variation in style may well seem unusual but could well be explained by the number of hoards that appear to date from this decade. There are at least four (possibly five) hoards that can be shown to overlap at this point which provides a better sample than is possible for most of the rest of the series.

A short period of striking for these coins is perhaps also suggested by their near complete absence from the Dublin excavation record. The Christchurch Cathedral hoard indicates that they were struck and used within the town not, as has been suggested in the past, as an ecclesiastical issue at Clonmacnoise.⁷⁶

That this group dates from the early twelfth century seems highly probable. However, the precise dating rests upon that of the other phases as there is little amongst the hoards to independently date this phase. It has been argued that dates of *c.* 1100-*c.* 1110 seem plausible, with the caveat that much depends on how quickly Dublin moneyers imitated English exemplars.

76 Smith 1885.

TYPE P1

Dolley	VII A/a (Sylloge -)
O'S	67
Number of Coins	4 (nos. 818-21)
Number of Obverse Dies	4
Number of Reverse Dies	4
Whole Coins	3
Average Weight	0.66g
Highest Weight	0.70g
Provenance	Scrabo Hill



Description

This type has often been described as semi- or double bracteates due to their extremely thin form. They do justify this description, to a certain extent, as they are significantly larger than earlier coins, *c.*22mm diameter. However, they are struck from two dies with only minimal 'ghosting' of one design to the other side. This means that they are far closer in form to the many earlier types of coinage than they are to the bracteate coinage proper.

The obverse of the coin has a highly-stylised profile bust. This has a very small neck and some evidence of drapery. The coin die used to strike the flan is significantly smaller than the flan itself and thus there is an area outside of the legend that is undecorated. The reverse is a voided long cross. At the centre is an annulet with a pellet within. In each of the quarters is a sceptre formed of a line with a pellet on either side of its terminal.

Dating

There is one coin from the Scrabo Hill hoard but there is little else to aid with the determination of dating. It is thus difficult to be more precise than the early twelfth century. The hoard does associate these coins with those of P3. The reverse, in particular, is quite similar to the reverse of Group O. There is also some stylistic similarity in terms of the form of the eye between these coins and those of O2. The cross on the reverse has the same central annulet and perhaps represents another stage of the stylisation process.



Type O2



Type P1



Type O2



Type P1

If this was the case then this group would probably date from the interface between Groups O and P. This may have occurred *c.*1110 although this is far from certain.

TYPE P2

Dolley	VII A/c (Sylloge 253)
O'S	66
Number of Coins	4 (no. 822-5)
Number of Obverse Dies	4
Number of Reverse Dies	4
Whole Coins	4
Average Weight	0.76g
Highest Weight	0.84g
Provenance	N/A



Description

The obverse is a profile bust left with a quite distinctive and well-defined curve to the face. Where an eye is present it is a pellet. There is generally some decoration on the neck although this varies between a cross and a small annulet. There is drapery on some coins.

The reverse is a long cross design with sceptres in each quarter. The long cross itself differs from most other Hiberno-Scandinavian crosses as it is not voided. The sceptres have three small annulets at their terminal and are flanked by elements of the pseudo-legend.



Type P2



Type W1

Dating

This type is problematic in several ways. Firstly, the hoard provenance (Scrabo Hill) that is generally attached to these coins is probably incorrect. They are not illustrated in the article

about the hoard and they have only come to be associated with it through their position near to Scrabo coins in the trays of NMI.⁷⁷ This has also led to the unfortunate association with coins of the type W1 below, based upon their iconographical similarity. This association can be removed as the coins are from different hoards and are of quite different sizes.

However, this does not make dating this group significantly easier. In terms of their style they are quite similar to many of the coins that can be confidently associated with Scrabo Hill Hoard, particularly P3. It might be argued that this type acts as a stylistic intermediary between P1 and P3. On the earlier type, the reverse utilises a voided long cross with sceptres. The long cross on the later P3 is not voided and does not have



Type P1



Type P2



Type P3

⁷⁷ Carruthers 1855; Allen 1942.

sceptres. P2 might represent an intermediary step between the two motifs. It has sceptres but has lost the voided long cross. Whilst this is uncertain it is fairly safe to say that it dates to broadly the same period as the other semi-bracteate coins of Group P.

TYPE P3

Dolley	VII A/b (Sylloge 251-2)
O'S	65
Number of Coins	58 (nos. 826-83)
Number of Obverse Dies	32
Number of Reverse Dies	47
Whole Coins	29
Average Weight	0.65g
Highest Weight	0.83g
Provenance	Scrabo Hill



Description

The coins of this group are quite uniform in fabric and design. They are struck on extremely thin flans. This often leads to the reverse design ghosting through onto the obverse. This reverse design is invariably a quatrefoil design overlaid onto a Cross. There are occasionally pellets outside of this quatrefoil but these are relatively uncommon. At the point of the quatrefoil nearest the centre there are normally pellets.

The obverse is a stylised bust left, often with drapery. The style of the bust is generally that of a pointed nose with a wedge-shaped neck. There are occasionally annulets before the face and/or on the neck but these are unusual. Whilst the overall design of the obverse remains consistent there are some small changes. The form of the eye alters between coins. The eye is sometimes rendered as a pellet, others as a crescent and sometimes represented with nothing. However, this should not be overstated and the coins of this type are quite uniform in their production.

Dating

Where it is possible to trace the provenance of this type they have all been found to ultimately derive from Scrabo Hill hoard.⁷⁸ For a significant number it has not been possible to trace their ultimate provenance, but the fact that there are no semi-bracteates in the Hunter collection or illustrated in the pages of Lindsay's 1839 volume suggests that there can have been very few circulating amongst collectors until after the 1855 find at Scrabo Hill.⁷⁹ The absence of further recorded hoards containing this type of coin is not absolutely indicative but it certainly would imply that most, if not all, coins of this type of semi-bracteate derive from the Scrabo hoard.

There is little to date the hoard itself other than the fact that it appears to straddle the period between coins struck from two dies and those struck from one die (groups O and Q). The bracteate coinages can be interpreted as first struck *c.* 1115 and the semi-bracteates are likely to just precede these. A date in the range of *c.* 1110-1115 seems possible.

There is little that links this type to the coins of Group O. The flans which these coins were struck on are much thinner and far larger (*c.* 22mm compared to *c.* 19mm). These coins are also significantly heavier. There is the possibility that the coins of this type represent something of a renewal of the coinage; a restoration to a weight standard of the 1090s but this is difficult to prove in the absence of more than one hoard.

____ What the hoard and the excavation finds would suggest is that this type, like much of Groups

78 *cf* Hoards Appendix

79 Lindsay 1839.

O and P before it, are highly uniform in their nature because they represent only a brief period of striking. The two groups are represented with a large number of extant coins but can both be confined to a maximal date range of *c.* 1100-1115. These coins are absent as single-finds from the Dublin excavations which would also suggest a relatively brief period of validity in the town.

Uncertain Group P



No. 884 – This coin is only known from a catalogue image and is not well illustrated. It appears to have a bust visible on the obverse – hair is present – but this has been obscured by the geometric design on the reverse. This design is a long cross with four curls which finds few parallels amongst other Hiberno-Scandinavian coins. That it is a semi-bracteate with a partially obscured obverse suggests it should be interpreted

as broadly contemporary with P3.

TYPE Q1

Dolley	VII B/f (Sylloge -)
O'S	68
Number of Coins	2 (nos. 885-6)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Whole Coins	1
Average Weight	0.81g
Highest Weight	0.81g
Provenance	N/A



Description

The bracteate design on this coinage is a quatrefoil and long cross design with pellets outside of the quatrefoil. Beyond the field are a series of very visible vertical strokes that form the 'legend'.

Dating

The type is very close to the reverse used on P3. Whilst there has been no die-link found between this type and that it seems possible that these coins follow fairly directly after the other. Indeed the initial dies used to strike the coins of the current type might possibly have been reverse dies used to strike coins within this slightly earlier type.



Type P3 reverse



Type Q1

In terms of absolute dating, the coins provide few clues. The relative chronology is fairly strong, based upon the shared Scrabo provenance, but other than an early twelfth-century date there can be little further certainty. The argument regarding dating rests upon the interpretation of the coins after these in the relative chronology. These are interpreted as copying English designs from the late 1110s onwards (cf Q6). If this is correct then this type would probably date before this within a window of c.1115-20.

TYPE Q2

Dolley	VII B/a (Sylloge -)
O'S	71 and 72
Number of Coins	5 (nos. 887-91)
Number of Obverse Dies	3
Number of Reverse Dies	4
Average Weight	0.58g
Highest Weight	0.69g
Provenance	Scrabo Hill



Description

Q2 is composed of bracteates which imitate earlier Hiberno-Scandinavian reverse forms. They have a voided long cross design with sceptres in each quarter. The sceptres extend from the centre out into the pseudo-legend. On each side of the sceptres are two vertical strokes representing highly stylised lettering. There are two main forms; the first is as described above and the second is the same but with a series of pellets within the long cross. It differs from coins of the early phases slightly as it was common to only have two sceptres, in opposing quarters, in Group O but this was adapted in the bracteates design.

Dating

The iconography appears to draw on that utilised in Groups O and P where long cross with sceptres was the motif used on many reverses. The closest resemblance is to P1, with four sceptres, but there are also affinities to P2.

The hoard provenance, Scrabo Hill, places these coins with certainty into the early twelfth century, at the interface between biface and bracteate coinages. Their presence in this hoard suggests that they are 'early' bracteates, perhaps datable to the period c.1115-20.



Type P1



Type Q2

TYPE Q3

Dolley	VII B/h (Sylloge -)
O'S	77
Number of Coins	3 (nos. 892-4)
Number of Obverse Dies	1
Whole Coins	1
Average Weight	0.53g
Highest Weight	0.53g
Provenance	Castlelyons



Description

The design utilised on these coins is a cross in quatrefoil. The cross itself is a small one and is contained entirely within the quatrefoil design. There are annulets on the internal points of the quatrefoil design and these have pellets within them. There is also a small triangle within the quatrefoil. All three coins are struck from the same dies and thus it is impossible to say how important any and all iconographical features are when defining this group.

Dating

This group is known exclusively from the Castlelyons Hoard and this places the coins later than the types represented in the Scrabo Hill hoard. It is placed 'early' within the sequence of Castlelyons types based upon the fact that it may imitate type ix of Henry I. The cross in quatrefoil motif is one that is not found on earlier Hiberno-Scandinavian coinages which would support its attribution as an imitation of Henry I's type. The imagery emerges from somewhere and the use of Anglo-Norman designs was not unusual in an earlier period (cf Group L) and probably continues later (cf Q6-Q10).

If this is accepted, then this provides a t.p.q. of c.1109 for the striking of this coinage. The imitation of this design in Ireland need not have occurred quite as early as this might suggest. To argue that the striking of the two coinages was near simultaneous would require the chronology of Groups O and P to be contracted into only a decade which seems too short a time for the amount of surviving material. No further English designs are imitated until a slightly later period and thus the coins may not have been struck contemporaneously with their English exemplars. A date in the range c.1115-20, when other imitation of English types is conducted, is proposed.

In the absence of further hoards estimating the chronological gap between the bracteate coinages of the Scrabo Hill and Castlelyons Hoards is impossible. In creating this typology it has been assumed that this gap was relatively short with an interface in the late 1110s. Further hoards may confirm this interface date or give an impression of the number of different types between these two hoards.

TYPE Q4

Dolley	VII B/1 (Sylloge -)
O'S	78
Number of Coins	11 (nos. 895-905)
Number of Obverse Dies	7
Whole Coins	4
Average Weight	0.50g
Highest Weight	0.50g
Provenance	Castlelyons, co. Wexford?



Description

The design of type Q4 is a long cross with a small central annulet. There are geometric shapes in each quarter. Two of these are small quatrefoil crosses, in opposing quarters. The others are small trefoils. There are a number of different dies used to create these coins but they demonstrate a high degree of iconographic consistency. In contrast to later and earlier bracteates the form of the design remains very similar with only small changes in the alignment of the cross.

Dating

Coins of this type are very difficult to place firmly within the chronology. They nearly all stem from the Castlelyons hoards, apart from no. 904 which originates from another hoard, possibly that of 'Co. Wexford'. The majority of the type are from the Castlelyons hoard which appears to be the earliest of the hoards exclusively containing bracteates. As many bracteates within this hoard appear to imitate near-contemporary English reverses it is assumed that those that do not, such as this type, probably date from the period immediately before this began. A date in the late 1110s thus seems likely. Determining whether it pre- or post-dates Q5 is very difficult.

TYPE Q5

Dolley	VII B/b (Sylloge -)
O'S	79 and 80
Number of Coins	5 (nos. 906-10)
Number of Obverse Dies	5
Whole Coins	0
Average Weight	-
Highest Weight	-
Provenance	Castlelyons



Description

The imagery of this type is of a voided long Cross with a variety of symbols in the quarters. They are grouped together on the stylistic similarity of the Long Cross which is voided, reasonably unusual on bracteate coins, and has no pellet at the ends as becomes common later in the phase.

The symbols that are utilised within the quarters are quite unusual and have no obvious precursors or influences. On three of the coins there are floriated crosses in at least one quarter. There is a variety of other imagery including trefoils, annulets, quatrefoils and semi-circles.

One coin – no. 910 – is tentatively assigned to this group. This is despite the fact that it does not have the voided Long Cross or the same imagery. It is difficult to be certain about as only elements of the design are visible due to its fragmentary nature. It may belong to this group but could easily sit within Q9 below.

Dating

The dating of this group is difficult as it is known only from the Castlelyons hoards. This hoard is 'early' amongst those containing Bracteates. This type probably belongs early within the relative chronology of the hoard as many later types imitate successive types of Henry I. Those that do not have been hypothesized as pre-dating those that do. If this surmise is correct then a date in the late 1110s is a possibility although the evidence precludes this point being made too strongly.

TYPE Q6

Dolley	VII B/j (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	5 (nos. 911-15)
Number of Obverse Dies	5
Whole Coins	2
Average Weight	0.60g
Highest Weight	0.64g
Provenance	Christchurch Place, High Street, Knowth, 'Wood Quay'



Description

The imagery of this type is of a central Cross pattée surrounded by a circle. There is a degree of variety within the group as some have a beaded circle surrounding the cross whilst for others it is plain. Beyond the circle, on three coins, there are vertical strokes forming a pseudo-legend.⁸⁰ On two other coins there are 8 arms extending from the circle with vertical strokes between them.⁸¹ There is further variation as some of the coins have pellets in each quarter of the cross.

Stylistically, coin nos. 912 and 913 seem close as do coin nos. 914 and 915. No. 911 is somewhat anomalous but has significant similarities to all of the other coins.

Dating

This type can be argued to have drawn its iconographical inspiration from coins of Henry I type xi. Whilst not completely conclusive, the coin no. 911 certainly suggests that this English type may have been the exemplar. The small central cross and beaded encircling border are quite close to the English type even if there is no double inscription. The dating of this type from England is *c.* 1115-17 and the striking period of the bracteate could be interpreted as the late 1110s. As there are no coins of this type from any hoard it is difficult to use them to anchor the relative, hoard-based chronology of Group Q more firmly.



Henry I type xi



Type Q6

⁸⁰ Coin nos. 911-13.

⁸¹ Coin nos. 914-15.

TYPE Q7

Dolley	VII B/j (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	2 (nos. 916-17)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Whole Coins	1
Average Weight	0.58g
Highest Weight	0.58g
Provenance	Christchurch Place, 'Wood Quay'



Description

This type has a central cross with pellets and annulets in each quarter. It differs from the earlier bracteates as it has a cross fleury, as opposed to cross pattée, which is somewhat larger. It seems likely that no. 917 was toward the beginning of the group as it is small and neat in its die-cutting. Coin no. 916 is significantly more stylised but does betray the same stylistic similarities.

Dating

This group has some similarities to the previous, particularly to those coins which may be 'late' within that type. It seems likely that the alteration of the cross design between types was possibly due to English influence with coins of this group imitating Henry I's type x. This type has a cross fleury at its centre within a beaded border. In the English series the coins of this type succeed those of type XI and thus the two Irish groups could be seen to follow on from one another. The English coins are datable to c.1117-19 and thus a date c.1120 seems plausible for the Irish imitation.



Henry I type x



Type Q7

TYPE Q8

Dolley	VII B/k (Sylloge -)
O'S	82
Number of Coins	2 (nos. 918-19)
Number of Obverse Dies	2
Whole Coins	0
Average Weight	-
Highest Weight	-
Provenance	Castlelyons



Description

These two fragmentary coins are quite difficult to discern in modern times. Luckily no. 918 is illustrated in a more complete form in O'Sullivan's *Earliest Irish Coinage*.⁸² They both appear to share the same quadrilateral form with annulets and pellets within each internal quarter.

Dating

The imagery on the coins may draw upon that of Henry I's type xiii as this would be a near-contemporary use of a curving quadrilateral shape. It could also be a design that refers back to the Dublin coinages of the 1090s.⁸³ The former seems the more likely given the chronological gap and the motifs infrequent usage at the earlier point in the Hiberno-Scandinavian series. If the English exemplar is accepted then a date in the early to mid 1120s would seem likely for this type.



Henry I type xiii



Type Q8



Type N5

⁸² O'Sullivan 1961, 82.

⁸³ cf Group N.

TYPE Q9

Dolley	VII B/a (Sylloge -)
O'S	75 and 76
Number of Coins	9 (nos. 920-8)
Number of Obverse Dies	6
Whole Coins	3
Average Weight	0.49g
Highest Weight	0.58g
Provenance	Castleyons

Description

This type is formed of coins with Long Cross designs with a series of repeating designs in each of the quarters. The earliest coin within the group – no. 920 – is perhaps based upon the design of Henry I type xii (or perhaps viii). The long cross is a cross potent and there are circle-based designs in each of the quarters. These circles do not draw directly upon the imagery of contemporary England but look back to the imitative Paxs designs of Group L. They are an X within a circle surrounded by a series of pellets.



Elements of this design were incorporated into the rest of the group. Each subsequent coin has a cross within a circle in two quarters although these do become markedly more stylised. The Long Cross design is perpetuated as well although the small perpendicular lines at the terminals are lost. Further change is manifest in that there is the addition of a pellet toward the centre of the cross in each quarter. This is present on most coins of this group suggesting the coin lacking this – no. 921 – is chronologically 'early' which is borne out by the stylistic similarity between it and no. 920.

The majority of coins of this group have the aforementioned Paxs crosses in circles in two quarters. They also have four annulets with central pellets arranged in a diamond pattern as another motif. The last main motif is an oval with three pellets. This is neatly rendered twice on no. 921 and stylistically represented on the seven other coins of the group.

Dating

The earliest coin is perhaps based upon elements of Henry I's type xii or viii. Much of the rest of the group bears iconographical similarities to type xiv. The oval with three pellets is a motif that is unparalleled in the Hiberno-Scandinavian series and is suggestive of external influence. It seems to derive from a motif within type xiv even though the more general style of that type is not copied.



Henry I type xiv



Type Q9



If the coins of this group begin with imitating type xii (*c.* 1119-1121) and also incorporate imagery from type xiv (*c.* 1123-5) then it seems likely that they were struck in Ireland in the mid-1120s. All of the traceable coins of this type are known from the Castlelyons Hoard and they are perhaps amongst the later types known from that hoard.

TYPE Q10

Dolley	VII B/d (Sylloge 254)
O'S	73
Number of Coins	4 (nos. 929-32)
Number of Obverse Dies	4
Whole Coins	4
Average Weight	0.64g
Highest Weight	0.68g
Provenance	N/A



Description

This type is formed of a central cross potent. It also has a square overlying this at the centre. The four smaller squares are occasionally filled with a pellet. Extending from the corners of the square are curls that extend towards the edge of the coin before splitting and curling back upon themselves. On two of the coins – nos. 931 and 932 – there are pellets on either side of the cross towards the edge.

Dating

The provenance for coins of this type is uncertain. A coin of this type has been known since the early eighteenth century.⁸⁴ This coin is probably no. 932 which has passed through at least four major collections over the past 200 years. This raises the possibility that the coins derive from a forgotten hoard of eighteenth century date.

Leaving aside questions of hoard provenance it seems that the inspiration for the iconography of the type comes from Henry I's type xv. No. 929 bears the closest similarity as it has the pellets in the central square. It is probably the first of the series with the other three coins being struck slightly later. The fleurs on the original have disappeared on the Hiberno-Scandinavian copy while the Irish coin has added the large curls where a small fleur is present on the English exemplar. The iconography, as above, finds no parallel in earlier Hiberno-Scandinavian types and thus it seems probable that inspiration was drawn from Norman England.



Henry I type xv

In terms of absolute dating the English exemplar was struck for a comparatively long period c.1125-35. Without more precise evidence it is difficult to be certain about where within this range these coins should be placed.

⁸⁴ Dolley 1966a, 87; Fountaine 1705.

TYPE Q11

Dolley	VII B/b (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	3 (nos. 933-5)
Number of Obverse Dies	3
Whole Coins	1
Average Weight	0.52g
Highest Weight	0.52g
Provenance	Christchurch Place, Knowth



Description

This type has iconography which contains a stylised facing bust. This marks it as unusual amongst the bracteate coins which tend to display features more common on the reverses of coins. There is a long cross which divides the coin into four. On coin no. 933 there are facing busts in each quarter of the reverse. On the other two coins there are two faces interspersed with crosses. There is a further difference with the coin with four faces having a beaded long cross and those with only two having a voided cross. It seems likely however that they form a whole as facing busts within a long cross design is quite an unusual design.

Dating

The coins of this type are only known from excavation contexts and thus it is difficult to tie them into the sequence of coinages provided by the hoards. Their absence from the hoard record can perhaps be explained by them being later than any of the major hoards, perhaps with a striking date towards the middle of the twelfth century. This argument is strengthened by their relatively base silver. Recent work in the National Museum of Ireland has shown that coins of this type are only 64% silver.⁸⁵ This is a contrast to earlier coins which were of good quality silver alloys.⁸⁶ Those that follow, Q12 and Q13, are very debased and thus these coins might fit into an immediately preceding period.

They might perhaps fit into the sequence around imitations of Henry I type xv (Q10) as otherwise the period of 1125-35 is a long one for which few surviving coins might have been struck. It could be argued that these coins might derive from the 1030s, but this is far from certain.

85 Kenny 2012.

86 Heslip & Northover 1990.

TYPE Q12

Dolley	VII B/f (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	18 (nos. 936-53)
Number of Obverse Dies	16
Whole Coins	1
Average Weight	0.40g
Highest Weight	0.40g
Provenance	High Street, Christchurch Place, Winetavern Street, Patrick Street, Trim Castle, Kildare Round Tower



Description

This type is composed of a quatrefoil imposed upon a short cross. In each of the quarters there is a pellet. This is contained within a beaded border which is surrounded by pseudo-epigraphic characters. The form of the cross varies as it extends beyond the quatrefoil in some, but not all, specimens.

Dating

There a quite a large number of coins of this type that survive. The only hoard where it is possible to connect these coins with is that of Kildare Round Tower. These coins are now stored in Perspex in the National Museum of Ireland and are all but unreadable. Fortunately they were illustrated by Petrie upon their discovery and thus can be placed within this type. Most of the other coins are derived from the excavations in Dublin, largely the High Street site.

The fact that these coins are unknown from the early hoards suggests a 'late' date in the bracteate sequence. They are also of notably base metal which, whilst not directly indicative of a place in the chronology, also suggests that they might be late.⁸⁷

The coins appear to be based upon English form, imitating Stephen's type i ('Watford' type). The combination of quatrefoil and long cross is not unique in the Hiberno-Scandinavian coinages but the proportions of the differing elements are strongly reminiscent of the English exemplar. In terms of relative chronology the English and Irish data also accord quite well. It likely postdates Q10 which imitates an earlier English type. The Irish example must postdate that of England and thus it cannot be earlier than c.1136. A date from c.1140-55 might seem appropriate given the apparently quite late date of Q13.

87 Kenny 2012.

TYPE Q13

Dolley	VII B/I (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	28 (nos. 954-81)
Number of Obverse Dies	25
Whole Coins	7
Average Weight	0.37g
Highest Weight	0.56g
Provenance	Castlelyons, Kildare Round Tower, Christchurch Place, High Street, Back Lane, Fishamble Street, Patrick Street Trim Castle, Knowth



Description

The majority of Q13 is formed of a voided long cross with stylised sickles in each of the quarters. At the terminals of the Long Cross are normally found pellets. There is a border, often beaded, which encompasses the field and is itself surrounded by a pseudo-legend. The fabric of these coins is very thin and light even by the standards of bracteates. Metallic analyses have shown these to be of negligible silver and in this regard they are similar to the previous type.⁸⁸

There are a small number of anomalous coins that may deserve a place within this group or not.⁸⁹ They all have a similar motif with Long Cross and sickles as their iconography and some, particularly no. 959 might be interpreted as the inspiration for most of the rest of the group.

There is a particularly confusing coin, no. 956. This coin is from the Castlelyons Hoard but, if the previous typology is accepted, this coin would date from significantly after the others from that hoard. There are arguments for re-assigning it to some point significantly earlier in the sequence where it would sit more comfortably in terms of hoards. It is large and has distinctive edge crinkling that is typical of coins from the earlier groups. The other coins of Q13 are smaller and are also of noticeably base alloy. However the stylistic similarities to the others within this group - voided long cross and stylised sickle – are difficult to argue against.

Dating

The group appears to draw its inspiration from the 'Awbridge' coinage of Stephen (type vii) which was struck from the middle of the 1150s. The most obviously comparable coin is no. 959 which is clearly close to the Anglo-Norman exemplar. The stylised versions of this coin were probably struck afterwards.

In the absence of any other types of coinage that appear to be later than these coins it seems likely that this coinage was the last struck by the Hiberno-Scandinavians. It probably commenced c.1155 and I see no



Stephen type vii

⁸⁸ Kenny 2012.

⁸⁹ Coin nos. 954-8.

reason why it should not have continued to be struck until, at least, the fall of Dublin in 1169. Indeed the capture of the city by the Anglo-Normans could provide a logical break end for the production of coinage. This interpretation is reinforced to a degree by finds of bracteates in late twelfth and thirteenth-century layers from Dublin excavations.⁹⁰

These coins are known predominantly from Dublin excavations but are also found in numbers at Knowth. In terms of the hoards, one is present in the Kildare Round Tower hoard and, as discussed above, a variant is found within the (otherwise much earlier) Castlelyons Hoard. The chronological closeness of this group and the previous is provided by the fact that they are both found in the Kildare Round Tower hoard and were also found together in the same context at the High Street Excavations.⁹¹

90 Halpin 2000; Walsh 1997.

91 Cf Appendix F.

Uncertain Group Q

No. 982 – this coin is so damaged that it is difficult to be certain about its original form. It may belong within Q12, it appears to be of similarly low silver content and may have a similar motif, but this is far from certain.



TYPE W1

Dolley	VII A/c (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	4 (nos. 986-90)
Number of Obverse Dies	4
Whole Coins	0
Average Weight	-
Highest Weight	-
Provenance	Co. Wexford



Description

This type is formed of profile bust left coins with a long cross on cross botoné reverse. The obverse is a highly stylised bust left with a cross on the neck and a possibly a cross before the face. The hair is quite dispersed and the curve of the face is quite stylised. The reverse is a single long cross with four sceptres, one in each quarter. The sceptres have three annulets at their terminals. There is also a single pellet in one of the quarters of the reverse in each case. The size of the coins is significantly smaller and thicker than most other semi-bracteates.

Dating

The coins all derive from the 'Co. Wexford' hoard meaning they must be broadly contemporary with W2 and W3. In comparison to the main Irish series they are probably closest in style to coins of P3 which are interpreted as being amongst the latest coins struck from two dies, probably in the 1110s. There is, however, little to confirm a similar dating other than the fact that the 'Co. Wexford' hoard combines coins of semi- and full bracteate form. Assuming that there was a similar change in technology, this would place this group *c.* 1115.

This disregards the presence of English Tealby pennies with the hoard.⁹² These are unlikely to be from the same hoard but, if they were, would push the date of these coins beyond 1170.

92 *cf* appendix F.

TYPE W2

Dolley	VII A/c (Sylloge -)
O'S	N/A
Number of Coins	4 (nos. 986-90)
Number of Obverse Dies	4
Whole Coins	0
Average Weight	-
Highest Weight	-
Provenance	Co. Wexford



Description

This type has a long cross motif but it is not voided. In each quarter of the design is a line with a pellet at its terminal. On either side of this line is a vertical stroke representing pseudo-epigraphy.

Dating

These bracteates derive from the Co. Wexford hoard, not Scrabo Hill as documented by both Dolley and Allen.⁹³ They are linked by their hoard provenance to the other Wexford groups. The iconography finds its closest parallels amongst coins of Q2 although the size is quite different. It seems likely that coins of that type were struck *c.* 1120 but how quickly they were imitated at the Wexford workshop is uncertain.

Where they fit into an absolute chronology is very difficult to be certain about and is largely dependent upon whether the English coins associated with the Wexford hoard (Tealby pennies of Henry II) were genuinely found with that hoard or not. If they were then these coins must be interpreted as being significantly later, post-dating 1170 and putting them at a chronological remove from Group P.

93 Allen 1942, 82; Dolley 1966a, 81–6; cf Hoards Appendix.

TYPE W3

Dolley	VII B/c (Sylloge -)
O'S	70
Number of Coins	3 (nos. 991-3)
Number of Obverse Dies	3
Whole Coins	1
Average Weight	0.73g
Highest Weight	0.73g
Provenance	Co. Wexford



Description

W3 is formed of a quatrefoil imposed upon a long cross. Outside of the quatrefoil design there is a pellet with pseudo-legend to either side.

Dating

The hoard provenance of these coins is the 'Co. Wexford' hoard. This places them into a similar chronology to the other Wexford coins. Iconographically, the coins appear to imitate Henry I's type ix either directly or, more likely, mediated through Q3. If the chronological estimate of that group is correct, this would place these coins in the period of the early-mid twelfth century. Again, this is somewhat at odds with the supposed connection of coins of this type to several Tealby pennies of Henry II including one which was struck post-1170.⁹⁴



Type Q3



Type W3



Henry I type ix

94 Allen 1942 LVI; Crafter 1999, 55.

TYPE Z1



There are two coins that are of a very similar fabric and share certain stylistic affinities. They are interpreted as imitative because they are of such poor workmanship that it is difficult to accept them amongst the Hiberno-Scandinavian series. They both share the same hand upon neck motif. Visual inspection suggests no. 999 is base metal with a distinctive green patina. What they are copying and from when they date is uncertain. Indeed they may not be genuine. If they are accepted as being of the period, then it is tempting to view them as similar to Group M due to their size.

Appendix B

The following is a corpus of the known material struck in Ireland and datable to the period c.1060-1170.

The catalogue is arranged according to the classificatory system outlined in Chapter 3 and expanded upon in Appendix A. Each coin is associated with several pieces of information:

<i>No.</i>	This is a catalogue number and corresponds with the image in the plates.
<i>Die Code</i>	This lists the group, type, die combination and the number of the coin. For a fuller explanation see section 3.2.3 above. Where a die is marked with a *, it links two different types.
<i>Coll.</i>	Abbreviation of the current location of the coin. These are expanded in Table 1 below.
<i>Findspot</i>	Findspot, where known, of the coin. These correspond to the findspots listed in Appendix F.
<i>Provenance</i>	The traceable provenance of a coin. The Collectors (Table 2), Dealers (Table 3) and written sources (Table 4) that are listed here are summarised before the catalogue.
<i>Weight</i>	The weight, where known, and any information that would suggest that the coin's weight has altered significantly since its striking.

The section is divided as follows:

Provenance information.....	120
Catalogue.....	131
Plates.....	167

Table 1 - Collections

Bel	Ulster Museum, Belfast
Ber	State Museum, Berlin
Cam	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
Cat	Only known from sale catalogue
Cop	National Museum, Copenhagen
Dub	National Museum of Ireland, Dublin
Ed	National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh
Gla	Hunterian Museum, Glasgow
Lon	British Museum, London
Man	Manx Museum, Douglas
Nor	Various Norwegian collections
Oth	Miscellaneous small collections or other sources of information
Oxf	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Sto	Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm
Yor	Yorkshire Museum, York

Table 2 - Collectors

<i>Agnew</i>	Dr. T. S. Agnew Collection. Purchases from his collection in 1957 and 1958. He made donations, exchanges and offered coins for sale to the Ulster Museum. Much of his remaining collection was stolen in 1970.
<i>Argyll</i>	Duke of Argyll collection. Many Carlyon-Britton Coins came from the Duke of Argyll, via Spink who purchased his collection upon his death in 1949.
<i>Armitage</i>	T. W. Armitage collection. Armitage donated coins to the British Museum in 1944 and bequeathed the remainder of his Irish coins in 1956.
<i>Banks</i>	Monty Banks collection. Collection broken up with some coins sold Glendining 9.iii.1977.
<i>Barton</i>	Philip Barton collection. Barton bequeathed coins to Christchurch college in 1764.
<i>Bech</i>	F. C. Bech Collection. Elements of the Bech collection were acquired by Copenhagen prior to its dispersal, via auction, in 1907.
<i>Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society</i>	The Society accumulated coins as a part of its Museum collection. This process began in 1831 and the coins passed into the hands of the Belfast corporation in 1910. They became a part of the Stranmillis Museum in 1929 and ultimately a part of the modern Ulster Museum's collection.
<i>Bjørnstad</i>	O. Chr. Bjørnstad collection. Acquired in 1946 for the Oslo collection.
<i>Blunt</i>	Christopher Blunt collection. The Blunt collection was acquired by the Fitzwilliam Museum in 1990.
<i>Boyd</i>	Boyd Collection, sold Baldwin 26/09/2005. Accumulated in the early twentieth century.
<i>Brekke</i>	Bernhard F. Brekke collection. Purchased in 1983 by the National Central Bank and deposited in Oslo.
<i>Browne Willis</i>	Browne Willis Collection. Browne Willis' collection had passed to Oxford University by 1760. The Irish coins within the collection are

listed on a page dated to 1749 in MS.Cat.Willis 1.

<i>Bruun</i>	L. E. Bruun Collection. Bruun accumulated his collection in Copenhagen in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century. He exchanged coins with a number of people and thus his collection is a little dispersed, although the majority remains in Copenhagen, where it was bequeathed to the Museum in 1923.
<i>Buchenau</i>	Professor H. Buchenau collection. The Munich collector twice sold coins to Copenhagen in 1929.
<i>Bute</i>	Marquess of Bute Collection, sold Sotheby 11.vi.1951.
<i>Carlyon-Britton</i>	Carlyon-Britton collection. Most coins were accumulated by Major Philip Carlyon-Britton (d. 1938) with further additions by his son Raymond. The whole Irish portion of collection was purchased in 1962, via Seaby, by the Ulster Museum.
<i>Chester</i>	Greville J. Chester collection. Chester is known to have gifted coins in 1889.
<i>Chown</i>	The J. Chown collection, also known as the 'Viking Sale', sold Spink 14.iii.2001.
<i>Christchurch College</i>	Christchurch College collection. This collection was only formally listed in 1890 by Sir Charles Oman. It includes a number of coins from the much earlier Barton collection.
<i>Clarke</i>	Clarke Collection. Metal-detected finds, largely from the Irish midlands.
<i>Coats</i>	Thomas Coats Collection. This collection was donated to the Hunterian Museum in 1921, following his death in 1878. This was accumulated in the mid-nineteenth century from a variety of unknown sources.
<i>Cole</i>	Cole Collection. Sold and donated coins to the British Museum in the mid-nineteenth century.
<i>Conte</i>	The William Conte collection, sold Baldwin 28/05/1997.
<i>Cunningham</i>	William Cunningham Collection, sold Glendining 31.i.1951. Cunningham was a Manx collector and some of his coins passed to Lockett.

<i>da Villa</i>	Captain Mauro da Villa. Possibly a dealer but coins were certainly acquired from him by the British Museum in 1856.
<i>Dawson</i>	The Rev. Dean Henry Richard Dawson collection. Accumulated at the beginning of the nineteenth century, largely from Irish sources. A listing of the collection in 1831 is contained in RIA MS 24 H 9 and lists over 200 coins. The collection probably continued to grow until Dawson's death in 1853. It was subsequently acquired by Royal Irish Academy where a number of Dawson's coins are traceable amongst the RIA collection.
<i>Denning</i>	A. F. Denning Collection. Coins from the collection were purchased in 1943 and are now housed in Stamford town hall.
<i>Duane</i>	Matthew Duane held a large collection which was purchased by Hunter in 1776.
<i>Dunlop</i>	Alan Dunlop Collection. Certain coins were exchanged with the Ulster Museum in 1966.
<i>Dymock</i>	T. F. Dymock collection, sold Sotheby 19.vi.1841.
<i>Falla</i>	W. Falla collection. A small parcel of hoard coins was donated to the British Museum in 1832.
<i>Frank Smart</i>	Frank Smart Collection. Bequeathed to the Fitzwilliam Museum, via T. J. G. Duncanson, in 1930.
<i>Gansauge</i>	Hermann con Gansauge collection. Acquired from Gansauge's widow upon his death in 1873.
<i>Gantz</i>	Gantz collection, sold Glendining 27.v.1941 and 23.vi.1941.
<i>Gelling 1992</i>	Gelling family collection. The collection can be traced back to James Gelling, vicar at Peel on the Isle of Man in the early nineteenth century. It remained within the family until its bequest to the Manx Museum in 1992. It contains elements from several known Manx hoards.
<i>George Chapman</i>	George Chapman collection, sold Glendining 9.xi.1978.
<i>Grainger</i>	Rev. Canon John Grainger Collection. His coin collection was given as a gift to the Belfast corporation before his death in 1891.

<i>Grierson</i>	Collection of Philip Grierson. Acquired during the second half of the twentieth century and donated to the Fitzwilliam upon Grierson's death in 2006.
<i>Grote Collection 1879.</i>	Hermann Grote collection. Acquired by Berlin in 1879, via Hermann Jungk.
<i>Henderson</i>	James Stewart Henderson Collection. Bequeathed by Henderson to the Fitzwilliam Museum in 1933.
<i>Hoare</i>	Edward Hoare Collection. One coin is Illustrated in the Journal of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society, volume 3 (1860).
<i>Hoblyn</i>	Richard Armstrong Hoblyn collection, sold Sotheby 7.xii.1906.
<i>Hunter</i>	William Hunter collection. This collection now forms the majority of the holding within the Hunterian Museum. It was accumulated in the period before Hunter's death in 1783. He purchased coins from Thomas Snelling in 1770 and Matthew Duane in 1776, both of whom had collections of Hiberno-Scandinavian coins. The Hiberno-Scandinavian coins certainly came from these two sources and possibly others.
<i>J. J. North</i>	J. J. North collection. Sections of the collection were broken up in 1964.
<i>La Riviere</i>	Lucien La Riviere Collection, sold Spink 22.ii.2006.
<i>Lane</i>	S. N. Lane Collection, sold Spink 21.ix.1982
<i>Lawrence</i>	L. A. Lawrence collection. Sold in 1938.
<i>Leybourn</i>	J. G. Leybourn collection, sold Sotheby 20.vi.1838
<i>Lockett</i>	R. C. Lockett Collection, Irish portion sold Glendining 18.vi.1957. Many of his coins came from the collections of Parsons and Roth.
<i>Lornie</i>	Sections of John Lindsay's collection passed into that of Lornie and from there into that of the Marquess of Bute.
<i>Mabbott</i>	Professor Mabbott collection. The collection was formed by Professor Mabbott and acquired by Spink in 1974.
<i>MacDuinnshleibhe</i>	Domhnal MacDuinnshleibhe Collection, sold Bonhams 24.ii.2004.
<i>Maish</i>	Walter Machado Maish collection, sold Sotheby 25.iii.1918.

<i>Milne</i>	J. G. Milne Collection. Bought from Milne, on 2.ix.1908, by the Ashmoleon Museum.
<i>Nelson</i>	Dr. P. N. Nelson collection. Collection acquired from his widow in 1953.
<i>O'Hagan</i>	H. O. O'Hagan collection. Sections of this collection were bought by Roth and then became a part of the Lockett collection.
<i>Old University Collection</i>	Cambridge University Old Collection. Known to be a part of the collection in 1907 but further details are uncertain.
<i>Parkes Weber</i>	F. Parkes Weber collection. Donated to the British Museum in 1906.
<i>Parsons</i>	H. Alexander Parsons collection, sold Sotheby 28.xi.1929 and Glendining 11.v.1954. A number of coins came from Philip Carlyon-Britton. Subsequently, Raymond Carlyon-Britton acquired sections of Parsons collection.
<i>Perry</i>	The Perry collection. Acquired by the National Museum of Ireland in 2002.
<i>Rice</i>	Rev. Rice Collection. Metal-detected finds, largely from the Irish midlands.
<i>Robb</i>	Frederick Joseph Robb (d.1937) collection.
<i>Roth</i>	Bernard Roth Collection. Roth's collection was dispersed upon his death with sections of the collection acquired by Lockett.
<i>Royal Irish Academy (RIA)</i>	The Royal Irish Academy (RIA) collection. Also known as the systematic collection. The collection passed to the National Museum of Ireland at the beginning of the twentieth century but was only systematically labelled during the keepership of O'Sullivan in 1940. It was composed of a number of smaller collections including those of Dawson and Smith but the size of the collection - there are over 500 Hiberno-Scandinavian coins - suggests that other collections may also have been acquired/bequeathed. There are intact parcels of coinage from both the Dawson and Smith collections amongst the modern trays suggesting that the coins have not undergone significant reorganisation

	between their arrival in RIA collection and the present.
<i>Seaby</i>	Acquired by P. J. Seaby, from a Laxey collector, in 1974.
<i>Simon</i>	James Simon Collection, sold by Mr. Ford, 8.xii.1757
<i>Rev. Dr. Simpson</i>	Rev. Dr. Simpson collection. Late-nineteenth century collection.
<i>Smith</i>	Aquilla Smith collection. Accumulated during the mid-nineteenth century in Dublin. A listing of the collection in 1872 exists in RIA 3 E 11 1 (5) and lists over 100 coins. The collection is incorporated within the Royal Irish Academy collection where a number of coins are traceable.
<i>Snelling</i>	Snelling was a collector and dealer in the late eighteenth century who is known to have sold to Hunter. He was also integral in the updating of Simon (1810) before his death in 1773.
<i>St. John's College</i>	St. John's college collection was only listed in 1957 but was accumulated in the eighteenth or nineteenth century.
<i>Stack</i>	Stack Collection, sold Sotheby 22/04/1999.
<i>Stacpoole</i>	Georgina Stacpoole Collection. Bequeathed to the National Museum of Ireland by Stacpoole in 1966 and given systematic accession numbers in 1988.
<i>Terenure</i>	Terenure Collection, sold Whytes 20.ii.1998.
<i>Thomsen</i>	C. J. Thomsen collection. Thomsen's collection was acquired for Copenhagen after his death, in 1868.
<i>Tinley (E. Meath)</i>	Nothing is known of this person other than the fact that one of Grainger's coin came with a ticket identifying it as a part of this collection.
<i>Ward</i>	Bishop W. Ward collection. Ward was Bishop of Sodor and Man between 1827 and 1838. Donated a substantial collection, including a significant number of Kirk Michael coins, to the British Museum in 1838.
<i>White</i>	John White collection. Sections of the collection were sold in 1776 and 1778 and may have been acquired by Duane to ultimately pass into that of Hunter.

<i>Whitwell</i>	General Sir G. Whitwell collection. Donated a coin to the British Museum in 1851.
<i>Wood</i>	John Wood collection. His collection was given by his wife in 1785, following his death in 1777, to the National Museum of Scotland. John Wood was governor of the Isle of Man between 1761 and his death.
<i>Worsaae</i>	J. J. A. Worsaae collection. Worsaae accumulated the Irish portion of his collection during his visit to Ireland in 1846-7.

Table 3 – Dealers and Auctioneers

<i>Baldwin</i>	London dealer and auctioneer.
<i>CNG</i>	Classical Numismatic Group fixed price lists and auctions.
<i>Davissons</i>	Coin dealers and auctioneers.
<i>DNW</i>	Dix, Noonan, Webb; London coin auctioneers
<i>Glendining</i>	London dealer and auctioneer.
<i>Hess</i>	A. Hess was a Frankfurt coin dealer who exchanged coins with Copenhagen in the late-nineteenth century.
<i>J Vieweg</i>	London Coin dealer.
<i>James Adam</i>	Coin auctioneers.
<i>NCirc</i>	Numismatic Circular fixed price list.
<i>Nomos</i>	Swiss auctioneers.
<i>Patrick Finn</i>	Patrick Finn's fixed price coin lists.
<i>SCMB</i>	Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin, fixed price list.
<i>Seaby</i>	London coin dealers.
<i>Sotheby</i>	London Auction house.
<i>Spink</i>	London dealer and auctioneer.
<i>V G Numismatique</i>	French coin dealer.
<i>Whytes</i>	Dublin Auctioneers.

Table 4 - Reference Works

<i>Brannon (1987 and 1988)</i>	Brannon's articles describing excavation at Cathedral Hill in <i>Lecale Miscellany</i> 1987 and 1988.
<i>Carruthers (1855)</i>	James Carruthers, 'On the Coins discovered in the cairn on Scraba Mountain' in <i>Ulster Journal of Archaeology</i> 3 (1855), pp. 320-1.
<i>Dolley (1966)</i>	R. H. M. Dolley, <i>Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles</i> , 8: <i>Hiberno-Norse coins in the British Museum</i> .
<i>EMC</i>	Coins listed on the 'Corpus of Early Medieval Coin Finds', available via http://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/coins/emc/ .
<i>Hurl (2003)</i>	Declan P. Hurl, 'Excavations in Abbey Street, Armagh' in <i>Ulster Journal of Archaeology</i> 62 (2003), pp. 97-115.
<i>Kenny (1998)</i>	Michael Kenny, 'A hoard of Hiberno-Norse coins from Clonmacnoise, Co. Offaly' in H. King (ed.), <i>Clonmacnoise Studies</i> .
<i>Lindsay (1839)</i>	John Lindsay, <i>A view of the coinage of Ireland</i> .
<i>Lindsay (1849)</i>	John Lindsay, 'On the Bracteate and other Early Coins of Ireland' in the <i>Transactions of the British Archaeological Association</i> 5 (1849), pp. 181-9.
<i>Menadier (1898)</i>	J. Menadier, 'Ein Russischer Fund deutscher Pfennige aus dem Ende des 11. Jahrhunderts' in J. Menadier, <i>Deutsche Münzen. Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Geschichte des Deutschen Münzwesens</i> .
<i>Orlandoni (1983)</i>	Mario Orlandoni, <i>Antiche Monete in Val d'Aosta</i> .
<i>O'Sullivan (1961)</i>	William O'Sullivan, <i>The Earliest Irish Coinage</i> .
<i>Parsons (1923)</i>	H. A. Parsons, 'The Chronology of the Hiberno-Danish Coinage' in <i>BNJ</i> 17 (1923-4), pp. 99-124.
<i>Petrie (1845)</i>	George Petrie, <i>The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland, Anterior to the Anglo-Norman Invasions; comprising an essay on the origins and uses of the Round Towers of Ireland</i> .
<i>Robinson (1993)</i>	P. H. Robinson, 'Coins, Jetons and tokens' in Alan H. Graham and Susan M. Davies, <i>Excavations in the Town Centre of Trowbridge</i> ,

- Wiltshire, 1977 and 1986-88.
- Roth (1909)* Bernard Roth, 'The coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland: Hiberno-Danish Series' in *BNJ* 6 (1909), pp. 55-146.
- SCBI 6* R. B. K. Stevenson, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles 6: National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh*.
- SCBI 8* M. Dolley, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, 8: Hiberno-Norse coins in the British Museum*.
- SCBI 17* A. J. H. Gunstone, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles 17: Midland Museums. Ancient British, Anglo-Saxon and Norman Coins*.
- SCBI 21* E. J. E. Pirie, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles 21: Yorkshire Collections. Coins from Northumbrian mints, c.895-1279; Ancient British and Later Coins from Other Mints to 1279*.
- SCBI 22* Georg Galster, Michael Dolley and Jorgen Steen Jensen, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles 22: Royal Collection of Coins and Medals National Museum Copenhagen. Part V: Hiberno-Norse and Anglo-Irish Coins*.
- SCBI 27* A. J. H. Gunstone, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles 27: Lincolnshire Collections. Coins from Lincolnshire mints, and Ancient British and Later Coins to 1272*.
- SCBI 29* M. Warhurst, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles 29: Merseyside County Museums. Ancient British and Later Coins to 1279*.
- SCBI 32* Wilfred Seaby, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, 32: Ulster Museum: Belfast. Part 2, Hiberno-Norse coins*.
- SCBI 36* B. Kluge, *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, 36: State Museum, Berlin. Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and Hiberno-Norse Coins*.
- Simon (1810)* James Simon, *Essay on Irish Coins and of the foreign monies in Ireland*.
- Walsh (1997)* Claire Walsh, *Archaeological Excavations at Patrick, Nicholas and Winetavern Streets, Dublin*.
- Ware (1654)* Sir James Ware, *Disquisitiones de Hibernia et Antiquitatibus Hibernicis*.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
<u>Group H (c.1060-5)</u>					
1.	H1.A.a.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3246.	wnr
2.	H1.A.b.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3239.	0.88g
3.	H1.A.c.1	Dub	Limerick?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3257. Either this or one of the following two coins = Lindsay (1839), no. 40.	1.10g
4.	H1.A.c.2	Dub	Limerick?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3369. Either this, the previous or the following coin = Lindsay (1839), no. 40.	0.91g
5.	H1.A.c.3	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc March 2010, no. 378; <i>ex</i> MacDuinnshleibhe, no. 104; <i>ex</i> Whytes 26.v.1995, no. 181; <i>ex</i> Mabbott, no. 1120. Either this or one of the two previous two coins = Lindsay (1839), no. 40.	1.06g
6.	H1.A.c.4	Cat		<i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 13 (1998), no. 408; <i>ex</i> Terenure, no. 17; <i>ex</i> Lane, no. 100.	1.03g
7.	H1.A.c.5	Cat		<i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1128.	0.93g
8.	H1.A.c.6	Dub	Limerick?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3253.	1.03g
9.	H1.A.c.7	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 310; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962; purchased Lincoln, 18.viii.1911.	0.94g
10.	H1.A.d.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3377.	1.05g
11.	H1.A.d.2	Cam		CM.1.800-1990; <i>ex</i> Blunt 1990; <i>bt</i> London 1959.	0.99g
12.	H1.A.d.3	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 311; <i>ex</i> Baldwin 1964.	0.94g
13.	H1.A.d.4	Yor		<i>SCBI</i> 21, no. 1492 ; <i>ex</i> Banks 1968, <i>ex</i> White, Bournemouth	0.87g
14.	H1.A.d.5	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 149; <i>ex</i> Leybourn 1838, lot 50. = Simon (1810), no. 19?	1.02g
15.	H1.A.e.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc October 1980, no. 8412.	wnr <i>buckled</i>
16.	H1.B.e.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 313; <i>ex</i> Baldwin 1964, purchased 1926.	0.94g
17.	H1.B.e.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc February 2005, no. 152; <i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1131.	0.86g
18.	H1.B.e.3	Cat		<i>ex</i> MacDuinnshleibhe, no. 105.	wnr
19.	H1.B.e.4	Cam		CM.5.2340-1933; <i>ex</i> Henderson.	0.99g
20.	H1.B.e.5	Cat		Private Collection; <i>ex</i> CNG 04.i.2012, 1952; <i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 14 (1998), no. 462; <i>ex</i> Patrick Finn 01.vii.1996, no. 415; <i>ex</i> NCirc November 1961, no. 23; <i>ex</i> Bute?; <i>ex</i> Lindsay?.	0.82g
21.	H1.B.e.6	Dub	Limerick?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3255. = Lindsay (1839), no. 37?	0.90g
22.	H1.B.f.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 314; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962; <i>ex</i> Roth; <i>ex</i> O'Hagan. = Roth (1909), pl. vii, no. 159.	1.00g
23.	H1.B.g.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Boyd; <i>ex</i> Rev. Dr. Simpson, February 1891.	1.13g
24.	H1.B.g.2	Dub	Limerick?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3367.	0.97g
25.	H1.B.g.3	Dub	Limerick?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3256.	1.10g
26.	H1.B.h.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc February 1982, no. 575.	wnr
27.	H1.B.h.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> Terenure, no. 18.	wnr
28.	H1.B.i.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 147; <i>ex</i> Cole 1838.	1.01g
29.	H1.B.i.2	Gla		<i>ex</i> Coats 1921 (2082).	1.01g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
30.	H1.B.i.3	Dub		<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002 (2002.674).	0.90g
31.	H1.B.i.4	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 315; <i>ex</i> Seaby 1963, purchased 1952.	0.94g
32.	H1.B.i.5	Cat		<i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1132.	1.05g
33.	H1.B.i.6	Dub	Limerick?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3366; <i>ex</i> Dawson? (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 167?).	1.05g
34.	H1.B.j.1	Dub	Limerick?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3252.	1.04g
35.	H1.C.k.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 246; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (420). = Roth (1909), no. 152.	0.49g <i>chipped</i>
36.	H1.D.l.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1129. = Lindsay (1839), no. 45.	0.89g
37.	H1.E.m.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 312; <i>ex</i> Grainger 1890; <i>ex</i> Tinley (E. Meath), no. 312.	0.86g
38.	H1.E.m.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1130.	wnr
39.	H1.E.m.3	Dub	Limerick?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3251.	1.03g
40.	H1.E.n.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Glendining 08.xii.1981, no. 633.	wnr
41.	H1.F.o.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc July 1998, no. 4639; <i>ex</i> NCirc February 1998, no. 23; <i>ex</i> Conte, no. 1479.	0.95g
42.	H1.G.p.1	Dub	Limerick?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3365. = Lindsay (1839), no. 39.	0.95g
43.	H1.H.q.1	Dub	Limerick?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3259; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 24).	0.72g <i>cracked</i>
44.	H1.H.r.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc August 2000, no. 3061; <i>ex</i> NCirc November 1999, no. 4454.	wnr <i>chipped</i>
45.	H1.H.r.2	Cam	'Limerick?'	CM.ME.374-R; <i>ex</i> 'Old University Collection'. Either this or one of the following two coins = Lindsay (1839), no. 44.	0.66g
46.	H1.H.r.3	Cat	'Limerick?'	<i>ex</i> NCirc February 1999, no. 15; <i>ex</i> NCirc February 1998, no. 21. = Roth (1909), no. 151. Either this or the following or previous coin = Lindsay (1839), no. 44.	wnr
47.	H1.H.s.1	Bel	'Limerick?'	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 316; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962; <i>ex</i> Roth. = Roth (1909), no. 153a. Either this or one of the previous two coins = Lindsay (1839), no. 44.	0.66g
48.	H1.H.t.1	Nor		<i>ex</i> Brekke; <i>ex</i> Seaby, June 1980.	0.72g
49.	H1.I.u.1	Yor		<i>SCBI</i> 21, no. 1491 ; <i>ex</i> Banks 1968, <i>ex</i> White, Bournemouth.	0.71g
50.	H1.I.u.2	Dub	Limerick?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3368. = Lindsay (1839), no. 46?	0.76g
51.	H1.I.u.3	Oxf		<i>ex</i> Browne Willis 1760	0.71g
52.	H1.I.u.4	Cam		CM.ME.375-R; Uncertain provenance.	0.73g
53.	H1.J.u.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 301; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957. = Roth (1909), no. 156.	0.77g
54.	H1.J.v.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 148; <i>ex</i> Cole 1838.	0.65g
55.	H1.K.w.1	Dub	Limerick?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3254.	0.76g
56.	H1.K.w.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> Stack, no. 800.	0.66g
57.	H1.K.x.1	Dub	Limerick?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3258; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 25). Illustrated in an interleaved copy of Simon (1810), no. 4, owned by Dawson.	0.71g
58.	H1.L.y.1	Dub	'Limerick'	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3261; <i>ex</i>	0.74g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
				Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 21). = Roth (1909), no. 157. = Lindsay (1839), no. 42.	
59.	H1.M.y.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 145; <i>ex</i> Cole 1838.	0.75g
60.	H2.A.a.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 153; <i>ex</i> Dymock 1841, lot 45.	0.64g
61.	H2.A.a.2	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 154; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956.	0.69g
62.	H2.A.a.3	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3378; <i>ex</i> Smith?	0.72g
63.	H2.A.a.4	Cat		<i>ex</i> La Riviere, no. 15.	wnr
64.	H2.A.a.5	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 248; <i>ex</i> Worsaae 1853.	0.42g <i>chipped</i>
65.	H2.A.a.6	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc February 1998, no. 25; <i>ex</i> Conte, no. 1480.	0.67g
66.	H2.A.a.7	Cam		CM.1.837-1930; <i>ex</i> Frank Smart Collection, 1930, no. 837.	0.56g <i>chipped</i>
67.	H2.A.a.8	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 318; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962; <i>ex</i> O'Hagan.	0.55g
68.	H2.A.a.9	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc July 1987, no. 4448.	wnr 0.66
69.	H2.A.a.10	Cam		CM.2-1965; given by Philip Grierson 14.i.1965.	0.55g <i>chipped</i>
70.	H2.A.a.11	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc February 1982, no. 576.	wnr
71.	H2.A.a.12	Cat		<i>ex</i> Stack, no. 801; <i>ex</i> Lane, no. 103.	0.63g <i>chipped</i>
72.	H2.A.a.13	Oxf		<i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 501; <i>ex</i> Roth.	0.53g <i>chipped</i>
73.	H2.A.a.14	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 2665.	0.56g <i>chipped</i>
74.	H2.A.a.15	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3380; <i>ex</i> Smith?	0.59g
75.	H2.A.a.16	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3379; <i>ex</i> Smith?	0.63g
76.	H2.A.b.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Terenure, no. 19.	wnr
77.	H2.A.b.2	Dub		<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002 (2002.675); <i>ex</i> NCirc November 1934, no. 9784.	0.60g
78.	H2.A.c.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 156; Uncertain provenance, but probably acquired pre-1838.	0.51g
79.	H2.A.d.1	Oth	Blyth	Found 2011, Recorded as EMC 2011.0221.	wnr
80.	H2.A.e.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Whytes 29.iv.2000, no. 12; <i>ex</i> Mabbott, no. 1138.	0.62g
81.	H2.A.f.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 155; <i>ex</i> Parkes Weber 1906.	0.52g
82.	H2.A.g.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 152; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 502.	0.49g
83.	H2.A.h.1	Cam		CM.ME.376-R; Uncertain Provenance.	0.54g
84.	H2.A.i.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Boyd; bt J Vieweg, Jan 1897.	0.44g <i>chipped</i>
85.	H2.A.j.1	Yor		<i>SCBI</i> 21, no. 1493 ; Uncertain provenance	0.52g
86.	H2.A.k.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 319; <i>ex</i> Baldwin 1964; <i>ex</i> Bruun; possibly <i>ex</i> Sotheby 18.v.1925, lot 157 or 158. = Roth (1909), no. 183.	0.55g <i>chipped</i>
87.	H2.A.l.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 247; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (460).	0.65g
88.	H2.B.l.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1133.	0.65g
89.	H2.C.l.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 322; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962; possibly <i>ex</i> Roth.	0.51g <i>chipped</i>

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
90.	H2.C.m.1	Cop		SCBI 22, no. 250; <i>ex</i> Thomsen 1868 (9775a).	0.62g
91.	H2.C.n.1	Lon		SCBI 8, no. 151; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956.	0.61g
92.	H2.C.n.2	Cop		SCBI 22, no. 249; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (462).	0.45g <i>fragment</i>
93.	H2.C.n.3	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3263.	0.60g
94.	H2.C.n.4	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc February 2005, no. 153; <i>ex</i> Davissons 8, no. 525.	0.55g
95.	H2.C.n.5	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc November 1983, no. 7365.	wnr
96.	H2.C.n.6	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc June 1985, no. 3876.	wnr
97.	H2.C.n.7	Dub		Recorded as Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3378 but this is probably incorrect.	0.65g
98.	H2.C.n.8	Cat		<i>ex</i> Lane, no. 101.	0.65g
99.	H2.C.n.9	Cat		<i>ex</i> SCMB January 1982, no. 53.	wnr
100.	H2.C.n.10	Cat		<i>ex</i> George Chapman.	0.57g
101.	H2.C.o.1	Lon		SCBI 8, no. 150; <i>ex</i> Cole 1838.	0.52g
102.	H2.C.p.1	Cop		SCBI 22, no. 251; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (461).	0.54g
103.	H2.C.p.1	Bel		SCBI 32, no. 321; <i>ex</i> Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society 1910.	0.59g <i>chipped</i>
104.	H2.C.q.1	Cam		CM.1.801-1990; <i>ex</i> Blunt 1990; bt London 1959.	0.58g
105.	H2.C.r.1	Cam		CM.1-1965; given by Philip Grierson, 14.i.1965.	0.66g
106.	H2.D.s.1	Bel		SCBI 32, no. 320; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909), no. 167. = Lindsay (1839), supplement, pl. 5 no. 5.	0.67g
107.	H2.E.t.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, uncertain number.	0.39g
108.	H2.F.u.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Lane, no. 102.	0.56g <i>chipped</i>
109.	H2.G.v.1	Dub		Accession number 2002.1009.	0.57g
110.	H2.H.w.1	Bel		SCBI 32, no. 317; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909), no. 166.	0.59g

Group I (c.1065-75)

111.	I1.A.a.1	Dub	Clonmacnoise	Accession number 293.1979. = Kenny (1998), no. 19.	0.91g
112.	I1.A.a.2	Dub	Fishamble Street	E141:2071; found in FS6.	0.66g
113.	I2.A.a.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 10.	0.97g
114.	I2.B.b.1	Lon	Irish Single Find	SCBI 8, no. 186; bt pre-1839. Illustrated by Læssøe in 1839 (cf NCirc 1973, p.2). = Roth (1909), no. 88.	0.77g
115.	I2.C.c.1	Dub	Clonmacnoise	Accession number 287.1979. = Kenny (1998), no. 18.	0.71g
116.	I2.C.d.1	Dub		<i>ex</i> Lane, no. 121.	0.87g
117.	I2.D.e.1	Dub	Clonmacnoise	Accession number 285.1979?. = Kenny (1998), no. 17.	0.90g
118.	I3.A.a.1	Dub	Clonmacnoise	Accession number 284.1979. = Kenny (1998), no. 21.	0.91g
119.	I3.A.a.2	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3140.	0.91g
120.	I3.A.a.3	Dub	Clonmacnoise	Accession number 294.1979b. = Kenny	0.34g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
				(1998), no. 28b.	
121.	I3.B.a.1	Dub	Clonmacnoise	Accession number 288.1979. = Kenny (1998), no. 23.	0.49g
122.	I3.B.a.2	Dub	Clonmacnoise	Accession number 294.1979a. = Kenny (1998), no. 28c.	0.29g
123.	I3.B.b.1	Dub	Clonmacnoise	Accession number 286.1979. = Kenny (1998), no. 22.	0.51g
124.	I3.C.c.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 163; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. A, no. 4.	0.79g
125.	I3.D.d.1	Dub	Clonmacnoise	Accessioned 1979. = Kenny (1998), no. 20.	0.77g
126.	I4.A.a.1	Man	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Gelling 1992 (97-202/29).	0.84g
127.	I4.B.a.1	Cam		CM.1.803-1990; <i>ex</i> Blunt 1990; bt London 1961.	0.88g
128.	I5.A.a.1	Dub	Clonmacnoise	Accession number 282.1979. = Kenny (1998), no. 15.	0.86g
129.	I5.A.a.2	Dub	Christchurch Place	E92:30210.	0.79g
130.	I5.B.b.1	Oth		<i>SCBI</i> 29, no. 1053; Liverpool Museum; bt Nelson 1953; bt Seaby 1945.	0.86g
131.	I5.B.b.2	Man	Kirk Michael 1972/5	Accession number 76-83/12.	0.90g
132.	I5.B.b.3	Dub	Clonmacnoise	Accession number 283.1979. = Kenny (1998), no. 14.	0.90g
133.	I5.B.c.1	Dub	Clonmacnoise	Accession number 281.1979. = Kenny (1998), no. 13.	0.85g
134.	I5.C.d.1	Dub	Clonmacnoise	Accession number 292.1979. = Kenny (1998), no. 16.	0.62g
135.	I5.D.e.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 162; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. B, no. 10.	0.93g
136.	I5.E.e.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> La Riviere, no. 16; <i>ex</i> MacDuinnshleibhe, no. 109; <i>ex</i> Whytes 29.iv.2000, no. 13; bt E Szauer, 1969.	0.91g
137.	I5.E.e.2	Dub		<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002 (2002.677).	0.85g
138.	I5.E.e.3	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 157; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. A, no. 9.	0.87g
139.	I5.E.e.4	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 158; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.91g
140.	I5.E.e.5	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 159; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.87g
141.	I5.E.e.6	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 160; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.81g
142.	I5.E.e.7	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 161; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.93g
143.	I5.E.e.8	Cat	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Glendining 1.x.1980, no. 185.	wnr
144.	I5.E.e.9	Man	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Gelling 1992 (97-202/25).	0.88g
145.	I5.E.e.10	Man	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Gelling 1992 (97-202/26).	0.93g
146.	I5.E.e.11	Cat		<i>ex</i> Glendining 01.x.1980, no. 185.	wnr
147.	I5.E.e.12	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc April 1986, no 2379.	wnr
148.	I5.E.e.13	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc December 1980, no. 10273.	wnr
149.	I5.E.e.14	Cat		Private Collection; <i>ex</i> CNG 04.i.2012, 1953.	0.90g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
150.	I5.F.f.1	Dub	Clonmacnoise	Accession number 294.1979c. = Kenny (1998), no. 28a.	0.47g
151.	I5.F.g.1	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3147. = Roth (1909), no. 85. = Lindsay (1839), no. 66. = Simon (1810), no. 20?	0.88g
152.	I6.A.a.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 188; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. B, no. 3.	0.94g
153.	I6.A.a.2	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 206; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956.	0.82g
154.	I6.A.a.3	Man	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Gelling 1992 (97-202/30).	0.91g
155.	I6.A.b.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> La Riviere, no. 19; <i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1141. = Lindsay (1839), supplement no. 60.	0.88g
156.	I6.A.c.1	Dub	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002; <i>ex</i> Dawson. cf RIA MS 24 H f 1r, no. 168 where a Manx Provenance is mentioned in connection to this coin. = Lindsay (1839), supplement no. 61.	0.73g
157.	I6.A.d.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 346; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909), no. 142.	0.89g
158.	I6.A.e.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 190; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. B, no. 4.	0.93g
159.	I6.A.e.2	Nor		<i>ex</i> Brekke.	0.81g
160.	I6.A.e.3	Cat	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Glendining 1.x.1980, no. 190.	wnr
161.	I6.A.f.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 189; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.95g
162.	I6.A.g.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 191; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.81g
163.	I6.A.g.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 192; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.76g
164.	I6.A.g.3	Oth	Kirk Michael 1834	Illustrated in Irish Numismatics, 13 (74), 1980, coin c.	wnr
165.	I6.A.g.4	Ed		<i>SCBI</i> 6, no. 752; Uncertain provenance but possibly Scottish find.	0.32g <i>fragment</i>
166.	I7.A.a.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 220; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956.	0.93g
167.	I7.A.a.2	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 221; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 502a.	0.89g
168.	I7.A.a.3	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 261; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (455a).	0.94g
169.	I7.A.a.4	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 262; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (455).	0.77g
170.	I7.A.a.5	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 333; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962.	0.92g
171.	I7.A.a.6	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 334; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962; <i>ex</i> Roth. = Parsons (1923), no. 47. = Roth (1909) no. 198.	0.87g
172.	I7.A.a.7	Cam		CM.1399-1911; bt from Baldwin 1911.	0.84g
173.	I7.A.a.8	Cam		CM.1.804.1990; <i>ex</i> Blunt 1990; bt London 1961.	0.93g
174.	I7.A.a.9	Oxf		<i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 501; <i>ex</i> Roth.	0.79g <i>Cracked</i>
175.	I7.A.a.10	Cat		<i>ex</i> Stack, no. 804.	0.90g
176.	I7.A.a.11	Dub		<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002 (2002.681).	0.85g
177.	I7.A.a.12	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3272.	0.90g
178.	I7.A.a.13	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3271.	0.87g
179.	I7.A.a.14	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3270.	0.93g
180.	I7.A.a.15	Cat		<i>ex</i> La Riviere, no. 17; <i>ex</i> CNG 07.xii.1994, no. 626; <i>ex</i> Lane, no. 112.	0.94g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
181.	I7.A.a.16	Lon		bt Seaby 1962.	
181a.	I7?	Oth	Bride Street	Excavated at Bride Street (McMahon 2002)	wnr
182.	I8.A.a.1	Cam		CM.1.802-1990; <i>ex</i> Blunt 1990; bt London 1961.	0.92g
183.	I8.A.a.2	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3273. = Roth (1909), no. 199.	0.91g
184.	I8.B.b.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 179; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.86g
185.	I8.B.b.2	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 180; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. A, no. 7.	0.88g
186.	I8.B.b.3	Man	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Gelling 1992 (97-202/32).	0.91g
187.	I8.B.c.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 181; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. B, no. 6.	0.90g
188.	I8.C.d.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 178; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. A, no. 8.	0.88g
189.	I8.C.d.2	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 331; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962; Purchased Spink 19 July 1911 (= NCirc August 1911, col. 12994, no. 89873).	0.85g
190.	I9.A.a.1	Cam	'Northern France'	CM.652-2006; bt VG Numismatique; found in Northern France (Flanders?).	0.77g
191.	I9.A.b.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 177; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. A, no. 2.	0.89g
192.	I9.B.c.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 356; Acquired Seaby, 1960, by exchange.	0.57g
193.	I10.A.a.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 167; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. B, no. 11.	0.94g
194.	I10.A.a.2	Man	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Gelling 1992 (97-202/27).	0.84g
195.	I10.B.b.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1136.	0.90g
196.	I10.C.c.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. Not in Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5.	0.85g
197.	I11.A.a.1	Dub		<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002 (2002.678); <i>ex</i> NCirc April 1931, no. 6487. = Lindsay (1839), no. 34?	0.94g
198.	I11.A.b.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 164; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.98g
199.	I11.A.b.2	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 165; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.96g
200.	I11.A.b.3	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 166; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. A, no. 1.	0.85g
201.	I11.A.b.4	Cat	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Glendining 1.x.1980, no. 188.	wnr
202.	I11.A.b.5	Man	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Gelling 1992 (97-202/21).	0.80g
203.	I11.A.b.6	Man	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Gelling 1992 (97-202/23).	0.88g
204.	I11.A.b.7	Man	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Gelling 1992 (97-202/22).	0.89g
205.	I11.A.b.8	Man	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Gelling 1992 (97-202/24).	0.92g
206.	I11.A.b.9	Cat		<i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 10 (1997), no. 372.	0.98g
207.	I11.A.b.10	Cat		<i>ex</i> Whytes 26.v.1995, no. 182; <i>ex</i> Glendining 1.x.1980, no. 188.	wnr
208.	I11.A.c*.1	Oth	Kirk Michael	Illustrated in Irish Numismatics, 13 (74),	wnr

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
			1834	1980, coin a.	
209.	I12.A.c*.1	Man	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Gelling 1992 (97-202/28).	0.90g
210.	I12.A.c*.2	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 185; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. B, no. 5.	0.96g
211.	I12.A.c*.3	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:935; found in 1973 in square 1.	0.95g
212.	I12.B.c*.1	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:12074; found 1974 in square 1.	0.79g <i>broken</i>
213.	I12.B.c*.2	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 184; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.88g
214.	I12.C.a.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 183; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. B, no. 1.	0.91g
215.	I12.D.b.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 182; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. B, no. 2.	0.94g
216.	I12.E.c.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 51. = Snelling (1810), no. 1.	0.94g
217.	I13.A.a.1	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3143. =Parsons (1923), no. 25. = Roth (1909), no. 78.	0.97g
218.	I13.A.a.2	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 172; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. B, no. 8.	0.92g
219.	I13.A.a.3	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 173; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.89g
220.	I13.A.a.4	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 174; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.83g
221.	I13.A.a.5	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 324; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962.	0.93g
222.	I13.A.a.6	Oth	Kirk Michael 1834	Illustrated in Irish Numismatics, 13 (74), 1980, coin b.	wnr
223.	I13.A.a.7	Cat		<i>ex</i> Stack, no. 802; <i>ex</i> Spink 06.iii.1985, no. 211; bt Denton 1975.	0.86g
224.	I13.A.a.8	Dub		<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002 (2002.676).	0.88g
225.	I13.A.a.9	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:9571; found in 1973 in square 2.	0.85g
226.	I13.A.b.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3318.	0.82g
227.	I13.A.b.2	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 169; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.88g
228.	I13.A.b.3	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 171; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.84g
229.	I13.A.b.4	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 170; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.96g
230.	I13.A.b.5	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc November 1983, no. 7366; <i>ex</i> Glendining 01.x.1980, no. 187.	wnr
231.	I13.A.b.6	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc June 1985, no. 3878.	wnr
232.	I13.A.b.7	Cat	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Glendining 1.x.1980, no. 187.	wnr
233.	I13.A.b.8	Cat		<i>ex</i> Glendining 15.x.1985, no. 444; <i>ex</i> Lane, no. 105.	wnr
234.	I13.A.b.9	Cat	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Glendining 1.x.1980, no. 186.	wnr
235.	I13.A.b.10	Cat		<i>ex</i> Whytes 09.xi.1996, no. 124.	wnr
236.	I13.B.c.1	Man	Unprov. Manx Hoard (1)?	<i>ex</i> Gelling 1992 (97-202/19).	0.49g <i>broken in half</i>

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
237.	I13.C.d.1	Dub	Winetavern Street	E81:3951; found 1970 in square 2.	0.94g
238.	I14.A.a.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 2644.	0.89g
239.	I14.A.a.2	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3385.	0.83g
240.	I14.A.a.3	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 326; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957.	0.82g
241.	I14.A.a.4	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 327; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962.	0.91g
242.	I14.A.a.5	Ed	Unprov. Manx Hoard (1)	<i>ex</i> Wood 1785.	0.92g
243.	I14.A.a.6	Ed	Unprov. Manx Hoard (1)	<i>ex</i> Wood 1785.	0.92g
244.	I14.A.b.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3387.	0.97g
245.	I14.A.b.2	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 328; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Parsons (1923), no. 26	0.94g
246.	I14.A.b.3	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 329; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962.	0.91g
247.	I14.A.b.4	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 205; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956.	0.93g
248.	I14.A.b.5	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 257; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (444).	0.95g
249.	I14.A.b.6	Cat		<i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1138; <i>ex</i> Spink 08.x.1980, no. 747.	0.65g <i>broken</i>
250.	I14.A.c.1	Dub		<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002 (2002.680).	0.81g
251.	I14.A.d.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Glendining 25.vi.1980, no. 495.	wnr
252.	I14.A.e.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3386.	0.91g
253.	I14.A.f.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3384.	0.81g
254.	I14.B.g.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785; <i>ex</i> Simon 1757, lot 27. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 3. = Simon (1810), no. 167.	0.98g
255.	I14.B.g.2	Oxf		<i>ex</i> Milne 1908; <i>ex</i> Hoblyn sale.	0.89g
256.	I14.B.h.1	Dub	Tipper	Found in April 1986	wnr
257.	I14.B.i.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 258; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (445). = Roth (1909), no. 7.	0.56g
258.	I15.A.a.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 208; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956.	0.80g
259.	I15.A.a.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> Terenure, no. 20.	wnr
260.	I15.A.a.3	Cat		<i>ex</i> Terenure, no. 21; <i>ex</i> Lane, no. 106.	0.91g
261.	I15.A.a.4	Cat	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Glendining 1.x.1980, no. 189.	wnr
262.	I15.B.a.1	Dub		<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002 (2002.679).	0.94g
263.	I15.B.a.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 15 (1999), no. 447; <i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 6 (1996), no. 416; <i>ex</i> NCirc November 1961, no. 24.	0.92g
264.	I15.C.b.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 207; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956.	0.73g
265.	I15.C.c.1	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:187; found 1973 in square 1.	0.60g
266.	I16.A.a.1	Cat	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Glendining 1.x.1980, no. 191.	wnr
267.	I16.A.a.2	Nor		<i>ex</i> Lane, no. 109.	0.89g
268.	I16.A.a.3	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc February 1982, no. 577.	wnr
269.	I16.A.a.4	Cat		<i>ex</i> Glendining 01.x.1980, no. 191.	wnr
270.	I16.A.b.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 193; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.93g
271.	I16.A.b.2	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 194; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.96g
272.	I16.A.b.3	Lon	Kirk Michael	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 195; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.85g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
			1834		
273.	I16.A.b.4	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	SCBI 8, no. 196; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.81g
274.	I16.A.b.5	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	SCBI 8, no. 197; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	1.00g
275.	I16.A.b.6	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	SCBI 8, no. 198; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.77g
276.	I16.A.c.1	Dub	Fishamble Street	E190:6018; found 1981.	0.97g
277.	I16.A.c.2	Dub	Fishamble Street	E141:3381; found in FS6, square 6.	0.98g
278.	I16.A.c.3	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3136. = Roth (1909), no. 197.	0.94g
279.	I16.A.c.4	Cat		<i>ex</i> Terenure, no. 24.	wnr
280.	I16.A.d.1	Man	Kirk Michael 1834?	<i>ex</i> Gelling 1992 (97-202/31).	0.92g
281.	I16.A.d.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc February 2005, no. 158; <i>ex</i> Whytes 29.iii.1996, no. 634.	0.91g
282.	I16.A.e.1	Dub	Winetavern Street	E81:2300; found 1969 in square 1.	0.59g
283.	I16.A.f.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	SCBI 8, no. 199; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. A, no. 10.	0.83g
284.	I16.A.g.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	SCBI 8, no. 200; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.92g
285.	I16.A.h.1	Oth	Kirk Michael 1834	Illustrated in Irish Numismatics, 13 (74), 1980, coin d.	wnr
286.	I16.B.h.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	SCBI 8, no. 201; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838.	0.86g
287.	I17.A.a.1	Lon		SCBI 8, no. 212; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956. = Parsons (1923), no. 52.	0.75g
288.	I17.A.a.2	Lon		SCBI 8, no. 213; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956.	0.92g
289.	I17.A.a.3	Dub		Uncertain provenance. Coin recorded as 'Special RSAI'. This would suggest it came from the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland collection but further detail is unknown.	0.91g
290.	I17.A.a.4	Cop		SCBI 22, no. 271; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (458). = Roth (1909), no. 172.	0.83g
291.	I17.A.a.5	Cat		<i>ex</i> Stack, no. 803; <i>ex</i> Lane, no. 110; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 500.	1.00g
292.	I17.A.b.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc February 1997, no. 230.	wnr
293.	I17.A.b.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> Sotheby 01.x.1987, no. 82; <i>ex</i> Bruun, no. 158.	wnr
294.	I17.A.c.1	Lon		SCBI 8, no. 211; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956.	0.95g
295.	I17.A.d.1	Lon		SCBI 8, no. 216; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1944.	0.81g
296.	I17.A.e.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Spink 27.vi.2007, no. 259; <i>ex</i> Spink 22.ii.2006, no. 22; <i>ex</i> La Riviere; <i>ex</i> Stack 27.ii.2001, lot 400.	1.01g
297.	I17.A.f*.1	Dub		<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002 (2002.682).	0.88g
298.	I18.A.f*.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc April 1988, no. 2259.	wnr
299.	I18.A.f*.2	Dub		Unregistered in trays in 1961; Accession number 2002.17.	0.83g
300.	I18.A.a.1	Dub		Unregistered in tray in 1961	0.87g
301.	I18.A.a.2	Dub		Unregistered in trays in 1961; Accession	0.76g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
				number 2002.16.	
302.	I18.A.a.3	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3383.	0.72g
303.	I18.A.a.4	Dub		<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002 (2002.684).	0.86g
304.	I18.A.a.5	Dub		<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002 (2002.683).	0.97g
305.	I18.A.a.6	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 14.	0.96g
306.	I18.A.a.7	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 269; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (459). = Roth (1909), no. 173.	0.95g
307.	I18.A.a.8	Oth		<i>SCBI</i> 27, no. 1933; Stamford collection; <i>ex</i> Denning 1943.	0.46g <i>cut half</i>
308.	I18.A.a.9	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 350; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962.	0.78g
309.	I18.A.a.10	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 351; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957; <i>ex</i> Roth.	0.95g
310.	I18.A.a.11	Cat		Private Collection; <i>ex</i> CNG 04.i.2012, no. 1954; <i>ex</i> Spink 28.xi.2007, no. 209; <i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1145; <i>ex</i> Mabbott, no. 1137.	0.78g
311.	I18.A.b.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 214; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956; <i>ex</i> Parsons, no. 718.	0.82g
312.	I18.A.b.2	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 16	0.90g
313.	I18.A.c.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 15.	0.84g
314.	I18.A.d.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 270; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1946.	0.91g

Uncertain Group I Types (cf discussion in Appendix A)

315.	I?.A.a.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 256; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (422).	0.83g
316.	I?.A.a.2	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 323; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth, no. 155.	0.92g
317.	I?.B.b.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 176; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. A, no. 5.	0.81g
318.	I?.C.c.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 175; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. A, no 6.	0.95g
319.	I?.D.d.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 204; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 485d.	0.86g
320.	I?.E.e.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 168; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. A, no. 3.	0.93g
321.	I?.F.f.1	Lon	Kirk Michael 1834	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 187; <i>ex</i> Ward 1838. = NC 1849, pl. B, no. 7.	0.86g
322.	I?.G.g.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 13.	0.87g
323.	I?.H.h.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 222; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956; <i>ex</i> Gantz, no. 1607.	0.88g
324.	I?.I.i.1	Oth	Beal Boru Fort	Illustrated in Journal of Cork Historical and Archaeological Society 68, no. 205.	wnr
325.	I?.J.j.1	Sto		Uncertain provenance	wnr

Group J (c.1075-80)

326.	J1.A.a.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3388; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 12). = Lindsay (1839), supplement no. 57.	0.59g
327.	J1.A.b.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 281; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (470). = Parsons (1923), no. 59. = Roth (1909), no. 205.	0.81g
328.	J1.B.b.1	Dub	Winetavern	E81:4334; found in 1969 (1970?) in square 2.	0.60g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
			Street		
329.	J1.B.c.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 29. = Snelling (1810), no. 10.	0.56g <i>chipped</i>
330.	J1.C.d.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 28.	0.734g
331.	J1.C.e.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 30.	0.69g <i>chipped</i>
332.	J1.C.e.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 347; <i>ex</i> Grainger 1890. = Roth (1909), no. 206.	0.76g
333.	J1.D.f.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1143.	0.84g <i>pierced</i>
334.	J2.A.a.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 54. = Snelling (1810), no. 8.	0.75g
335.	J2.B.b.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 58.	0.67g
336.	J3.A.a.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 63.	0.57g
337.	J3.A.b.1	Oxf	Dunamase?	St John's College collection 1957.	0.53g <i>buckled</i>
338.	J4.A.a.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 278; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (465). = Roth (1909), no. 194.	0.59g
339.	J4.A.a.2	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 22. = Snelling (1810), no. 3.	0.58g
340.	J4.B.b.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 279; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (467).	0.57g
341.	J5.A.a.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 17.	0.70g
342.	J5.A.b.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 18.	0.47g <i>chipped</i>
343.	J5.A.c.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 330; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909) no. 192.	0.68g
344.	J5.B.d.1	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:12669; found in 1974 in square 1.	0.20g <i>fragment</i>
345.	J6.A.a.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 8.	0.76g
346.	J6.A.b.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc February 1999, no. 18; <i>ex</i> NCirc February 1998, no. 26; <i>ex</i> NCirc July 1997, no. 3682; <i>ex</i> NCirc February 1997, no. 232; <i>ex</i> NCirc September 1996, no. 3914.	0.68g
347.	J6.A.b.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> Whytes 29.iii.1996, no. 635.	wnr
348.	J6.A.c.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785; <i>ex</i> Duane 1758; <i>ex</i> White?. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 57. = Duane, no. 23.	0.55g
349.	J6.B.d.1	Oxf	Dunamase?	St John's College collection 1957.	0.70g <i>buckled</i>
350.	J6.?.?.1	Oth	Trowbridge	Small Find 4366 in layer 1670. <i>cf</i> Robinson (1993). Die identify is uncertain as no images were available to consult.	0.45g
351.	J6.?.?.2	Oth	Trowbridge	Small Find 4505 in grave 1696, layer 1695. <i>cf</i> Robinson (1993). Die identify is uncertain as no images were available to consult.	0.41g
352.	J7.A.a.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> MacDuinnshleibhe, no. 100.	
353.	J7.B.b.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 11.	0.60g
354.	J7.B.c.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 255; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (419). = Roth (1909), no. 139.	0.57g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
355.	J7.B.d.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 255; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (419). = Roth (1909), no. 139.	0.67g
356.	J7.B.e.1	Sto		Uncertain provenance	0.64g
357.	J7.C.f.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 7.	0.65g
358.	J7.C.f.2	Sto		Uncertain provenance	0.64g
359.	J7.D.g.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 12. = Snelling (1810), no. 5.	0.83g
360.	J7.E.h.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 6.	0.65g
361.	J8.A.a.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 61.	0.64g
362.	J9.A.a.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 218; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956.	0.65g
363.	J9.A.a.2	Oxf	Dunamase?	St John's College collection 1957.	0.57g <i>buckled</i>
364.	J9.B.b.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 19.	0.41g <i>cracked</i>
365.	J9.C.c.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> CNG e-auction, 11.iv.2012, no. 400; <i>ex</i> Whytes 29.iii.1996, no. 637.	wnr
366.	J9.D.d.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 20.	0.706g
367.	J9.D.e.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785.	0.71g
368.	J9.D.f.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785; <i>ex</i> Duane 1758; <i>ex</i> White?. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 21. = Duane, no. 19	0.70g
369.	J10.A.a.1	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3277. Either this or following coin = Lindsay (1839), supplement no. 53.	0.71g
370.	J10.A.a.2	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3278. = Roth (1909), no. 83. Either this or previous coin = Lindsay (1839), supplement no. 53.	0.79g

Uncertain Group J Types (cf discussion in Appendix A)

371.	J?.A.a.1	Dub	'Near Limerick'	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3262; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 22). = Roth (1909), no. 161. = Lindsay (1839), no. 41.	0.71g
372.	J?.A.a.2	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3260.	0.69g
373.	J?.B.b.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785.	0.96g
374.	J?.C.c.1	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:9836; found in square 2 in 1973.	0.56g
375.	J?.D.d.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785; <i>ex</i> Simon 1757, lot 18. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 62. = Simon (1810), no. 32.	0.93g

Group K (c.1080-5, or a little later)

376.	K1.A.a.1	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3145. = Roth (1909), no. 73. = Lindsay (1839), no. 52.	0.84g
377.	K1.A.a.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> Lane, no. 104; bt Baldwin, D Hess, March 1967.	0.89g
378.	K1.A.a.3	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc June 1985, no. 3877.	wnr
379.	K1.???.?	Oth	Abbey Street, Armagh	Found in Excavations at Abbey Street, Armagh (Hurl 2003). Coin image not examined, and thus die identity is uncertain,	wnr

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
				but the following description is given on p.103: 'On obverse, stylised head facing left with trefoil in front of face; on reverse, split cross with triple circle at end of each arm, and in two diagonally-opposed quadrants a knot, loose ends pointing towards centre; no discernible lettering.'	
380.	K2.A.a.1	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3144. = Roth (1909), no. 81.	0.82g
381.	K2.B.b.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Whytes 27.ix.1997, no. 78.	wnr
382.	K3.A.a.1	Dub		<i>ex</i> Perry. = Editor's additional plate to Simon (1810), no. 3.	0.94g
383.	K4.A.a.1	Bel	Glendalough (no. 1)	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 335; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962; <i>ex</i> Simon 1757, lot 20. = Simon (1810), pl. I, no. 12. Probably = Ware (1654) p. 130, no. 5.	0.81g
384.	K4.A.a.2	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3283. = Roth (1909), no. 218.	0.96g
385.	K4.A.b.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785; <i>ex</i> Simon. = Simon (1810), no. 166.	0.74g
386.	K4.B.c.1	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3282.	0.91g
387.	K4.C.d.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785; <i>ex</i> Duane 1758; <i>ex</i> White?. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 48. = Duane, no. 20.	0.87g
388.	K4.D.e.1	Dub	Irish Single Find	<i>ex</i> Clarke Collection.	0.78g
389.	K5.A.a.1	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3275; <i>ex</i> Hoare. Illustrated in the Journal of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society, volume 3 (1860), p.123. = Parsons (1923), no. 51. = Roth (1909), no. 210.	0.90g
390.	K5.B.b.1	Oxf	Dunamase	Christchurch Collection, <i>ex</i> Barton 1764. Listed in Oman Catalogue (1890), no. 762.	0.81g <i>buckled</i>
391.	K5.C.c.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785; <i>ex</i> Duane 1758; <i>ex</i> White?. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 41. = Duane, no. 16.	0.88g
392.	K5.D.d.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 42.	0.82g <i>broken</i>
393.	K5.E.e.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 338; Purchased Seaby 1958.	0.76g
394.	K5.F.e.1	Nor		<i>ex</i> Brekke; <i>ex</i> Spink, April 1980.	0.74g
395.	K5.G.e.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 337; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909), no. 211.	0.71g
396.	K5.H.e.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 43.	0.73g <i>broken</i>
397.	K5.I.e.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 44. Illustrated in Society for Antiquaries minute-book?	0.85g
398.	K5.J.f.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 268; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (471). = Roth (1909), no. 209.	0.83g <i>chipped</i>
399.	K5.J.f.2	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 225; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 502b.	0.87g
400.	K5.K.g.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 267; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (472). = Roth (1909), no. 212.	0.93g
401.	K5.L.h.1	Oxf		<i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 501; <i>ex</i> Maish, lot 516.	0.81g <i>buckled</i>
402.	K5.M.i.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> La Riviere, no. 20; <i>ex</i> NCirc February 1998, no. 27.	0.89g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
403.	K5.N.j.1	Oth	Aosta	Illustrated in Orlandoni (1983)	wnr
404.	K5.O.k.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1142; <i>ex</i> Lane, no. 119.	0.80g
405.	K6.A.a.1	Dub	Dunamase	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3287; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 7)	0.46g
406.	K6.A.a.2	Dub		<i>ex</i> Perry; <i>ex</i> Whytes 1996, no. 475.	0.59g
407.	K6.A.a.3	Dub	Dunamase	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3284; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 8).	0.55g
408.	K6.A.a.4	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 49. Illustrated in Society for Antiquaries minute-book?	0.51g
409.	K6.A.a.5	Oxf		<i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 501; <i>ex</i> Roth. =Parson (1923), no. 31. = Roth (1909), no. 219.	0.51g
410.	K6.A.a.6	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 336; <i>ex</i> Agnew 1957; <i>ex</i> Bute; <i>ex</i> Lornie; <i>ex</i> Lindsay.	0.49g
411.	K6.A.a.7	Cam		CM.3-1965; given by Philip Grierson 14.i.1965.	0.52g <i>broken</i>
412.	K6.A.a.8	Cat		<i>ex</i> Lane, no. 113.	0.49g
413.	K6.A.a.9	Cat		<i>ex</i> MacDuinnshleibhe, no. 107; <i>ex</i> Patrick Finn; <i>ex</i> Glendining 24.i.1996, no. 72.	wnr
414.	K6.B.b.1	Dub	Dunamase	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3285; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 9).	0.54g
415.	K6.C.c.1	Dub	Dunamase	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3286; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 6)	0.56g
416.	K7.A.a.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3291. Illustrated in an interleaved copy of Simon (1810), no. 1, owned by Dawson.	0.51g
417.	K7.A.b.1	Oxf	Dunamase	Christchurch Collection, <i>ex</i> Barton 1764. Listed in Oman Catalogue (1890), no. 759.	0.52g <i>buckled</i>
418.	K7.A.c.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3290; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 14).	0.43g
419.	K7.A.d.1	Oxf	Dunamase	Christchurch Collection, <i>ex</i> Barton 1764. Listed in Oman Catalogue (1890), no. 758.	0.50g <i>chipped</i>
420.	K7.A.d.2	Cam		CM.1.809-1990; <i>ex</i> Blunt 1990; bt London 1959.	0.58g
421.	K7.A.d.3	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 263; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (449). = Roth (1909), no. 224.	0.46g
422.	K7.A.d.4	Cat		<i>ex</i> Lane, no. 114; bt Baldwin, Oct 1973.	0.51g
423.	K7.A.e.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3289.	0.55g
424.	K7.B.f.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3463; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 3).	0.67g
425.	K7.B.g.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 339; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962.	0.65g
426.	K7.B.g.2	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 340; Purchased Seaby 1958.	0.59g
427.	K7.B.g.3	Cat		<i>ex</i> Lane, no. 115.	0.62g
428.	K7.B.g.4	Cat		<i>ex</i> Whytes 09.xi.1996, no. 126.	wnr
429.	K7.B.h.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3292; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 15).	0.58g
430.	K7.B.i.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3294.	0.66g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
431.	K7.B.j.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785.	0.54g
432.	K7.B.k.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 250; <i>ex</i> Parkes Weber 1906.	0.541g
433.	K7.B.l.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc August 2000, no. 3062; <i>ex</i> NCirc November 1999, no. 4455; <i>ex</i> NCirc February 1999, no. 107; <i>ex</i> Whytes 20.ii.1998, no. 23.	wnr
434.	K8.A.a.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3389. = Roth (1909), no. 207.	0.63g

Group L (c.1085-90, or a little later)

435.	L1.A.a.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785; <i>ex</i> Duane 1758; <i>ex</i> White?. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 37. = Duane, no. 15.	0.89g
436.	L1.A.b.1	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:5818; found in 1973 in square 1.	0.82g
437.	L1.B.b.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 35.	0.94g
438.	L1.C.c.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 34.	0.82g <i>chipped</i>
439.	L1.D.c.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 31.	0.86g <i>chipped</i>
440.	L1.E.d.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 38.	0.89g
441.	L1.F.e.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 39.	0.83g <i>chipped</i>
442.	L1.F.f.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 40.	0.86g
443.	L1.G.g.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 32.	0.83g
444.	L1.H.h.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 36.	0.87g <i>cracked</i>
445.	L1.H.h.2	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 33.	0.90g
446.	L1.H.i.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 223; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956; <i>ex</i> Parsons, no. 718; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton. = Parsons (1923), no. 57. = Roth (1909), no. 208.	0.87g
447.	L1.I.j.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3393.	0.63g
448.	L2.A.a.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3390; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 126); <i>ex</i> Simon 1757?, lot 18. = Simon (1810), no. 31?	0.58g
449.	L2.B.b.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 266; <i>ex</i> Thomsen 1868 (9566). = Roth (1909), no. 215.	0.68g
450.	L2.C.c.1	Oxf	Dunamase?	St John's College collection 1957.	0.90g <i>buckled</i>
451.	L3.A.a.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 274; <i>ex</i> Buchenau 1929.	0.56g
452.	L3.B.b.1	Bel	Christchurch Cathedral	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 361; <i>ex</i> Grainger 1890.	0.46g
453.	L3.C.c.1	Cop	Store Frigaard	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 280; Store Frigaard hoard (1701.209)	0.53g <i>worn</i>
454.	L3.D.d.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> La Riviere, no. 23; <i>ex</i> NCirc 27.iv.1999, no. 20; <i>ex</i> NCirc July 1998, no. 4640	0.97g
455.	L3.E.e.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 273; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (466). = O'Sullivan (1961), no. 60. = Roth (1909), no. 196.	0.57g <i>chipped</i>

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
456.	L4.A.a.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785.	0.67g
457.	L4.A.a.2	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785.	0.74g
458.	L4.A.a.3	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785.	0.68g
459.	L4.B.b.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 276; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (469).	0.94g
460.	L4.C.c.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 354; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909) no. 204.	0.92g
461.	L4.D.d.1	Oxf		<i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 501; <i>ex</i> Roth.	0.90g
462.	L4.E.e.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 353; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Parsons (1923), no. 50. = Roth (1909) no. 203.	0.91g
463.	L4.E.f.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 275; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (468).	0.86g
464.	L4.E.f.2	Dub		<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002 (2002.685).	0.81g
465.	L4.E.f.3	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 215; <i>ex</i> Lawrence 1938.	0.89g <i>broken</i>
466.	L4.E.g.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 352; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909) no. 171.	0.92g
467.	L4.E.h*.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 272; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (457).	0.91g
468.	L5.A.h*.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 264; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (456). = O'Sullivan (1961), no. 50. = Parsons (1923), no. 53. = Roth (1909), no. 170.	0.85g
469.	L5.A.a.1	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3281.	0.88g
470.	L5.A.a.2	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3280; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 11). = Lindsay (1839), supplement no. 59?	0.83g
471.	L5.A.a.3	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 345; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Parsons (1923), no. 55. = Roth (1909), no. 214.	0.97g
472.	L5.A.b.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 47.	0.83g
473.	L5.A.c.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 209; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956.	0.68g <i>chipped</i>
474.	L5.A.c.2	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 210; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956.	0.83g <i>chipped</i>
475.	L5.A.c.3	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 344; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909), no. 169.	0.82g
476.	L5.A.d.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1144; <i>ex</i> Lane, no. 120; <i>ex</i> NCirc May 1971, no. 5953.	1.00g <i>broken</i>
477.	L5.A.e.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 45. = Snelling (1810), no. 11.	0.59g <i>broken</i>
478.	L5.A.e.2	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 46.	0.57g <i>broken</i>
479.	L5.A.f.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3391; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 125). = Lindsay (1839), supplement no. 58.	0.59g
480.	L6.A.a.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3399.	0.87g
481.	L6.A.a.2	Lon	Glendalough (no. 1)	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 217; <i>ex</i> Parkes Weber 1906. = Simon (1810), no. 17.	0.91g
482.	L6.B.b.1	Bel	Glendalough (no. 1)	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 348; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909), no. 182. = Simon (1810), pl. I, no. 16. = Ware (1654) p. 130, no. 5.	0.88g
483.	L6.B.b.2	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:1656; found 1973 in square 2.	0.89g
484.	L7.A.a.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no.	0.56g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
				4.	
485.	L7.B.b.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 5. = Snelling (1810), no. 6.	0.55g
486.	L7.C.c.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785; <i>ex</i> Simon 1757?, lot 27. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 9. = Simon (1810), no. 163?	0.60g
487.	L7.D.d.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 349; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909) no. 14.	0.92g
488.	L8.A.a.1	Bel	Glendalough (no. 1)	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 332; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909), no. 12. = Simon (1810), pl. I, no. 14. = Ware (1654) p. 130, no. 3.	0.86g
489.	L9.A.a.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785; <i>ex</i> Simon 1757, lot 27. = Simon (1810), no. 162.	0.86g
490.	L9.B.a.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 53. = Snelling (1810), no. 4.	0.64g <i>cracked</i>
491.	L9.C.b.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 59.	0.60g
492.	L9.D.c.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 60.	0.66g
493.	L10.A.a.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 219; <i>ex</i> da Villa 1856.	0.93g
494.	L10.A.a.2	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 260; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (447). = Parsons (1923), no. 46. = Roth (1909), no. 5.	0.74g <i>chipped</i>
495.	L10.B.b.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 1.	0.82g
496.	L10.B.b.2	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785; <i>ex</i> Duane 1758; <i>ex</i> White?. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 2. = Duane, no. 17.	0.91g
497.	L10.B.b.3	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 259; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (446). = Parsons (1923), no. 45. = Roth (1909), no. 4.	0.85g <i>chipped</i>
498.	L10.C.c.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc March 2010, no. 380; <i>ex</i> NCirc February 2005, no. 516; <i>ex</i> Glendining 20.i.1996, no. 74.	0.83g
499.	L11.A.a.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785; <i>ex</i> Duane 1758; <i>ex</i> White?. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 50. = Duane, no. 18.	0.85g
500.	L11.B.b.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 343; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909), no. 225.	0.68g <i>chipped</i>
501.	L11.C.c.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 341; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909), no. 223.	0.86g <i>Hole</i>
502.	L11.D.d.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> SCMB 01.vi.1984, no. 1; <i>ex</i> Lane, no. 118.	0.73g
503.	L11.E.e.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1140; <i>ex</i> Glendining 26.vi.1977, no. 55.	0.62g <i>fragment</i>
504.	L11.F.f.1	Oxf	Dunamase	Christchurch Collection, <i>ex</i> Barton 1764. Listed in Oman Catalogue (1890), no. 761.	0.79g <i>buckled</i>
505.	L11.F.g.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Glendining 01.x.1986, no. 212; <i>ex</i> Glendining 15.x.1985, no. 445; <i>ex</i> Lane, no. 116; bt Spink, June 1978.	0.79g
506.	L11.G.h.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 228; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 504a.	0.84g
507.	L11.H.i.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 227; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 504e.	0.69g
508.	L11.H.j.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3288.	0.67g
509.	L11.H.k.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3293. Illustrated in an interleaved copy of Simon (1810), no. 2, owned by Dawson. = Lindsay (1839), supplement no. 51	0.76g
510.	L11.I.l.1	Oxf	Dunamase	Christchurch Collection, <i>ex</i> Barton 1764.	0.73g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
				Listed in Oman Catalogue (1890), no. 760.	<i>buckled</i>
511.	L11.J.m.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3137. = Roth (1909), no. 226.	0.46g
512.	L11.K.n.1	Cam		CM.1.805-1990; <i>ex</i> Blunt 1990.	0.42g
513.	L11.L.o.1	Oth	Aosta	Illustrated in Orlandoni (1983)	wnr
514.	L11.L.p.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 342; <i>ex</i> Dunlop 1966.	0.74g
515.	L11.L.q.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Lane, no. 117.	0.71g
516.	L12.A.a.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 226; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 504b.	0.82g
517.	L12.B.b.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3295. = Lindsay (1839), supplement no. 55.	0.81g
518.	L12.C.c.1	Dub	'Co. Meath?'	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3396.	0.71g
519.	L12.D.d.1	Dub		<i>ex</i> Perry (2002.1296); <i>ex</i> Whytes 29/03/1996, no. 638.	0.80g
520.	L12.E.e.1	Dub	'Co. Meath'	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3397. Illustrated in an interleaved copy of Simon (1810) owned by Dawson. = Roth (1909), no. 234. = Lindsay (1839), supplement no. 54.	0.80g
521.	L12.F.f.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3296.	0.83g
522.	L12.G.g.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> DNW 06.ii.1998, no. 238.	0.90g <i>buckled</i>
523.	L12.H.h.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> DNW 06.ii.1998, no. 239.	0.70g
524.	L13.A.a.1	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3276. = Lindsay (1839), supplement no. 56.	0.77g
525.	L13.A.b.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 224; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 503. = Parsons (1923), no. 61. = Roth (1909), no. 213.	0.95g

Uncertain Group L Types (cf discussion in Appendix A)

526.	L?.A.a.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 325; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909), no. 76.	0.97g
527.	L?.B.b.1	Oth	Shandon, Dungarven	Single-find from Eachtra excavation 2000-2002.	wnr <i>broken</i>
528.	L?.C.c.1	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:9880; found in square 2 in 1973.	0.73g
529.	L?.D.d.1	Dub	Winetavern Street	E81:1814; found 1969 in square 2.	0.74g
530.	L?.D.d.2	Ed		<i>SCBI</i> 6, no. 751; Uncertain provenance but possibly Scottish find.	0.50g <i>fragment</i>
531.	L?.E.e.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc March 2009, no. 340; <i>ex</i> MacDuinnshleibhe, no. 86; <i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1137; <i>ex</i> Lane, no. 111.	0.64g <i>chipped</i>

Group M (c. 1090-5)

532.	M1.A.a.1	Oxf		<i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 501.	0.81g
533.	M1.A.a.2	Man	Laxey?	<i>ex</i> Seaby 1974 (74-134-1).	0.72g <i>fragment</i>
534.	M1.B.b.1	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3274; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 20). = Roth (1909), no. 200. = Lindsay (1839), no. 49.	0.59g
535.	M2.A.a.1	Man	Laxey?	<i>ex</i> Seaby 1974 (74-134-5).	0.54g
536.	M2.A.a.2	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3392. = Roth (1909), no. 201? = Lindsay (1839), no. 50.	0.68g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
537.	M2.A.a.3	Cat		<i>ex</i> Spink 27.vi.2007, no. 257; <i>ex</i> La Riviere, no. 18; <i>ex</i> MacDuinnshleibhe, no. 108; <i>ex</i> Whytes 11.xi.1996.	0.64g
538.	M2.A.a.4	Oth		<i>SCBI</i> 17, no. 728; Worcester Museum, acquired post-1928.	0.46g
539.	M3.A.a.1	Man	Laxey?	<i>ex</i> Seaby 1974 (74-134-4).	0.66g
540.	M3.A.a.2	Oxf		<i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 501; <i>ex</i> Carylon-Britton; <i>ex</i> Roth.	0.60g
541.	M3.A.a.3	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 358; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Parsons (1923), no. 43. = Roth (1909) no. 222.	0.74g
542.	M3.A.a.4	Dub		<i>ex</i> Perry (2002.1298).	0.58g
543.	M3.A.a.5	Cat		<i>ex</i> Whytes 29.iii.1996, no. 636.	wnr
544.	M3.A.b.1	Man	Laxey?	<i>ex</i> Seaby 1974 (74-134-7).	0.53g <i>fragment</i>
545.	M4.A.a.1	Oth		<i>SCBI</i> 17, no. 727; Worcester Museum, acquired post-1928.	0.73g
546.	M4.A.b.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc February 2005, no. 155; <i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1139; <i>ex</i> Glendining 13.iv.1988, no. 226.	0.64g
547.	M4.B.b.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 230; <i>ex</i> da Villa 1856.	0.89g
548.	M4.B.b.2	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 231; <i>ex</i> Whitwell 1851. = Parsons (1923), no. 41. = Roth (1909), no. 221.	0.63g
549.	M4.B.b.3	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3394.	0.59g
550.	M4.B.b.4	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 277; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (452).	0.55g <i>chipped</i>
551.	M4.B.b.5	Oth		<i>SCBI</i> 17, no. 726; Worcester Museum, acquired post-1928.	0.61g
552.	M4.B.c.1	Bel	Fermoy	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 357; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Parsons (1923), no. 42. = Roth (1909), no. 220. Illustrated <i>JRSAI</i> (1854), p. 180.	0.74g
553.	M4.B.d.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3395. = Parsons (1923), no. 44. = Roth (1909), no. 6.	0.68g
554.	M4.B.d.2	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 229; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956. = Lindsay (1839), no. 32.	0.69g
555.	M4.C.e.1	Man	Laxey?	<i>ex</i> Seaby 1974 (74-134-6).	0.62g
556.	M4.D.f.1	Dub		<i>ex</i> Perry (2002.1301).	0.64g
557.	M5.A.a.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785.	0.56g
558.	M5.B.b.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 27.	0.69g
559.	M5.C.c.1	Oxf		<i>ex</i> Browne Willis 1760	0.71g <i>worn</i>
560.	M5.D.d.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 24.	0.61g
561.	M5.E.e.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 25.	0.53g
562.	M5.F.f.1	Man	Laxey?	<i>ex</i> Seaby 1974 (74-134-3).	0.73g
563.	M5.G.g.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 360; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909) no. 202.	0.74g
564.	M6.A.a.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785.	0.69g
565.	M6.A.a.2	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. Not in Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5.	0.54g
566.	M6.B.b.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785.	0.72g
567.	M6.C.c.1	Dub		<i>ex</i> Perry (2002.1297); <i>ex</i> Lane, no. 108.	0.59g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
568.	M6.D.d.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 52. = Snelling (1810), no. 2.	0.75g
569.	M7.A.a.1	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3146; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 52). = Parsons (1923), no. 29. = Roth (1909), no. 87. = Lindsay (1839), no. 67.	0.58g
570.	M7.A.b.1	Man	Laxey?	<i>ex</i> Seaby 1974 (74-134-2).	0.73g
571.	M7.A.c.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 26.	0.58g
572.	M8.A.a.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 23.	0.67g
573.	M8.A.a.2	Oxf		<i>ex</i> Browne Willis 1760	0.53g <i>cracked</i>
574.	M8.A.a.3	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc February 2005, no. 159; <i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1148; <i>ex</i> Mabbott, no. 1136.	0.58g
575.	M8.B.b.1	Oxf	Dunamase?	<i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 501. = Simon (1810), no. 24.	0.62g
576.	M8.C.c.1	Oxf	Glendalough (no. 1)	<i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 501; <i>ex</i> Roth. = Roth (1909), no. 117. = Simon (1810), no. 15.	0.65g

Uncertain Group M Types (cf discussion in Appendix A)

577.	M?.A.a.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 55. = Lindsay (1839), no. 64. = Snelling (1810), no. 9.	1.05g
578.	M?.B.b.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 359; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909) no. 193.	0.60g
579.	M?.C.c.1	Ed	Unprov. Manx hoard (2)	<i>ex</i> Wood 1785.	0.65g
580.	M?.D.d.1	Oth	Cathedral Hill, Downpatrick	Found during <i>excavation</i> at Cathedral Hill, Downpatrick. (cf Brannon 1987 and Brannon 1988)	wnr
581.	M?.E.e.1	Oth	Cathedral Hill, Downpatrick	Found during <i>excavation</i> at Cathedral Hill, Downpatrick. (cf Brannon 1987 and Brannon 1988)	wnr

Group N (c. 1095-1100)

582.	N1.A.a.1	Gla	Dunamase	<i>ex</i> Hunter 1785; <i>ex</i> Duane 1758; <i>ex</i> White?. = Dolley (1966), pp. 74-5, no. 56. = Duane, no. 22.	0.73g
583.	N1.A.b.1	Cop	Northern Italy?	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 265; <i>ex</i> Buchenau 1929.	0.59g
584.	N2.A.a.1	Cam		CM.4-1965; given by Philip Grierson 14.i.1965. = Simon (1810), no. 21?	0.67g
585.	N2.B.b.1	Cop	Northern Italy	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 243; <i>ex</i> Hess 1889. = BNJ 37 (1968), pl. xxi, 10.	0.65g
586.	N2.B.b.2	Cop	Northern Italy?	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 245; <i>ex</i> Bech 1907. = O'Sullivan (1961), no. 49. = Roth (1909), no. 233.	0.57g
587.	N2.B.b.3	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 244; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (464).	0.64g
588.	N2.B.b.4	Bel	Northern Italy?	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 308; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957. = Parsons (1923), no. 37. = Roth (1909), no. 232.	0.60g
589.	N3.A.a.1	Cop	Northern Italy?	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 242; <i>ex</i> Bech 1907. = O'Sullivan (1961), no. 48. = Roth (1909), no. 216.	0.49g
590.	N3.B.a.1	Bel	Northern Italy?	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 309; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957. = Roth (1909), no. 217.	0.57g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
591.	N4.A.a.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> La Riviere, no. 21; <i>ex</i> MacDuinnshleibhe, no. 110.	0.53g
592.	N4.A.b.1	Cop	Northern Italy	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 237; <i>ex</i> Hess 1889. = BNJ 37 (1968), pl. xxi, 8.	0.54g
593.	N4.A.c.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 239; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (463). = O'Sullivan (1961), no. 46. = Roth (1909), no. 146.	0.55g
594.	N4.A.d.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1134; <i>ex</i> Mabbott, no. 1133.	0.50g
595.	N4.B.e.1	Cop	Northern Italy	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 233; <i>ex</i> Hess 1889. = BNJ 37 (1968), pl. xxi, 6.	0.50g
596.	N4.C.f.1	Cop	Northern Italy?	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 236; <i>ex</i> Bech 1907. = Roth (1909), no. 147.	0.55g
597.	N4.D.g.1	Cop	Northern Italy	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 235; <i>ex</i> Hess 1889. = BNJ 37 (1968), pl. xxi, 7. = Roth (1909), no. 168.	0.49g
598.	N4.D.g.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc February 1997, no. 229.	wnr
599.	N4.E.h.1	Cop	Northern Italy?	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 241; <i>ex</i> Bech 1907. = O'Sullivan (1961), no. 45. = Parson (1923), no. 35. = Roth (1909), no. 143.	0.48g <i>chipped</i>
600.	N4.F.i.1	Cop	Northern Italy?	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 238; <i>ex</i> Bech 1907. = Roth (1909), no. 144.	0.67g
601.	N4.G.j.1	Cop	Northern Italy	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 240; <i>ex</i> Hess 1889. = BNJ 37 (1968), pl. xxi, 9.	0.65g
602.	N4.H.k.1	Cop	Northern Italy?	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 234; <i>ex</i> Bech 1907. = Roth (1909), no. 145.	0.60g
603.	N5.A.a.1	Dub	Dunamase?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3279.	0.66g
604.	N5.B.b.1	Cop	Northern Italy	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 231; <i>ex</i> Hess 1889. = BNJ 37 (1968), pl. xxi, 5.	0.63g
605.	N5.B.b.2	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 228; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (454).	0.68g
606.	N5.B.c.1	Bel	Northern Italy?	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 304; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957. = Parsons (1923), no. 38. = Roth (1909), no. 230.	0.63g
607.	N5.C.d.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 232; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (453).	0.56g
608.	N5.C.e.1	Bel	Northern Italy?	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 306; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957. = Roth (1909), no. 228.	0.61g
609.	N5.D.f.1	Ber	Juura	<i>SCBI</i> 36, no. 946; Menadier (1898), no. 120.	0.56g
610.	N5.E.g.1	Bel	Northern Italy?	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 307; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957. = Roth (1909), no. 227.	0.67g
611.	N5.F.h.1	Cop	Northern Italy	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 229; <i>ex</i> Hess 1889. = BNJ 37 (1968), pl. xxi, 4.	0.62g
612.	N5.G.h.1	Cop	Northern Italy?	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 230; <i>ex</i> Bech 1907.	0.63g
613.	N5.H.i.1	Nor		<i>ex</i> Bjørnstad.	0.62g
614.	N5.H.i.2	Bel	Northern Italy?	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 305; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957. = Roth (1909), no. 229.	0.69g
615.	N5.I.j.1	Cop	Northern Italy	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 227; <i>ex</i> Hess 1889. = BNJ 37 (1968), pl. xxi, 3. = Parsons (1923), no. 40. = Roth (1909), no. 231.	0.68g
616.	N6.A.a.1	Cop	Northern Italy	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 223; <i>ex</i> Hess 1889. = BNJ 37 (1968), pl. xxi, 1.	0.68g
617.	N6.A.a.2	Bel	Northern Italy?	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 300; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957; possibly <i>ex</i> Roth.	0.62g
618.	N6.A.a.3	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc July 1989, no. 4114; <i>ex</i> NCirc November 1988, no. 7122; <i>ex</i> Sotheby 01.x.1987, no. 81.	0.47g
619.	N6.A.b.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 224; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (421). =	0.65g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
				Roth, no. 154.	
620.	N7.A.a.1	Cop	Northern Italy	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 225; <i>ex</i> Hess 1889. = BNJ 37 (1968), pl. xxi, 2.	0.49g <i>chipped</i>
621.	N7.A.a.2	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 226; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (415).	0.51g <i>chipped</i>
622.	N7.A.a.3	Bel	Northern Italy?	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 302; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957.	0.52g <i>chipped</i>
623.	N7.A.a.4	Cat		<i>ex</i> James Adam Sale 23.ii.2003, no. 77; <i>ex</i> Whytes 29.iv.2000, no. 11; <i>bt</i> Spink 1980.	0.50g <i>chipped</i>
624.	N7.B.b.1	Bel	Northern Italy?	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 303; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957; <i>ex</i> Parsons. = Parson(1923), no. 32. = Roth (1909), no. 116.	0.65g

Uncertain Group N Types (cf discussion in Appendix A)

625.	N?.A.a.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 355; Purchased Seaby 1963; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957.	0.83g
626.	N?.B.b.1	Oth	Irish single find?	Possible Irish Single-find, coin surfaced at a car boot sale in the Kilkenny area in the 1990s. <i>Pers Comm.</i> D Guest. Images reproduced courtesy of CNG.	wnr
627.	N?.C.c.1	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:317; found 1973 in square 1.	0.92g

Group O (c. 1100-1100)

628.	O1.A.a.1	Bel	Christchurch Cathedral	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 362; <i>ex</i> Grainger 1890.	0.36g <i>chipped</i>
629.	O1.B.b.1	Bel	Christchurch Cathedral	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 363; <i>ex</i> Grainger 1890.	0.38g <i>chipped</i>
630.	O1.C.c.1	Bel	Christchurch Cathedral	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 364; <i>ex</i> Grainger 1890.	0.48g <i>chipped</i>
631.	O1.D.d.1	Bel	Christchurch Cathedral	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 365; <i>ex</i> Grainger 1890.	0.20g <i>fragment</i>
632.	O2.A.a.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Lane, no. 125; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957 lot 500; <i>ex</i> Roth, no. 399.	0.54g
633.	O2.A.a.2	Ber		<i>SCBI</i> 36, no. 947; Gansauge Collection 1873.	0.55g
634.	O2.A.b.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Sotheby 01.x.1987, no. 83.	wnr
635.	O2.A.c.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 369; <i>ex</i> Agnew 1958; <i>ex</i> Bute; <i>ex</i> Lornie; <i>ex</i> Lindsay.	0.51g
636.	O2.A.d.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 392; <i>ex</i> Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society 1910.	0.57g
637.	O2.B.e.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3266; <i>ex</i> Smith?	0.50g
638.	O2.C.f.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 377; <i>ex</i> Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society 1910.	0.33g
639.	O2.C.f.2	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 297; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (425).	0.43g
640.	O2.C.f.3	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc November 1988, no. 7125.	wnr
641.	O2.C.g.1	Lon	Donaghery	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 233; <i>ex</i> Falla 1832.	0.49g
642.	O2.C.g.2	Bel	Christchurch Cathedral	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 366; <i>ex</i> Grainger 1890.	0.44g
643.	O2.C.g.3	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 290; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (434).	0.38g
644.	O2.C.h.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 376; <i>ex</i> Baldwin 1964.	0.45g
645.	O2.C.i.1	Dub	Donaghery	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3112; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript	0.47g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
				RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	
646.	O2.C.j.1	Cam		CM.1.808-1990; <i>ex</i> Blunt 1990; bt London 1959.	0.43g
647.	O2.C.k.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 378; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962.	0.34g
648.	O2.D.l.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 19 (2000), no. 395.	0.43g
649.	O2.D.l.2	Lon	Donaghenny	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 234; <i>ex</i> Falla 1832. = Roth (1909), no. 175?	0.41g
650.	O2.D.l.3	Ed	Unprov. Manx hoard (2)	<i>ex</i> Wood 1785.	0.41g
651.	O2.D.l.4	Cat		Private Collection.	wnr
652.	O2.D.m.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 303; <i>ex</i> Worsaae 1853.	0.31g
653.	O2.D.n.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> CNG 04.i.2012, no. 1955; <i>ex</i> NCirc February 2005, no. 160; <i>ex</i> Davissons 8, no. 527.	0.43g
654.	O2.E.o.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3265; <i>ex</i> Smith?	0.54g
655.	O2.E.o.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> Whytes 21.ii.1997, no. 654; <i>ex</i> J. J. North.	wnr
656.	O2.E.o.3	Cat		<i>ex</i> Lane, no. 126; <i>ex</i> J. J. North.	0.54g
657.	O2.F.p.1	Cam	Aosta	CM.1-1963; <i>ex</i> Grierson Collection; <i>ex</i> Lane, no. 123; <i>ex</i> NCirc May 1970, no. 5683.	0.61g
658.	O2.G.q.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc February 2005, no. 159; <i>ex</i> Davissons 8, no. 526.	0.52g
659.	O2.H.r.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 368; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909), no. 174.	0.56g
660.	O2.H.s.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 240; <i>ex</i> Dymock 1841, lot 45.	0.58g
661.	O2.I.t.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Coats 1921 (2081).	0.46g
662.	O2.I.t.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> DNW 07.x.2003, no. 992; <i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1147.	0.55g
663.	O2.J.u.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 370; <i>ex</i> Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society 1910.	0.29g
664.	O2.K.v.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3125; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.60g
665.	O2.L.w.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 390; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962.	0.54g
666.	O2.M.x.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 374; <i>ex</i> Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society 1910.	0.51g
667.	O2.N.y.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc March 2010, lot 383; <i>ex</i> DNW 17.iii.2004, no. 797; <i>ex</i> Sotheby 09.x.1995, no. 936.	0.40g
668.	O2.O.z.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Whytes 29.iv.2000; bt E Szauer, c.1970.	0.57g
669.	O2.P.aa.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 249; <i>ex</i> Leybourn 1838, lot 50.	0.57g
670.	O2.Q.ab.1	Cat		Private Collection; <i>ex</i> Whytes 21.ii.1997, no. 665.	wnr
671.	O2.R.ac.1	Dub		<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002 (2002.686).	0.57g
672.	O2.S.ad.1	Dub	Armagh Cathedral	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3133; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 162-4)	0.23g
673.	O2.T.ae.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc November 1988, no. 7124.	wnr
674.	O2.U.af.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 12 (1998), no. 258.	wnr
675.	O2.U.ag.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3117; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.48g
676.	O2.U.ah.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3119; <i>Ex</i>	0.36g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
				Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	
677.	O2.U.ah.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> DNW 17.xi.1999, no. 495.	wnr
678.	O2.V.ai.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 2 (1994), no. 406.	wnr
679.	O2.W.aj.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 14 (1998), no. 463.	wnr
680.	O2.X.ak.1	Ed	Unprov. Manx hoard (2)	<i>ex</i> Wood 1785.	0.34g
681.	O2.Y.al.1	Cop	Pre-1810 Hoard?	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 299; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (438).	0.38g
682.	O2.Z.am.1	Cop	Pre-1810 Hoard?	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 300; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (436).	0.36g
683.	O2.AA.an.1	Lon	Donaghenny	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 232; <i>ex</i> Falla 1832.	0.38g
684.	O2.AB.ao.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 244; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956.	0.38g
685.	O2.AC.ap.1	Lon	Pre-1810 Hoard?	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 242; <i>ex</i> Roberts 1810.	0.29g
686.	O2.AD.aq.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 295; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (423).	0.48g
687.	O2.AE.ar.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 391; <i>ex</i> Baldwin 1964.	0.52g
688.	O2.AF.as.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Glendining 24.i.1996, no. 73.	wnr
689.	O2.AG.at.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 246; <i>ex</i> Parkes Weber 1906.	0.46g
690.	O2.AH.au.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 241; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956.	0.44g
691.	O2.AI.av.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc June 1973, no. 5048.	wnr
692.	O2.AJ.aw.1	Bel	Christhchurch Cathedral	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 367; <i>ex</i> Grainger 1890.	0.45g
693.	O2.AJ.aw.2	Cop	Pre-1810 Hoard?	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 288; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (441).	0.39g
694.	O2.AJ.ax.1	Dub	Armagh Cathedral	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3134; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 162-4)	0.30g
695.	O2.AJ.ay.1	Cop	Pre-1810 Hoard?	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 294; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (443).	0.31g
696.	O2.AK.ay.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 248; <i>ex</i> Leybourn 1838, lot 50.	0.52g
697.	O2.AL.az.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3118; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50). = Roth (1909), no. 176.	0.40g
698.	O2.AL.az.2	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 243; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956; <i>ex</i> Parsons, no. 718.	0.49g
699.	O2.AL.ba.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 388; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909), no. 177.	0.37g
700.	O2.AM.bb.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 298; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (442).	0.42g <i>chipped</i>
701.	O2.AM.bc.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 291; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (437).	0.36g
702.	O2.AN.bd.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3131; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.42g
703.	O2.AN.bd.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> Mabbott, no. 1128.	wnr
704.	O2.AN.be.1	Cam		CM.1.807-1990; <i>ex</i> Blunt 1990; bt London 1959.	0.53g
705.	O2.AN.be.2	Lon	Donaghenny	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 239; <i>ex</i> Falla 1832.	0.45g
706.	O2.AN.bf.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Terenure, no. 27.	wnr
707.	O2.AN.bg.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 383; <i>ex</i> Grainger 1890.	0.35g
708.	O2.AO.bh.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 292; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (429).	0.35g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
709.	O2.AP.bi.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3268; <i>ex</i> Smith?	0.50g
710.	O2.AQ.bj.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 393; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962.	0.51g
711.	O2.AR.bk.1	Cat	Pre-1810 Hoard?	<i>ex</i> NCirc August 01/1976, no. 207; <i>ex</i> NCirc December 1974, no. 10150.	0.32g
712.	O2.AS.bl.1	Oxf		<i>ex</i> Chester 1889.	0.43g <i>chipped</i>
713.	O2.AT.bm.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3107; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.49g
714.	O2.AT.bm.2	Dub		<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002 (2002.688).	0.38g
715.	O2.AT.bn.1	Dub	Pre-1810 Hoard?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3105; <i>Ex</i> Dawson? (not listed in Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H)	0.37g
716.	O2.AT.bo.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Terenure, no. 26; <i>ex</i> Mabbott, no. 1127.	wnr
717.	O2.AT.bp.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3123; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.43g
718.	O2.AU.bq.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3116; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.62g
719.	O2.AU.bq.2	Lon	Donaghenny	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 236; <i>ex</i> Falla 1832.	0.56g
720.	O2.AU.bq.3	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 381; <i>ex</i> Agnew 1958; <i>ex</i> Bute; <i>ex</i> Lornie; <i>ex</i> Lindsay.	0.50g
721.	O2.AU.bq.4	Cat		<i>ex</i> SCMB January 1982, no. 1.	wnr
722.	O2.AU.bq.5	Cat		<i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 2 (1994), no. 407.	wnr
723.	O2.AU.bq.6	Cat		Private Collection.	wnr
724.	O2.AU.bq.7	Cat		<i>ex</i> Nomos Sale Winter 2012, lot 121.	wnr
725.	O2.AU.br.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 379; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962.	0.46g
726.	O2.AU.br.2	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 380; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962.	0.49g
727.	O2.AU.br.3	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 282; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (426).	0.57g
728.	O2.AU.br.4	Lon	Donaghenny	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 235; <i>ex</i> Falla 1832.	0.52g
729.	O2.AU.br.5	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3124; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.57g
730.	O2.AU.br.6	Gla		<i>ex</i> Coats 1921 (2079).	0.55g
731.	O2.AU.bs.1	Gla		<i>ex</i> Coats 1921 (2080).	0.42g
732.	O2.AU.bs.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1146; <i>ex</i> Mabbott, no. 1129.	0.54g
733.	O2.AU.bt.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3104; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.52g
734.	O2.AU.bt.2	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 245; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956.	0.56g
735.	O2.AU.bt.3	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 283; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (430).	0.55g
736.	O2.AU.bu.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 284; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (427).	0.55g
737.	O2.AU.bv.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 285; <i>ex</i> Worsaae 1853.	0.50g
738.	O2.AU.bw.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> DNW 17.iii.2004, no. 798.	0.52g
739.	O2.AU.bx.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Stack, no. 805.	wnr
740.	O2.AU.by.1	Ed	Unprov. Manx hoard (2)	<i>ex</i> Wood 1785.	0.51g
741.	O2.AV.bz.1	Cam	Pre-1810 Hoard?	CM.1.806-1990; <i>ex</i> Blunt 1990; bt London 1959.	0.44g
742.	O2.AW.by.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> George Chapman.	0.42g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
743.	O2.AX.ca.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 384; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962; <i>ex</i> Argyll.	0.41g
744.	O2.AY.cb.1	Dub	Armagh Cathedral?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3264; <i>ex</i> Smith?	0.35g
745.	O2.AZ.cc.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3122; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.47g
746.	O2.BA.cd.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 373; <i>ex</i> Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society 1910.	0.33g
747.	O2.BA.cd.2	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 372; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962; <i>ex</i> Argyll.	0.43g
748.	O2.BB.ce.1	Cat		Private Collection; <i>ex</i> La Riviere, no. 24; <i>ex</i> Lane, no. 124.	0.52g
749.	O2.BC.cf.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> MacDuinnshleibhe, no. 112; <i>ex</i> Terenure, no. 25.	wnr
750.	O2.BD.cg.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> SCMB May 1982, no. 54.	wnr
751.	O2.BE.ch.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3135; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.52g
752.	O2.BF.ci.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Lane, no. 122; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, no. 500.	0.55g
753.	O2.BG.cj.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 18 (2000), no. 399; <i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 11 (1997), no. 503.	0.40g <i>chipped</i>
754.	O2.BH.ck.2	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 389; <i>ex</i> Robb 1937.	0.31g
755.	O2.BH.ck.3	Nor		<i>ex</i> Brekke; <i>ex</i> Glendining, February 1977.	0.40g <i>broken</i>
756.	O2.BH.ck.4	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 304; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (440).	0.31g <i>chipped</i>
757.	O2.BH.ck.5	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc August 01/1976, no. 206.	0.40g <i>cracked</i>
758.	O2.BH.ck.6	Cat		<i>ex</i> Bonhams 11.x.1982, no. 996.	wnr
759.	O2.BH.ck.7	Cat		<i>ex</i> MacDuinnshleibhe, no. 115?; <i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 10 (1997), no. 373.	wnr
760.	O2.BH.cl.1	Lon	Donaghenny	<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 237; <i>ex</i> Falla 1832.	0.42g
761.	O2.BH.cl.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 17 (1999), no. 416; <i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 11 (1997), no. 502.	0.44g
762.	O2.BH.cm.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3269; <i>ex</i> Smith?	0.43g
763.	O2.BH.cn.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 293; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (435).	0.31g
764.	O2.BH.co.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 382; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962; <i>ex</i> Cunningham.	0.38g
765.	O2.BH.cp.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 2 (1994), no. 408.	wnr
766.	O2.BH.cq.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3106; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.48g
767.	O2.BH.cr.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Baldwin 04.x.2004 (Stock of the late Patrick Finn), no. 471.	wnr
768.	O2.BH.cs.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3120; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.40g
769.	O2.BH.ct.1	Cop	Pre-1810 Hoard?	<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 302; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (439).	0.32g
770.	O2.BH.cu.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc May 1971, no. 5954.	wnr
771.	O2.BI.cv.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 371; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962.	0.51g
772.	O2.BJ.cw.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3130; <i>Ex</i>	0.57g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
				Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	
773.	O2.BK.cx.1	Ber		<i>SCBI</i> 36, no. 948; Gansauge Collection 1873.	0.48g
774.	O2.BL.cy.1	Dub		<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002 (2002.687).	0.53g
775.	O2.BL.cy.2	Ber		<i>SCBI</i> 36, no. 949; Grote Collection 1879.	0.48g
776.	O2.BL.cz.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 247; <i>ex</i> Parkes Weber 1906.	0.55g
777.	O2.BL.cz.2	Cat		<i>ex</i> SCMB September 1977, no 291.	wnr
778.	O2.BL.da.1	Dub		Unregistered in trays in 1961.	0.56g
779.	O2.BL.db.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc March 2010, no. 382; <i>ex</i> Brand; bt Baldwin 2003.	wnr
780.	O2.BM.dc.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 289; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (428).	0.38g
781.	O2.BN.dd.1	Dub	Pre-1810 Hoard?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3128; <i>Ex</i> Dawson? (not in Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H)	0.46g
782.	O2.BN.de.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3108; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.50g
783.	O2.BN.df.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 301; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (433).	0.35g
784.	O2.BO.dg.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 15 (1999), no. 448.	0.38g
785.	O2.BP.dh.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 387; <i>ex</i> Baldwin 1964, purchased 1925.	0.45g
786.	O2.BQ.di.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 2666.	0.31g
787.	O2.BR.dj.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3126; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.45g
788.	O2.BS.dk.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3111; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.48g
789.	O2.BT.dl.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 296; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (424).	0.48g
790.	O2.BU.dm.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3110; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.49g
791.	O2.BU.dm.2	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3121; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.43g
792.	O2.BU.dm.3	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc August 2000, no. 3063; <i>ex</i> Whytes 29.iv.2000, no. 16; <i>ex</i> Mabbott, no. 1130.	0.49g
793.	O2.BU.dm.4	Cat		<i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 2 (1994), no. 409.	wnr
794.	O2.BU.dn.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Patrick Finn list 4 (1995), no. 432.	wnr
795.	O2.BU.do.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Spink 27.vi.2007, no. 260.	0.90g
796.	O2.BV.dp.1	Bel		<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 386; <i>ex</i> Baldwin 1964.	0.46g
797.	O2.BW.dq.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc October 1973, no. 7998.	wnr
798.	O2.BX.dr.1	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3129; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.38g
799.	O2.BX.dr.2	Dub	Donaghenny	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3115; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.39g
800.	O2.BX.ds.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc September 1996, no. 3915; <i>ex</i> NCirc May 1994, no. 3379; <i>ex</i> NCirc May 1993, no. 2671.	0.46g
801.	O2.BY.dt.1	Dub	Pre-1810 Hoard?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3114; <i>Ex</i> Dawson? (not listed in Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H)	0.52g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
802.	O2.BZ.du.1	Bel		SCBI 32, no. 375; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962; bt from Spink.	0.31g
803.	O2.CA.dv.1	Bel		SCBI 32, no. 385; <i>ex</i> Robb 1937.	0.36g
804.	O2.CB.dw.1	Dub	Donaghery	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3113; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.39g
805.	O2.CB.dw.2	Cop		SCBI 22, no. 286; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (432).	0.46g
806.	O2.CB.dw.3	Lon	Donaghery	SCBI 8, no. 238; <i>ex</i> Falla 1832.	0.47g
807.	O2.CB.dw.4	Dub	Pre-1810 Hoard?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3127; <i>Ex</i> Dawson? (not in Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H)	0.48g
808.	O2.CB.dw.5	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc February 1999, no. 21; <i>ex</i> Whytes 26.v.1995, no. 183.	wnr
809.	O2.CC.dx.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> DNW 14.iii.2007, no. 1727.	0.48g
810.	O2.CD.dy.1	Dub	Armagh Cathedral	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3132; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 162-4)	0.36g
811.	O2.CE.dz.1	Cop		SCBI 22, no. 287; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (431).	0.39g
812.	O2.CF.ea.1	Dub	Pre-1810 Hoard?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3267; <i>ex</i> Smith?	0.60g
813.	O2.CG.eb.1	Dub	Donaghery	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3109; <i>Ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, nos. 26-50)	0.32g
814.	O2.CH.ec.1	Bel		SCBI 32, no. 394; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957; <i>ex</i> Roth. = Roth (1909), no. 179.	0.49g

Uncertain Group O Types (cf discussion in Appendix A)

815.	O?.A.a.1	Cop		SCBI 22, no. 305; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (448). = Roth (1909), no. 8.	0.44g <i>chipped</i>
816.	O?.B.b.1	Dub	Winetavern Street	E81:8105; found in 1973 in square 5.	0.42g
817.	O?.C.c.1	Dub	Winetavern Street	E81:788; found in 1969 (1970?) in square 2.	0.51g

Group P (c. 1110-1115)

818.	P1.A.a.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3469. Also recorded with accession number 2002.1010.	0.63g
819.	P1.B.b.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3470.	0.70g
820.	P1.C.c.1	Cat	Scrabo Hill	<i>ex</i> CNG 11.iv.2012, no. 401; <i>ex</i> MacDuinnshleibhe, no. 115?; <i>ex</i> Whytes 26.ix.1998, no. 250; <i>ex</i> DNW 12.vi.1998, no. 187; <i>ex</i> DNW 17.ix.1997, no. 220; <i>ex</i> Whytes 14.x.1995, no. 178. = Carruthers (1855), no. 3.	0.52g <i>fragment</i>
821.	P1.D.d.1	Cop		SCBI 22, no. 306; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (450). = Roth, no. 82.	0.66g
822.	P2.A.a.1	Bel		SCBI 32, no. 398; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962; <i>ex</i> Roth; <i>ex</i> O'Hagan 461. = Parsons (1923), no. 62. = Roth (1909), no. 180.	0.68g <i>chipped</i>
823.	P2.B.b.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3465; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 4). = Editor's additional plate to Simon (1810), no. 1.	0.69g
824.	P2.C.c.1	Lon		SCBI 8, no. 253; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 504d.	0.84g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
825.	P2.D.d.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3464; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 5). = Editor's additional plate to Simon (1810), no. 2.	0.83g
826.	P3.A.a.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3446.	0.60g
827.	P3.A.a.2	Dub		<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002 (2002.690).	0.59g
828.	P3.A.a.3	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3440.	0.59g
829.	P3.B.b.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3458.	0.60g
830.	P3.B.c.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3460.	0.66g
831.	P3.B.d.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3455.	0.73g
832.	P3.B.e.1	Cam		CM.173-1999; <i>ex</i> Stack, lot 439.	0.47g <i>chipped</i>
833.	P3.C.f.1	Nor		<i>ex</i> Lane, no. 131.	0.72g <i>cracked</i>
834.	P3.D.g.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3431.	0.51g
835.	P3.D.h.1	Cat	Scrabo Hill	<i>ex</i> NCirc April 1988, no. 2261, <i>ex</i> NCirc April 1986, no. 2381; <i>ex</i> Lane, no. 130. = Carruthers (1855), no. 7.	wnr
836.	P3.D.i.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3451.	0.57g
837.	P3.D.i.2	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3449.	0.47g
838.	P3.D.i.3	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 308; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1946.	0.53g <i>chipped</i>
839.	P3.E.i.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3445.	0.73g <i>chipped</i>
840.	P3.F.j.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3381.	0.65g
841.	P3.F.k.1	Cop		<i>SCBI</i> 22, no. 307; <i>ex</i> Bruun 1922 (451).	0.42g <i>chipped</i>
842.	P3.F.l.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3434.	0.58g
843.	P3.F.m.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3442.	0.51g <i>chipped</i>
844.	P3.F.n.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3435.	0.57g
845.	P3.G.o.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3438.	0.55g
846.	P3.G.p.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3439.	0.55g
847.	P3.H.q.1	Bel	Scrabo Hill?	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 396; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962. = Roth (1909), no. 188.	0.78g
848.	P3.I.r.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3443.	0.70g
849.	P3.I.s.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3436.	0.43g <i>chipped</i>
850.	P3.I.t.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3444.	0.73g
851.	P3.I.u.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3456.	0.67g
852.	P3.J.v.1	Nor		<i>ex</i> Brekke.	0.78g
853.	P3.J.w.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc November 1991, no. 7182; <i>ex</i> NCirc November 1988, no. 7126; <i>ex</i> Sotheby 01.x.1987, no. 84.	0.65g
854.	P3.K.x.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3433.	0.45g <i>broken</i>
855.	P3.L.y.1	Cat	Scrabo Hill	<i>ex</i> La Riviere; bt Spink 10.viii.2000; <i>ex</i> NCirc November 1999, no. 4456; <i>ex</i> NCirc February 1999, no. 22; <i>ex</i> NCirc July 1998, no. 4641; <i>ex</i> NCirc February 1998, no. 30. = Carruthers (1855), no. 8.	0.77g
856.	P3.M.aa.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 251; <i>ex</i> Armitage 1956. = Parsons (1923), no. 63.	0.72g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
857.	P3.M.z.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	<i>ex</i> Stacpoole 2002 (2002.689). = in Carruthers (1855), no. 10.	0.83g
858.	P3.N.ab.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc February 2005, no. 162; <i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1150; <i>ex</i> Whytes 29.iii.1996, no. 639; <i>ex</i> NCirc May 1981, no. 4083.	0.83g
859.	P3.N.ab.2	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3382.	0.82g
860.	P3.N.ac.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Spink 16.vi.1993, no. 140.	0.82g
861.	P3.O.ad.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3453.	0.60g
862.	P3.P.ad.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3457.	0.65g
863.	P3.P.ad.2	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3452.	0.71g
864.	P3.P.ad.3	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3447.	0.79g
865.	P3.Q.ad.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc May 1970, no. 5687.	wnr
866.	P3.Q.ae.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1149.	0.64g
867.	P3.Q.af.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 252; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, lot 504c.	0.55g
868.	P3.R.ag.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> MacDuinnisleibhe, no. 114; <i>ex</i> Whytes 30.iv.2000, no. 17; <i>ex</i> Lockett 1957, no. 504; <i>ex</i> Bute, no. 280.	0.76g
869.	P3.S.ah.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Lane, no. 133; bt Baldwin, Spink, Jan 1971.	0.65g <i>cracked</i>
870.	P3.T.ai.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3450.	0.56g
871.	P3.U.aj.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3461.	0.59g
872.	P3.V.ak.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Stack, no. 806.	0.47g <i>chipped</i>
873.	P3.W.al.1	Bel	Scrabo Hill?	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 395; <i>ex</i> Carlyon-Britton 1962.	0.71g
874.	P3.X.am.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3441.	0.56g <i>chipped</i>
875.	P3.Y.an.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3448.	0.56g
876.	P3.Z.ao.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3459.	0.68g
877.	P3.AA.ap.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc February 1999, no. 23; <i>ex</i> Terenure, no. 28.	wnr
878.	P3.AB.aq.1	Bel	Scrabo Hill?	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 397; <i>ex</i> Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society 1910.	0.57g <i>chipped</i>
879.	P3.AC.ar.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3454.	0.40g
880.	P3.AD.as.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Lane, no. 132; bt C. Denton (London) January 1979.	wnr
881.	P3.AE.at.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3432.	0.31g <i>fragment</i>
882.	P3.AF.au.1	Cat	Scrabo Hill?	<i>ex</i> Bonhams 21/2/2003, no. 68; <i>ex</i> NCirc February 1998, no. 31; <i>ex</i> NCirc July 1997, no. 3684; <i>ex</i> NCirc February 1997, no. 234; <i>ex</i> Lane, no. 134; bt Spink, Jan 1979. = Carruthers (1855), no. 4.	0.65g
883.	P3.AG.av.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3437.	0.66g

Uncertain Group P Types (cf discussion in Appendix A)

884.	P?.A.a.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> NCirc May 1994, no. 3380.	wnr
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Group Q (c. 1115-70)

885.	Q1.A.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3462. Also recorded with accession number 2001.38. = Lindsay (1849), no. 7	0.81g
886.	Q1.B.1	Cat		Private Collection; <i>ex</i> John Adam 21.ii.2003,	0.47g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
				no. 67; <i>ex</i> Whytes 29/4/2000, no. 18; <i>ex</i> Glendining 9.xi.1978, no. 158; <i>ex</i> Chapman; <i>ex</i> Armstrong.	
887.	Q2.A.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Accession number 92-1942. = Carruthers (1855), no. 1.	0.58g
888.	Q2.A.2	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection. Uncertain RIA number, reassigned accession number 2001.37.	0.58g
889.	Q2.B.1	Dub	Scrabo Hill	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3471. = Carruthers (1855), no. 2.	0.54g
890.	Q2.B.2	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3472.	0.69g
891.	Q2.C.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> MacDuinnnsleibhe, no. 113; <i>ex</i> Whytes 30.iii.1996, no. 641.	wnr
892.	Q3.A.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3412; <i>ex</i> Smith. = Parsons (1923), no. 4.	0.53g
893.	Q3.A.2	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3411; <i>ex</i> Smith. = Lindsay (1849), no. 3. = Lindsay (1839), supplement no. 62.	0.27g <i>chipped</i>
894.	Q3.A.3	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3413; <i>ex</i> Smith. = Lindsay (1839), no. 85.	0.16g <i>fragment</i>
895.	Q4.A.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3422; <i>ex</i> Smith.	0.50g
896.	Q4.A.2	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3416; <i>ex</i> Smith.	0.46g <i>chipped</i>
897.	Q4.A.3	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3414; <i>ex</i> Smith.	0.26g <i>fragment</i>
898.	Q4.B.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3421; <i>ex</i> Smith.	0.45g
899.	Q4.B.2	Cam		CM.5.161-1933; <i>ex</i> Henderson.	0.50g
900.	Q4.C.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3419; <i>ex</i> Smith.	0.35g <i>chipped</i>
901.	Q4.D.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3417; <i>ex</i> Smith.	0.39g <i>chipped</i>
902.	Q4.E.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3420; <i>ex</i> Smith.	0.37g <i>chipped</i>
903.	Q4.F.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3415; <i>ex</i> Smith.	0.30g <i>fragment</i>
904.	Q4.F.2	Dub	'Co. Wexford'?	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3477; <i>Ex</i> Smith.	0.14g <i>fragment</i>
905.	Q4.G.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3418; <i>ex</i> Smith.	0.31g <i>chipped</i>
906.	Q5.A.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3423; <i>ex</i> Smith. = Lindsay (1839), no. 80.	0.33g <i>chipped</i>
907.	Q5.B.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3425; <i>ex</i> Smith.	0.33g <i>chipped</i>
908.	Q5.C.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3424; <i>ex</i> Smith. = Lindsay (1839), supplement no. 64.	0.38g <i>chipped</i>
909.	Q5.D.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3427; <i>ex</i> Smith. = Lindsay (1849), no. 9. = Lindsay (1839), no. 79.	0.46g <i>chipped</i>
910.	Q5.E.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3430; <i>ex</i> Smith. = Lindsay (1839), no. 87.	0.18g <i>fragment</i>
911.	Q6.A.1	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:1145.	0.64g
912.	Q6.B.1	Dub	Knowth	E70:24009; found 1972 in south quadrant, sq.	0.51g

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
				16.	<i>chipped</i>
913.	Q6.C.1	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:1920; found in 1973 in square 2.	0.55g
914.	Q6.D.1	Dub	High Street	E71:1843; found in 1967 in square 3.	0.38g <i>hole</i>
915.	Q6.E.1	Dub	'Wood Quay'	E132:16285; found 1974. Conserved along with a lump of sediment	wnr
916.	Q7.A.1	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:6753; found in 1973 in square 2.	0.58g <i>chipped</i>
917.	Q7.B.1	Dub	'Wood Quay'	E132:302471; found in spoil from the Wood Quay site.	0.46g
918.	Q8.A.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3429; <i>ex</i> Smith. = Lindsay (1849), no. 5. = Lindsay (1839), no. 86.	0.20g <i>fragment</i>
919.	Q8.B.1	Dub		unregistered in tray in 1961. = Lindsay (1839), no. 88.	0.18g <i>fragment</i>
920.	Q9.A.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3410; <i>ex</i> Smith. = Lindsay (1849), no. 2. = Lindsay (1839), no. 81.	0.27g <i>chipped</i>
921.	Q9.B.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3409; <i>ex</i> Smith. = Parsons (1923), no. 3. = Lindsay (1839), supplement no. 63.	0.49g
922.	Q9.C.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3405; <i>ex</i> Smith.	0.40g <i>hole</i>
923.	Q9.C.2	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3402; <i>ex</i> Smith. = Lindsay (1839), no. 77?	0.33g
924.	Q9.D.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3403; <i>ex</i> Smith.	0.42g <i>chipped</i>
925.	Q9.E.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3406; <i>ex</i> Smith.	0.28g <i>chipped</i>
926.	Q9.E.2	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3407; <i>ex</i> Smith. = Lindsay (1839), no. 78.	0.31g <i>chipped</i>
927.	Q9.F.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3404; <i>ex</i> Smith.	0.32g <i>chipped</i>
928.	Q9.F.2	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3408; <i>ex</i> Smith.	0.38g <i>chipped</i>
929.	Q10.A.1	Lon		<i>SCBI</i> 8, no. 254; <i>ex</i> Cole 1867.	0.68g
930.	Q10.B.1	Dub		<i>ex</i> Perry (2002.1302); <i>ex</i> NCirc 01/12/1980, no. 12074.	0.65g
931.	Q10.C.1	Dub		Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3401; <i>ex</i> Dawson (cf Dawson Collection Manuscript RIA MS 24 H, no. 1). = Lindsay (1839), no. 75. Found pre-1837.	0.62g
932.	Q10.D.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> La Riviere; <i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1152; <i>ex</i> Mabbott, no. 1112; <i>ex</i> Dawson.	0.62g
933.	Q11.A.1	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:6963; found in 1974 in square 1.	0.52g
934.	Q11.B.1	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:6747; found in 1973 in square 2.	0.48g <i>chipped</i>
935.	Q11.C.1	Dub	Knowth	E70:24022; found 1975 in south quadrant, sq. 44.	0.43g <i>broken</i>
936.	Q12.A.1	Bel	Kildare Round Tower	<i>SCBI</i> 32, no. 399; <i>ex</i> Mabbott.	0.40g
937.	Q12.B.1	Dub	High Street	E71:2393; found in 1967 in square 4.	0.24g <i>corroded</i>

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
938.	Q12.C.1	Dub	High Street	E71:3128; found in 1968 in square 3.	0.15g <i>corroded</i>
939.	Q12.D.1	Dub	High Street	E71:3331; found in 1968 in square 3.	0.29g <i>corroded</i>
940.	Q12.D.2	Dub	Fishamble Street	E141:4119; found in FS6, square 3.	0.20g <i>corroded</i>
941.	Q12.E.1	Dub	Winetavern Street	E81:9043; found in 1973 in square 5.	0.19g <i>corroded</i>
942.	Q12.F.1	Dub	High Street	E71:3429; found in 1968 in square 2.	0.27g
943.	Q12.F.2	Dub	High Street	E71:1116; found 1967 in square 3. Possibly a two-coin hoard. Associated with no. 965. Both found on same day within the same grid square and at the same OD.	wnr
944.	Q12.G.1	Dub	High Street	E71:2963; found 1968 in square 3.	wnr
945.	Q12.H.1	Dub	High Street	E71:15766; found in 1972 in square 4. Found at same level as John as Lord Coins.	0.13g
946.	Q12.I.1	Dub	Kildare Round Tower	No Accession Number? Preserved in silicone.	wnr
947.	Q12.J.1	Dub	Kildare Round Tower	No Accession Number? Preserved in silicone.	wnr
948.	Q12.K.1	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:1191; found 1971 in square 1.	0.24g <i>broken</i>
949.	Q12.L.1	Dub	Kildare Round Tower	No Accession Number? Preserved in silicone.	wnr
950.	Q12.M.1	Dub	Patrick Street	E543:56:9. cf Walsh (1997).	0.38g
951.	Q12.N.1	Dub	Patrick Street	E543:48:1. cf Walsh (1997).	wnr <i>corroded</i>
952.	Q12.O.1	Dub	Winetavern Street	E024:1056:2; found 1993.	0.38g <i>corroded</i>
953.	Q12.P.1	Dub	Trim Castle	E94:1982; found 1994.	0.14g <i>broken</i>
954.	Q13.A.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3428; <i>ex</i> Smith. = Lindsay (1839), no. 83.	0.37g
955.	Q13.B.1	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:1155; found 1972 in square 2.	0.39g <i>corroded</i>
956.	Q13.C.1	Dub	Castlelyons	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3426; <i>ex</i> Smith. = Lindsay (1839), no. 82.	0.35g <i>chipped</i>
957.	Q13.D.1	Dub	Christchurch Place	E122:1810; found 1973 in square 2.	0.36g <i>chipped</i>
958.	Q13.E.1	Dub	Trim Castle	E77:444:2; found 1995.	0.30g <i>broken</i>
959.	Q13.F.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Bonhams 21/2/2003, no. 68; <i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1153. = Lindsay (1839), no. 74. Found pre-1837.	0.50g
960.	Q13.G.1	Dub	High Street	E71:3144; found 1968 in square 3.	wnr
961.	Q13.G.2	Dub	High Street	E71:5410; found in 1970 in square 3.	0.06g <i>fragment</i>
962.	Q13.H.1	Dub	Back Lane	E300:591:01; found 1996.	0.39g
963.	Q13.I.1	Dub	Knowth	E70:24050; found 1980 in east quadrant, sq. 56. Possible small hoard (cf no. 982).	0.51g <i>broken</i>
964.	Q13.J.1	Dub	Fishamble Street	E81:7910	wnr
965.	Q13.J.2	Dub	High Street	E71:1117; found 1967 in square 3. Possibly a two-coin hoard. Associated with no. 943. Both found on same day within the same grid	0.27g <i>corroded</i>

<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
				square and at the same OD.	
966.	Q13.K.1	Dub	Patrick Street	E543:117:1. cf Walsh (1997).	0.47g
967.	Q13.L.1	Dub	High Street	E71:1492; found in 1967 in square 3.	0.56g
968.	Q13.M.1	Dub	High Street	E71:1092; found 1967 in square 3.	0.22g <i>corroded</i>
969.	Q13.N.1	Dub	High Street	E171:1211; found in 1967 in square 3.	0.43g
970.	Q13.O.1	Dub	High Street	E71:1791; found in 1967 in square 3.	0.24g <i>corroded</i>
971.	Q13.P.1	Dub	High Street	E71:1514; found in 1967 in square 3.	0.12g <i>fragmentary</i>
972.	Q13.Q.1	Dub	Knowth	E70:24048; found 1980 in east quadrant, sq. 56.	0.20g <i>fragment</i>
973.	Q13.R.1	Dub	High Street	E71:757; found in 1973 in square 3.	0.27g
974.	Q13.S.1	Dub	Knowth	E70:4682; found 1978.	0.34g <i>broken</i>
975.	Q13.T.1	Dub	Knowth	E70:24049; found 1980 in east quadrant, sq.36.	0.27g <i>broken</i>
976.	Q13.U.1	Dub	High Street	E71:3682; found in 1968 in square 4.	0.22g <i>corroded</i>
977.	Q13.U.2	Dub	High Street	E43:44; found in 1963 in square 4.	0.30g
978.	Q13.V.1	Dub	Kildare Round Tower	No Accession Number? Preserved in silicone.	wnr
979.	Q13.W.1	Dub	Trim Castle	E77:433:1; found 1995.	0.23g <i>broken</i>
980.	Q13.X.1	Dub	Trim Castle	E77:433:4; found 1995.	0.18g <i>broken</i>
981.	Q13.Y.1	Dub	Knowth	E70:24037; found 1980 in north quadrant, sq. 6.	0.50g <i>chipped</i>

Uncertain Group Q Types (cf discussion in Appendix A)

982.	Q?.A.1	Dub	Knowth	E70:24051; found 1980 in east quadrant, sq. 56. Possible small hoard (cf no. 963).	0.41g <i>corroded</i>
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Uncertain/Very degraded Coins of uncertain group and date

983.	U1.A	Dub	Fishamble Street	E141:1375; found in square 1.	0.87g
984.	U1.B	Dub	Fishamble Street	E141:1325; found in square 1.	0.76g
985.	U1.C	Dub	Kildare Round Tower	No Accession Number? Preserved in silicone.	wnr

Group W (c. 1110s?) – Coins probably struck at another mint

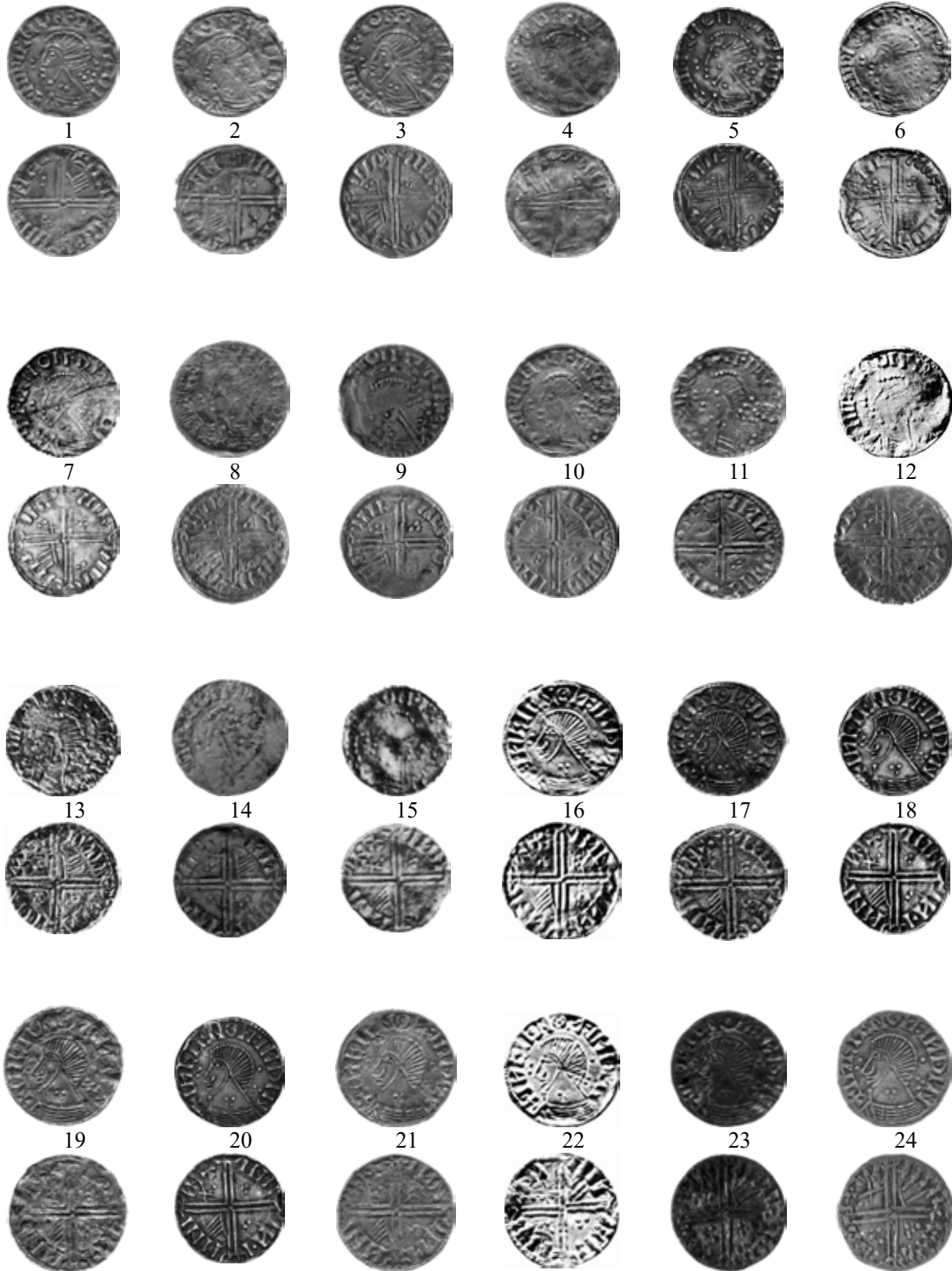
986.	W1.A.1	Dub	'Co. Wexford'	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3466; <i>Ex</i> Smith.	0.65g <i>chipped</i>
987.	W1.B.1	Dub	'Co. Wexford'	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3467; <i>Ex</i> Smith.	0.55g <i>chipped</i>
988.	W1.C.1	Dub	'Co. Wexford'	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3468; <i>Ex</i> Smith. = Lindsay (1849), no. 20.	0.49g <i>chipped</i>
989.	W1.D.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> CNG 11.iv.2012, no. 402; <i>ex</i> Chown, no. 1151; <i>ex</i> Whytes 29.iii.1996, no. 640	0.29g <i>fragment</i>
990.	W2.A.1	Dub	'Co. Wexford'	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3474; <i>Ex</i> Smith. = Lindsay (1849), no. 10.	0.42g <i>fragment</i>

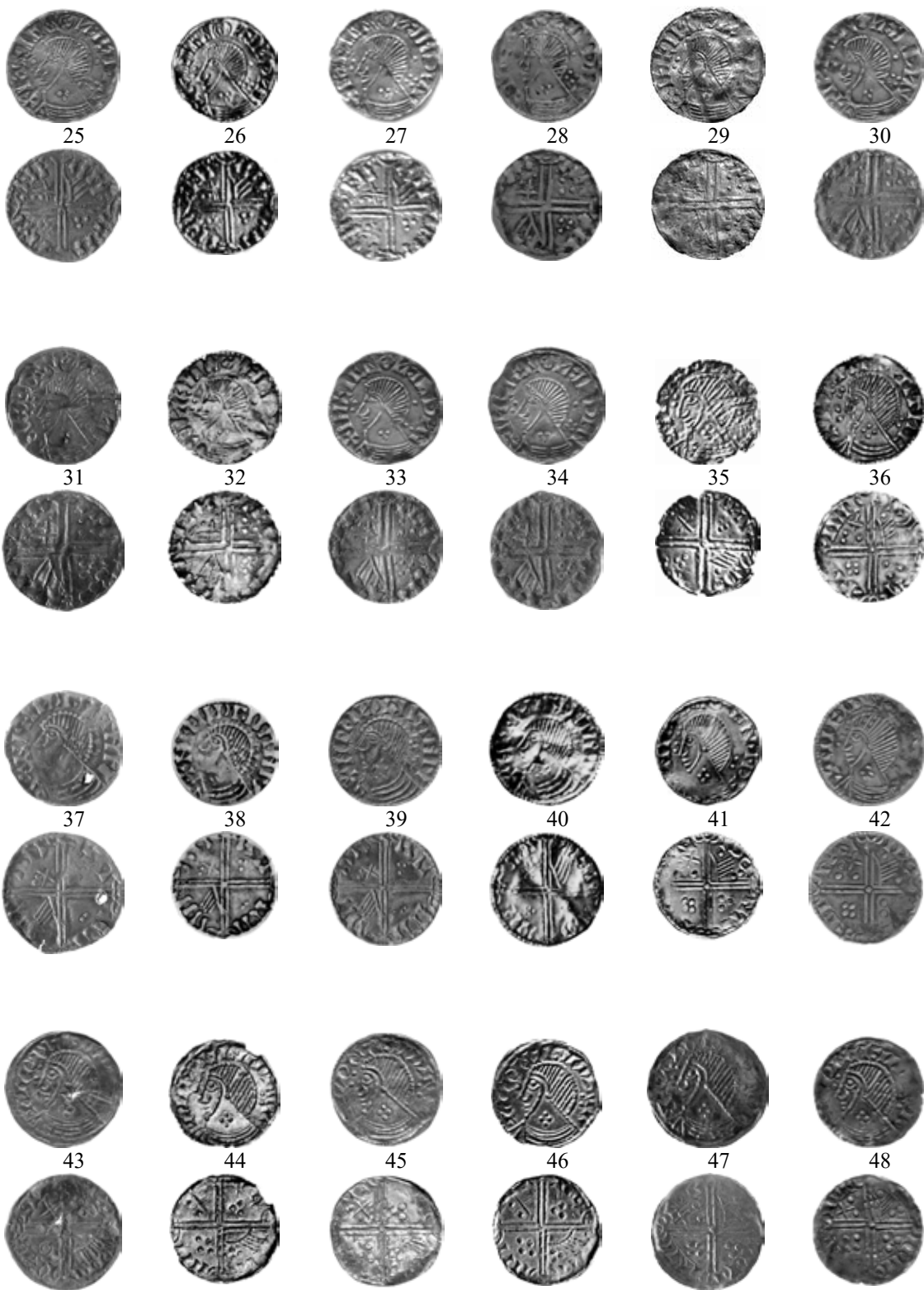
<i>No.</i>	<i>Die Code</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Weight</i>
991.	W2.B.1	Dub	'Co. Wexford'	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3473; <i>Ex</i> Smith.	0.73g
992.	W2.C.1	Cat		<i>ex</i> Glendining 13.v.1981, no. 92.	wnr
993.	W3.A.1	Dub	'Co. Wexford'	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3475a; <i>Ex</i> Smith.	0.31g <i>fragment</i>
994.	W3.A.2	Dub	'Co. Wexford'	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3475b; <i>Ex</i> Smith.	0.37g <i>fragment</i>
995.	W3.B.1	Dub	'Co. Wexford'	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3476a; <i>Ex</i> Smith. = Lindsay (1849), no. 5.	0.34g <i>fragment</i>
996.	W3.B.2	Dub	'Co. Wexford'	Royal Irish Academy Collection, no. 3476b; <i>Ex</i> Smith.	0.34g <i>fragment</i>

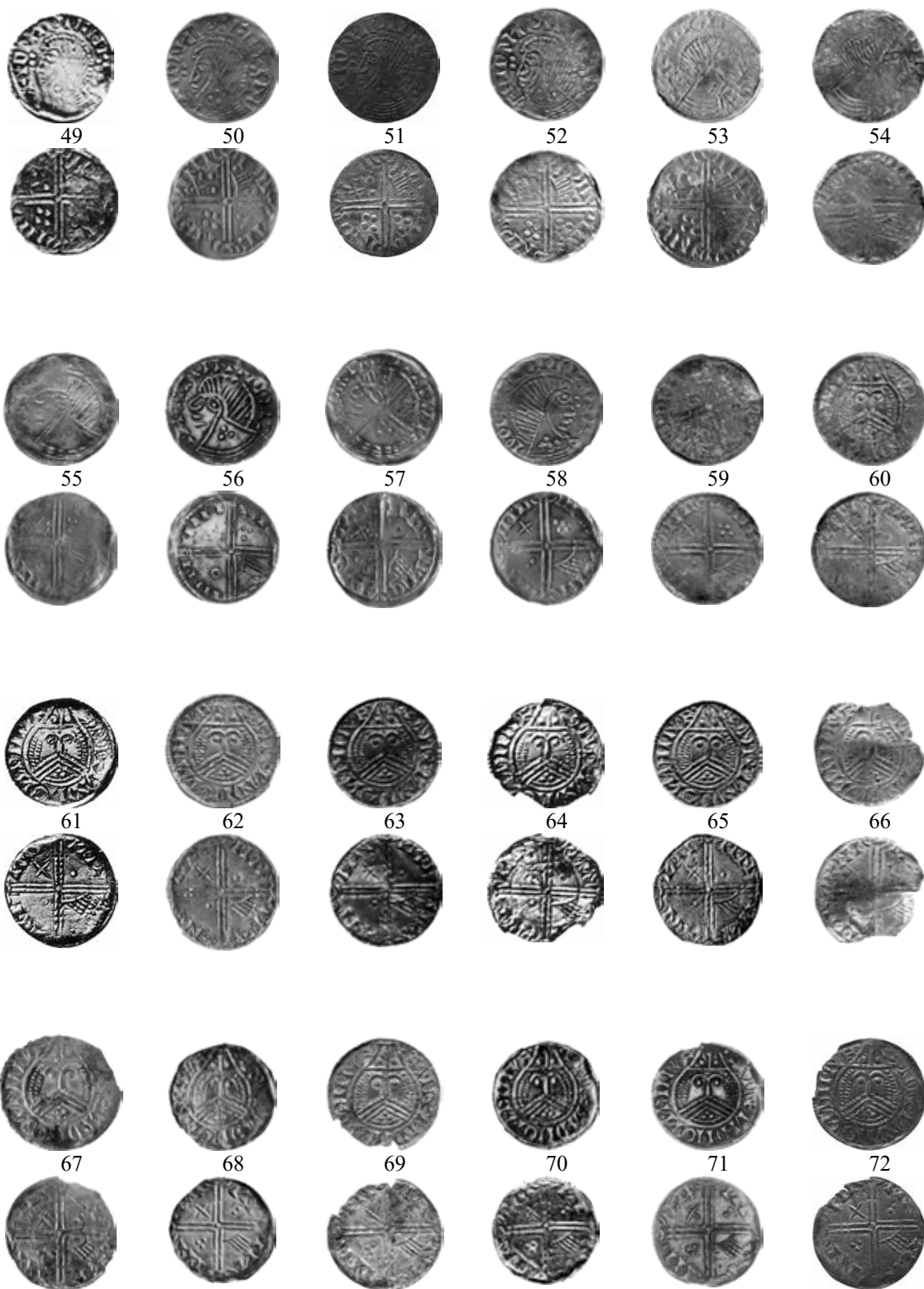
Group Z – Potential forgeries

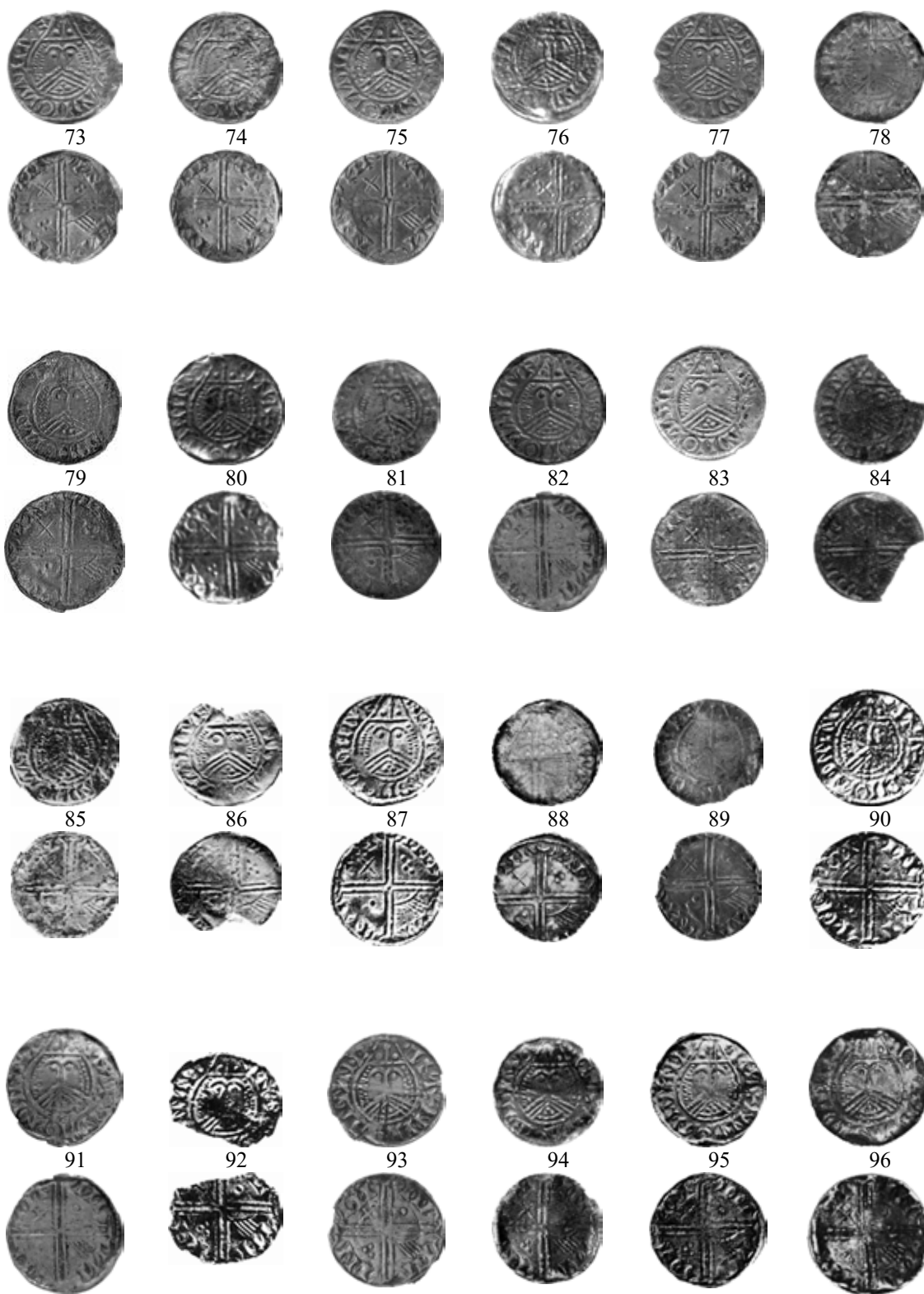
997.	Z1.	Cat		<i>ex</i> Whytes 09.xi.1996, no. 125.	wnr
998.	Z1.	Cam		CM.664-2001; <i>ex</i> Chown, lot 1155.	0.54g <i>forgery?</i>

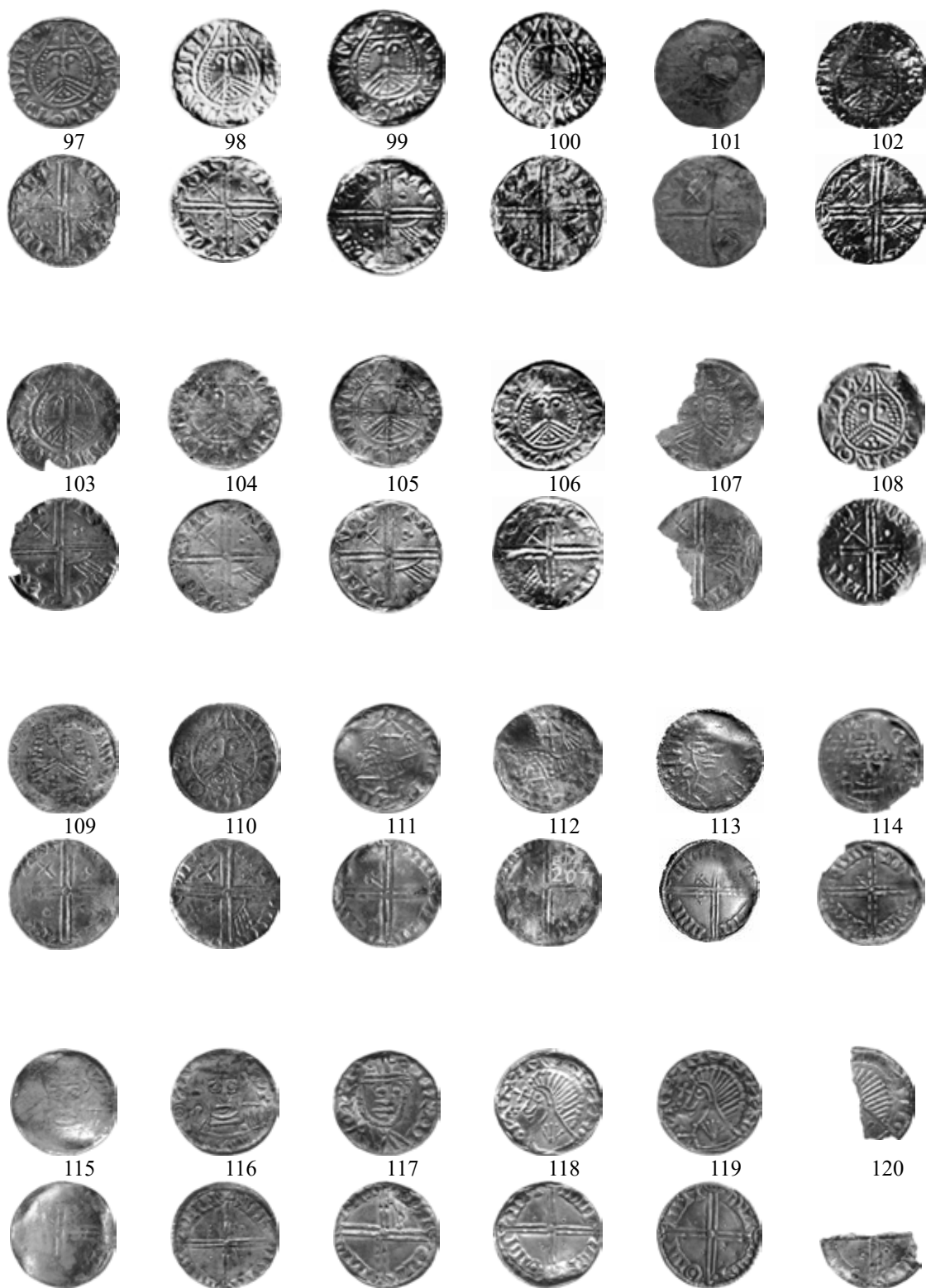
Catalogue Plates

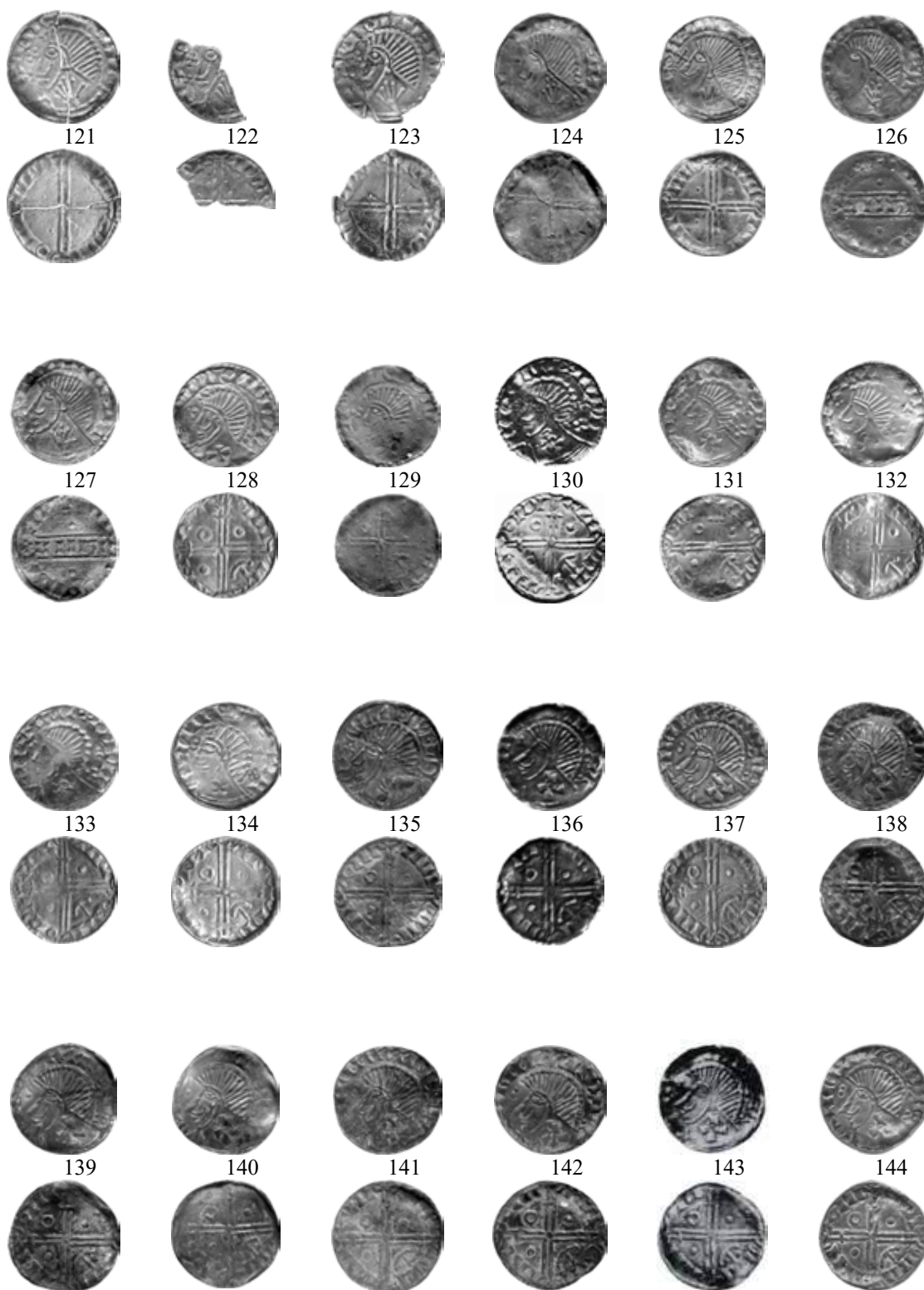


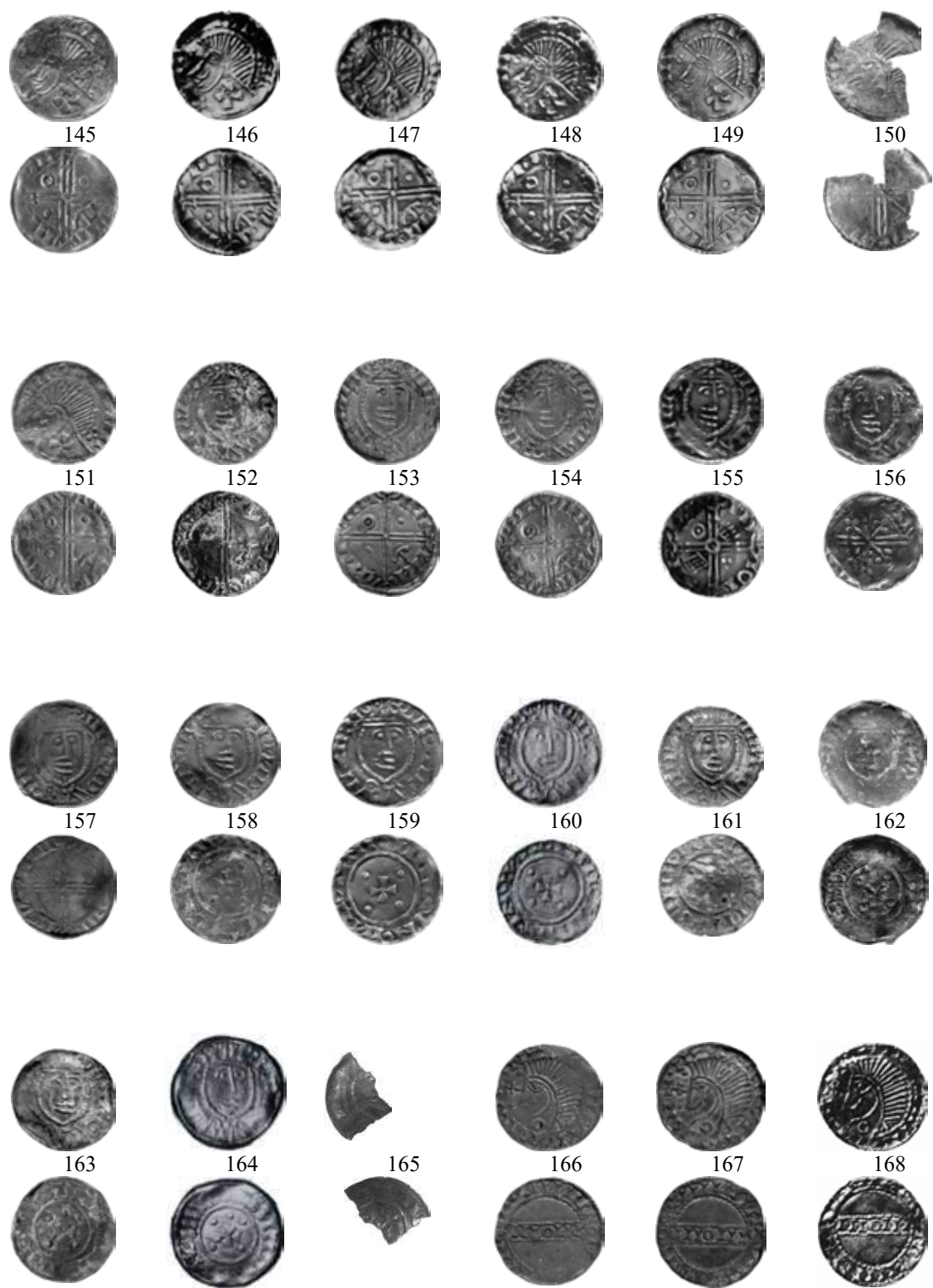


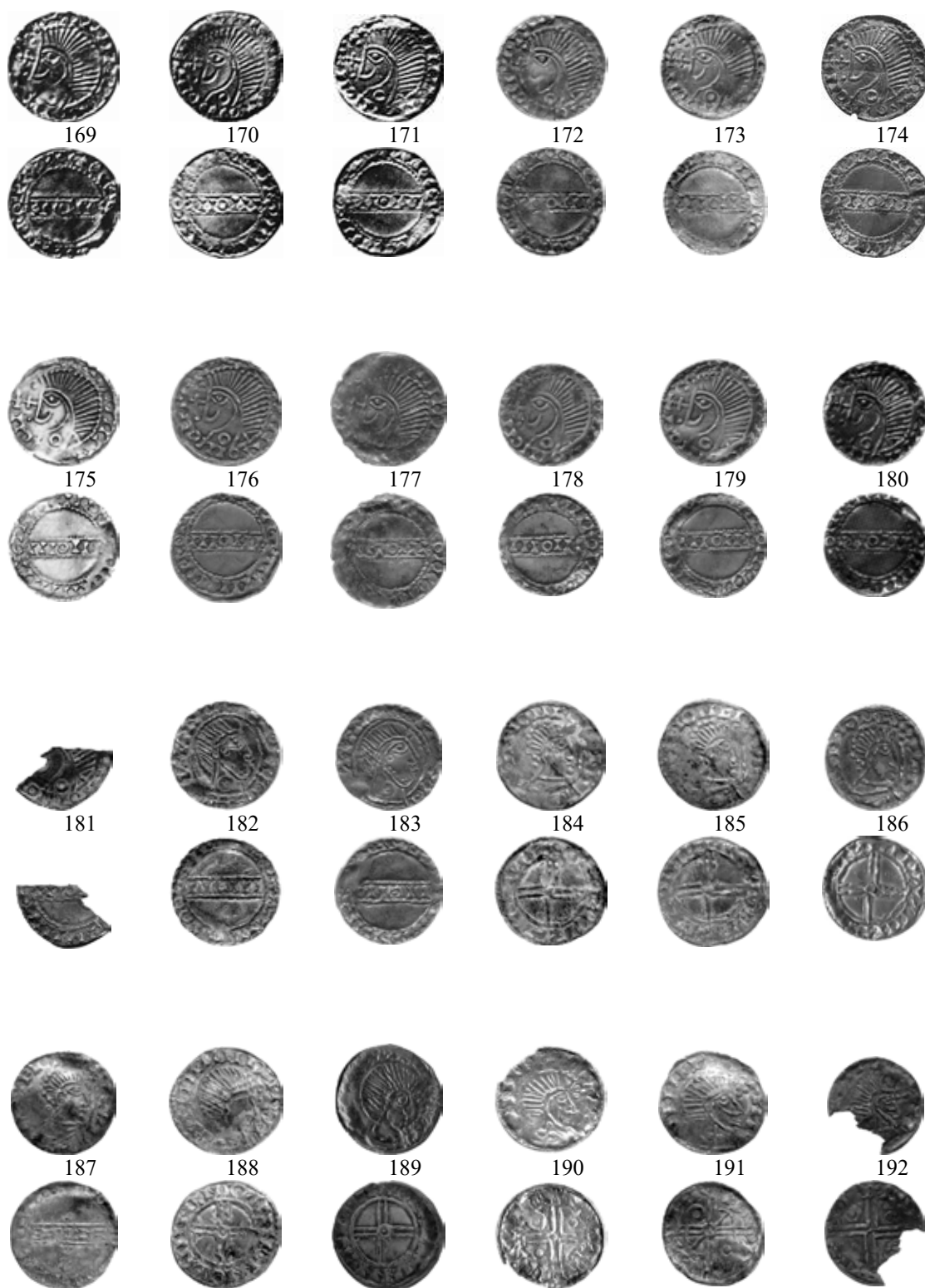


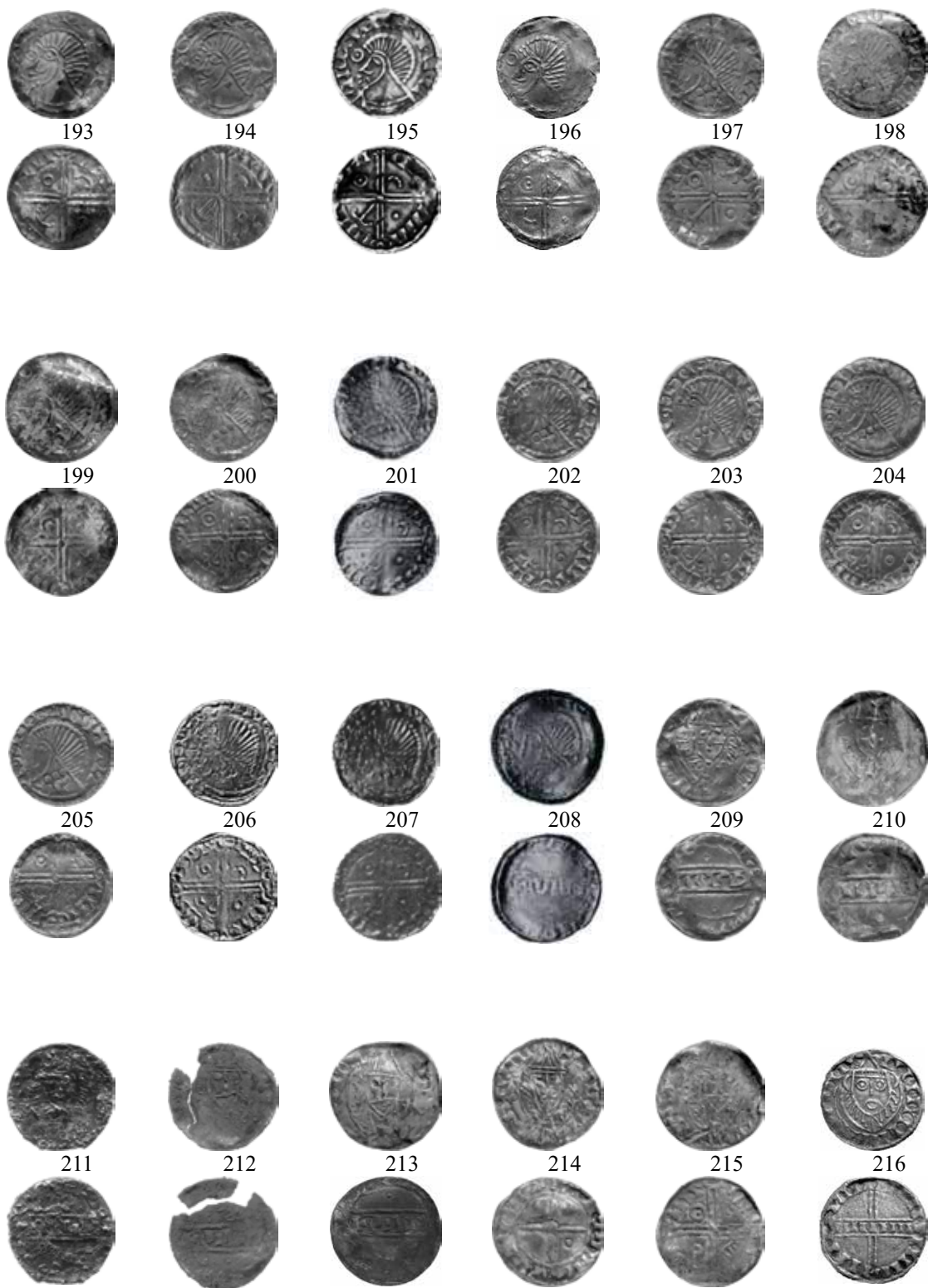


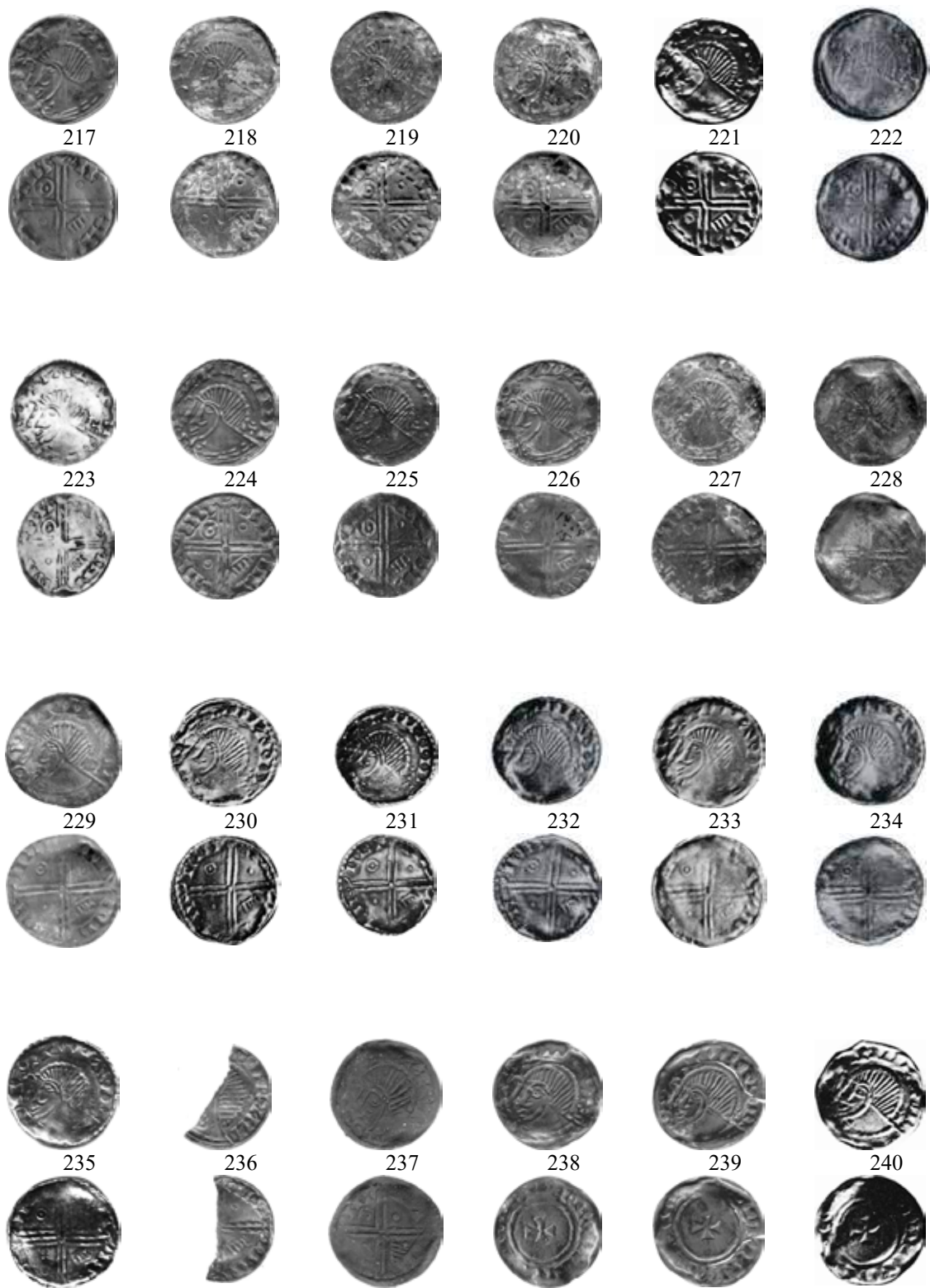


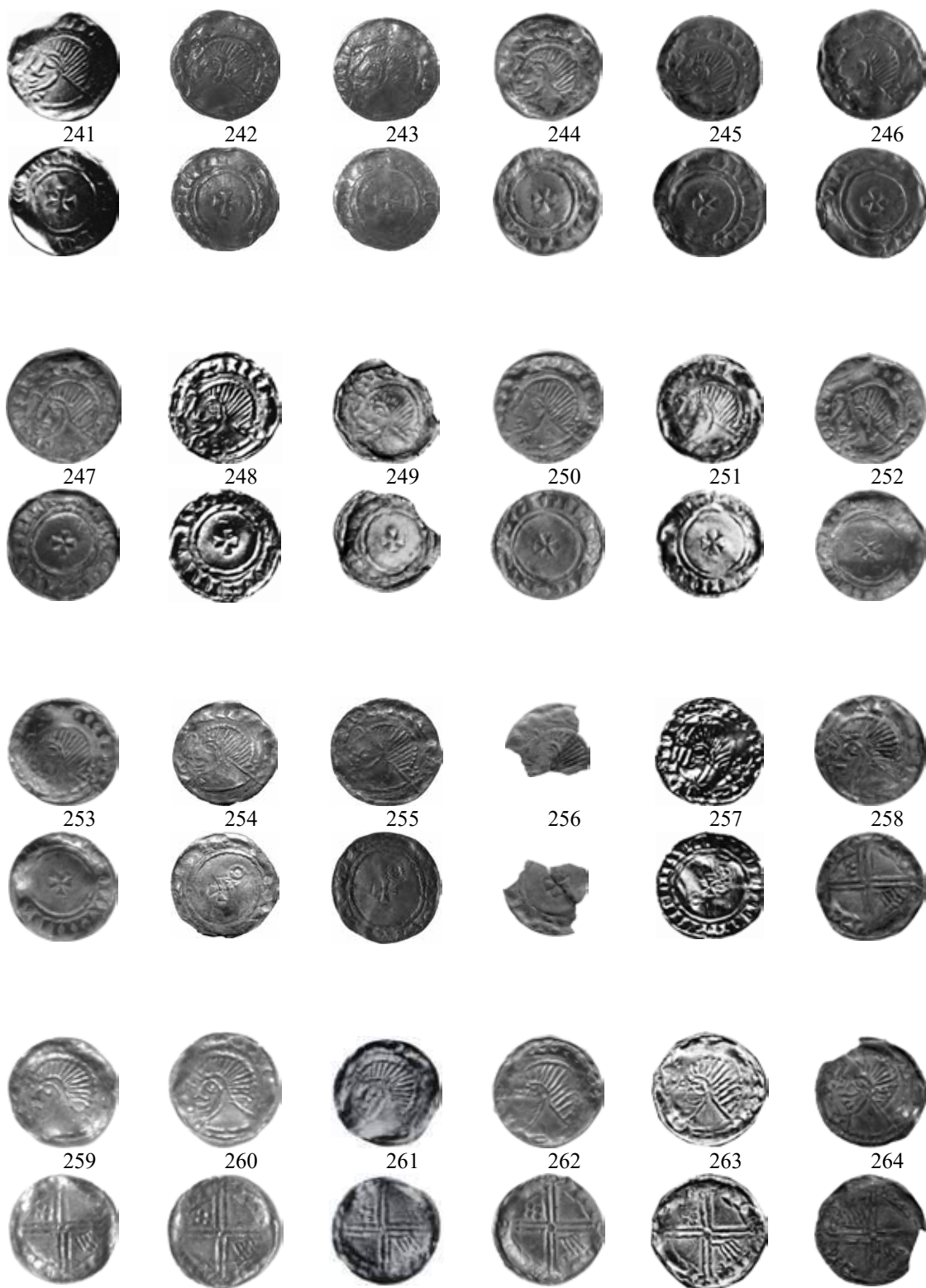


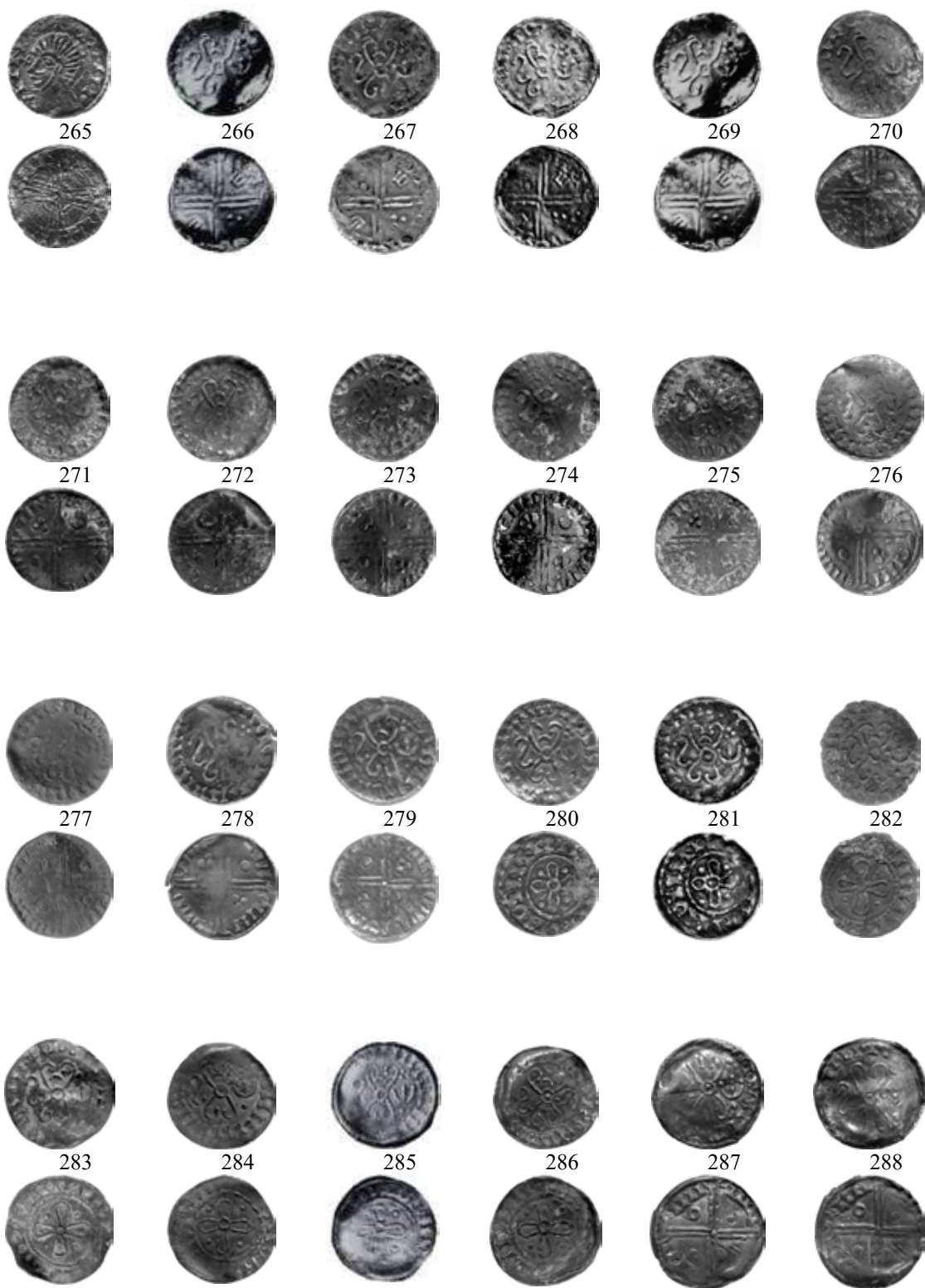


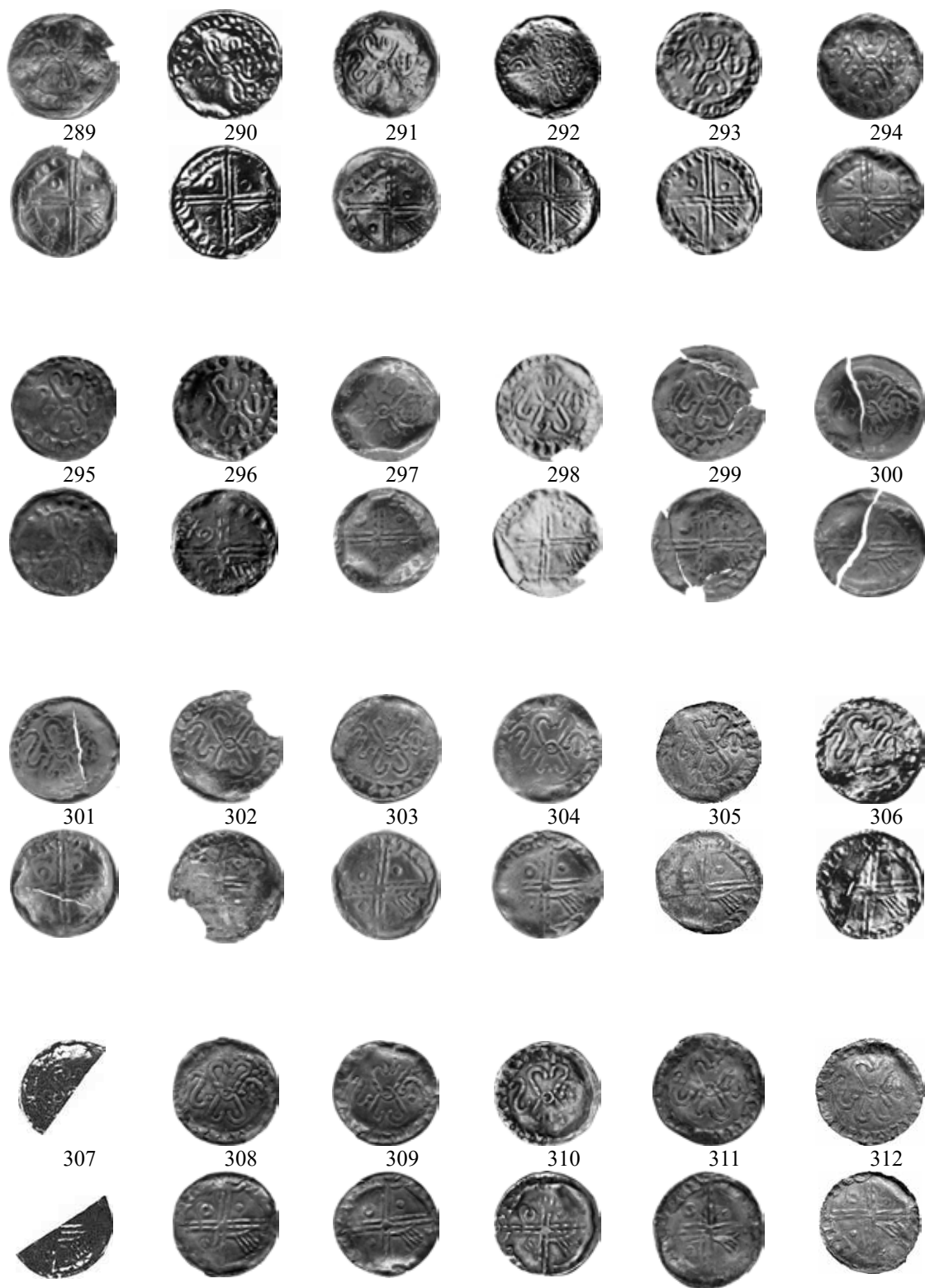


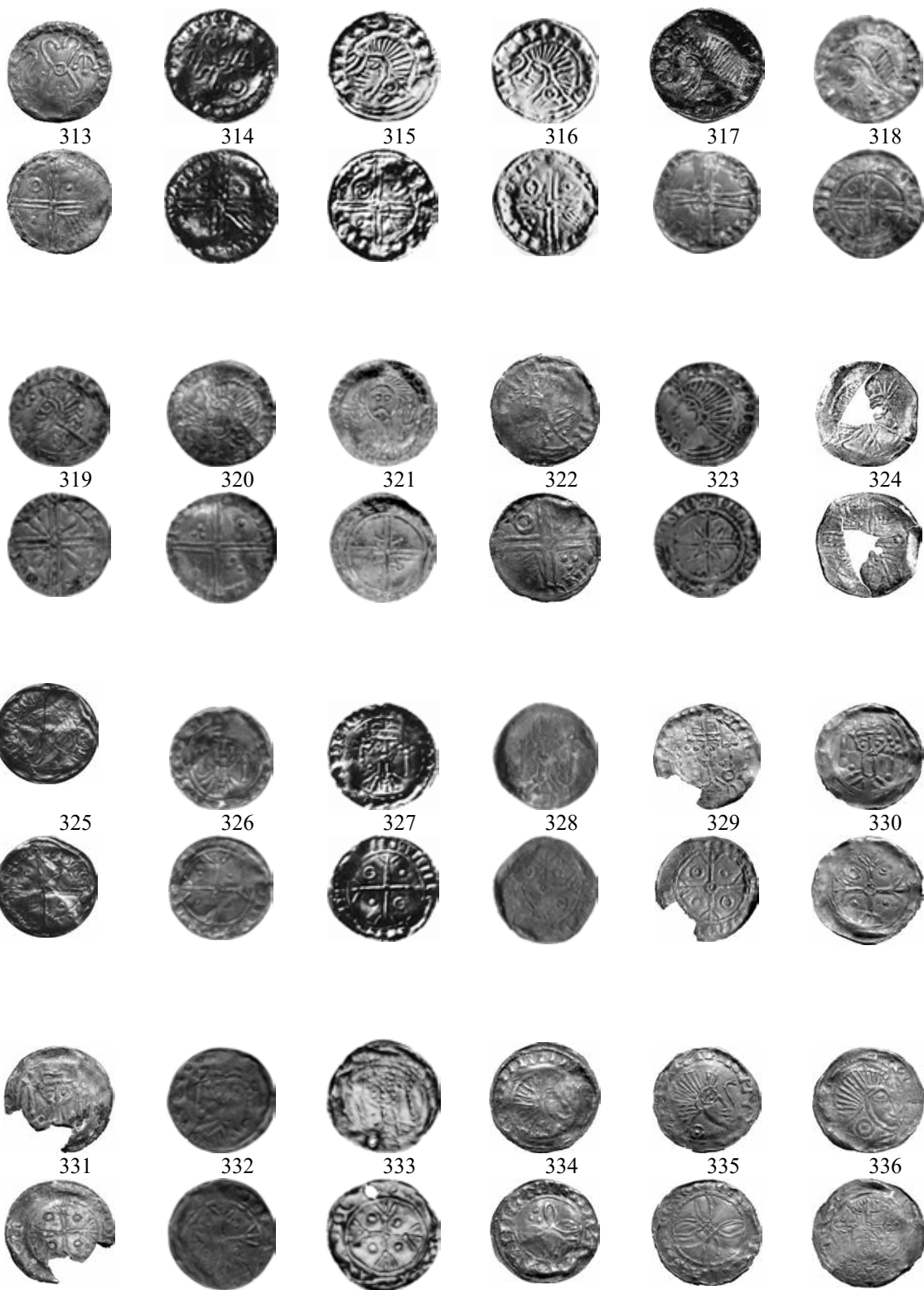


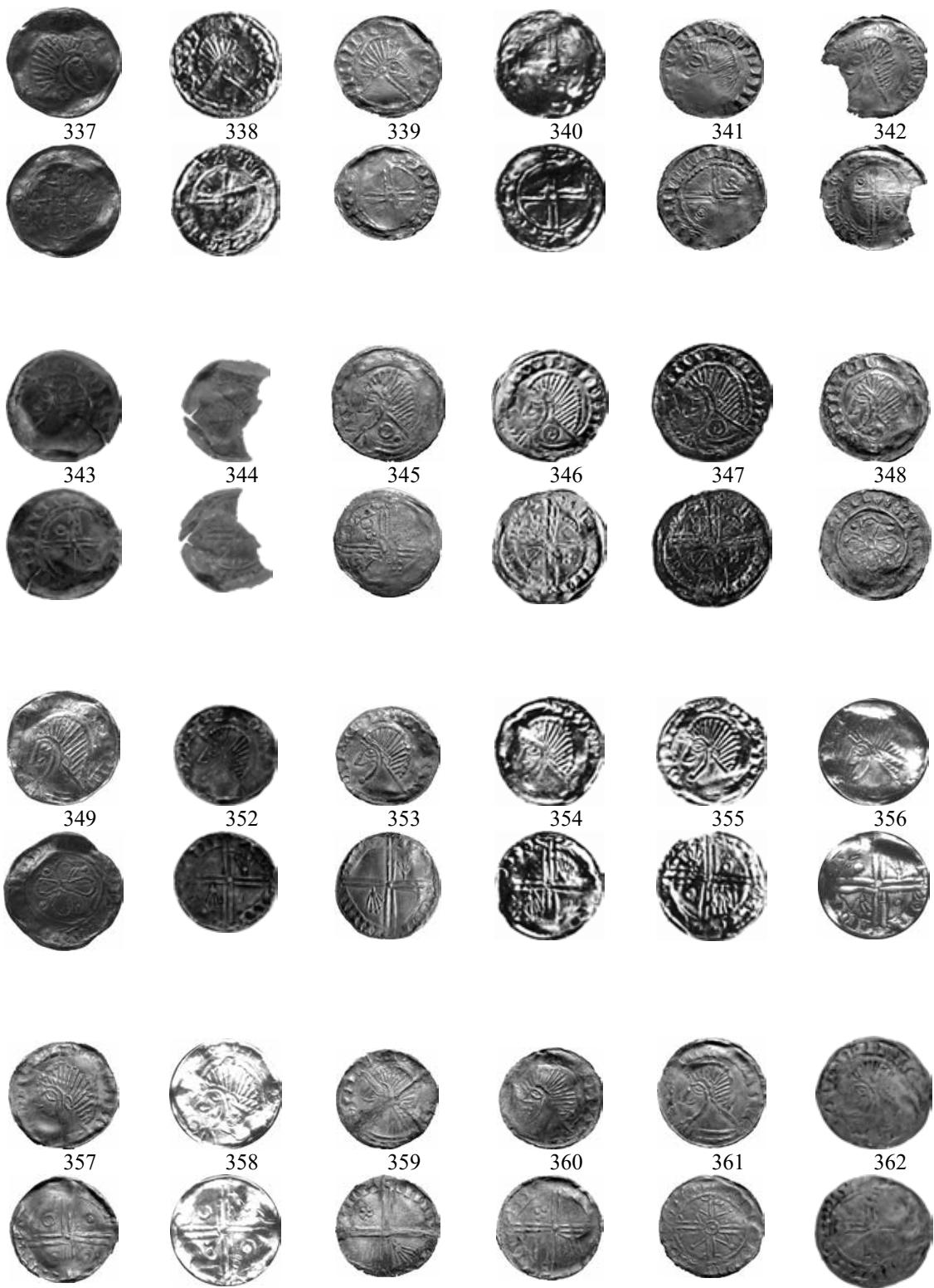


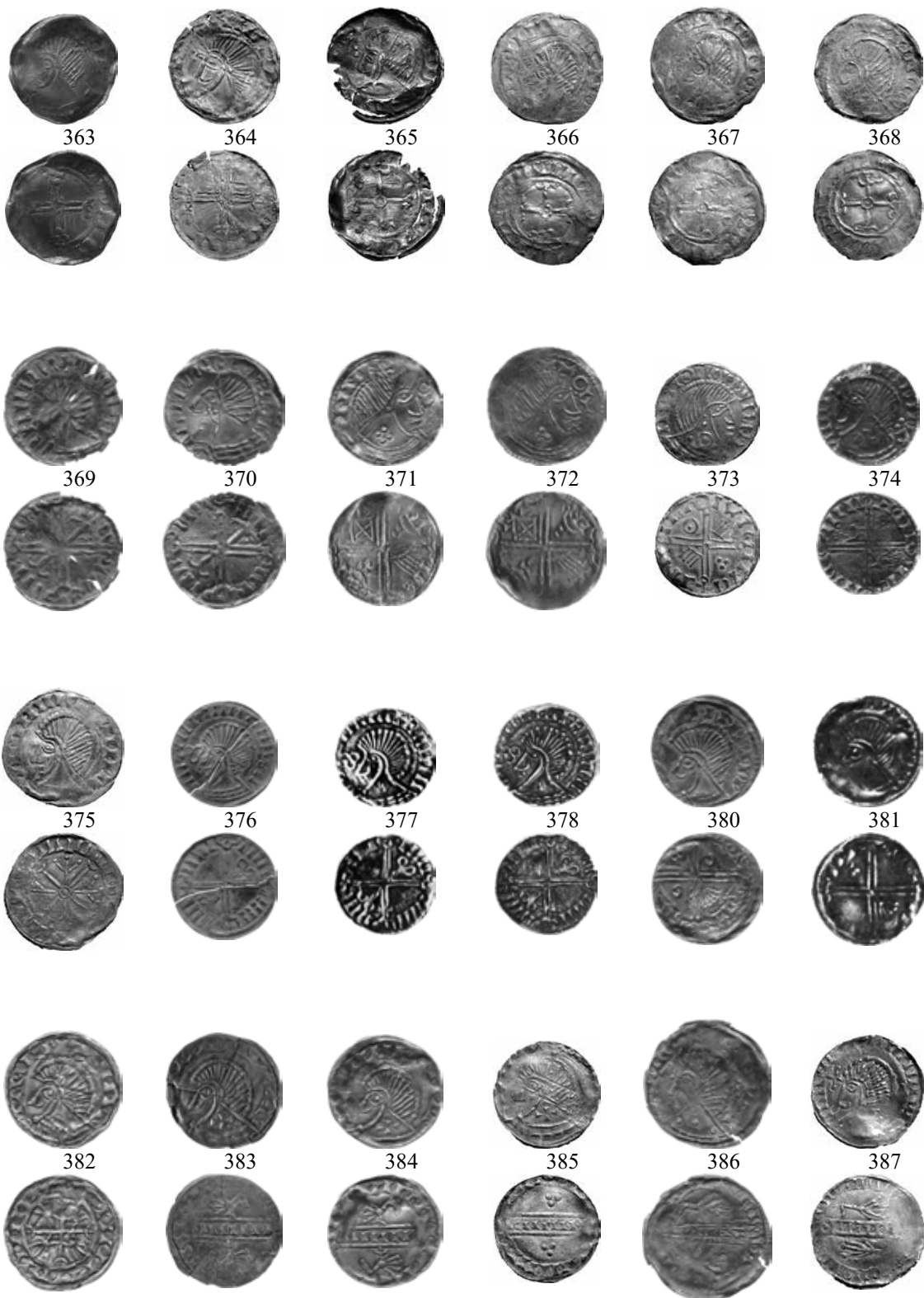




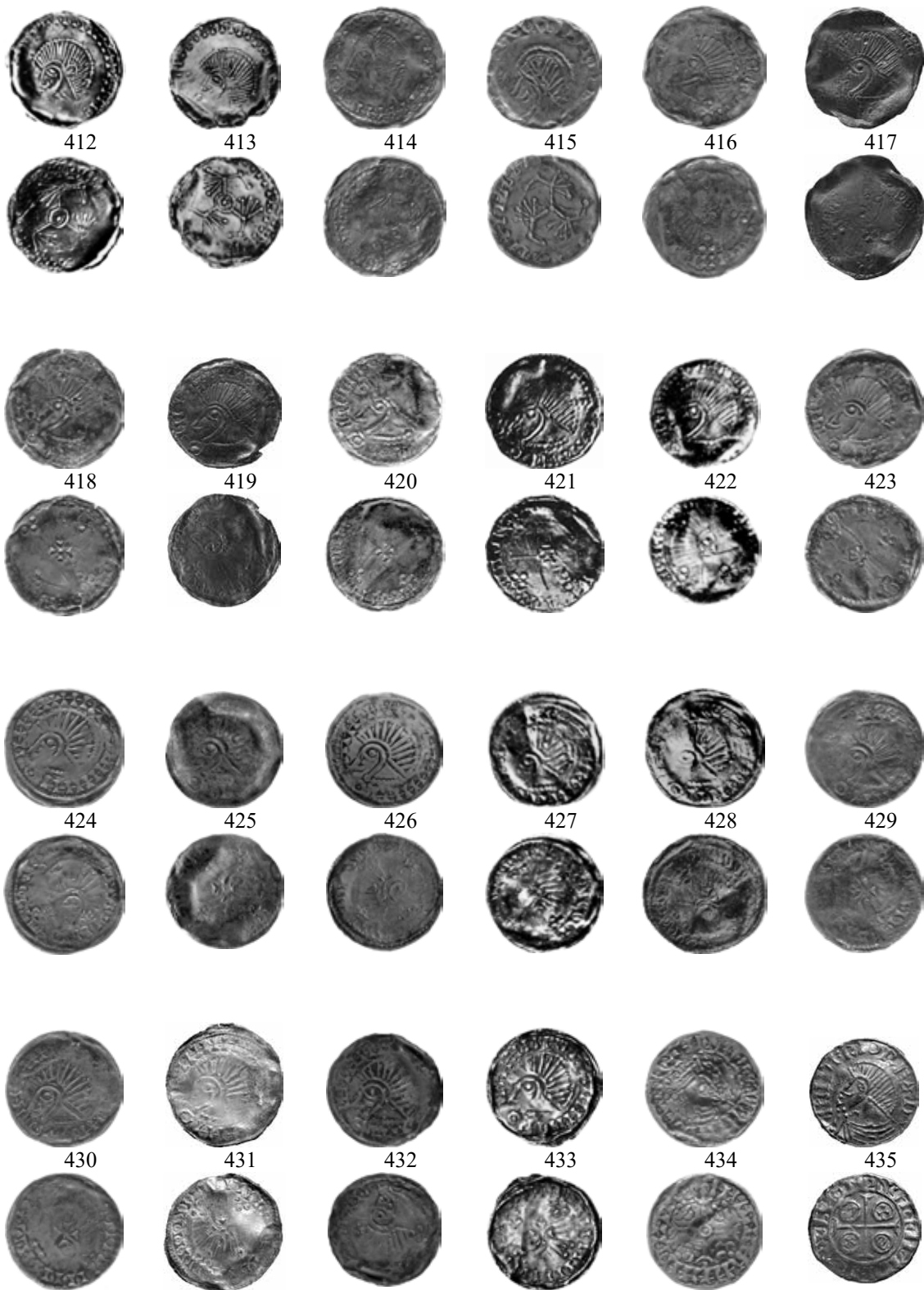


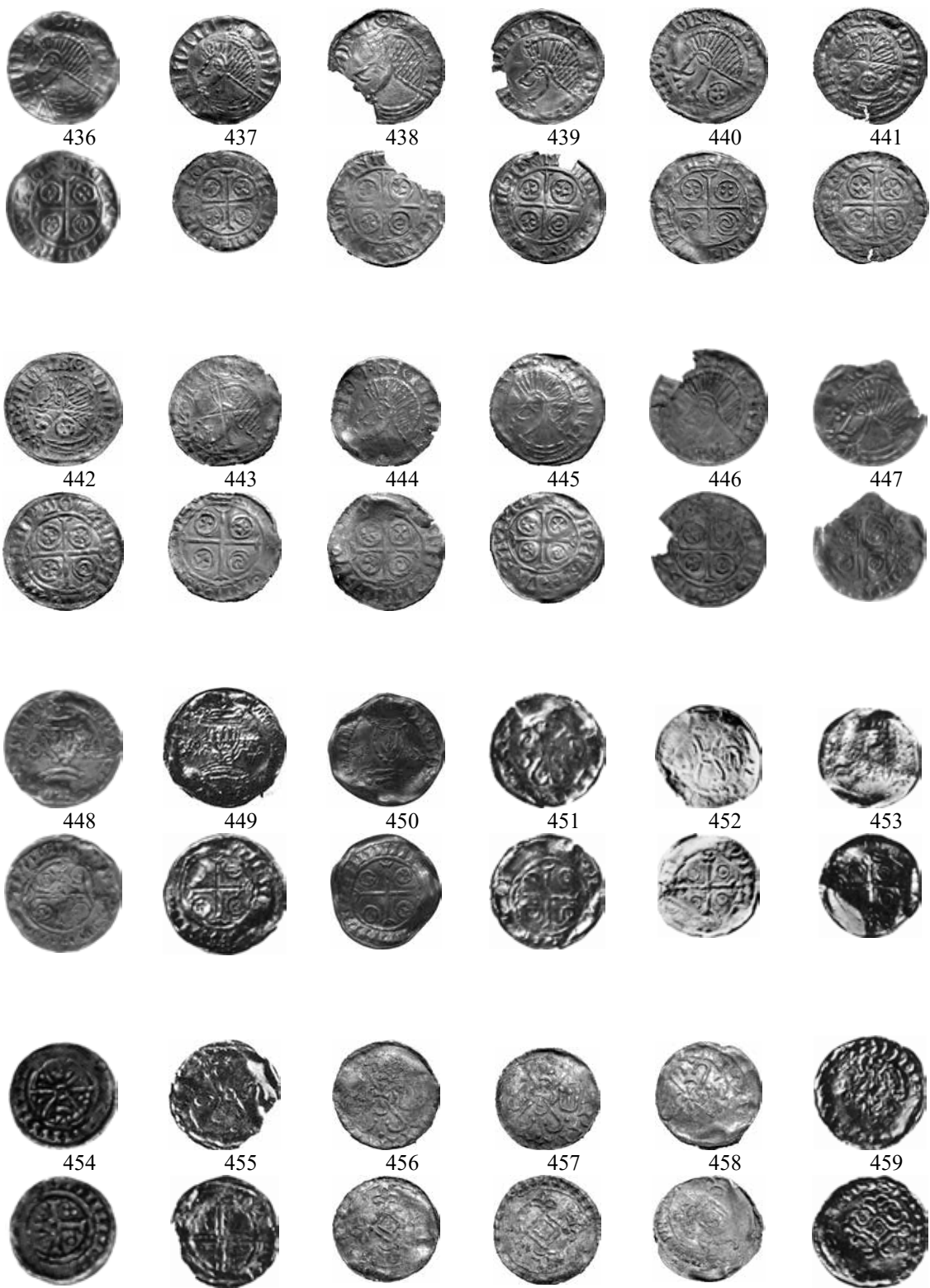


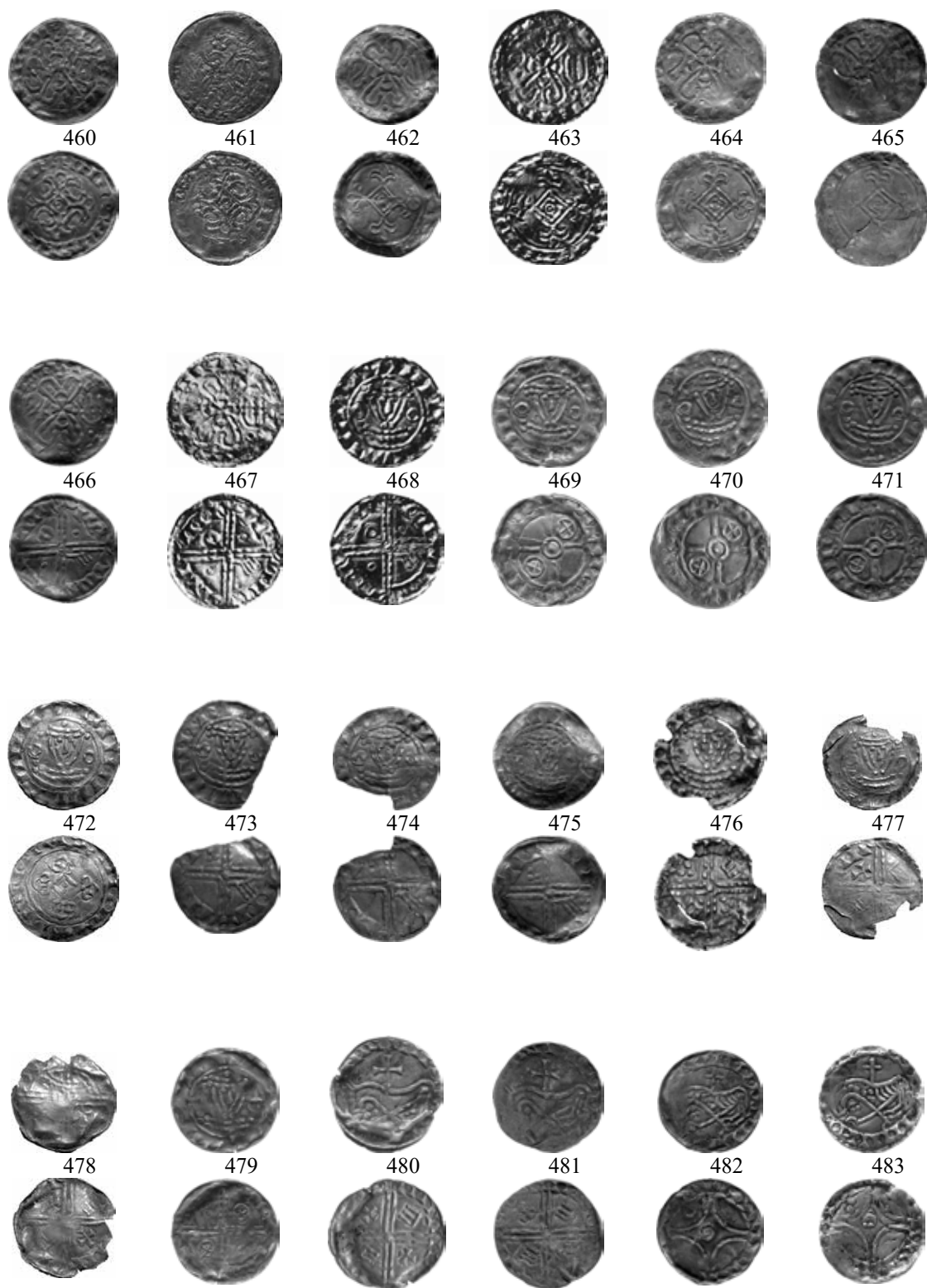


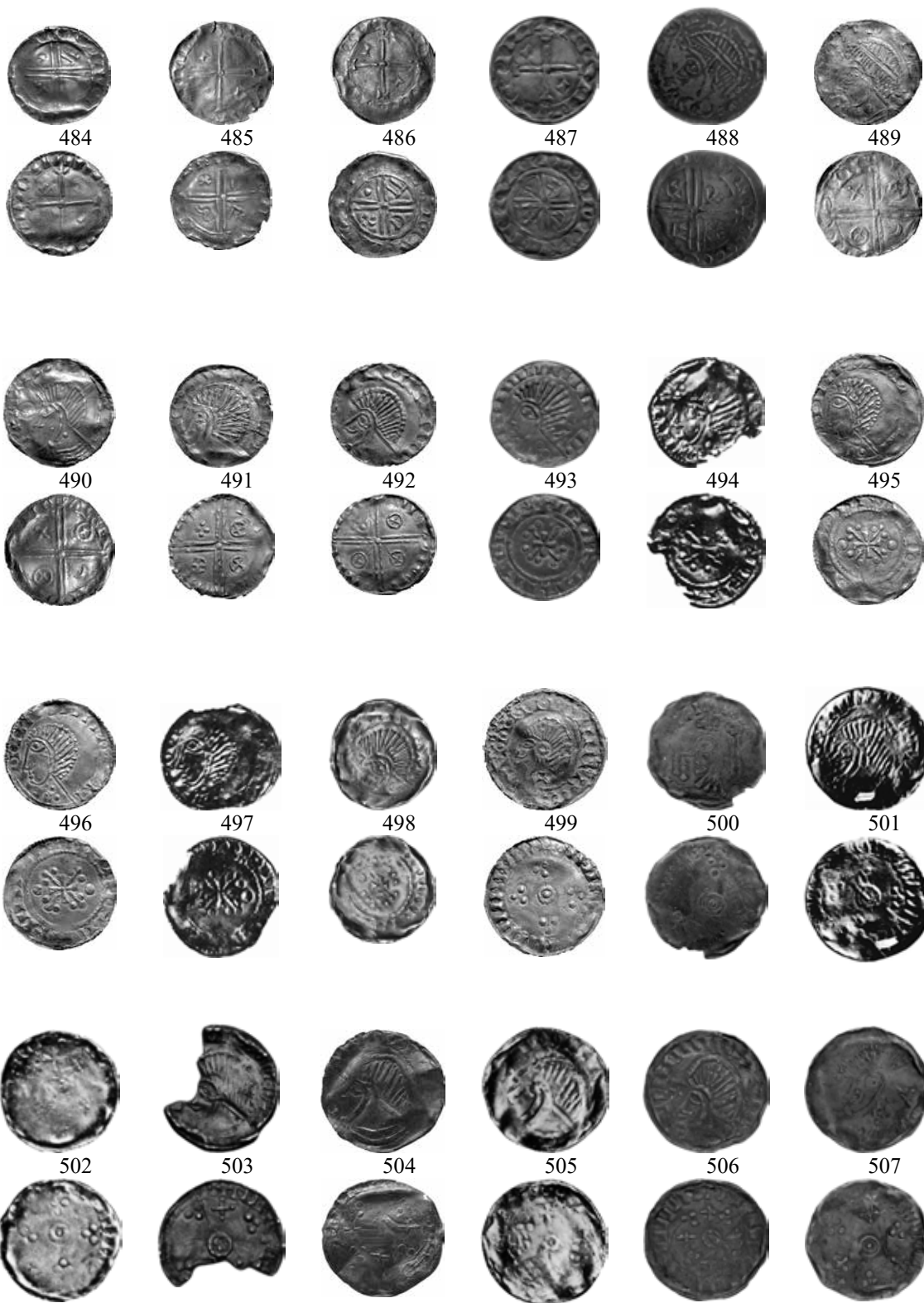


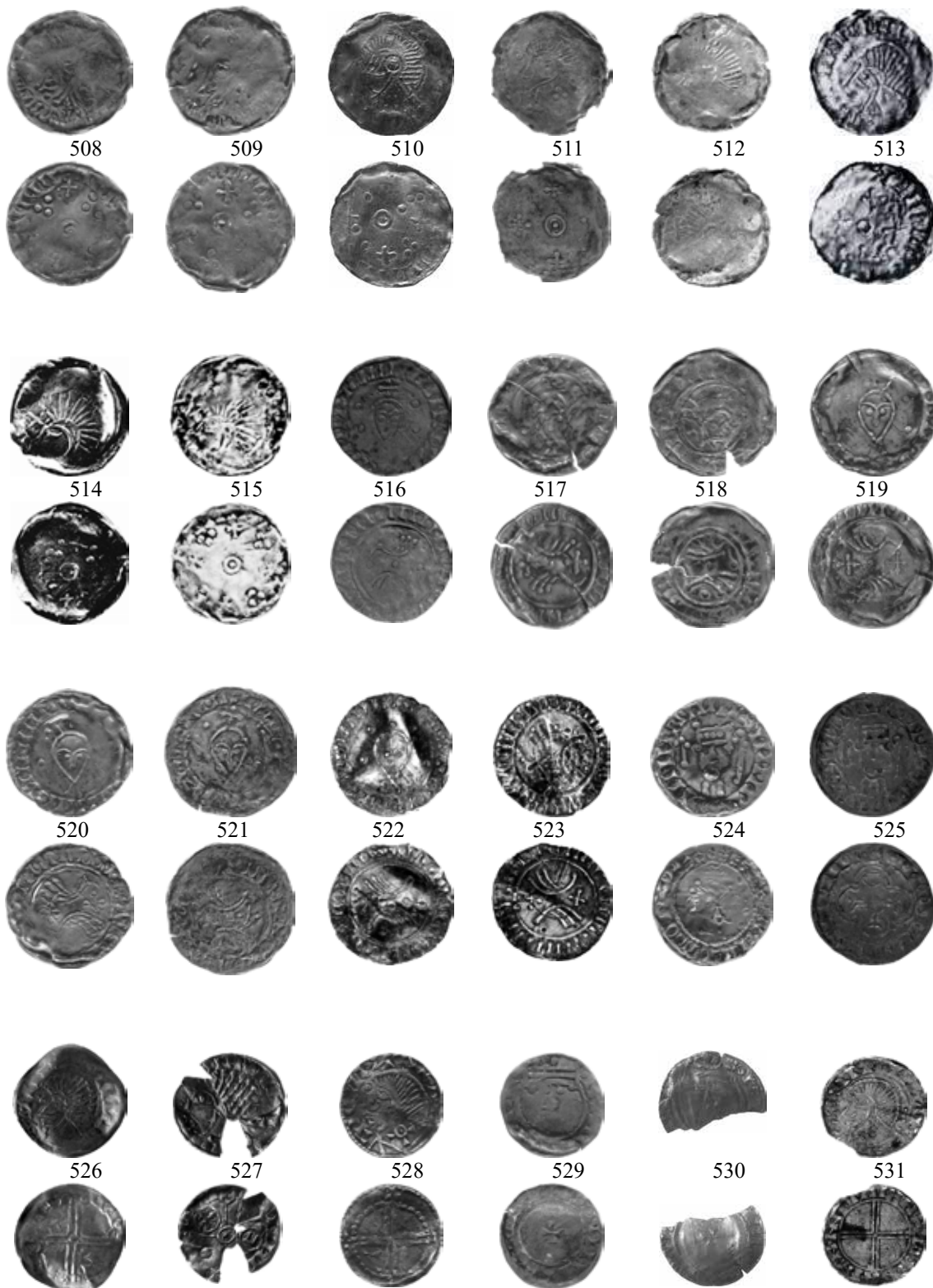




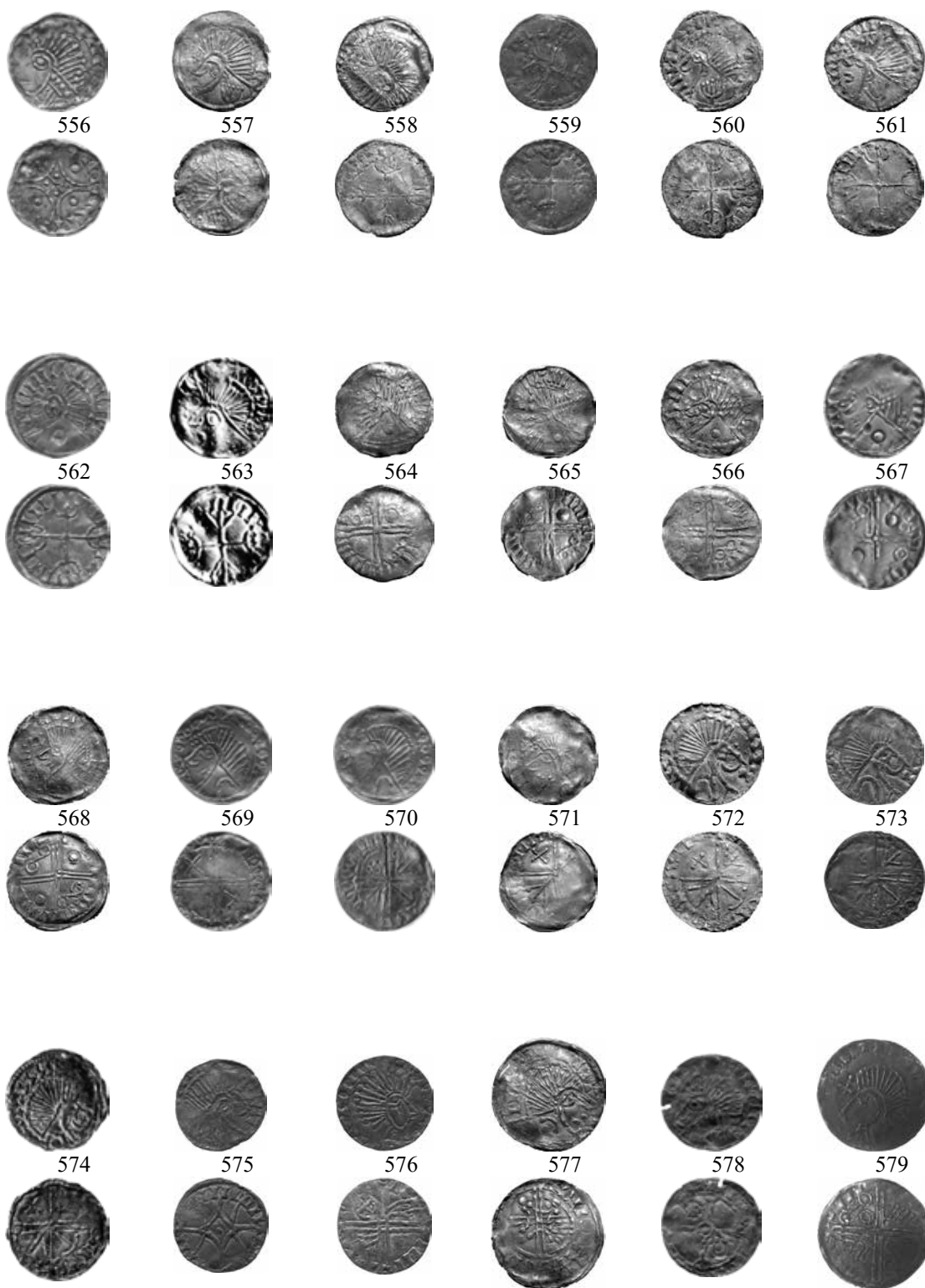


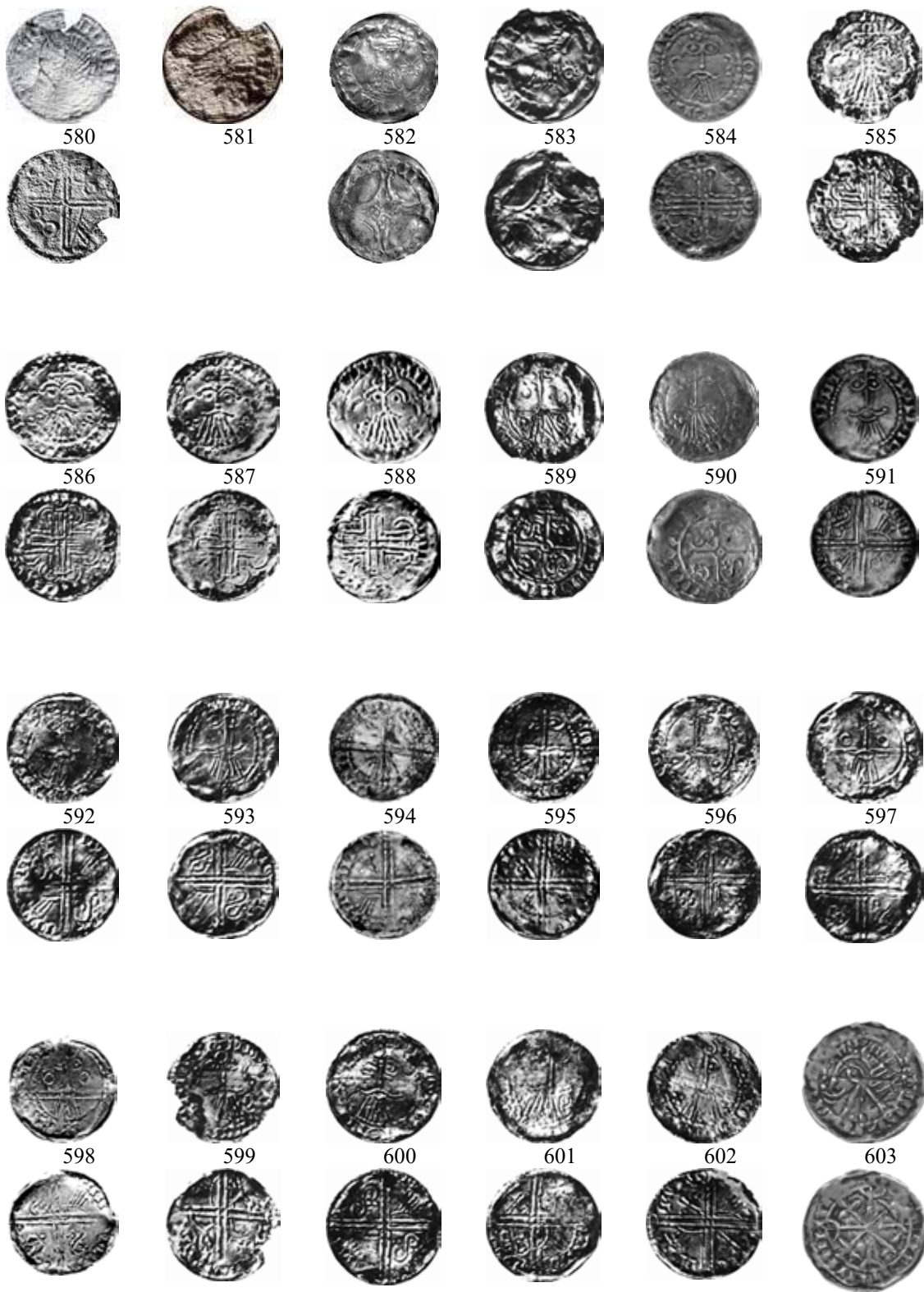


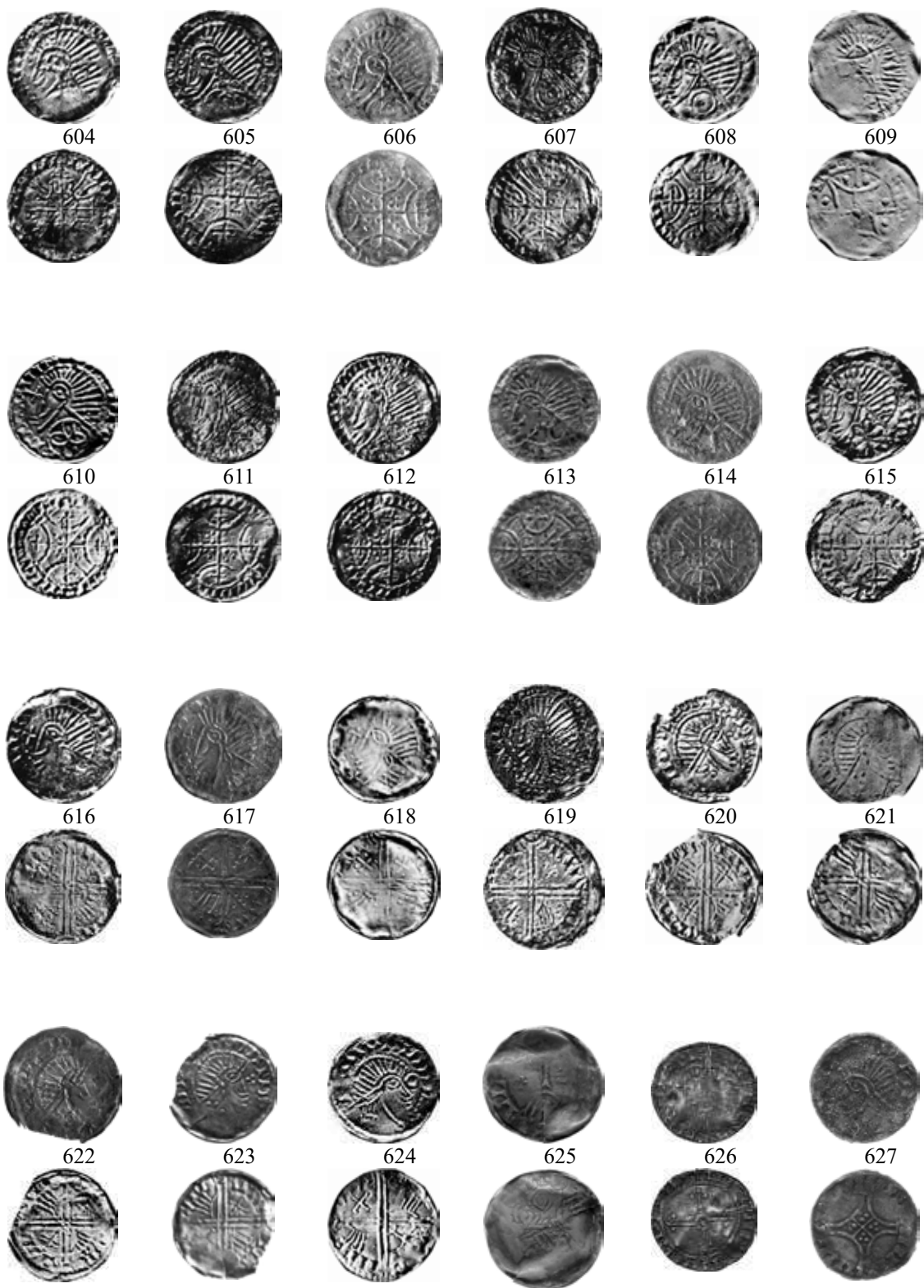


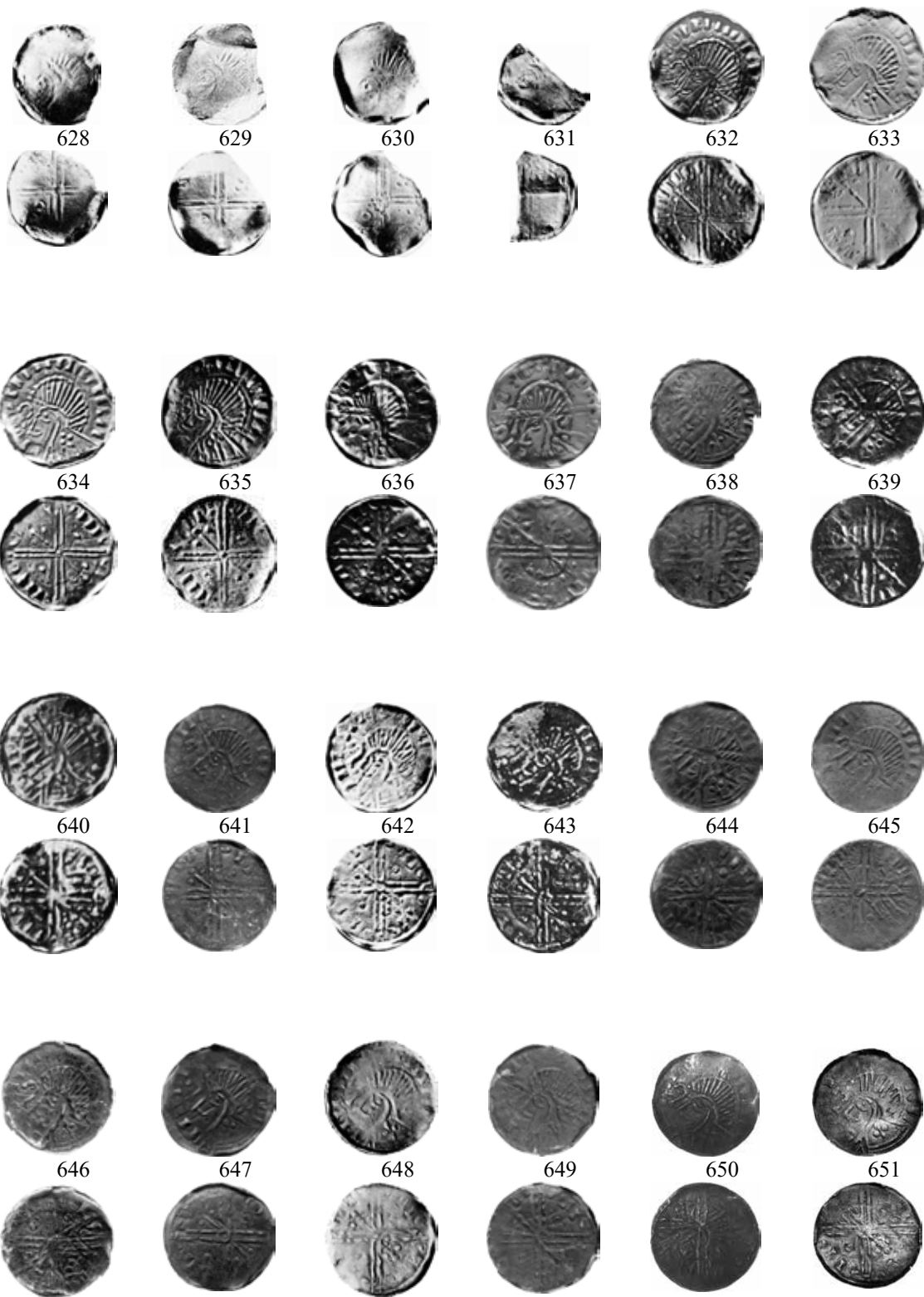


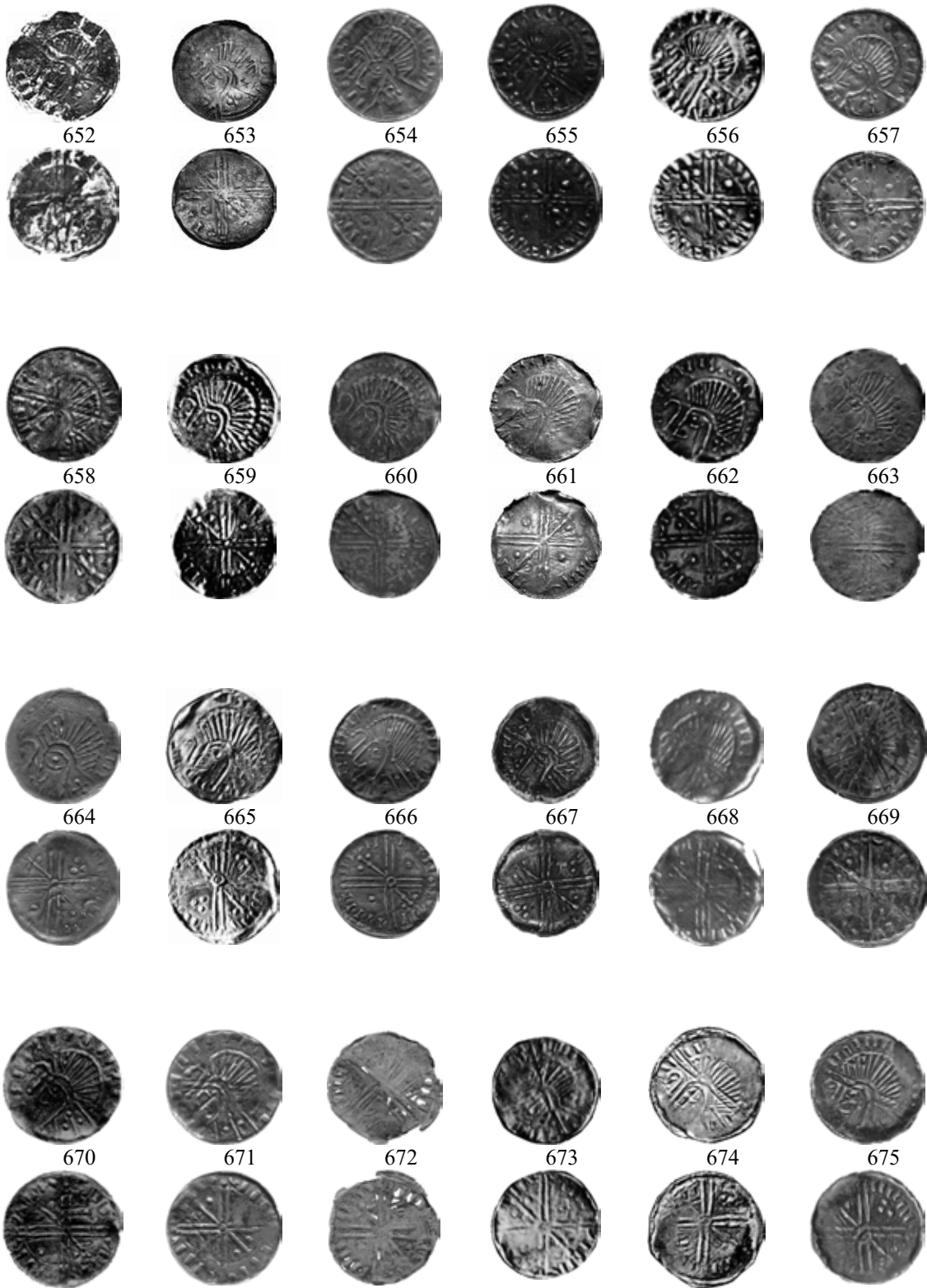


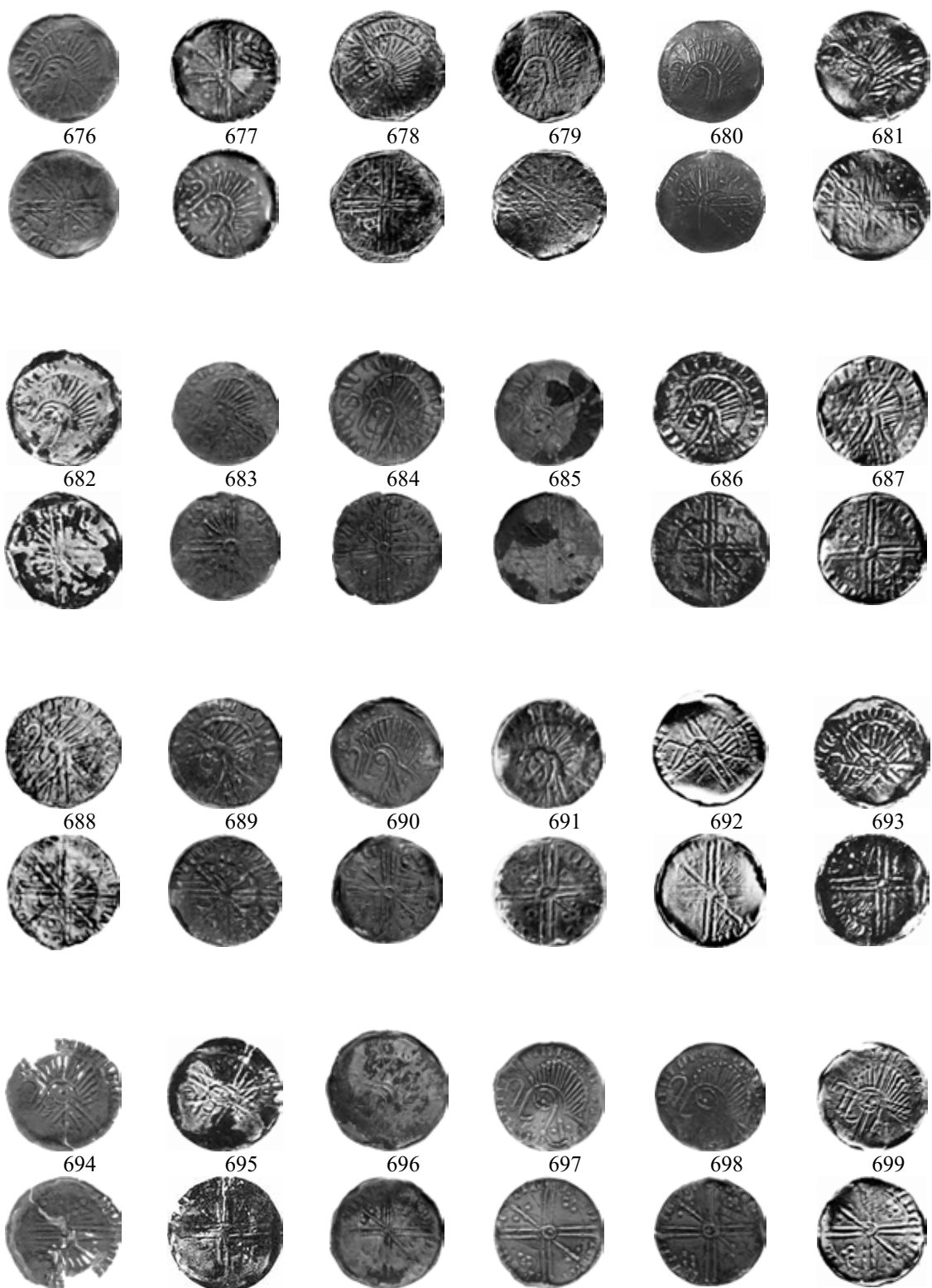


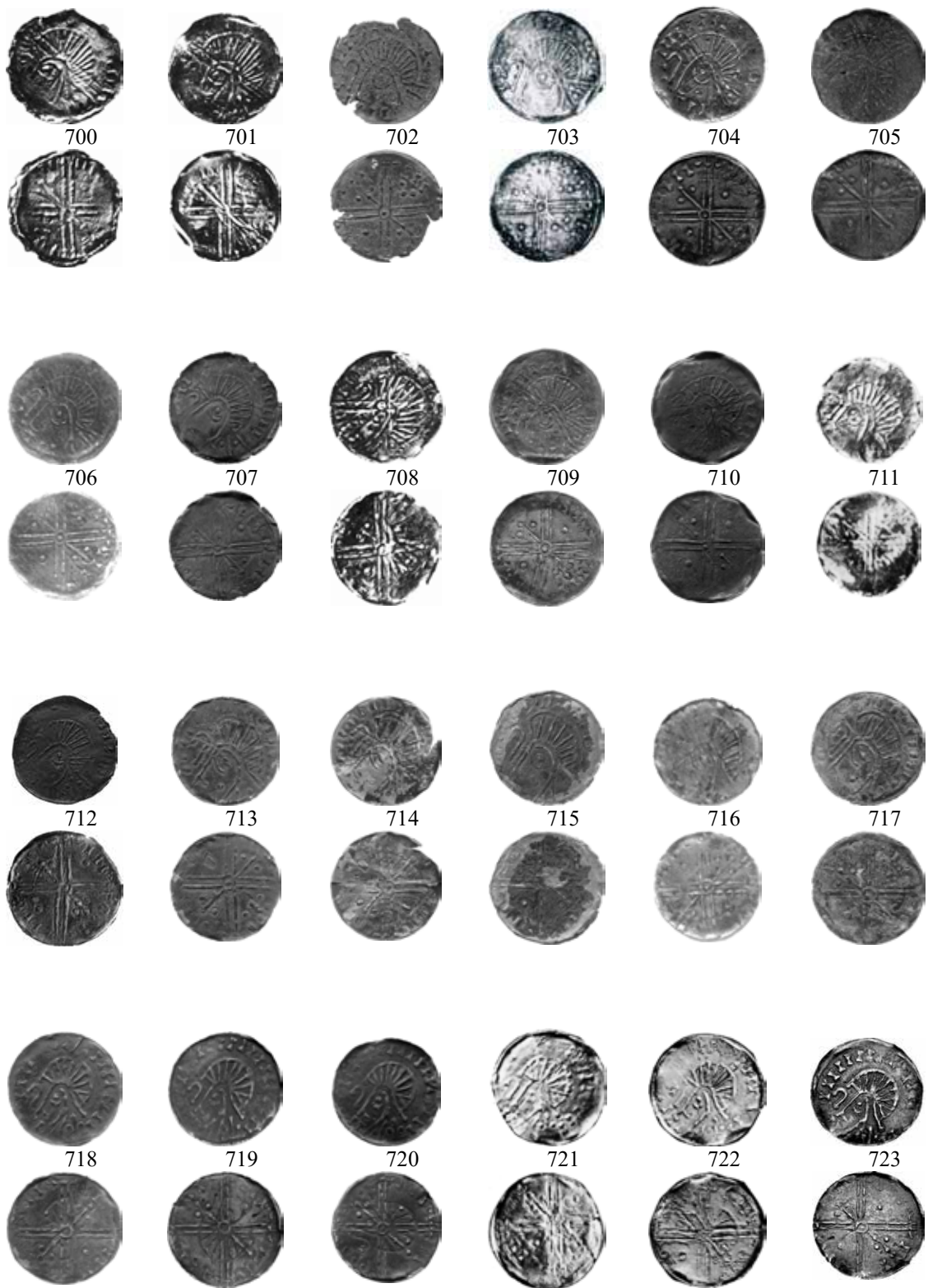


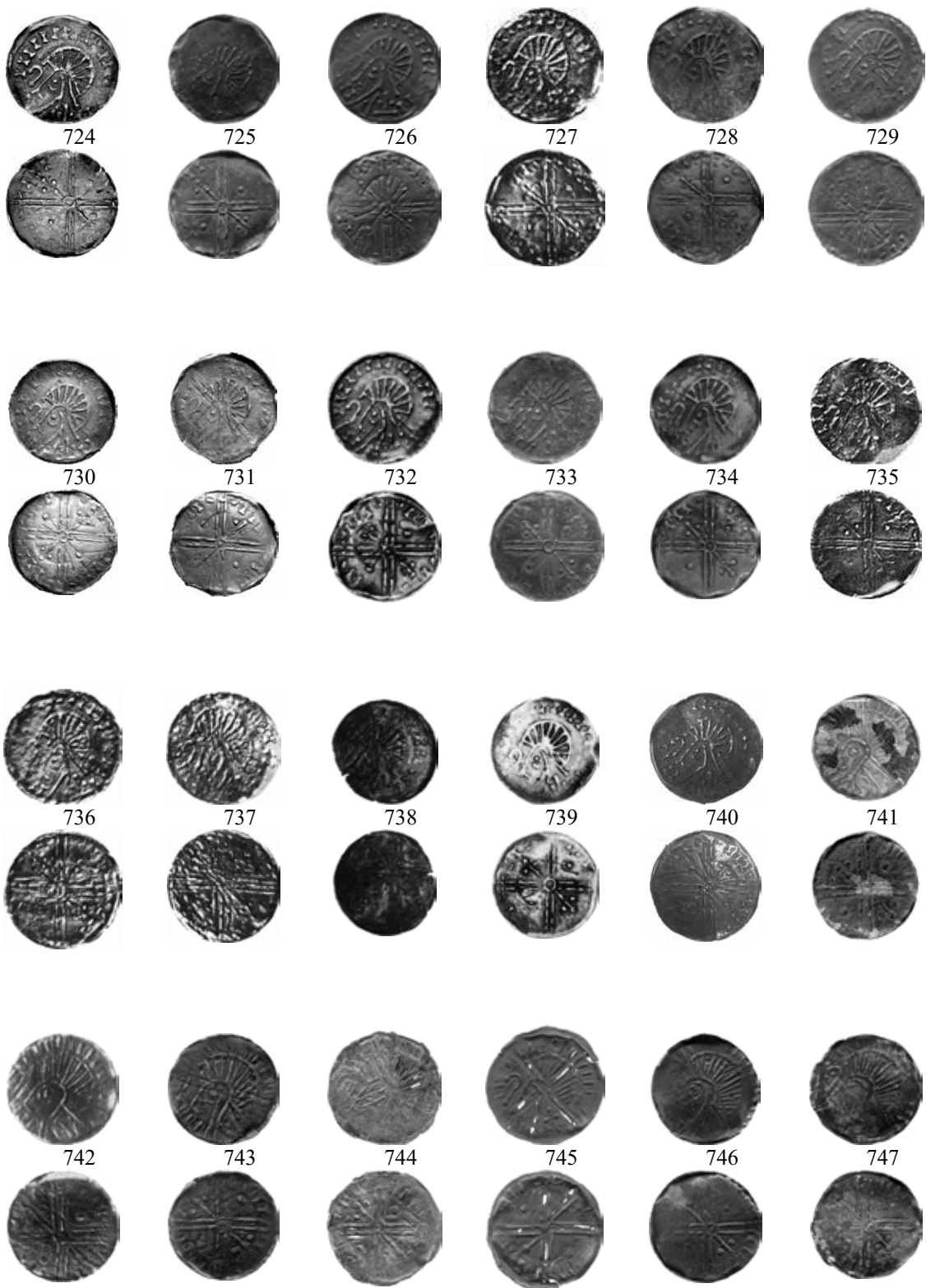


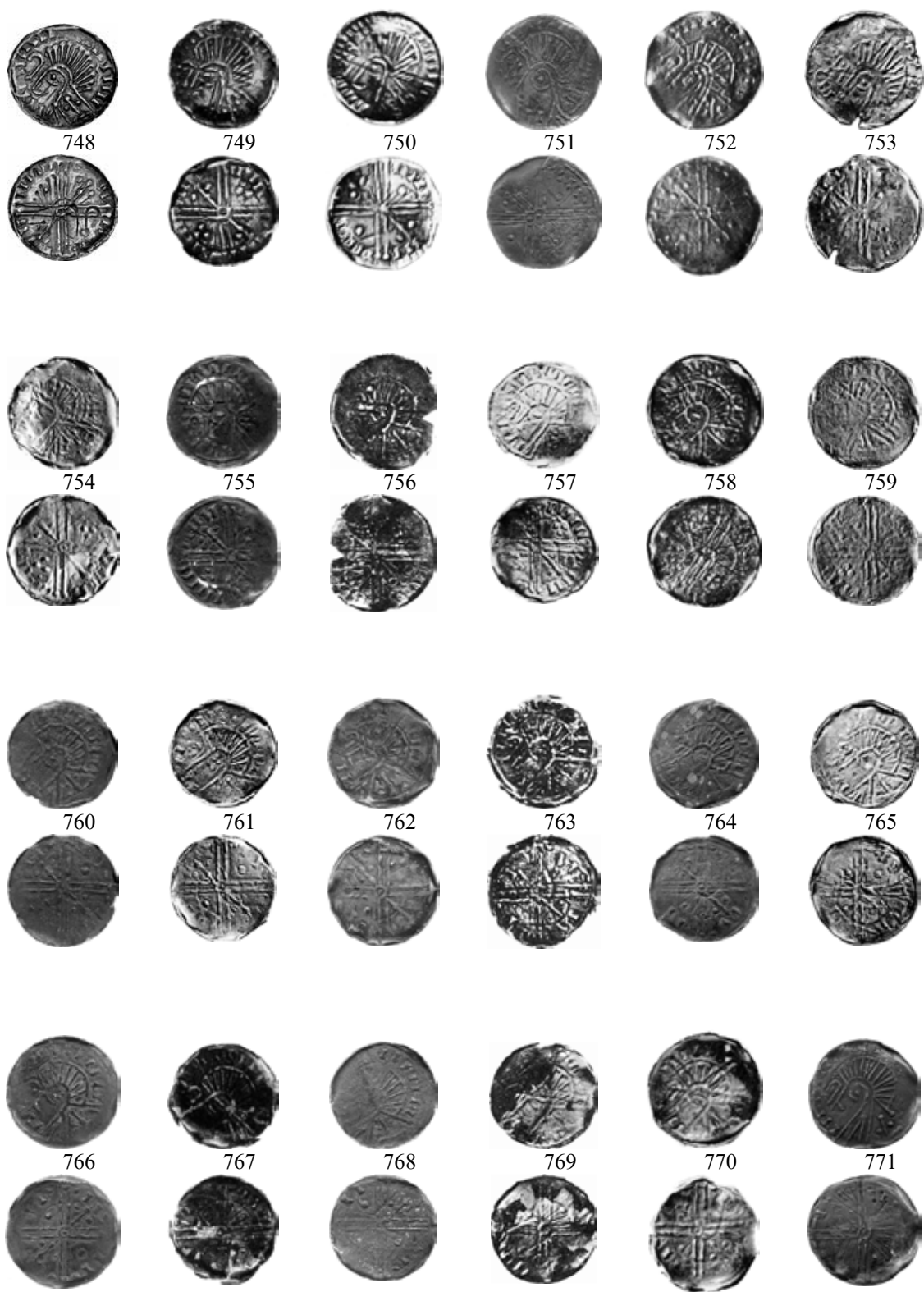


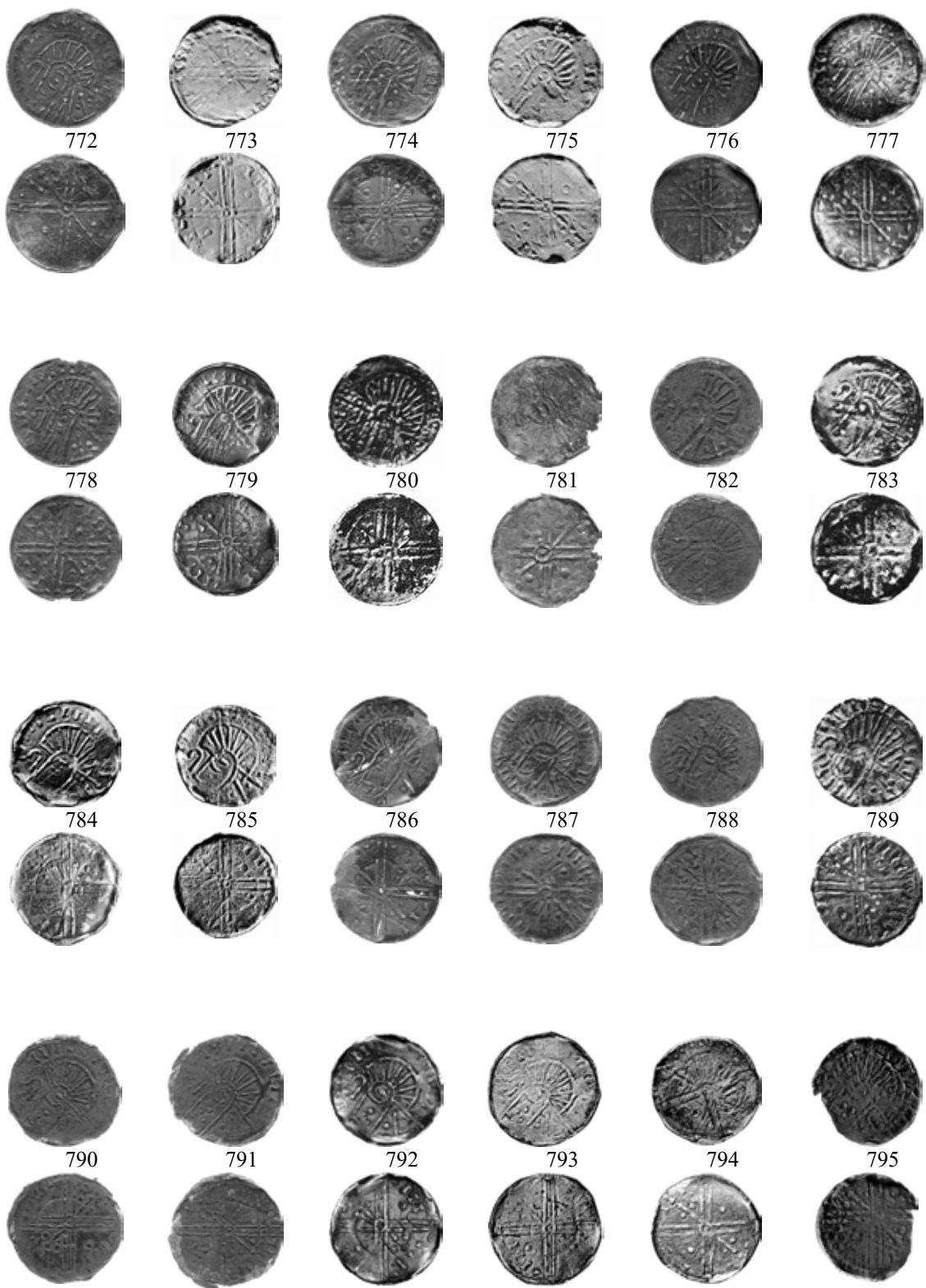


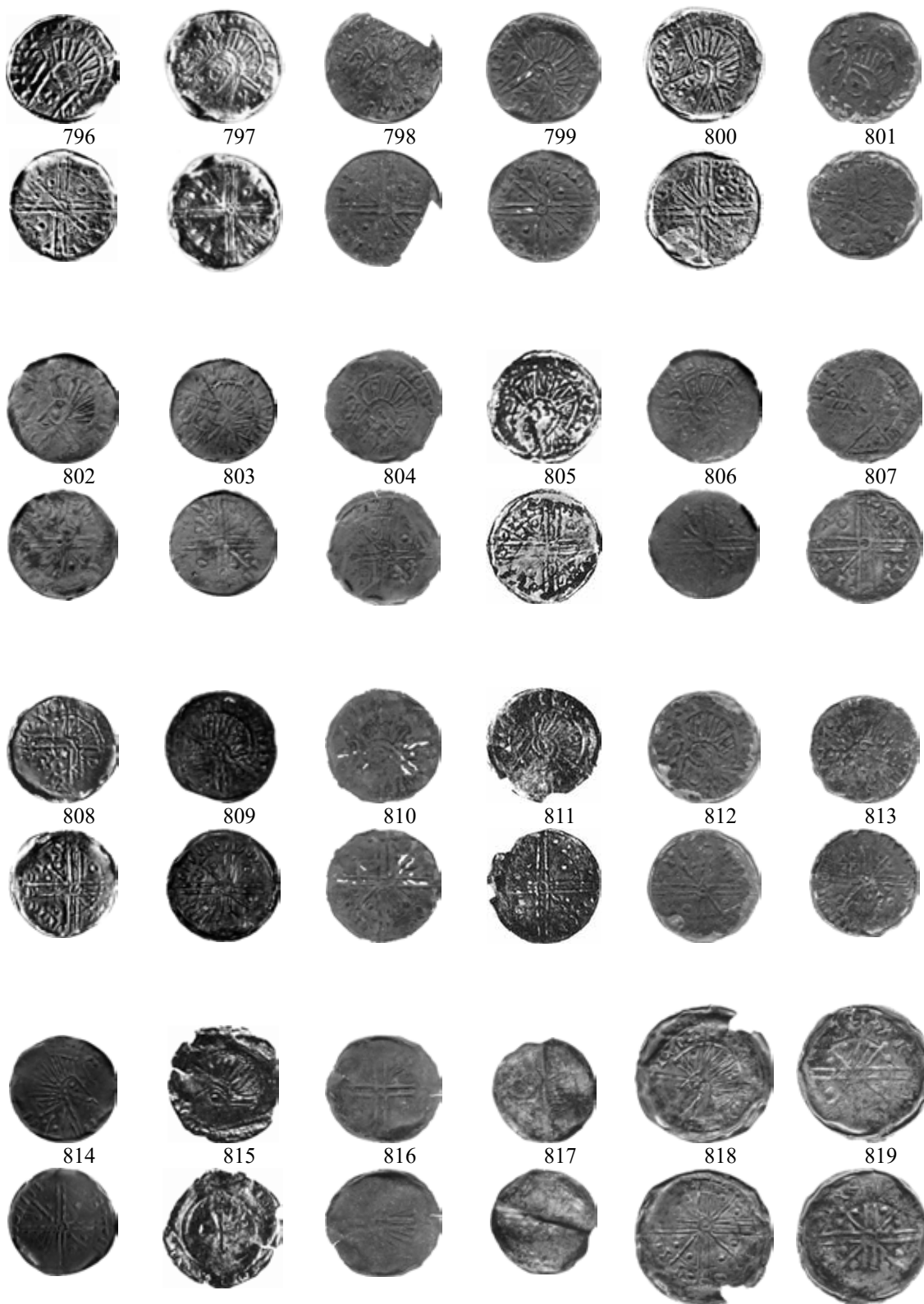


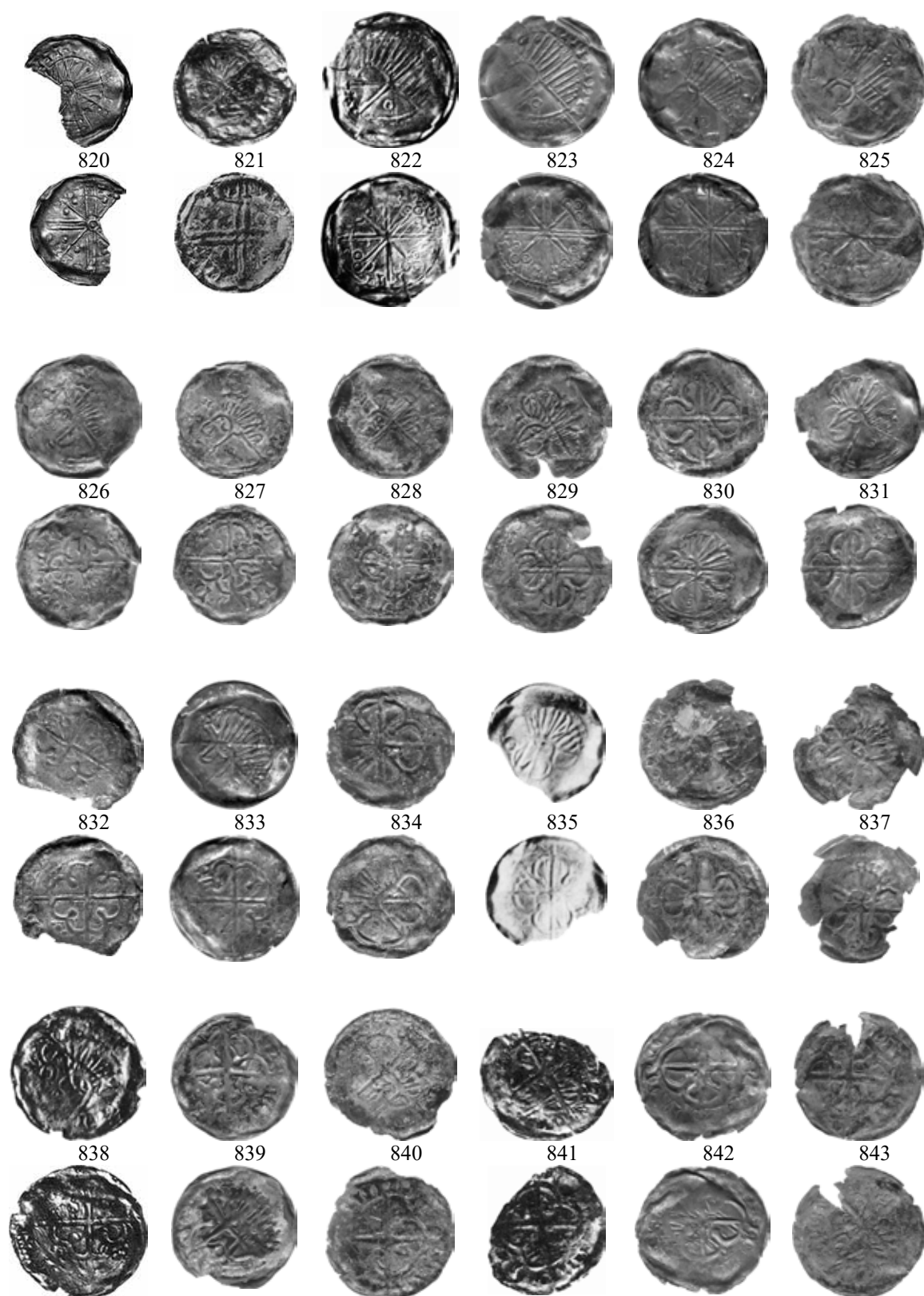


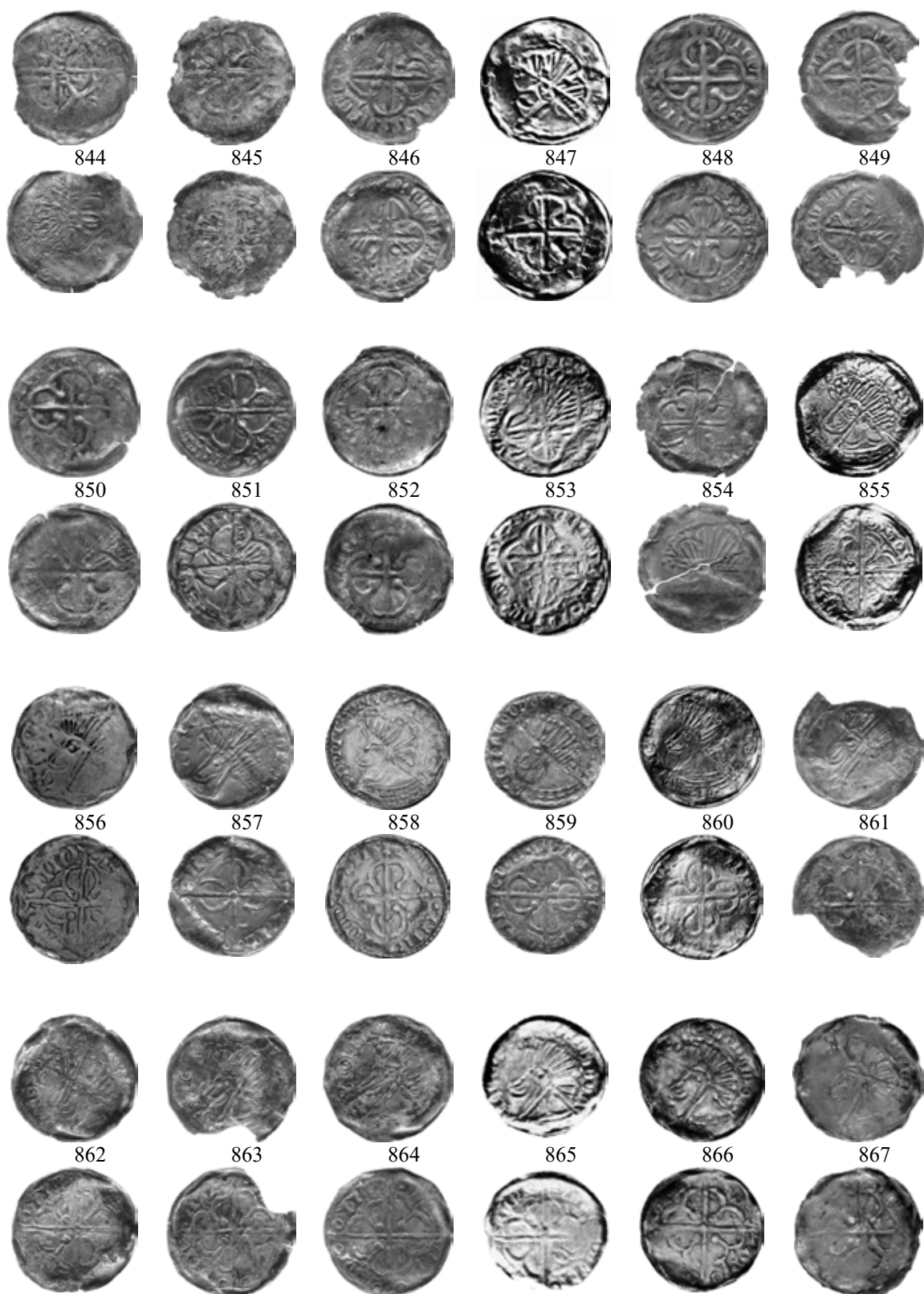




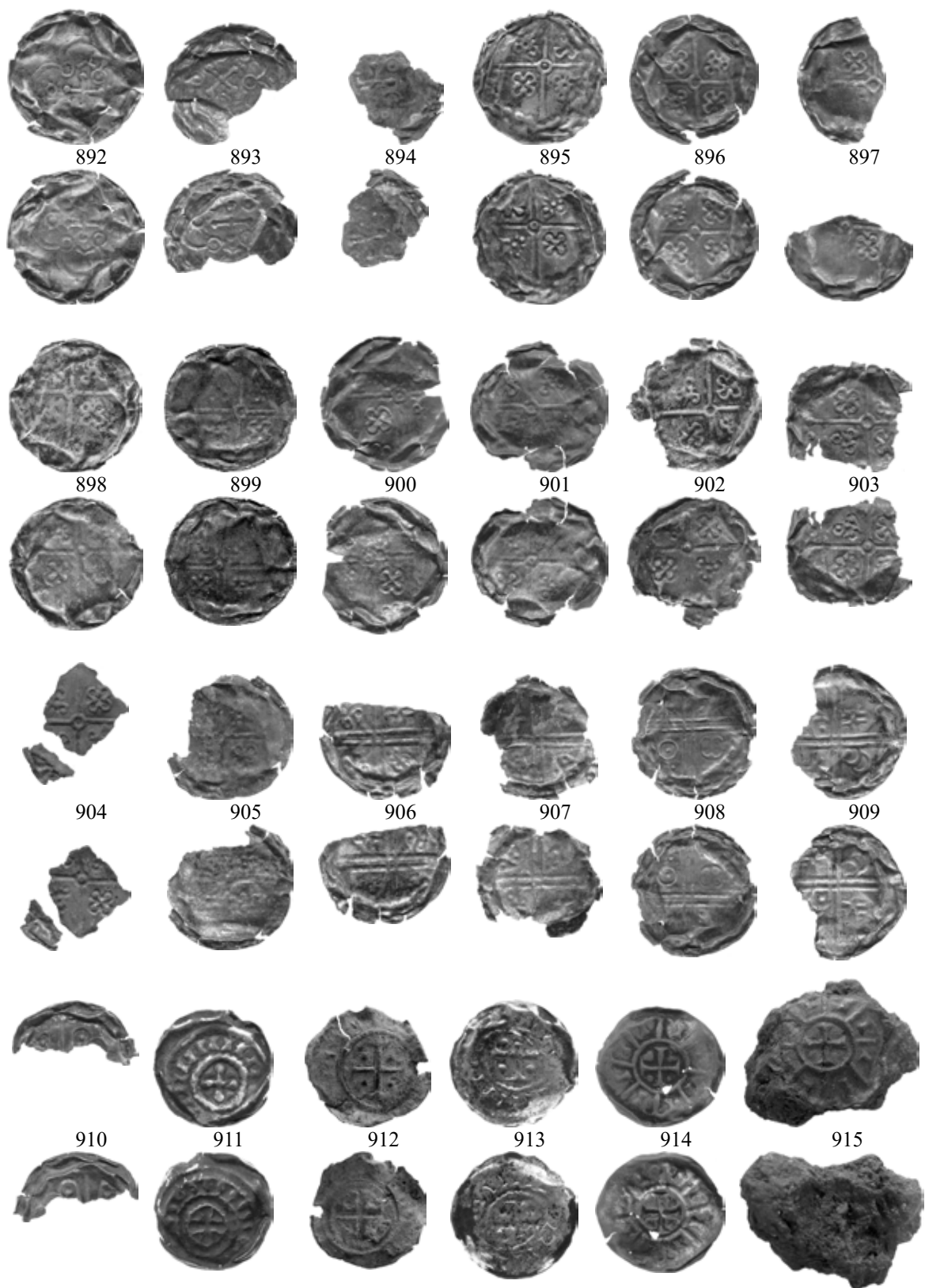


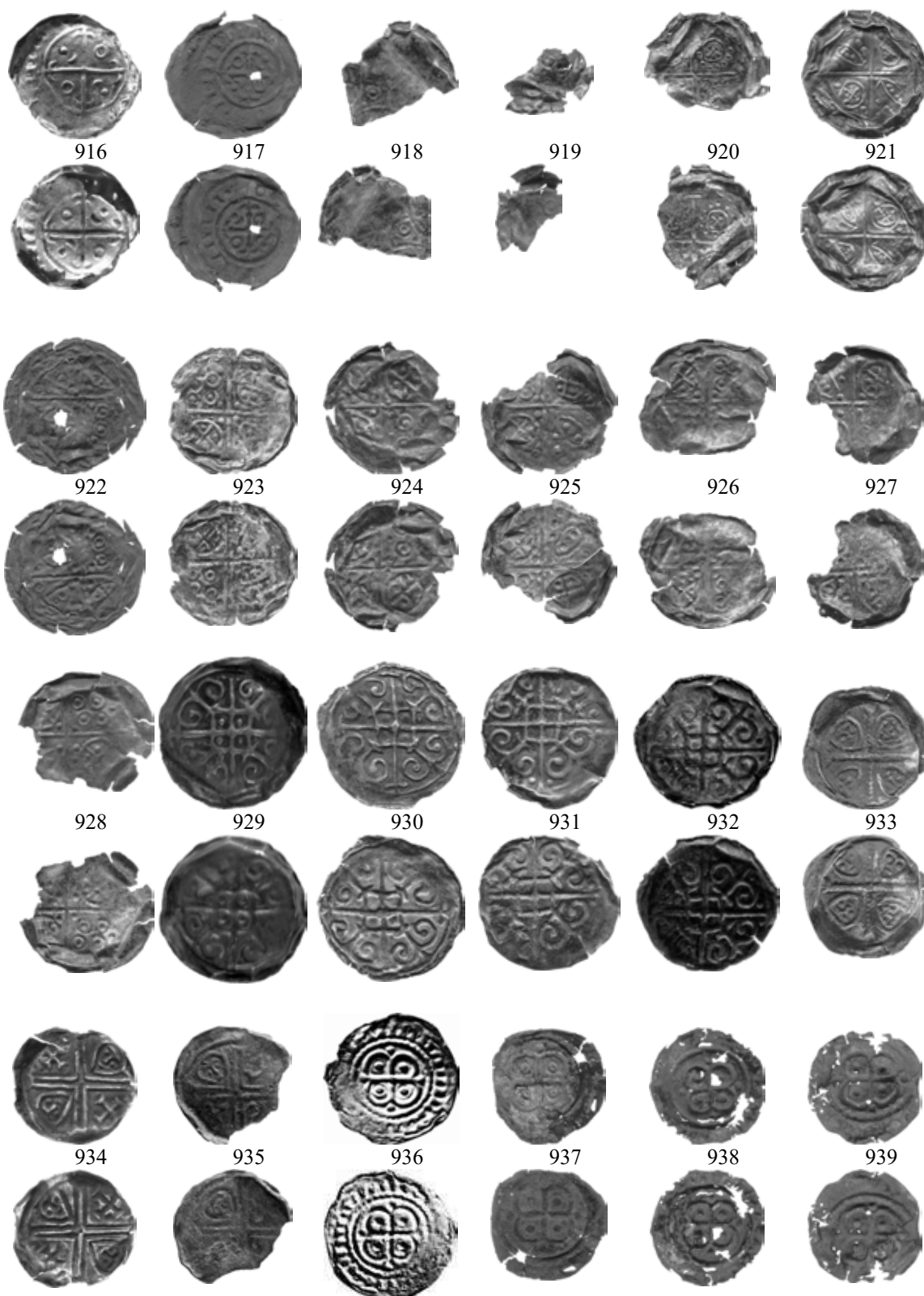


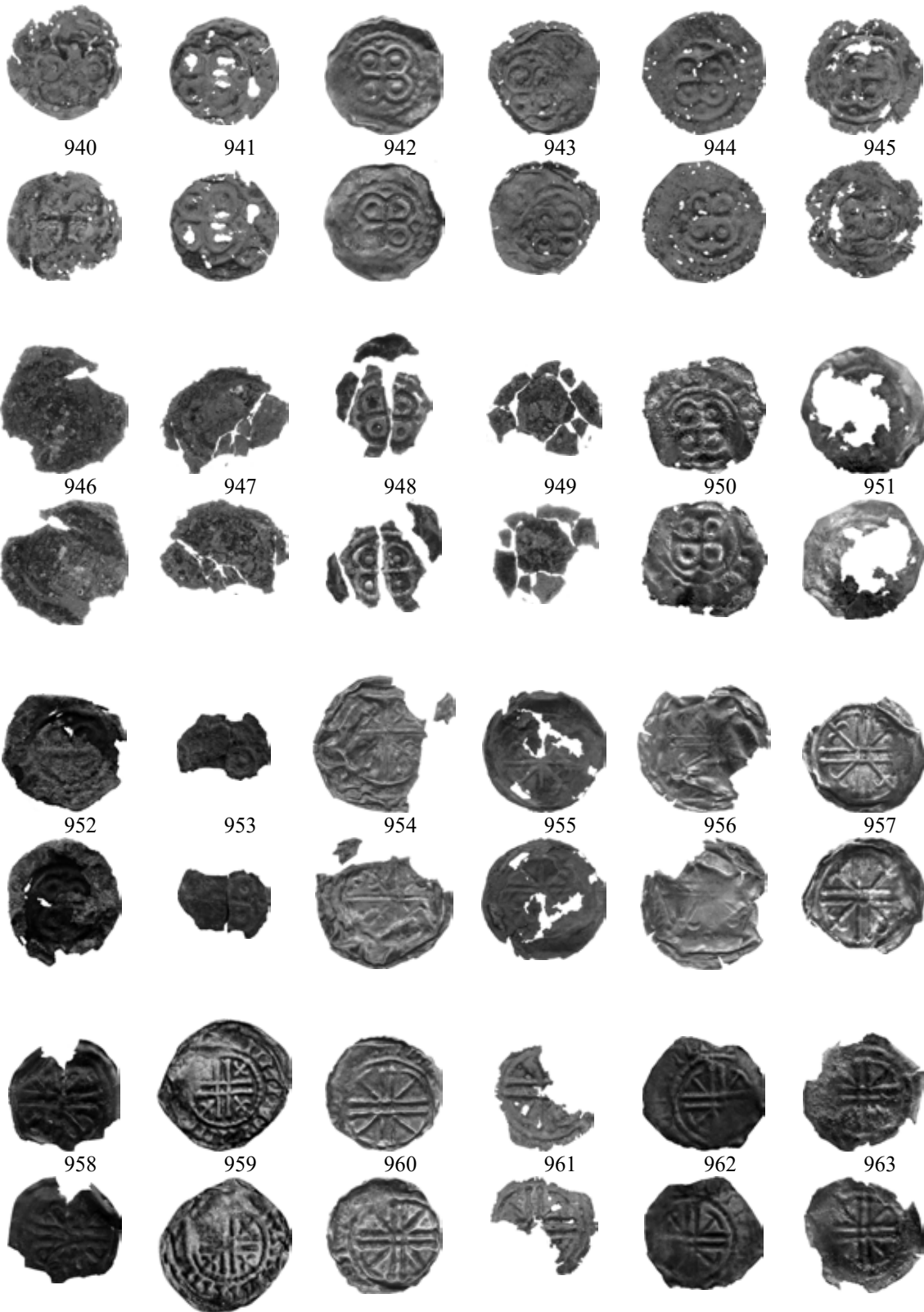


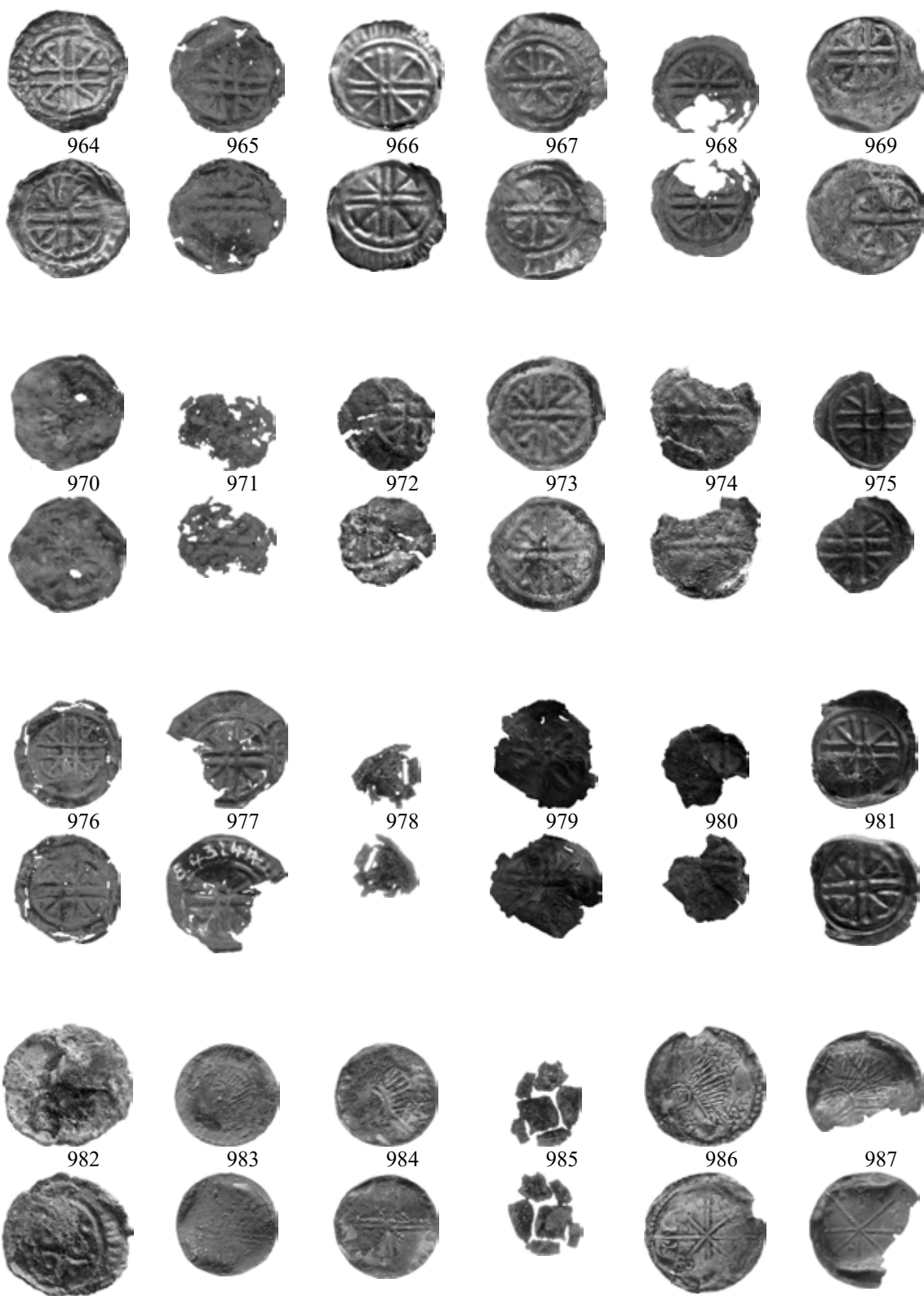


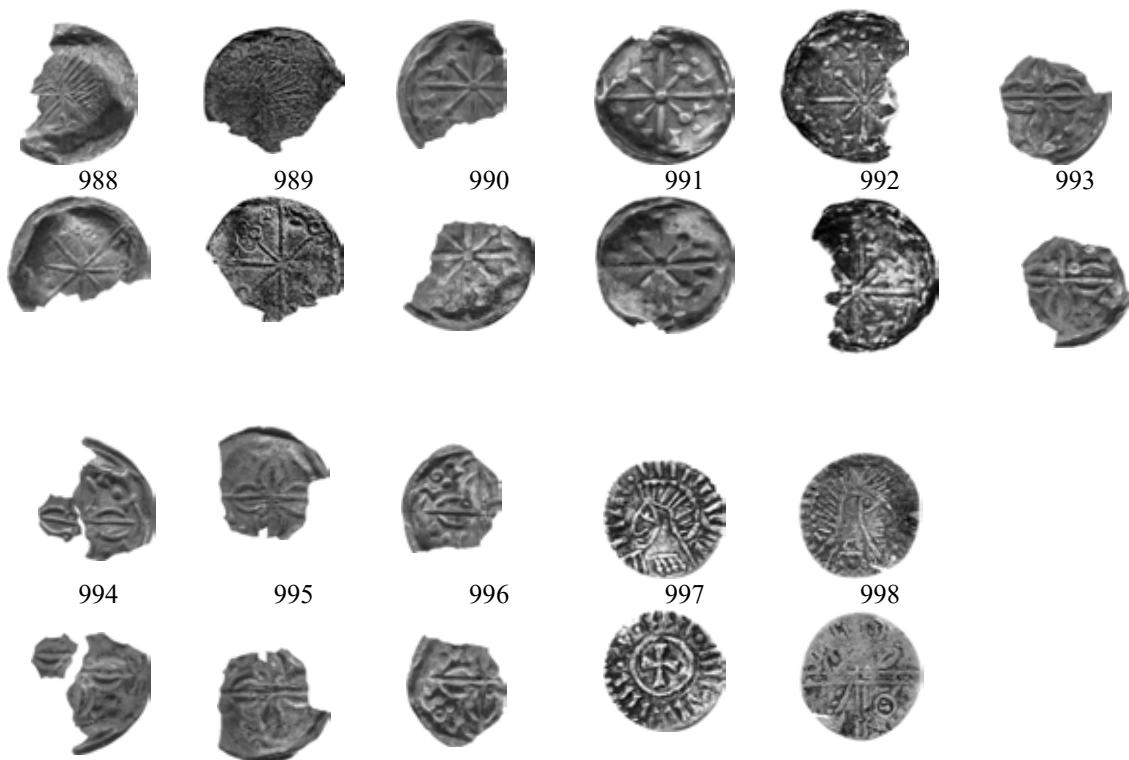












Appendix C

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Group	Date	Coins	Dies	Instances of x number of coins surviving from one die																																										
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40			
A	c.995-997	85	42	28	6	1	3	1	1		1		1																																	
B	c.997-1003	377	149	81	18	21	9	4	4	3	2	3	1		1	1					1																									
C	c.1003-1009	34	18	12	3	2							1																																	
D	c.1009-1017		14																																											
E	c.1017-1020	35	18	8	5	3	2																																							
F	c.1020-1040	569	222	117	57	10	11	7	7	2	4	1	1				1	1								1						1													1	
G	c.1040-1060		133																																											
H	c.1060-1065	110	21	12	1	1	2		1									1		1		1								1																
I	c.1065-1075	215	55	28	11	3	4							1	1		1	1	2	1		1	1																							
J	c.1075-1080	48	28	16	7	2	3																																							
K	c.1080-1085	58	28	21	2	2					1	1	1																																	
L	c.1085-1090	97	64	49	9	4			1						1																															
M	c.1090-1095	50	28	20	3	2	1		1		1																																			
N	c.1095-1100	46	28	19	4	1	4																																							
O	c.1100-1110	190	96	77	5	3	2	2	4						1				1							1																				
P	c.1110-1115	67	41	29	4	4	2	2																																						
Q	c.1115-1170	98	82	68	12	2																																								

Table 1 – Dublin Obverse die data

The Data for groups H to Q is collated from Appendix B. For groups P and Q the data is quite uncertain as determining die-duplicate is very difficult. It should be used only with greatest care.

The data for the other groups is derived from the following locations:

- Group A Published in Dolley 1973c..
- Group B Unpublished die study comprising all of the collections in London, Copenhagen, Belfast, Dublin, Stockholm, Man and smaller *SCBI* collections
- Group C Published in Blackburn 1990, with some updates.
- Group E Published in Blackburn 1996, and updated in Blackburn 2011a.
- Group F Unpublished die study comprising all of the collections in London, Copenhagen, Belfast, Dublin, Man and smaller *SCBI* collections

The die data for Groups D and G is incomplete and represents only the dies within the collections of Belfast and London. It is intended to give an impression of the absolute minimum number of dies that could have struck the coinage.

Group	Date	Coins	Dies	Instances of x number of coins surviving from one die														
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	c.995-997	60	39	28	6	1	3	1										
B	c.997-1003	260	137	81	18	21	9	4	4									
C	c.1003-1009	24	17	12	3	2												
D	c.1009-1017		14															
E	c.1017-1020	27	16	8	5	3												
F	c.1020-1040	424	215	121	52	11	11	8	6	2	4							
G	c.1040-1060		133															
H	c.1060-1065	31	17	12	1	1	2		1									
I	c.1065-1075	75	46	28	11	3	4											
J	c.1075-1080	36	25	16	7	2												
K	c.1080-1085	31	25	21	2	2												
L	c.1085-1090	79	62	49	9	4												
M	c.1090-1095	36	26	20	3	2	1											
N	c.1095-1100	30	24	19	4	1												
O	c.1100-1110	138	93	77	5	3	2	2	4									
P	c.1110-1115	67	41	29	4	4	2	2										
Q	c.1115-1170	98	82	68	12	2												

Table 3 – Dublin Adjusted Obverse die data

Data is derived from the same sources as Table 1.

The data has been ‘adjusted’ by removing anomalously high numbers (all those greater than two standard deviations from the median) of coins struck using one die on the basis that these are likely to represent non-random elements within the sample, probably derived from a single hoard.

Group	Date	Coins	Dies	Instances of x number of coins surviving from one die														
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	c.995-997	85	51	32	12	4	1		1	1								
B	c.997-1003	632	301	151	86	27	10	9	3	7	2	3	2			1		
C	c.1003-1009	34	19	12	6								1					
D	c.1009-1017																	
E	c.1017-1020	35	18	9	5	1	2	1										
F	c.1020-1040	579	277	163	54	26	9	10	1	2	4	1	2	2	1		1	1
G	c.1040-1060																	
H	c.1060-1065	94	47	32	5	4		2	1	2			1					
I	c.1065-1075	183	83	51	14	4	3	2	5			1	2	1				
J	c.1075-1080	48	40	32	8													
K	c.1080-1085	58	36	29	2	1	2	1				1						
L	c.1085-1090	97	77	62	10	5												
M	c.1090-1095	50	33	26	3	1	1	1	1									
N	c.1095-1100	46	33	25	5	1	2											
O	c.1100-1110	148	92	62	15	10	2	1	1	1								

Table 4 – Dublin Adjusted reverse die data

Data is derived from the same sources as Table 1.

The data has been ‘adjusted’ by removing anomalously high numbers (all those greater than two standard deviations from the median) of coins struck using one die on the basis that these are likely to represent non-random elements within the sample, probably derived from a single hoard.

Group	Period	Known dies	Unadjusted Data			Known dies	Adjusted Data		
			Min	Estimate	Max		Min	Estimate	Max
A	c.995-997	42	62	84	113	39	64	99	157
B	c.997-1003	149	215	241	271	137	217	258	307
C	c.1003-1009	18	23	37	61	17	24	46	97
D	c.1009-1018	14				14			
E	c.1018-1020	18	19	29	43	16	17	28	49
F	c.1020-1040	222	322	353	388	215	338	386	439
G	c.1040-1060	133				133			
H	c.1060-1065	21	26	30	35	17	22	38	64
I	c.1065-1075	55	71	79	89	46	67	96	138
J	c.1075-1080	28	36	54	82	25	34	59	106
K	c.1080-1085	28	42	60	88	25	55	110	266
L	c.1085-1090	64	123	179	262	62	138	228	384
M	c.1090-1095	28	41	63	98	26	44	81	159
N	c.1095-1100	28	40	64	103	24	46	91	211
O	c.1100-1110	96	181	226	282	93	211	297	421
P	c.1110-1115	41	66	98	147	41	66	98	147

Table 5 – Estimated Dublin obverse die usage

Data is derived Tables 1 and 3. Estimates are calculated using the formulae in Esty 2006.

Mint	Period	Years	Coins	Dies	Singletons	Estimated Original Dies			Dies Per	
						Estimate	Min	Max	annum	Coverage
Canterbury	796 - 798	2	24	17	11	40	20	85	21	0.54
Canterbury	798 - 805	7	153	101	77	295	215	405	42	0.47
Canterbury	805 - 810	5	112	72	49	170	125	240	34	0.56
Canterbury	810 - 822	12	247	177	129	505	390	650	42	0.48
Canterbury	822 - 823/4	1.5	51	34	23	85	50	135	55	0.55
Canterbury	823/4 - 825	1.5	56	48	41					
Canterbury	825 - 828	3	32	25	19	85	45	180	28	0.41
Canterbury	828 - 839	11	131	98	75	315	220	460	29	0.43
Canterbury	839 - 844	4	79	54	39	145	95	220	36	0.51
Canterbury	844 - 849	5	111	82	58	230	160	340	46	0.48
Canterbury	849 - 854	5	50	41	33	170	90	340	35	0.34
Canterbury	854 - 864	11	285	245	214					
Canterbury	864 - 865	2	20	19	18					
London	796 - 797	1.5	16	13	10					
London	797 - 805	7.5	28	4	20					
London	805 - 821	16	24	18	12	50	25	105	3	0.5
London	821 - 823	2	9	6	4	15	5	40	7	0.56
London	827 - 840	15	12	10	9					
London	840 - 852	7	93	81	72					
Rochester	810 - 821	11	22	22	22					
Rochester	821 - 823	2	27	23	20					
Rochester	823 - 825	2	15	14	13					
Rochester	825 - 830	5	20	17	14					
Rochester	830 - 839	10	21	18	15					
Rochester	839 - 844	5	43	29	25	100	55	185	25	0.42
Rochester	844 - 846/7	2.5	28	25	22					
Rochester	846/7 - 849	2.5	15	14	13					
Rochester	849 - 854	5	24	22	20					
Rochester	854 - 864	11	30	28	26					
Ipswich	796 - 800	5	27	17	14	50	25	100	12	0.48
Ipswich	800 - 821	21	116	85	63	255	175	375	12	0.46
Ipswich	821 - 823	2	42	29	19	70	40	120	35	0.55
Ipswich	823 - 825	2	40	31	23	100	55	195	50	0.43
Ipswich	825	1	6	6	6					
Ipswich	825 - 830	5	14	11	9	45	25	140	9	0.36
Ipswich	830 - 837/8	7	96	64	42	150	105	215	20	0.56
Ipswich	837/8 - 845	8	59	47	37	178	100	325	23	0.37
Ipswich	845 - 855	11	57	38	26	95	60	150	9	0.54
Ipswich	855 - 862	7	125	78	48	165	125	220	24	0.61
Ipswich	862 - 869	7	84	54	34	120	85	170	17	0.6
York	895 - 905	11	0	0	0					
York	905 - 919	15	163	121	84	336	246	460	22.4	0.48
York	919 - 921	3	23	21	19					
York	921 - 927	7	83	38	10	48	40	59	7	0.88
York	939 - 941	3	36	31	30					
York	941 - 944	3	20	19	18					
York	942 - 943	2	16	13	12					
York	947 - 948	2	23	15	11	39	21	81	19.5	0.52
York	948 - 952	5	26	21	12	50	26	104	10	0.54
York	952 - 954	3	16	15	14					
All English Mints	1160 - 1180	20	724	344	173	566	621	516	28.3	0.76

Table 6 – Comparative English die production, for periods where no recoinage existed.

Data from Naismith 2011b, Gooch 2011 and Allen 2006b.

King	Type	Date Range	Known	Min	Estimate	Max
Æthelræd II	<i>C</i>	991 - 997	103	154	182	216
	<i>LC</i>	997 - 1003	155	190	202	215
	<i>H</i>	1003 - 1009	79	113	137	166
	<i>LSC</i>	1009 - 1017	247	351	385	422
Cnut	<i>QF</i>	1017 - 1023	245	350	389	433
	<i>PH</i>	1023 - 1029	174	226	247	270
	<i>SC</i>	1029 - 1036	161	198	215	234
Harold I	<i>JC</i>	1036 - 1038	76	98	118	142
	<i>FDL</i>	1038 - 1040	75	108	133	164
Harthacnut	<i>AS</i>	1040 - 1042	51	66	86	112
Edward the Confessor	<i>Pa</i>	1042 - 1044	46	59	78	103
	<i>R/SC</i>	1044 - 1046	40	44	54	67
	<i>TQ</i>	1046 - 1048	63	99	137	190
	<i>SF</i>	1048 - 1050	24	27	39	56
	<i>ECL</i>	1050 - 1053	27	37	61	102
	<i>ECH</i>	1050 - 1053	26	26	31	36
	<i>PH</i>	1053 - 1056	35	51	78	120
	<i>Sov</i>	1056 - 1059	23			
	<i>HC</i>	1059 - 1062	44	60	85	120
	<i>FB</i>	1062 - 1065	23	29	48	80
	<i>Py</i>	1065 - 1066	14	16	30	62
Harold Godwinsson	<i>Pax</i>	1066 - 1066	13	13	19	28
William I	i	1066 - 1068	6			
	ii	1068 - 1070	18	18	21	27
	iii	1070 - 1072	4			
	iv	1072 - 1074	14	15	22	32
	v	1074 - 1077	19	24	38	60
	vi	1077 - 1080	5			
	vii	1080 - 1083	1			
William I/William II	viii	1083 - 1086	12	12	12	14
William II	i	1086 - 1089	6			
	ii	1089 - 1092	5			
	iii	1092 - 1095	14	17	30	55
	iv/v	1095 - 1098	5			
Henry I	i	1100 - 1102	3			
	ii-ix, xi	1102 - 1117				
	x	1117 - 1119				
	xii	1119 - 1121	1			
	xiii	1121 - 1123				
	xiv	1123 - 1125				
	xv	1125 - 1135				

Table 7 – Lincoln obverse die estimates. The ‘Estimate’ figure represents the estimated original number of dies. The min and max represent the 95% confidence interval values.

Data is from Lyon 2012.

King	Type	Date Range	Known	Min	Estimate	Max
Æthelræd II	<i>C</i>	991 - 997	151	170	180	191
	<i>LC</i>	997 - 1003	23	26	27	28
	<i>H</i>	1003 - 1009	32	32	35	39
	<i>LSC</i>	1009 - 1017	144	166	177	188
Cnut	<i>QF</i>	1017 - 1023	168	228	256	287
	<i>PH</i>	1023 - 1029	63	70	77	84
	<i>SC</i>	1029 - 1036	44	46	52	58
Harold I	<i>JC</i>	1036 - 1038	32	41	57	80
	<i>FDL</i>	1038 - 1040	26	29	36	45
Harthacnut	<i>AS</i>	1040 - 1042	34	49	76	119
Edward the Confessor	<i>Pa</i>	1042 - 1044	22	26	41	65
	<i>R/SC</i>	1044 - 1046	28	36	52	78
	<i>TQ</i>	1046 - 1048	21	30	50	86
	<i>SF</i>	1048 - 1050	31			
	<i>ECL</i>	1050 - 1053	19			
	<i>ECH</i>	1050 - 1053	20	23	32	45
	<i>PH</i>	1053 - 1056	42	50	63	80
	<i>Sov</i>	1056 - 1059	26	32	45	63
	<i>HC</i>	1059 - 1062	31	40	58	84
	<i>FB</i>	1062 - 1065	18	23	39	68
	<i>Py</i>	1065 - 1066	31	36	48	65
Harold Godwinsson	<i>Pax</i>	1066 - 1066	11	12	19	31
William I	i	1066 - 1068	19	21	31	46
	ii	1068 - 1070	8			
	iii	1070 - 1072	13			
	iv	1072 - 1074	8			
	v	1074 - 1077	20			
	vi	1077 - 1080	10	10	14	21
	vii	1080 - 1083	9	10	19	40
William I/ William II	viii	1083 - 1086	51	55	60	65
William II	i	1086 - 1089	10	10	18	34
	ii	1089 - 1092	6			
	iii	1092 - 1095	7			
	iv/v	1095 - 1098	6			
Henry I	i	1100 - 1102	4			
	ii-ix, xi	1102 - 1117	29			
	x	1117 - 1119	19			
	xii	1119 - 1121	1			
	xiii	1121 - 1123	10			
	xiv	1123 - 1125	22	23	34	50
	xv	1125 - 1135	51	97	154	247

Table 8 – Winchester obverse die estimates. The ‘Estimate’ figure represents the estimated original number of dies. The min and max represent the 95% confidence interval values.

Data is from Lyon 2012.

King	Type	Date Range	Known	Min	Estimate	Max
Æthelræd II	<i>C</i>	991 - 997	114	155	173	194
	<i>LC</i>	997 - 1003	64	70	74	78
	<i>H</i>	1003 - 1009	55	61	66	72
	<i>LSC</i>	1009 - 1017	93	103	110	117
Cnut	<i>QF</i>	1017 - 1023	154	179	191	204
	<i>PH</i>	1023 - 1029	146	155	161	167
	<i>SC</i>	1029 - 1036	98	105	111	117
Harold I	<i>JC</i>	1036 - 1038	52	57	66	76
	<i>FDL</i>	1038 - 1040	44	44	49	54
Harthacnut	<i>AS</i>	1040 - 1042	27	27	33	40
Edward the Confessor	<i>Pa</i>	1042 - 1044	24	26	37	52
	<i>R/SC</i>	1044 - 1046	62	71	81	92
	<i>TQ</i>	1046 - 1048	44	45	52	60
	<i>SF</i>	1048 - 1050	21	21	23	27
	<i>ECL</i>	1050 - 1053	33	34	40	47
	<i>ECH</i>	1050 - 1053	23	23	28	34
	<i>PH</i>	1053 - 1056	45	45	49	54
	<i>Sov</i>	1056 - 1059	30	30	33	38
	<i>HC</i>	1059 - 1062	48	50	55	60
	<i>FB</i>	1062 - 1065	64	70	76	83
	<i>Py</i>	1065 - 1066	27	28	30	33
Harold Godwinsson	<i>Pax</i>	1066 - 1066	14	14	15	18
William I	i	1066 - 1068	7			
	ii	1068 - 1070	12	12	13	14
	iii	1070 - 1072	1			
	iv	1072 - 1074	8	8	10	13
	v	1074 - 1077	4	4	4	5
	vi	1077 - 1080	6			
	vii	1080 - 1083	1			
William I/William II	viii	1083 - 1086	4	4	5	6
William II	i	1086 - 1089	1			
	ii	1089 - 1092	2			
	iii	1092 - 1095	3			
	iv/v	1095 - 1098	2			
Henry I	i	1100 - 1102	1			
	ii-ix, xi	1102 - 1117	8			
	x	1117 - 1119	5			
	xii	1119 - 1121	1			
	xiii	1121 - 1123	4			
	xiv	1123 - 1125	8	8	11	18
	xv	1125 - 1135	10	10	13	19

Table 9 – York obverse die estimates. The ‘Estimate’ figure represents the estimated original number of dies. The min and max represent the 95% confidence interval values.

Data is from Lyon 2012.

King	Type	Period	Coins	Dies	Estimated Original Dies		
					Estimate	Min	Max
Edward the Confessor	<i>Pacx</i>	<i>c.</i> 1042-1044	767	453	950	848	1065
Henry I	type xiv	<i>c.</i> 1123-1125	745	310	476	439	517
Henry II	Tealby A	<i>c.</i> 1158-60	470	229	366	326	411

Table 12 – English obverse die estimates, where die studies are complete across all mints.

Data is from Pagan 2011, Allen 2009 and Allen 2006a. Estimates calculated according to Esty 2006.

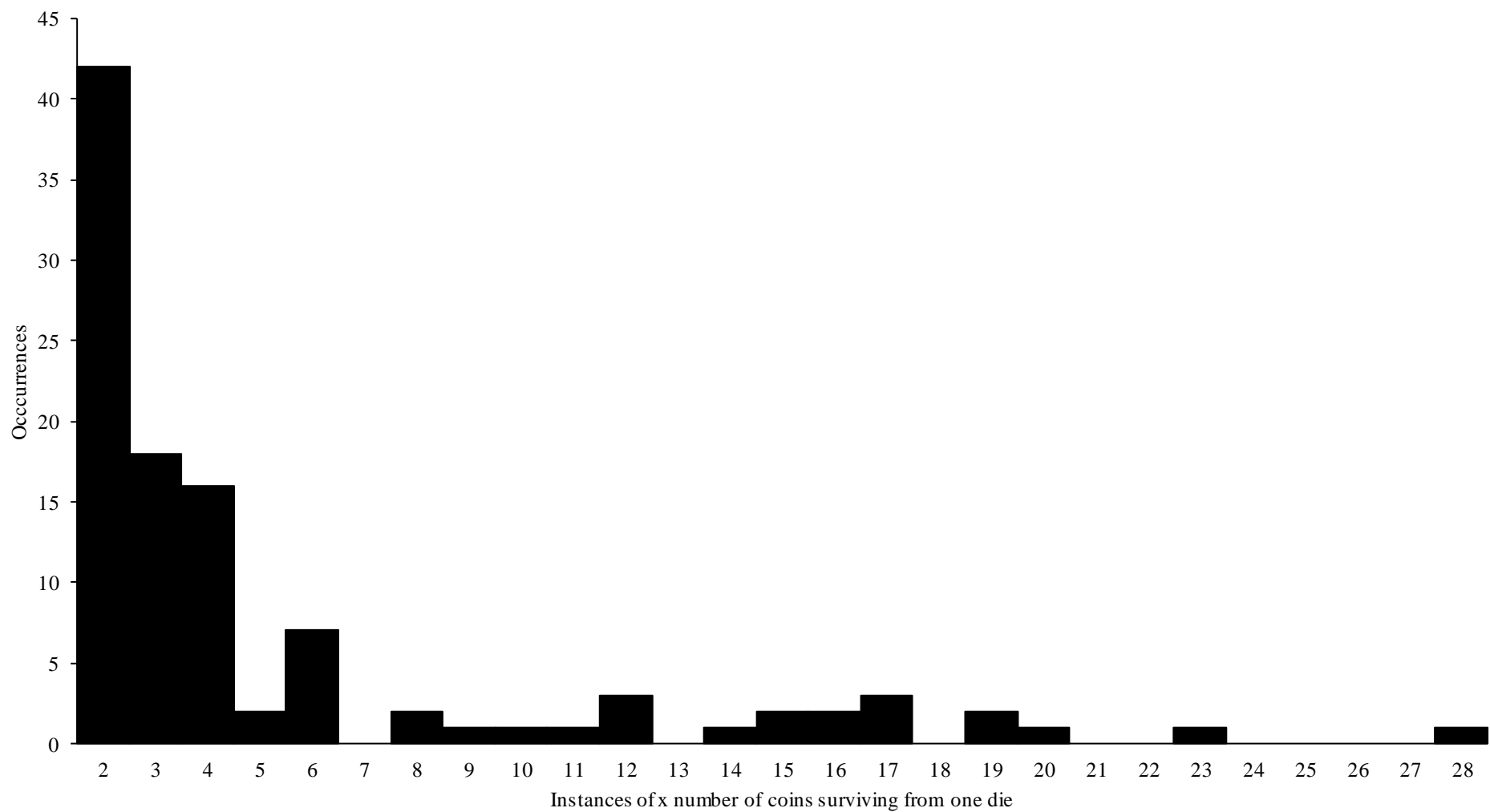


Figure 1 - Overall obverse die biases within the Hiberno-Scandinavian coinage (1060-1170), excluding singletons which number 165.

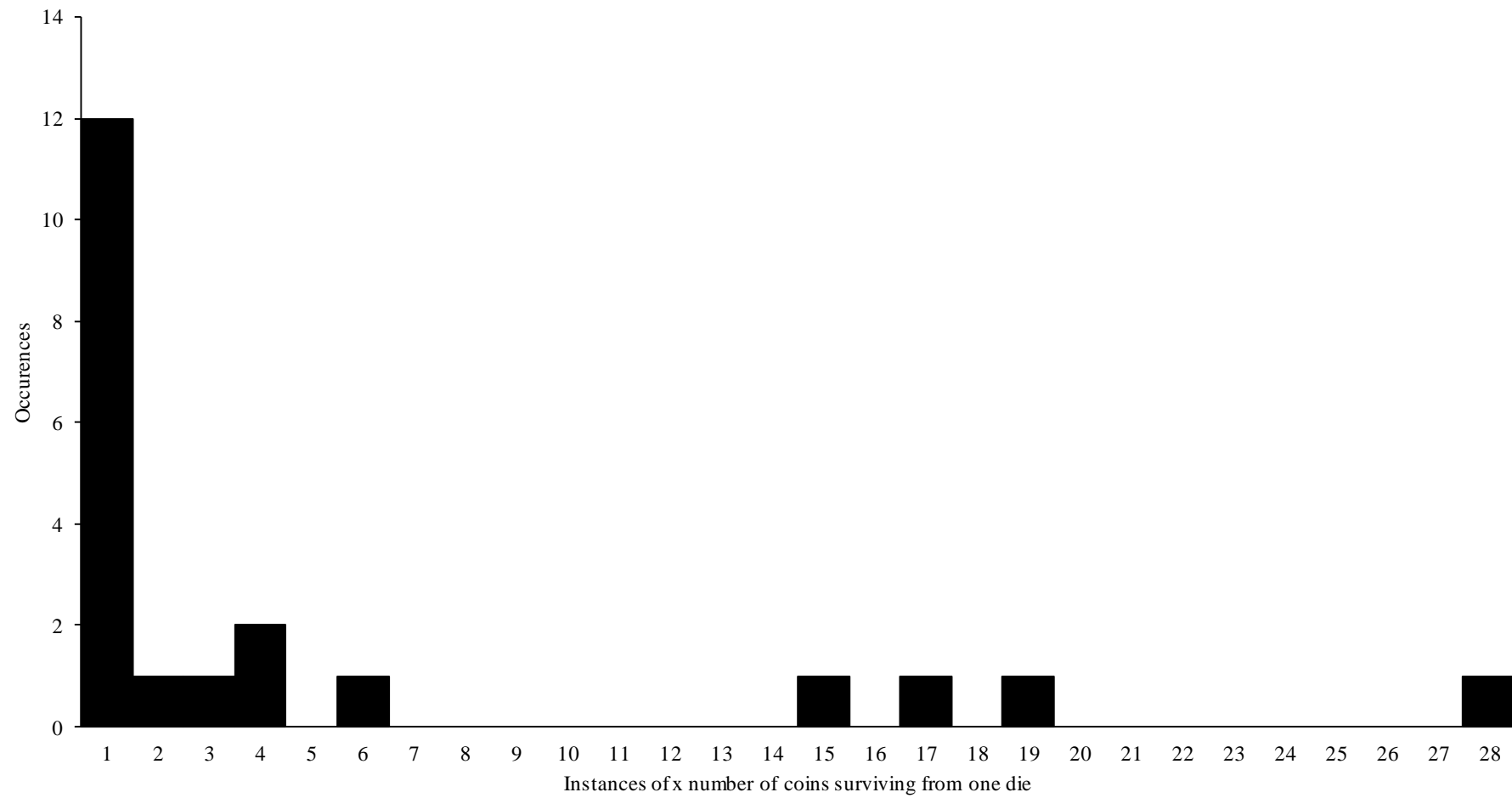


Figure 2 – Group H obverse die biases

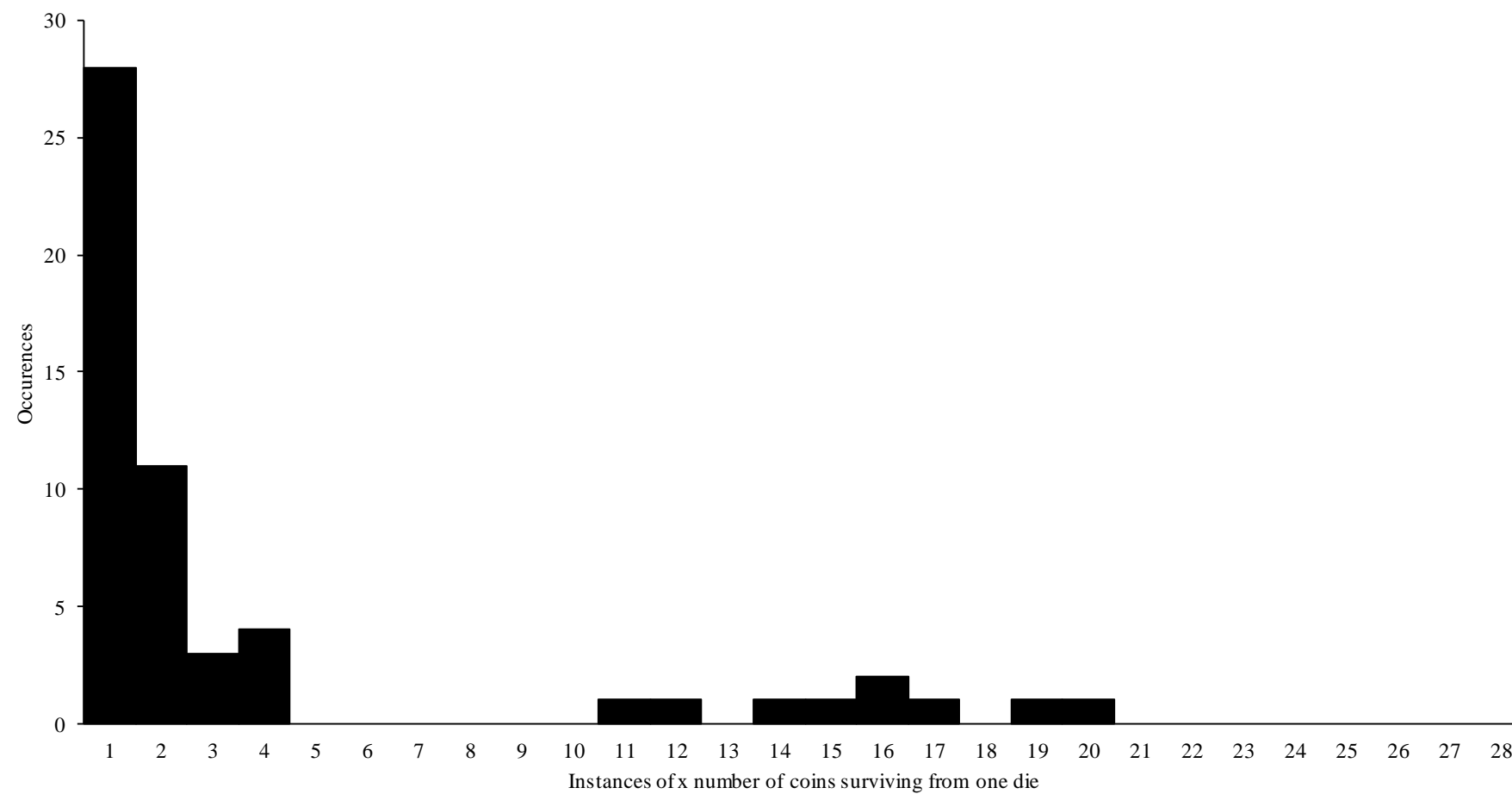


Figure 3 – Group I obverse die biases

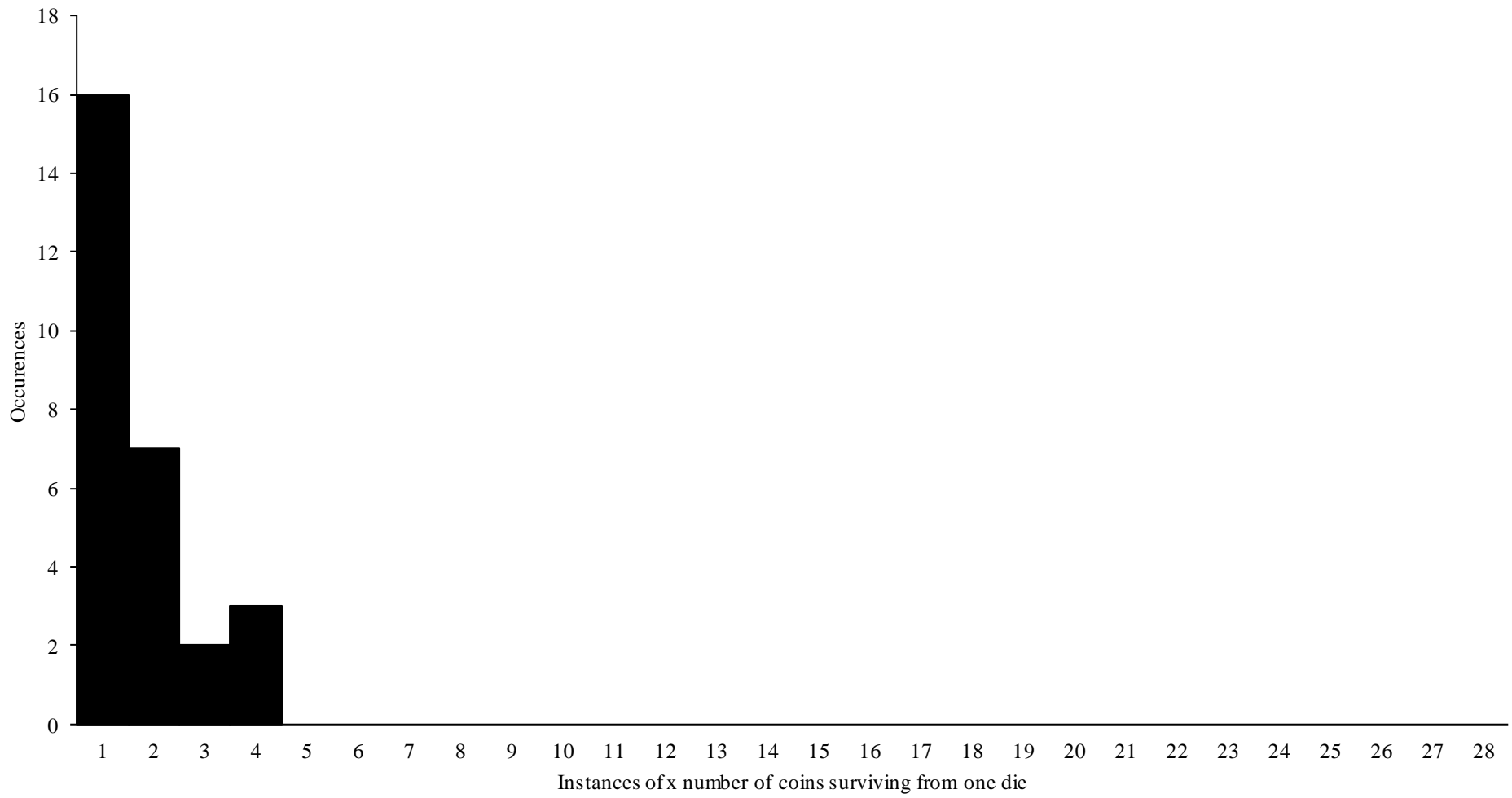


Figure 4 – Group J obverse die biases

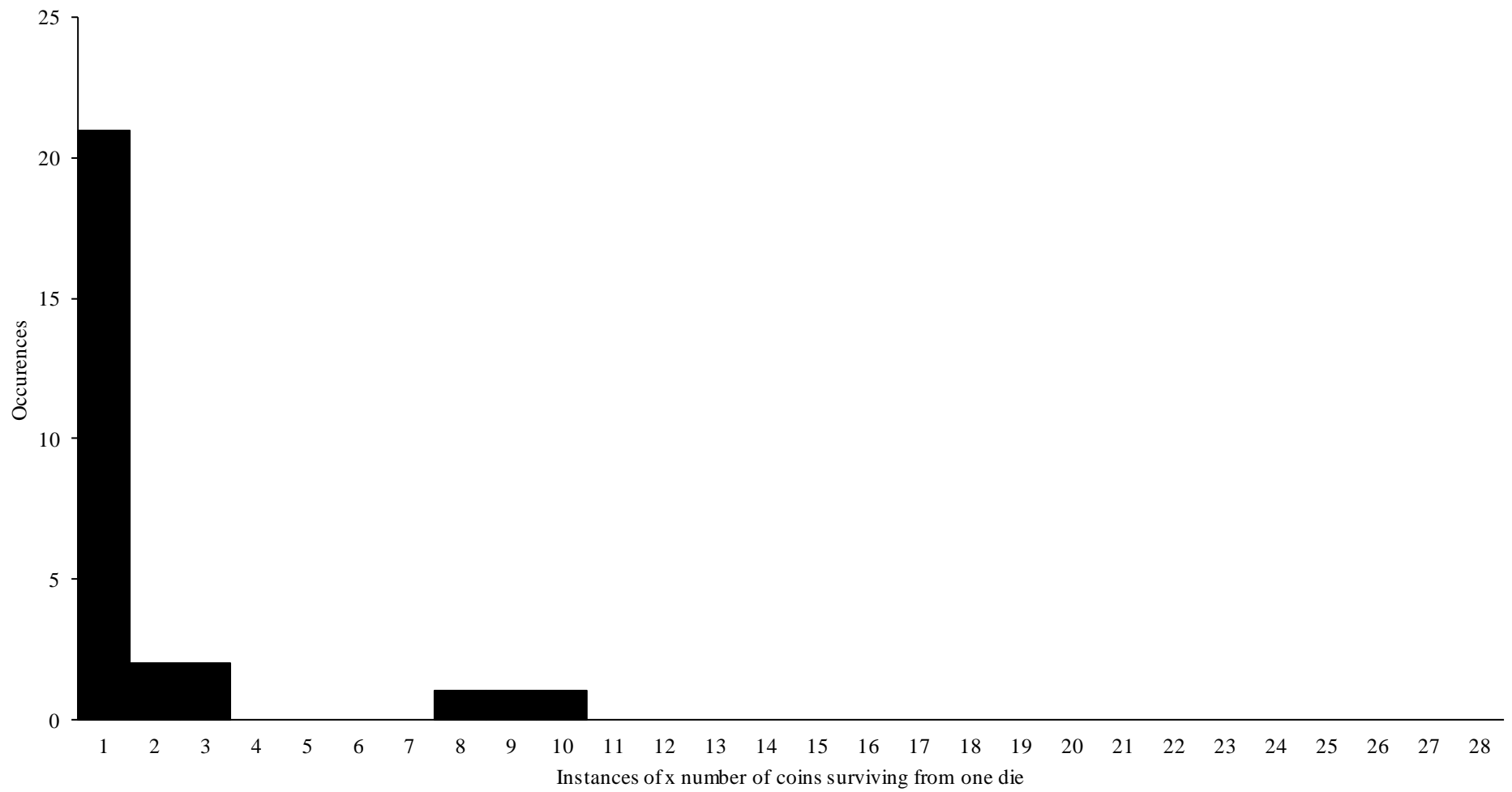


Figure 5 – Group K obverse die biases

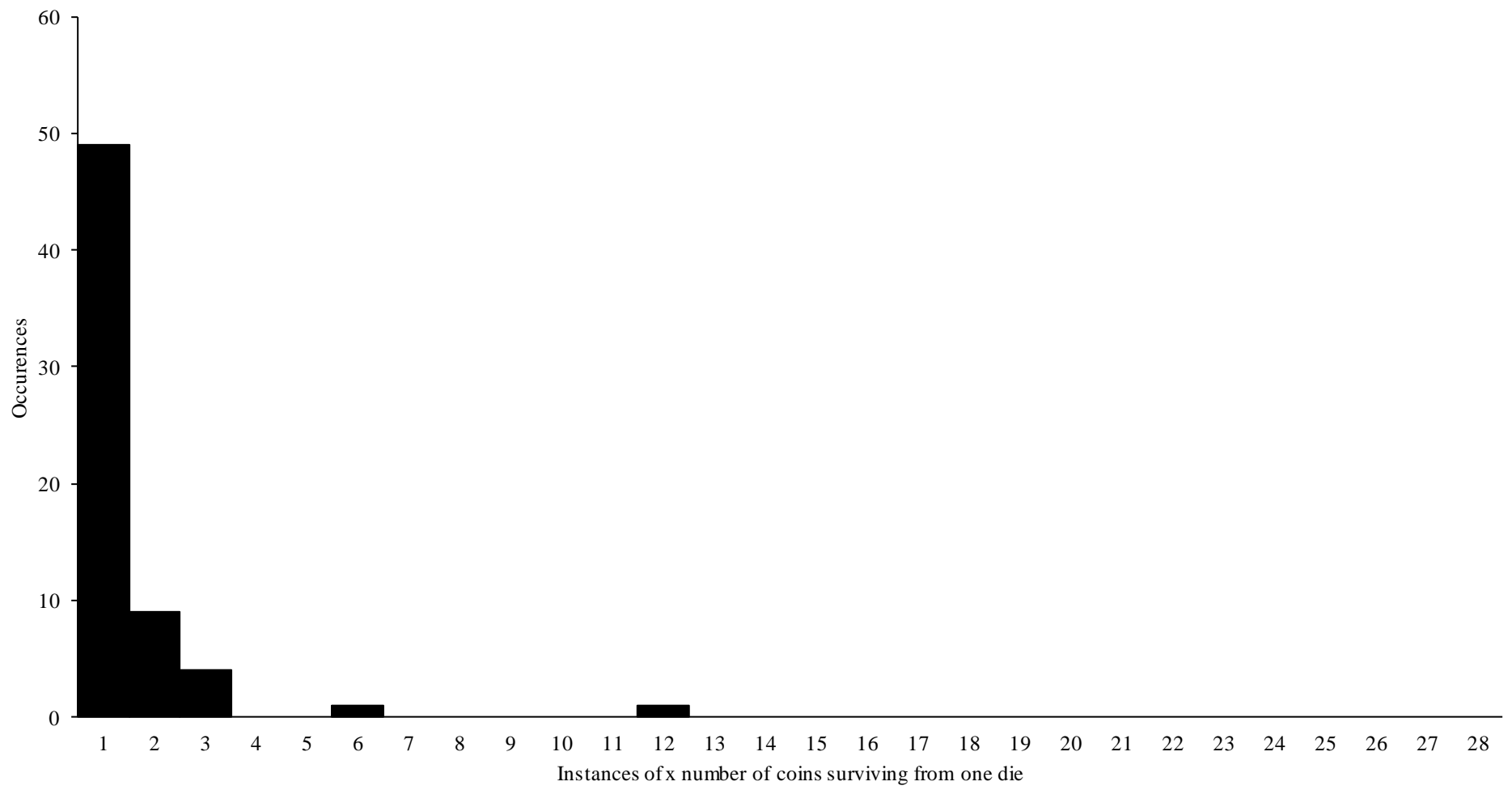


Figure 6 – Group L obverse die biases

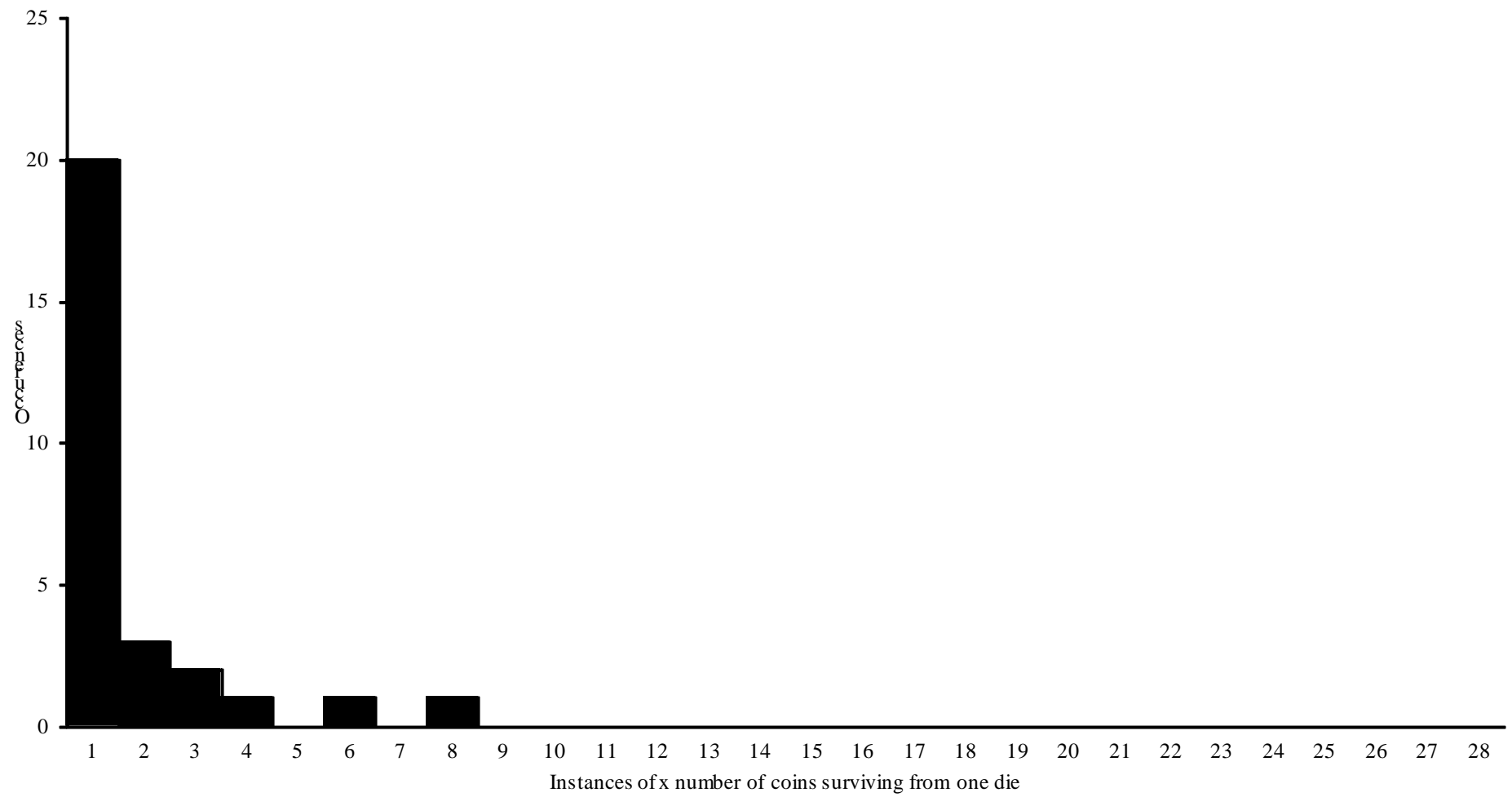


Figure 7 – Group M obverse die biases

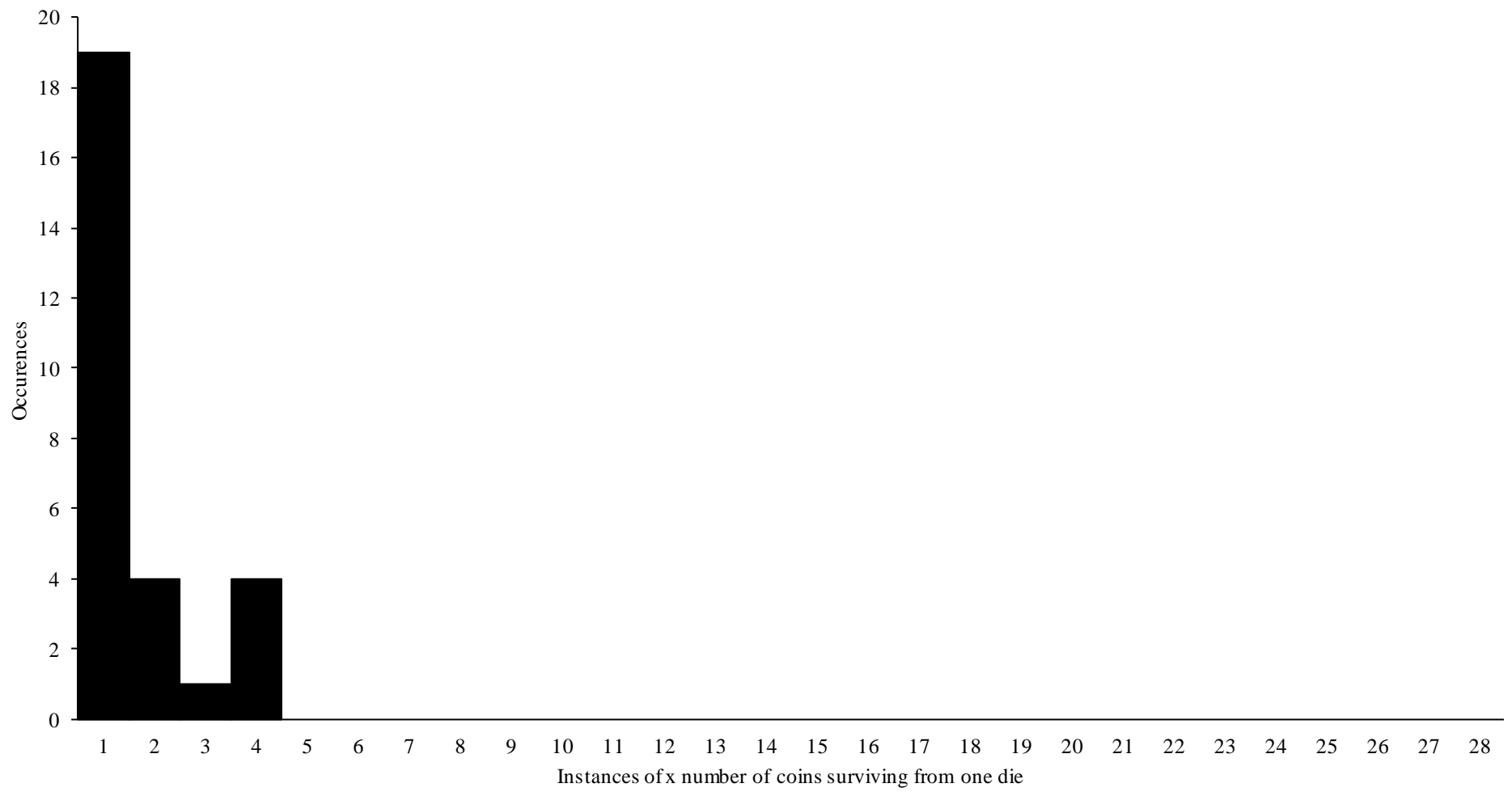


Figure 8 – Group N obverse die biases

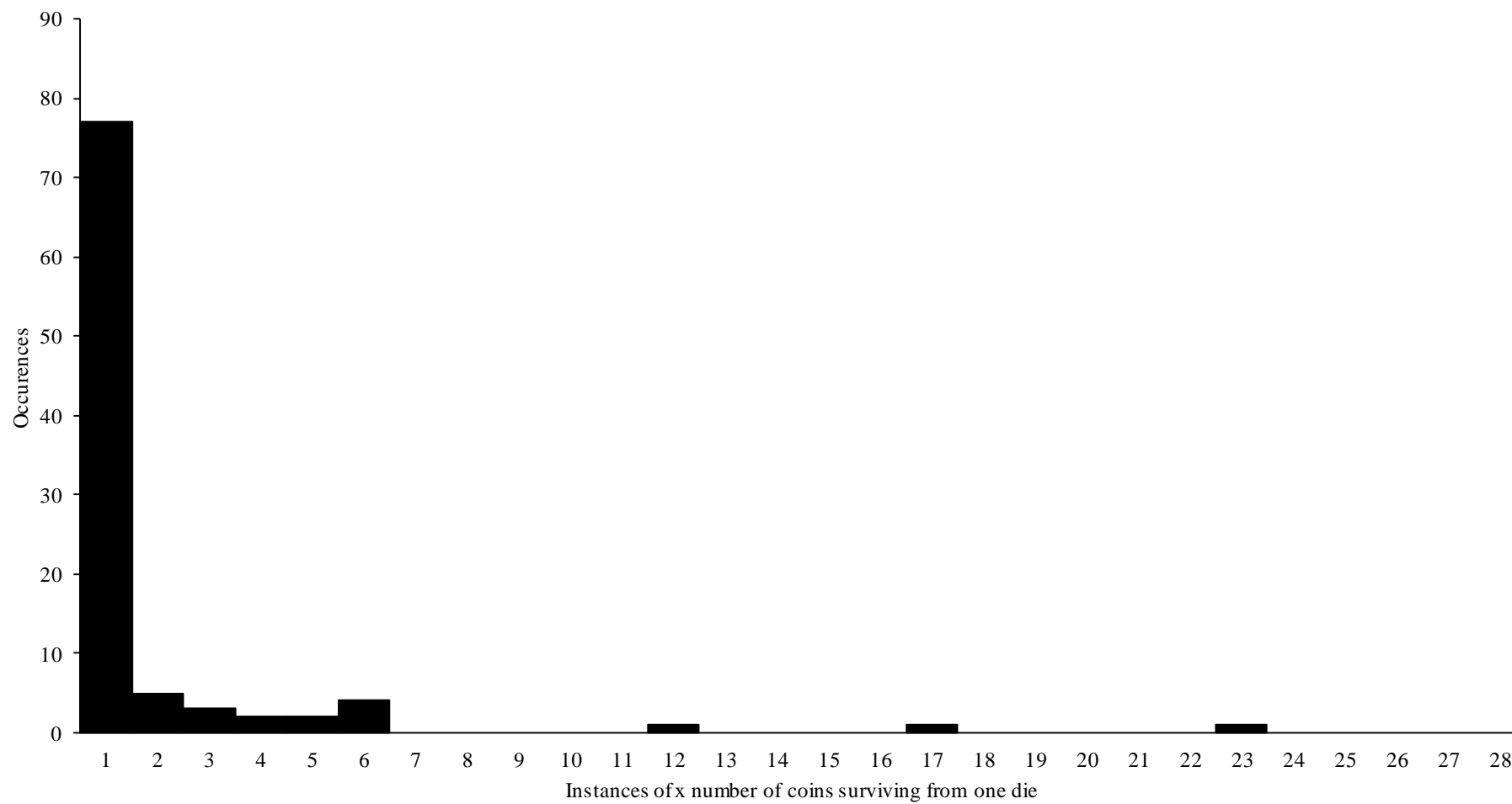


Figure 9 – Group O obverse die biases

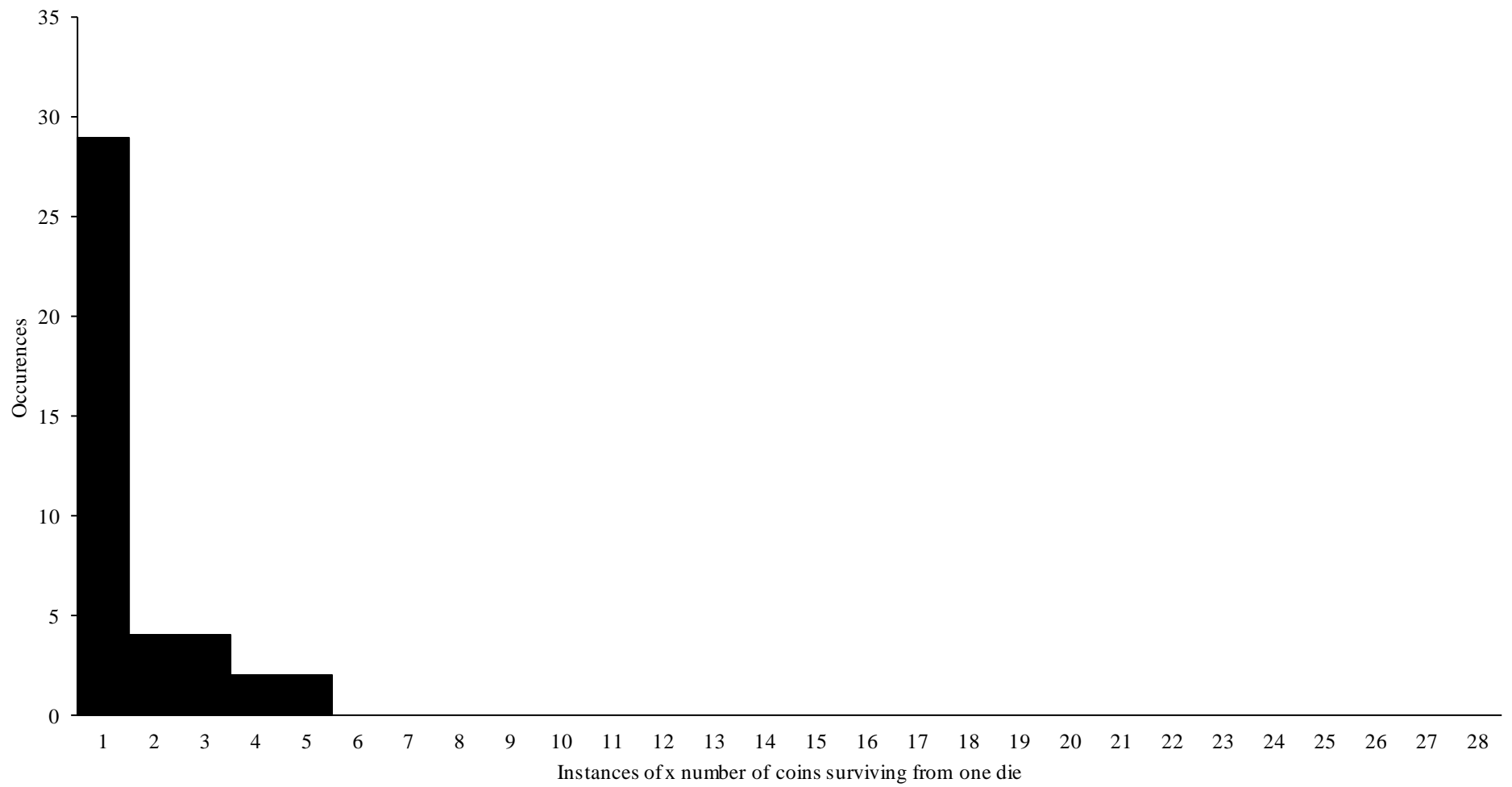


Figure 10 – Group P obverse die biases

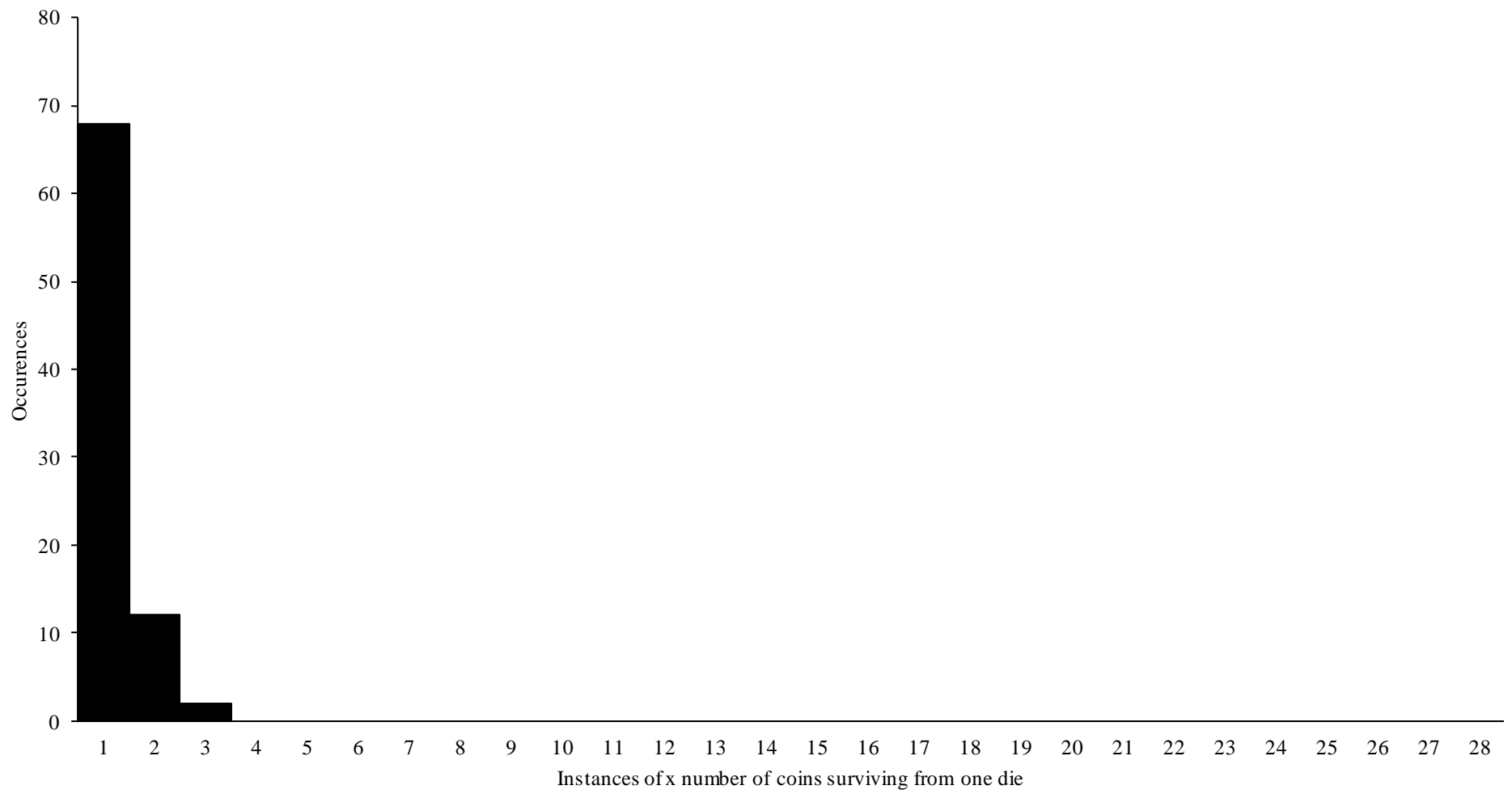


Figure 11 – Group Q obverse die biases

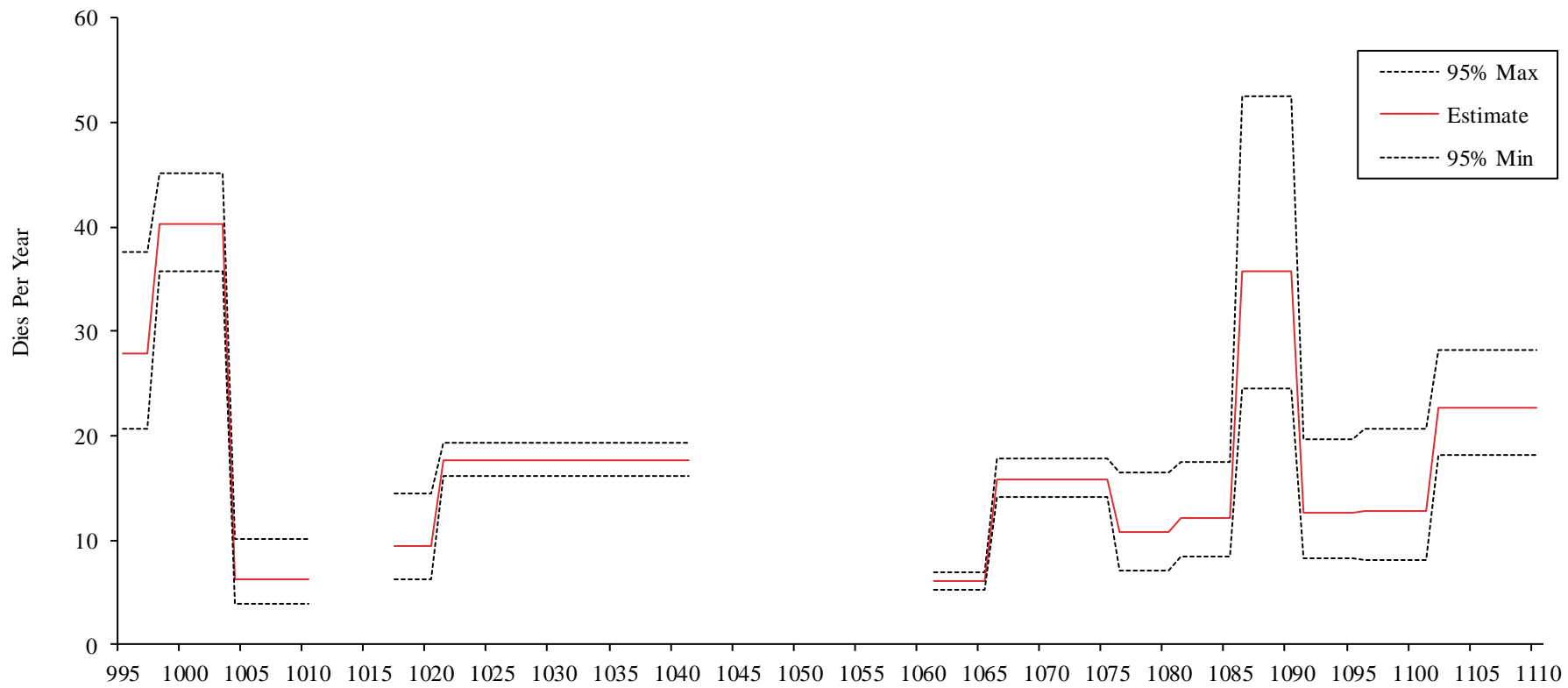


Figure 12 – Estimated Dublin obverse dies per annum.

Data from Table 5.

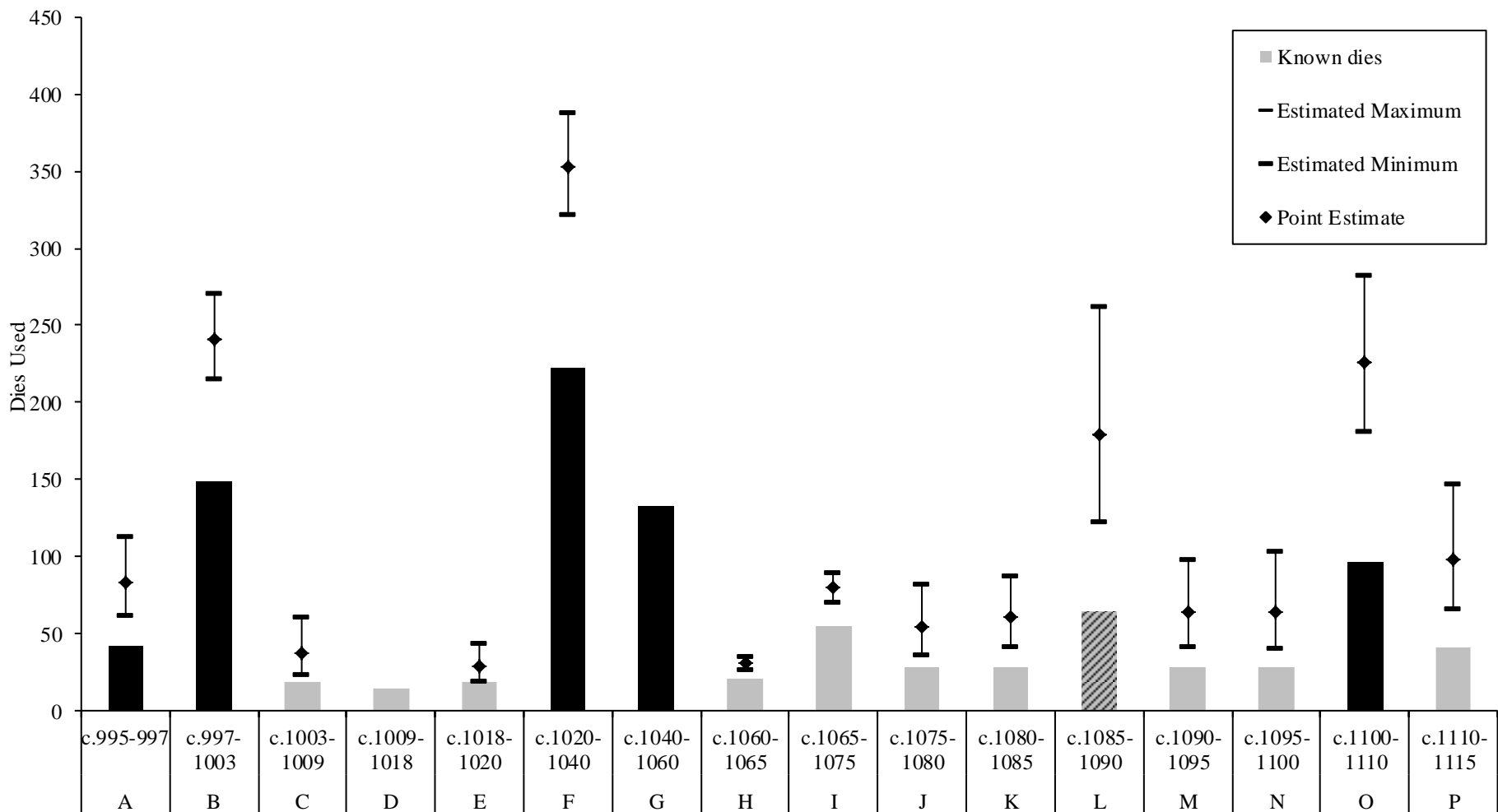


Figure 13 – Estimated Dublin obverse dies per Group.

Data from Table 5. Black bars signify period where a recoinage occurred with grey bars indicative of more ‘normal output’.

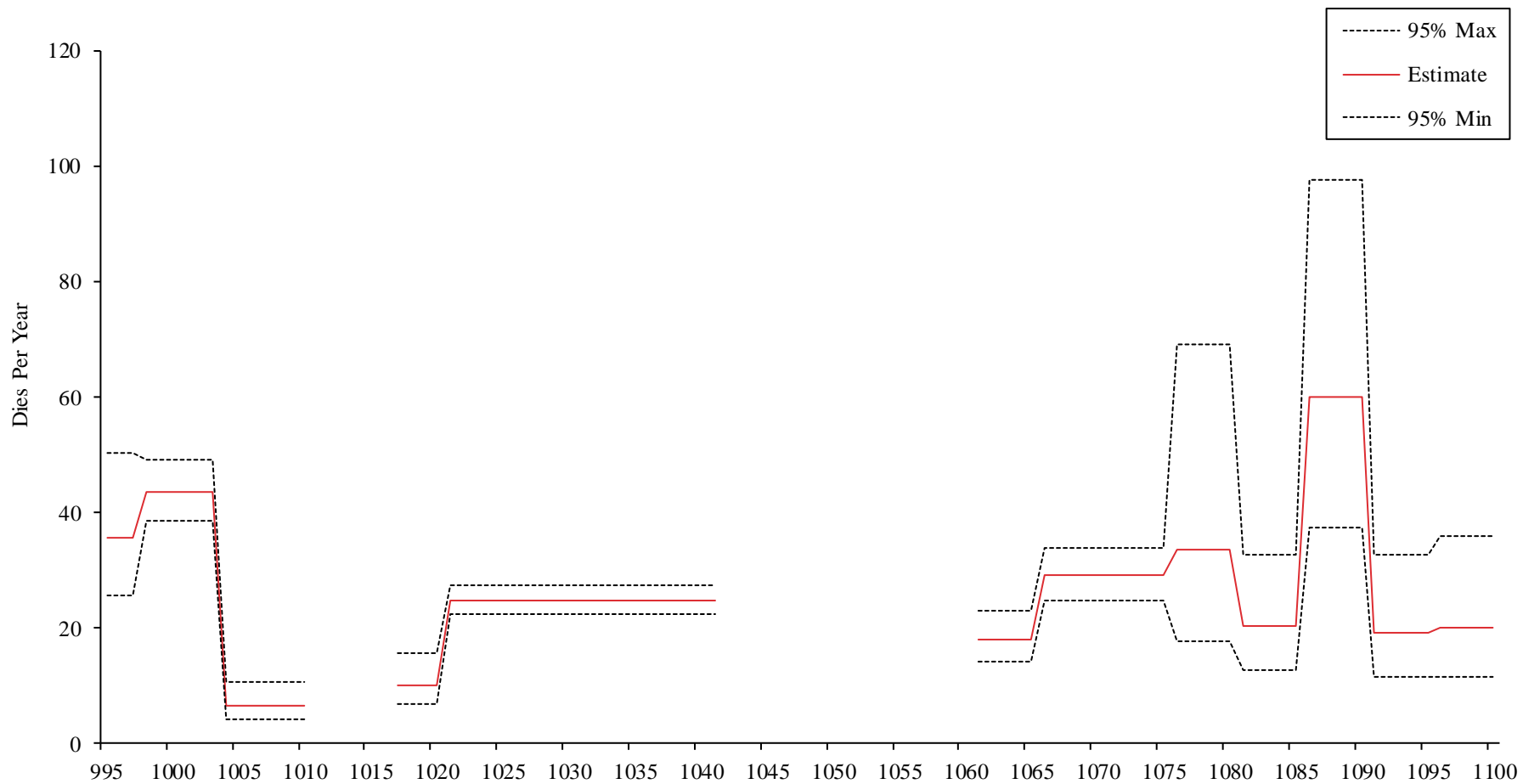


Figure 14 – Estimated Dublin reverse dies per annum

Date from Table 2.

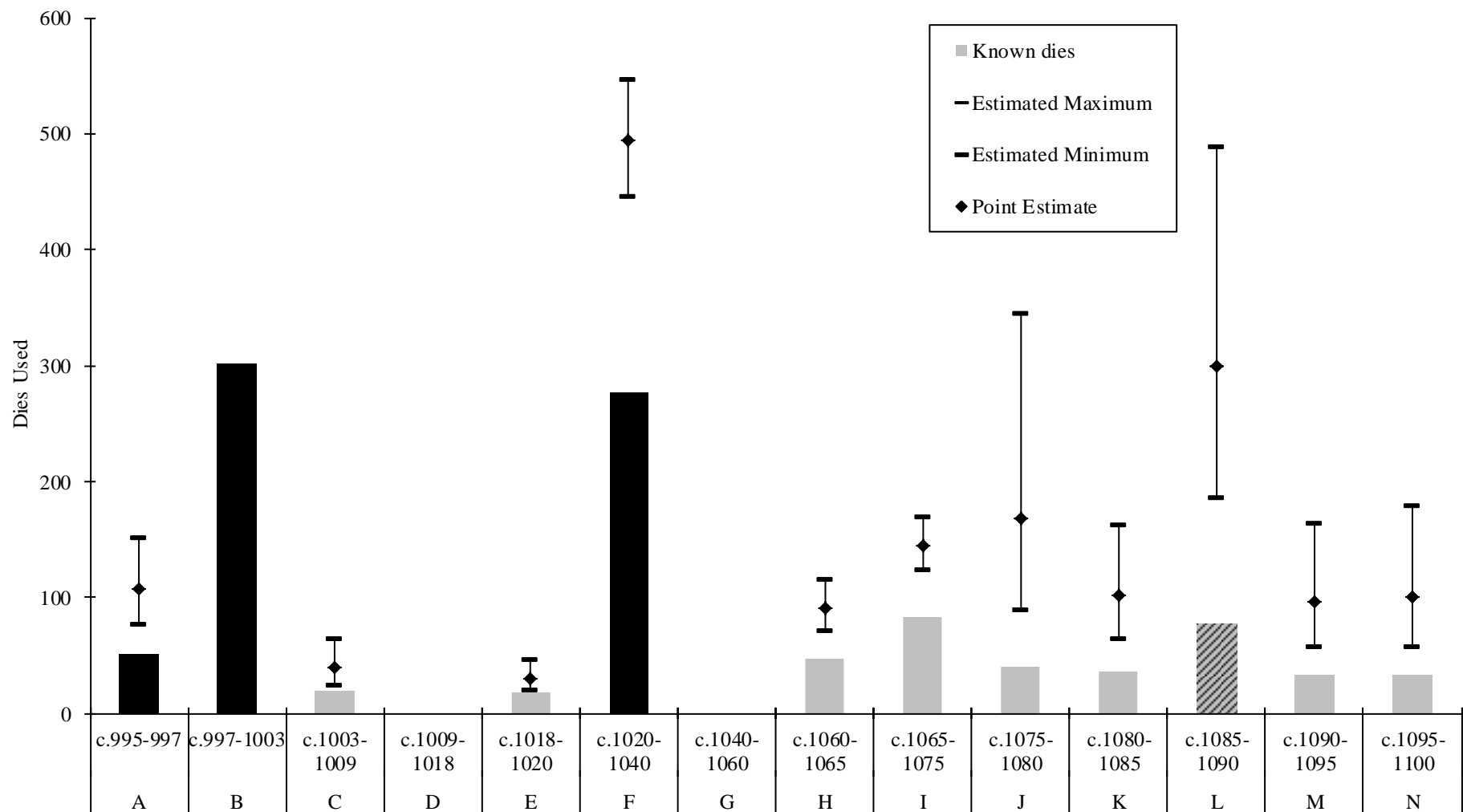


Figure 15 – Estimated Dublin reverse dies per Group.

Date from Table 2. Black bars signify period where a recoinage occurred with grey bars indicative of more 'normal output'.

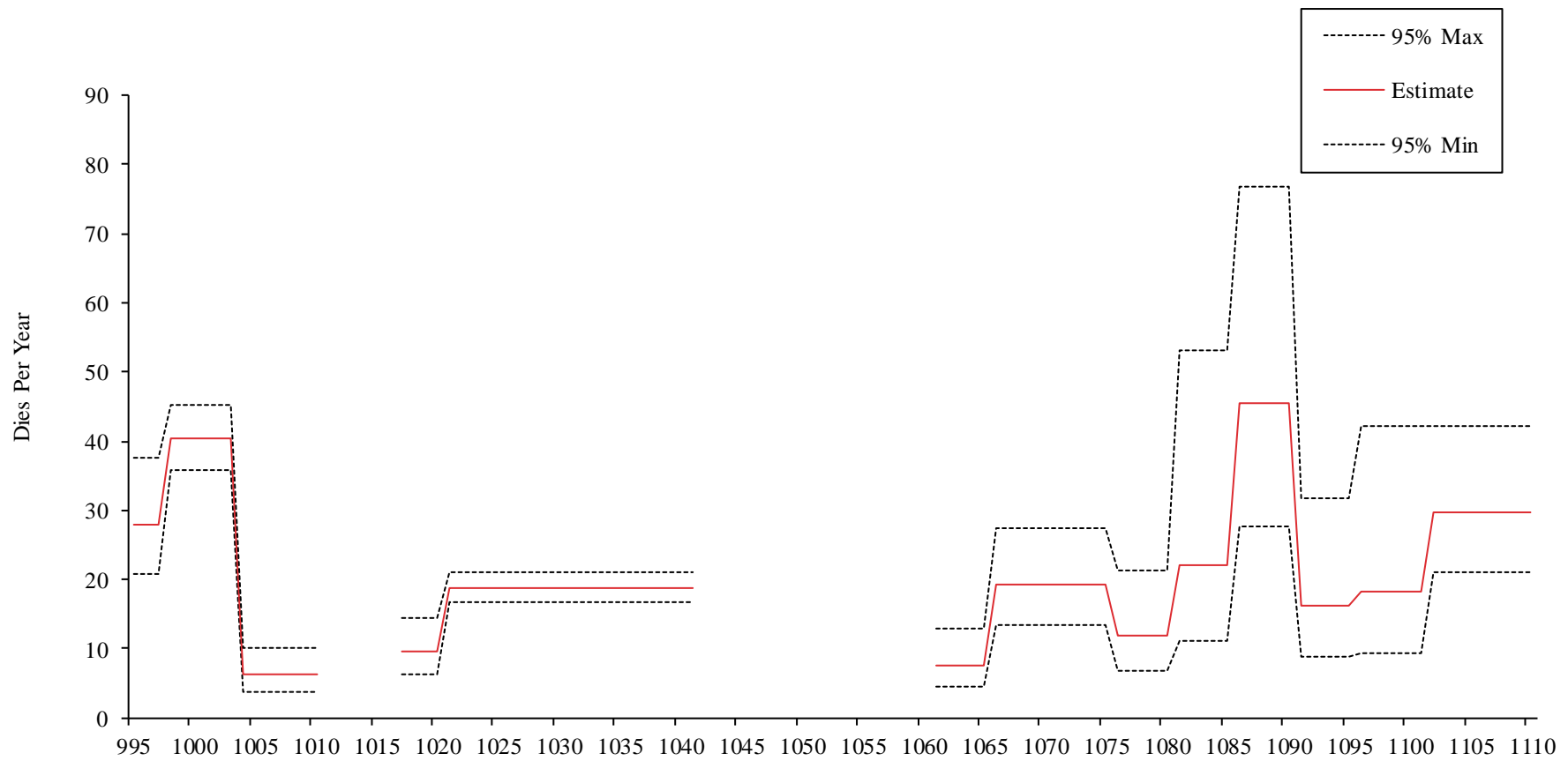


Figure 16 – Adjusted Estimated Dublin obverse dies per annum.

Data from Table 5. Data has been ‘adjusted’ by removing instances where long die-chains exist.

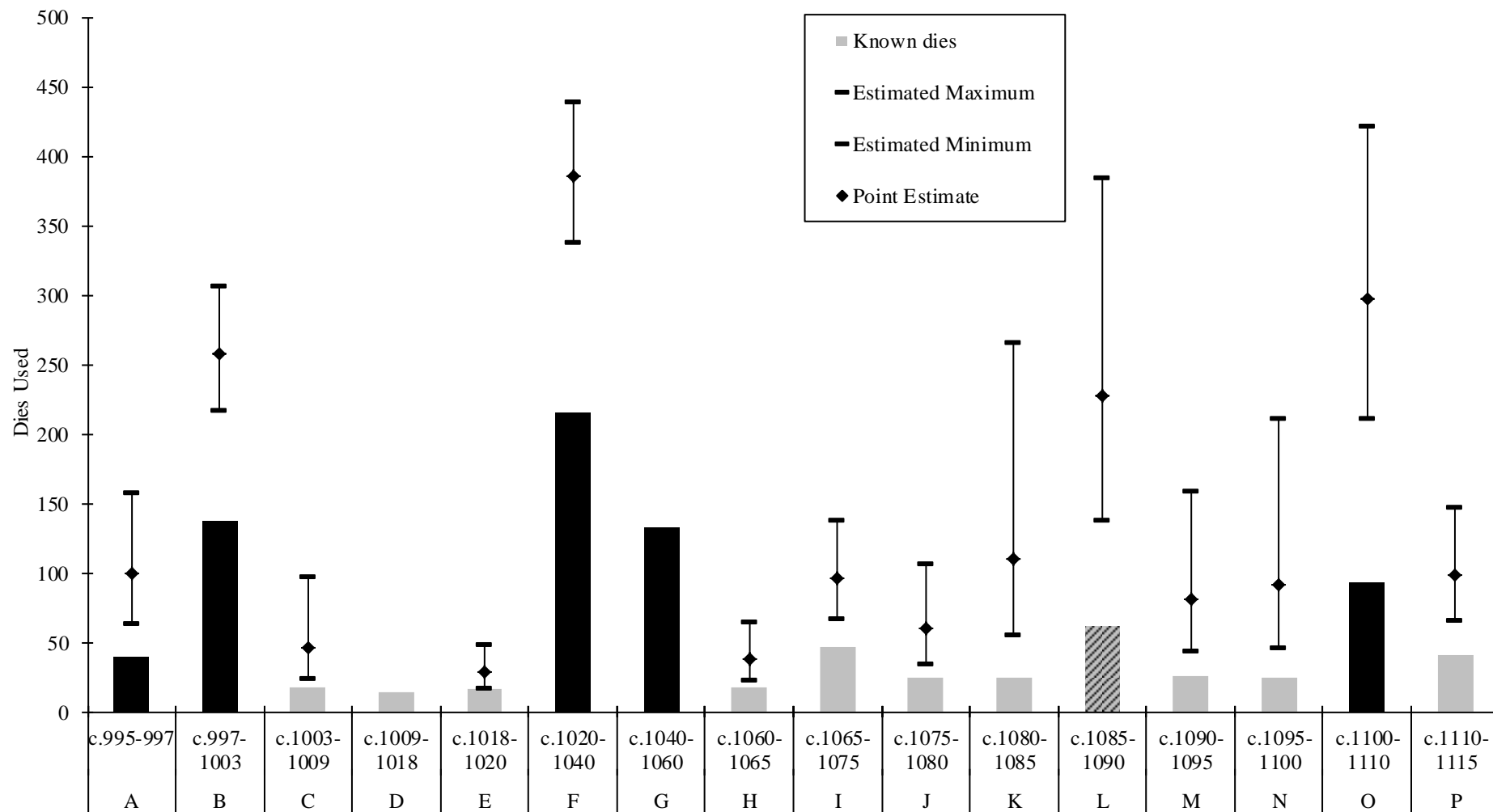


Figure 17 – Adjusted estimated Dublin obverse dies per Group.

Data from Table 5. Black bars signify period where a recoinage occurred with grey bars indicative of more 'normal output'.

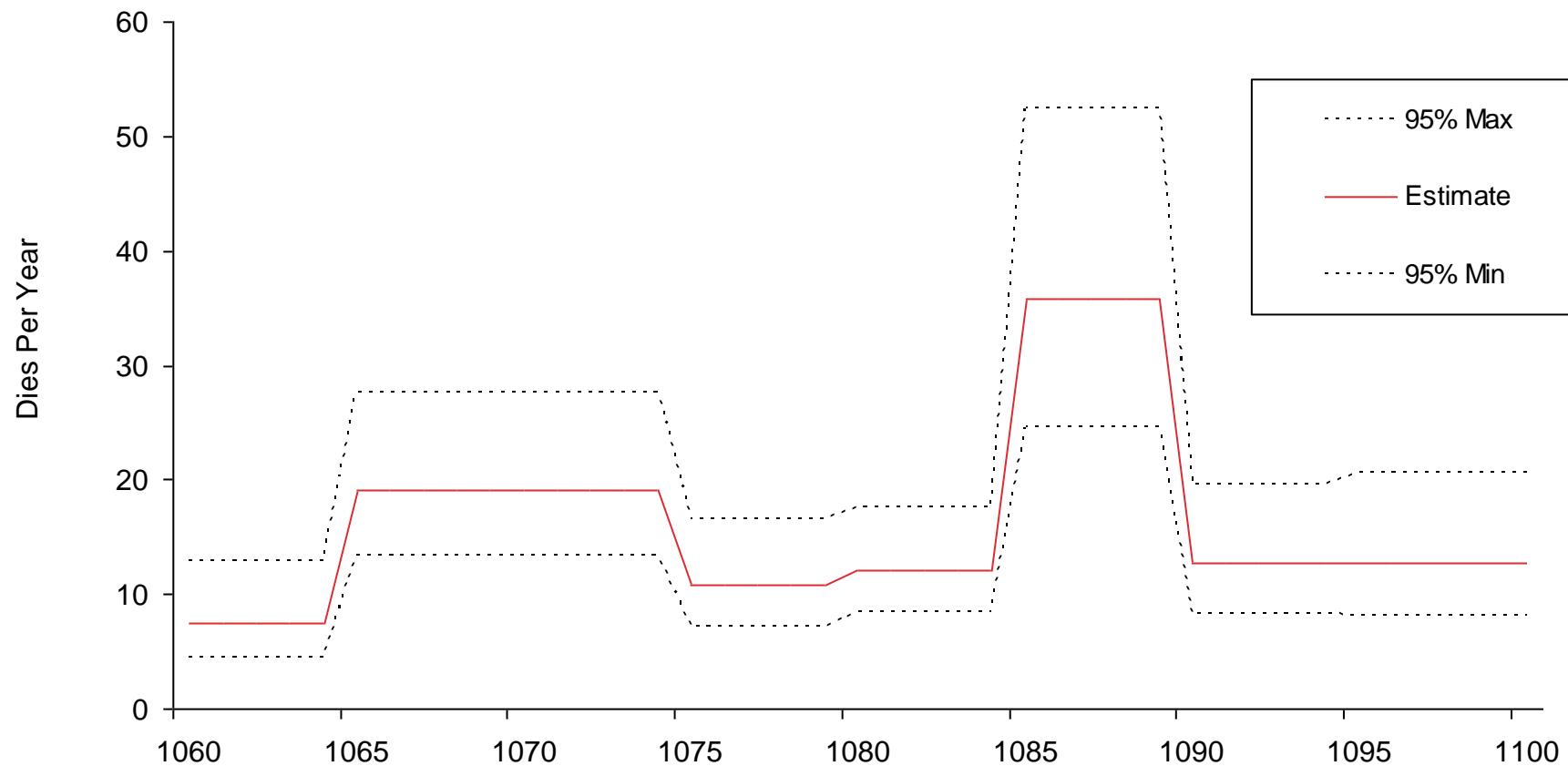


Figure 18 – Adjusted Estimated Dublin obverse dies per annum in the late-eleventh century.

Data from Table 5. Data has been ‘adjusted’ by removing instances where long die-chains exist.

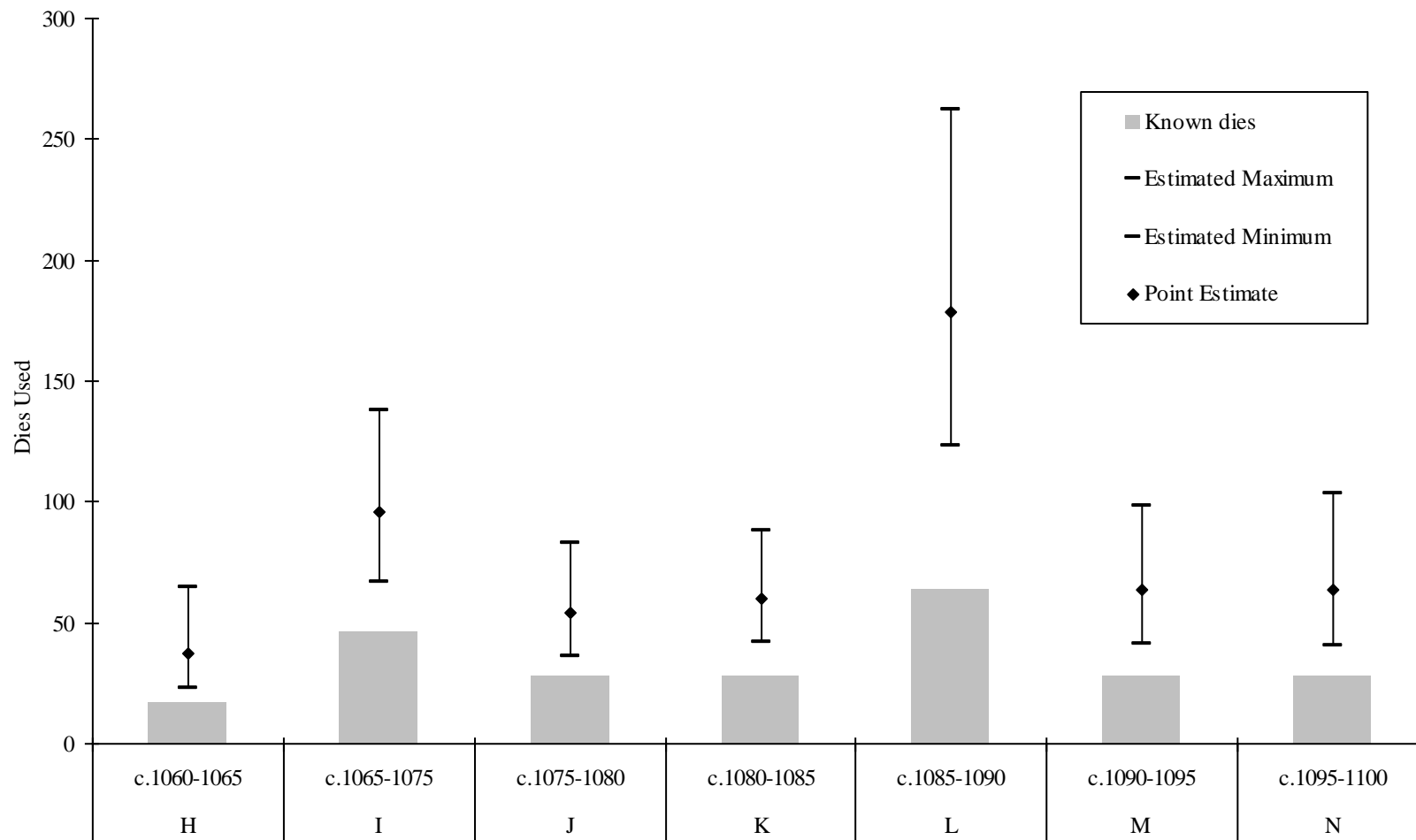


Figure 17 – Adjusted estimated Dublin obverse dies per Group for the late-eleventh century.

Data from Table 5.



Figure 20 –Estimated Lincoln obverse dies per annum.

Data from Table 7.

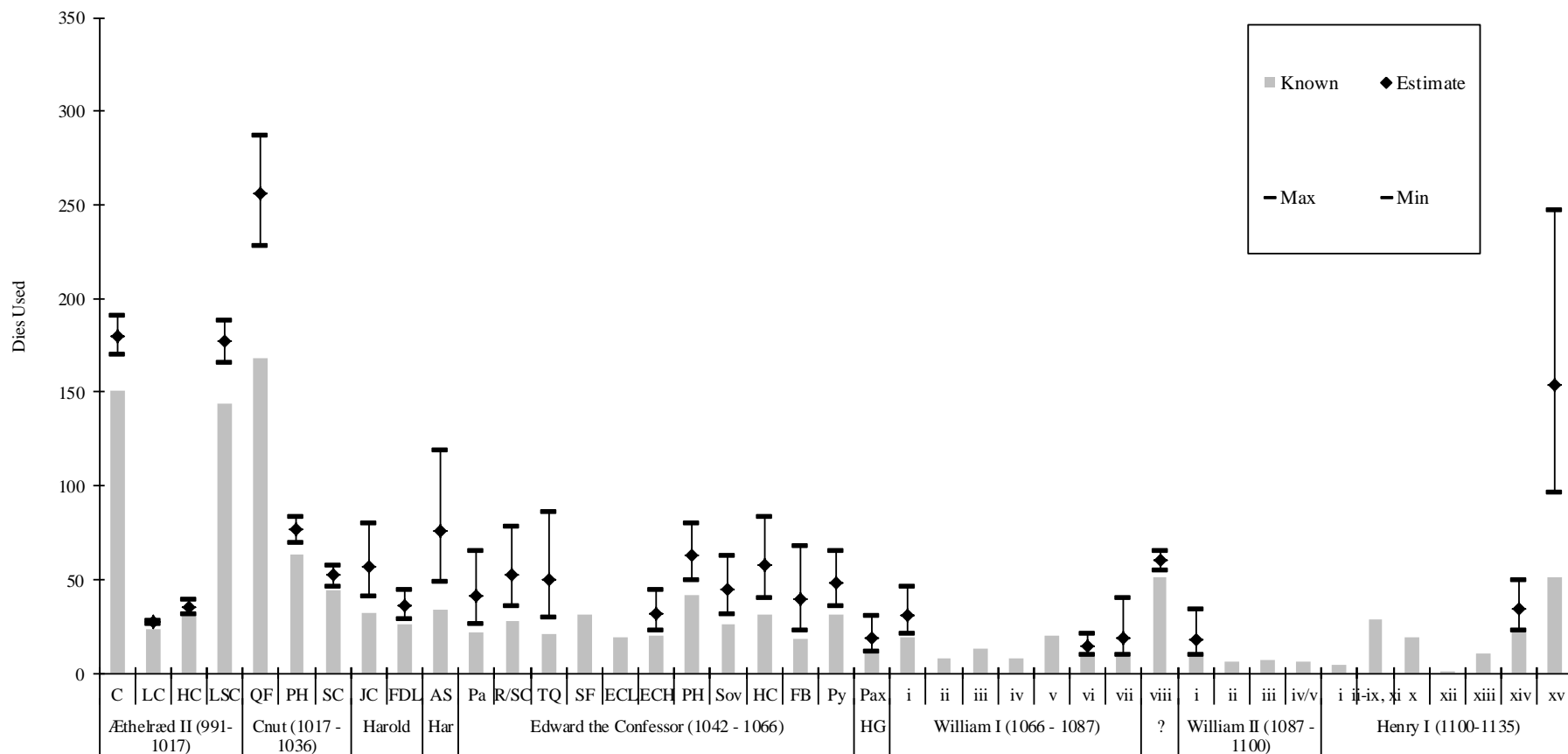


Figure 21 – estimated Lincoln obverse dies per Type.

Data from Table 7.

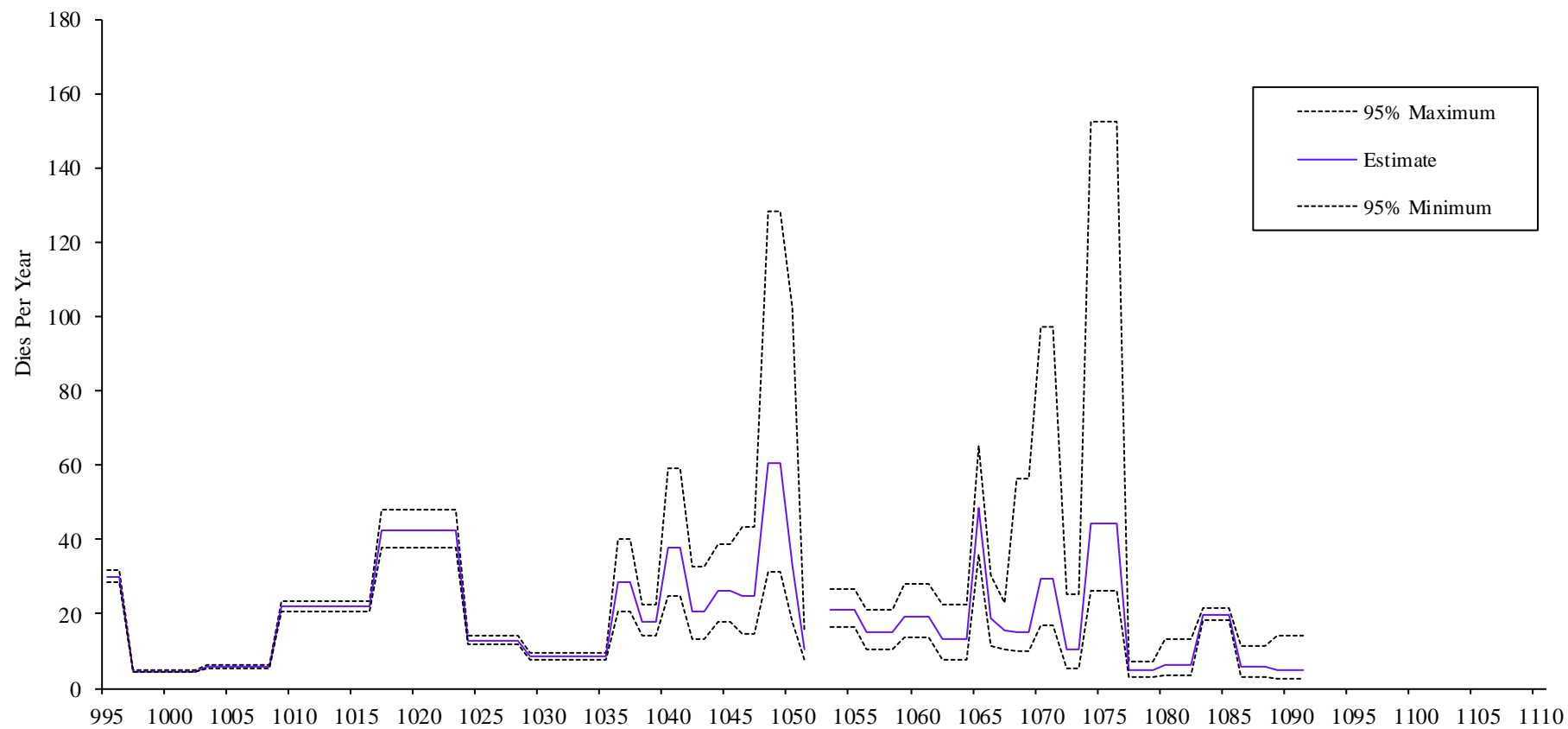


Figure 22 –Estimated Winchester obverse dies per annum.

Data from Table 8.

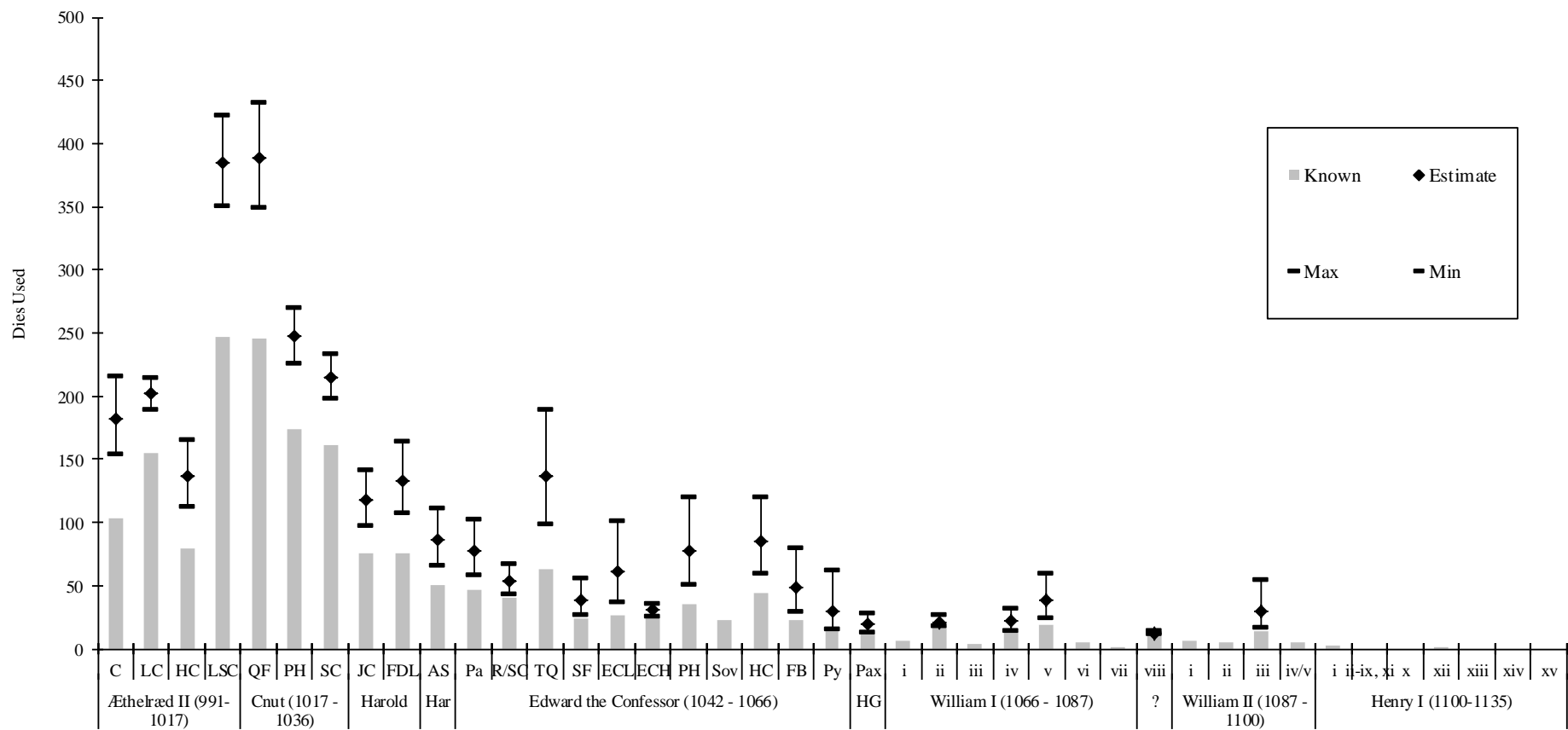


Figure 23 – Estimated Winchester obverse dies per Type.

Data from Table 8.

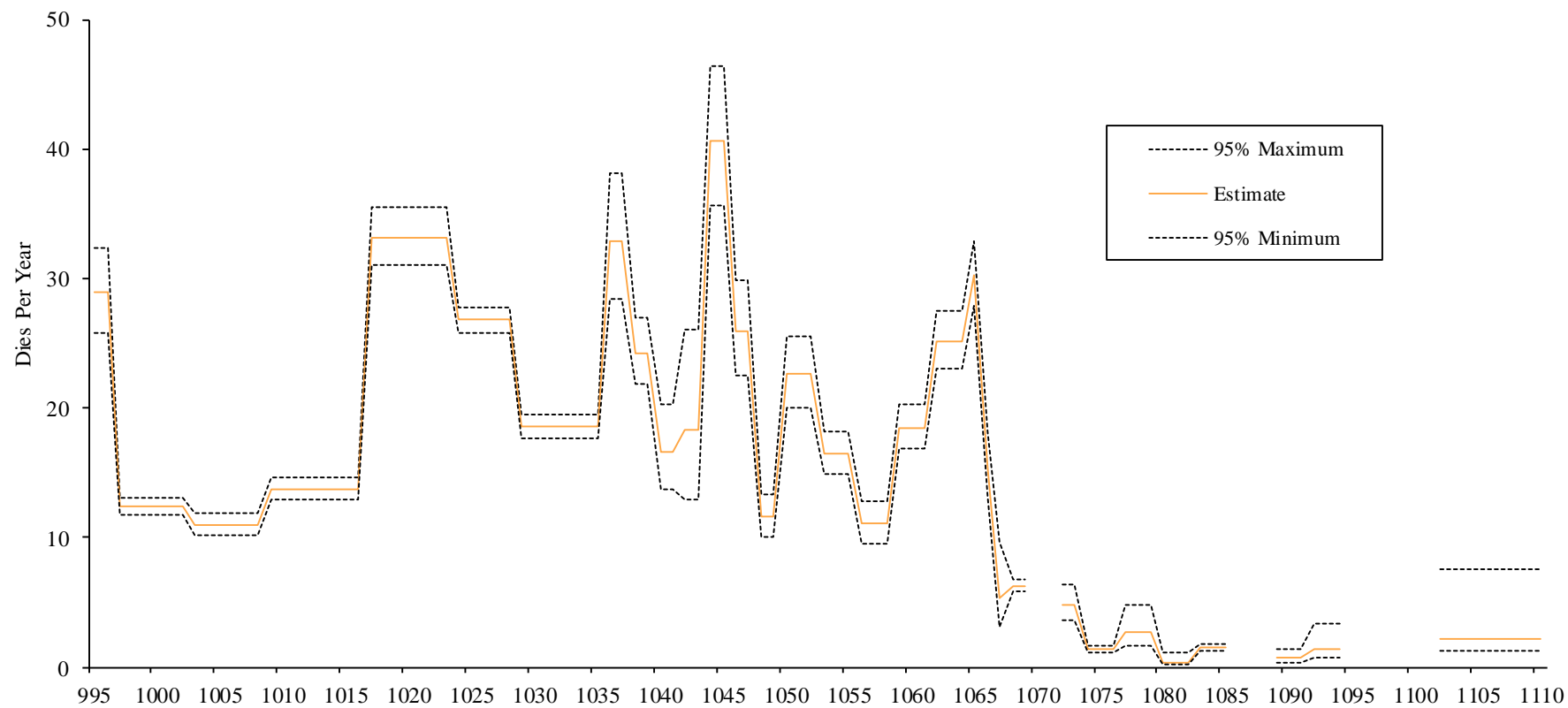


Figure 24 – Estimated York obverse dies per annum.

Data from Table 9.

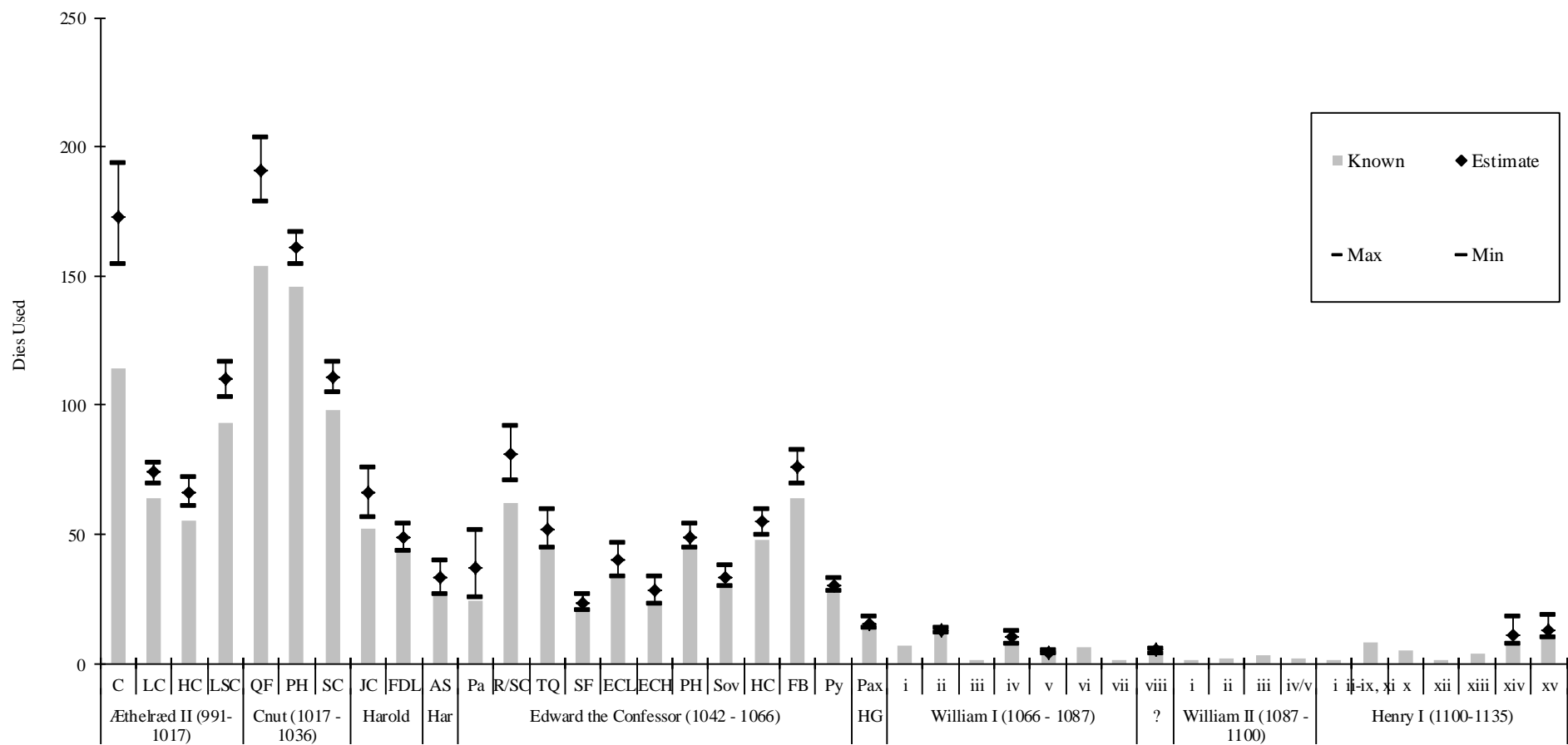


Figure 25 – Estimated York obverse dies per Type.

Data from Table 9.

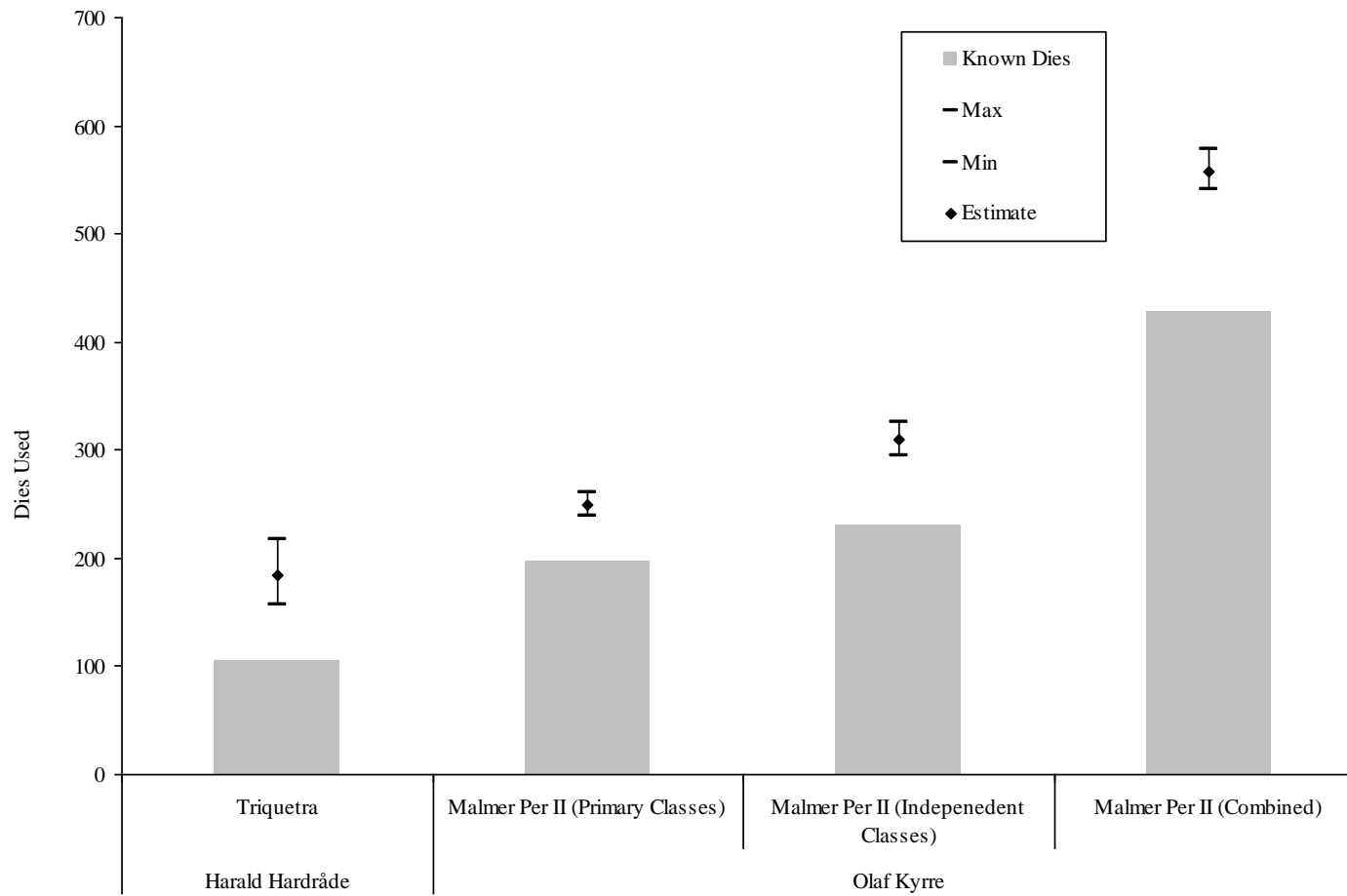


Figure 26 – Estimated Norwegian obverse dies.

Data from Tables 10 and 11.

Appendix D

Table 1

Listing of coins excavated from Dublin

Table 2

Concordance of coins and building plots

	Site	SF Number	Struck	Ruler	Type/Group	Mint	Moneyer	Date	Notes
1	High Street	E71:19687	England	Alfred	<i>London Monogram</i>	London		c.880-5	
2	Fishamble Street	E172:14391	England	Athelstan	HT1	Oxford?	Sigeland	c.924-39	
3	Fishamble Street	E172:14306	England	Athelstan	CC	Derby	Ma?	c.924-39	
4	Christchurch Place	E122:16563	England	Athelstan	CC?			c.924-39?	
5	Fishamble Street	E141:3232	England	Athelstan	CC	Chester	Paul	c.924-39	
6	Fishamble Street	E172:13845	England	Athelstan	BC	Canterbury	Aelfric	c.924-39	
7	High Street	E71:13083	England	Anlaf	HT1	York	Begrereti?	c.940-2	
8	Christchurch Place	E122:18652	England	Edmund	HT1		Eferulf	c.946-55	
9	Temple Bar West		England	Edmund	HR2?			c.946-55	
10	Fishamble Street	E172:14276	England	Eadred	HR1		Rægtheres	c.946-55	
11	Woodquay		England	Eadred	HR1		Agtardes	c.946-55	
12	Fishamble Street	E172:11222	England	Eadred	BC	Norwich?	Hrodgar	c.946-55	
13	Fishamble Street	E172:11683	England	Edgar	HT1 (NE V)		Ive	c.959-73	
14	Fishamble Street	E190:7396	England	Edgar?	HT1?		Cnapa?	c.959-73	
15	Fishamble Street	E172:3005	England	Edgar	CR		Siferth	c.959-73	
16	Christchurch Place	E122:18653	England	Edgar	CC	Warwick	Osward?	c.959-73	
17	Fishamble Street	E172:13397	England	Æthelred	<i>First Hand</i>	Barnstaple	Ælfsige	c.979-85	
18	Fishamble Street	E190:3832	England	Æthelred	<i>First Hand</i>	London	Ælfgar	c.979-85	
19	Fishamble Street	E190:3102	England	Æthelred	<i>First Hand</i>	London	Ælfgar	c.979-85	
20	Fishamble Street	E190:6104	England	Æthelred	<i>Second Hand</i>	London	Cynsige	c.985-91	
21	Fishamble Street	E190:361	England	Æthelred	<i>CRUX</i>	London	Ægnulf	c.991-7	
22	Fishamble Street		England	Æthelred	<i>CRVX</i>	London	Swetinc	c.991-7	
23	High Street	E71:9726	England	Æthelred	<i>CRUX</i>	Barnstaple	Ælfsige	c.991-7	
24	High Street	E71:9760	England	Æthelred	<i>CRUX</i>	London	Byrthlaf	c.991-7	
25	Werburgh St.		Ireland?	Sihtric ?	A?	Dublin		c.995-7?	
26	Werburgh St.		Ireland	Sihtric	A	Dublin		c.995-7	
27	Fishamble Street	E172:9352	England	Æthelred	<i>Long Cross</i>	Exeter	Wynsige	c.997-1003	
28	Christchurch Place	E122:13656	England	Æthelred	<i>Long Cross?</i>		Osmund?	c.997-1003?	
29	Fishamble Street	E172:7816	Ireland	Sihtric	B	Dublin		c.997-1003	
30	Christchurch Place	E122:12683	Continental					C10/11th	Pierced
31	Fishamble Street	E172:9817	England	Æthelred	<i>Helmet</i>	Exeter	Wulfsige	c.1003-9	

	Site	SF Number	Struck	Ruler	Type/Group	Mint	Moneyer	Date	Notes
32	Christchurch Place		England	Æthelred	<i>Helmet</i>			c.1003-9	
33	Christchurch Place	E122:10800	England	Æthelred	<i>Last Small Cross</i>	Shaftesbury		c.1009-17	
34	Christchurch Place	E122:10910	England	Cnut	<i>Pointed Helmet</i>	Gloucester	Sigered	c.1023-9	
35	Fishamble Street	E190:4294	England	Cnut	<i>Pointed Helmet</i>	Gloucester	Godric	c.1023-9	
36	Fishamble Street	E172:4056	Ireland		F	Dublin		c.1020-40	
37	Christchurch Place	E122:8971	Ireland		F	Dublin		c.1020-40	
38	Christchurch Place	E122:11050	Ireland		F	Dublin		c.1020-40	
39	Christchurch Place	E122:8435	Ireland		F	Dublin		c.1020-40	
40	Christchurch Place	E122:16526	Ireland		F	Dublin		c.1020-40	
41	Christchurch Place	E122:11302	Ireland		F	Dublin		c.1020-40	
42	Christchurch Place	E122:16708	Ireland		F	Dublin		c.1020-40	
43	Christchurch Place	E122:16355	Ireland		F	Dublin		c.1020-40	
44	Christchurch Place	E122:16547	Ireland		F	Dublin		c.1020-40	
45	Fishamble Street	E172:9202	Ireland		F	Dublin		c.1020-40	
46	Fishamble Street	E172:908	Ireland		F	Dublin		c.1020-40	
47	Fishamble Street	E172:9205	Ireland		F	Dublin		c.1020-40	
48	High Street	E71:16598	Ireland		F	Dublin		c.1020-40	
49	Fishamble Street	E148:1312	Ireland		F	Dublin		c.1020-40	
50	Christchurch Place	E122:14131	Ireland		F	Dublin		c.1020-40	
51	Christchurch Place	E122:13411	Ireland		G	Dublin		c.1040-60	
52	Christchurch Place	E122:11051	Ireland		G	Dublin		c.1040-60	
53	Christchurch Place	E122:9870	Ireland		G	Dublin		c.1040-60	
54	Christchurch Place	E122:9871	Ireland		G	Dublin		c.1040-60	
55	Christchurch Place	E122:6857	Ireland		G	Dublin		c.1040-60	
56	High Street	E71:4110	Ireland		G	Dublin		c.1040-60	
57	High Street	E71:16518?	Ireland		G	Dublin		c.1040-60	
58	Christchurch Place	E122:11707	Ireland		G	Dublin		c.1040-60	
59	Christchurch Place	E122:9550	Ireland		G	Dublin		c.1040-60	
60	Fishamble Street	E141:2071	Ireland		I1	Dublin		c.1065-75	
61	Christchurch Place	E92:30210	Ireland		I5	Dublin		c.1065-75	
62	Fishamble Street	E190:6018	Ireland		I6	Dublin		c.1065-75	
63	Bride Street		Ireland		I7?	Dublin		c.1065-75	
64	Christchurch Place	E122:435	Ireland		I12	Dublin		c.1065-75	

	Site	SF Number	Struck	Ruler	Type/Group	Mint	Moneyer	Date	Notes
65	Christchurch Place	E122:12074	Ireland		I12	Dublin		c.1065-75	
66	Christchurch Place	E122:9571	Ireland		I13	Dublin		c.1065-75	
67	Winetavern Street	E81:3951	Ireland		I13	Dublin		c.1065-75	
68	Christchurch Place	E122:187	Ireland		I15	Dublin		c.1065-75	
69	Fishamble Street	E141:3381	Ireland		I16	Dublin		c.1065-75	
70	Winetavern Street	E81:2300	Ireland		I16	Dublin		c.1065-75	
71	Winetavern Street	E81:4334	Ireland		J1	Dublin		c.1075-80	
72	Christchurch Place	E122:12669	Ireland		J5	Dublin		c.1075-80	
73	Christchurch Place	E122:9836	Ireland		J	Dublin		c.1075-80	
74	Christchurch Place	E122:5818	Ireland		L1	Dublin		c.1085-90	
75	Christchurch Place	E122:1656	Ireland		L6	Dublin		c.1085-90	
76	Winetavern Street	E81:1814	Ireland		L	Dublin		c.1085-90	
77	Christchurch Place	E122:9880	Ireland		L	Dublin		c.1085-90	
78	Christchurch Place	E122:317	Ireland		N	Dublin		c.1095-1100	
79	Winetavern Street	E81:788	Ireland		O?	Dublin		c.1100-1110?	
80	Winetavern Street	E81:1805	Ireland		O?	Dublin		c.1100-1110?	
81	Fishamble Street	E141:1325	Ireland		Uncertain	Dublin		Late C11th	
82	Fishamble Street	E141:1375	Ireland		Uncertain	Dublin		Late C11th	
83	Fishamble Street?	E132:16285	Ireland		Q6	Dublin		c.1115-20?	
84	Christchurch Place	E122:1920	Ireland		Q6	Dublin		c.1115-20?	
85	Christchurch Place	E122:1145	Ireland		Q6	Dublin		c.1115-20?	
86	High Street	E71:1843	Ireland		Q6	Dublin		c.1115-20?	
87	Christchurch Place	E122:6753	Ireland		Q7	Dublin		c.1115-20?	
88	Fishamble Street	E132:302741	Ireland		Q7	Dublin		c.1115-20?	
89	Christchurch Place	E122:6963	Ireland		Q11	Dublin		c.1125-35?	
90	Christchurch Place	E122:6747	Ireland		Q11	Dublin		c.1125-35?	
91	Christchurch Place	E122:1191	Ireland		Q12	Dublin		c.1136-55	
92	Fishamble Street	E141:4119	Ireland		Q12	Dublin		c.1136-55	
93	High Street	E71:5923	England	Stephen	Watford?			c.1136-45	
94	Patrick Street		Ireland		Q12	Dublin		c.1136-55	
95	High Street	E71:15766	Ireland		Q12	Dublin		c.1136-55	
96	High Street	E71:3429	Ireland		Q12	Dublin		c.1136-55	
97	High Street	E71:2393	Ireland		Q12	Dublin		c.1136-55	

	Site	SF Number	Struck	Ruler	Type/Group	Mint	Moneyer	Date	Notes
98	High Street	E71:3331	Ireland		Q12	Dublin		c.1136-55	
99	High Street	E71:3128	Ireland		Q12	Dublin		c.1136-55	
100	High Street	E71:2963	Ireland		Q12	Dublin		c.1136-55	
101	Patrick Street		Ireland		Q12	Dublin		c.1136-55	
102	High Street	E71:1116	Ireland		Q12	Dublin		c.1136-55	
103	Winetavern Street	E81:9043	Ireland		Q12	Dublin		c.1136-55	
104	Winetavern Street		Ireland		Q12	Dublin		c.1136-55	
105	High Street	E71:1514	Ireland		Q13	Dublin		c.1155-70	
106	Christchurch Place	E122:1810	Ireland		Q13	Dublin		c.1155-70	
107	Christchurch Place	E122:1155	Ireland		Q13	Dublin		c.1155-70	
108	Winetavern Street	E81:7910	Ireland		Q13	Dublin		c.1155-70	
109	High Street	E71:1791	Ireland		Q13	Dublin		c.1155-70	
110	Patrick Street		Ireland		Q13	Dublin		c.1155-70	
111	High Street	E71:757	Ireland		Q13	Dublin		c.1155-70	
112	High Street	E71:1117	Ireland		Q13	Dublin		c.1155-70	
113	High Street	E71:1092	Ireland		Q13	Dublin		c.1155-70	
114	High Street	E71:1402	Ireland		Q13	Dublin		c.1155-70	
115	High Street	E43:44	Ireland		Q13	Dublin		c.1155-70	
116	High Street	E71:3144	Ireland		Q13	Dublin		c.1155-70	
117	High Street	E71:1211	Ireland		Q13	Dublin		c.1155-70	
118	High Street	E71:3682	Ireland		Q13	Dublin		c.1155-70	
119	High Street	E71:5410	Ireland		Q13	Dublin		c.1155-70	
120	High Street	E71:3145	Ireland		Q13	Dublin		c.1155-70	
121	Back Lane		Ireland		Q13	Dublin		c.1155-70	
122	Fishamble Street	E141:1574	Continental					C12th?	Pierced
123	High Street	E71:7615	Continental		Poitiers?			Late C12th?	
124	Christchurch Place	E122:8700	Mint weight		G			c.1040-60	
125	Christchurch Place	E122:6143	Mint weight		H			c.1060-5	

Table 1 – Excavated coins from Dublin, to 1170

Site	Building Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Building Type	Coins?	Coin find Numbers
High Street	A/1	8.5	5.8	1		
	B/1	5.4	5.2	1		
	9/1	4.7	4.4	1	Yes	
	8/3	4.2	4.05	1		
	17/4	5.3	4.45	1		
	A/3	5	4.8	1		
	1/1		4.9	1		
	3/1	4.5	3.5	1		
	4/2	3.6	3.2	2/3		
Christchurch Place	6/1	9.2	5	1		
	6/1 (2)	9.2	5.1	1	Yes	E122:187
	85/1	8	4.85	1	Yes	E122:13411
	85/1 (2)	7.7	4.7	1	Yes	
	138/1	7		1		
	184/1	6.8	5	1		
	300/1		5.1	1	Yes	E122:10800 (=E122:16501?), E122:16708?, E122:16547?
	71/2		6.2	1		
	171/1	6		1		
	226/1		5.2	1		
	250/1		5	1		
	253/1	5.5	5.1	1	Yes	E122:16355
	305/1		5.5	1		
	40/1	3.9	3.6	1	Yes	E122:12074
	30/1	7.3	4.9	2		
	123/1	4.45	3.8	1		
	356/1	3.4	2.75	2/3		
Winetavern Street	21/2	6	5	1		
	A5/2	5.5	4.3	1		
Werburgh Street	D2			1		
	E2	6.8	5	1	Yes	

Site	Building Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Building Type	Coins?	Coin find Numbers
Fishamble Street	F1		5.5	1		
	A3		5.5	1		
	D3	8.5		1		
	A4		4	1		
	A5	6.9	5.3	1		
	B3	5.4		2		
	A9	7.7	5.3	1		
	A10	7	5	2		
	1	8.35	4.9	1		
	3	7.46	6	1		
	4	10.2	5.8	1		
	5	3.7	2.5	5		
	6	7.6	5.5	1		
	7	6.6	6.5	1	Yes	E172:13845
	9	5.1	3.65	2	Yes	E172:14276
	10	7.64	5.77	1		
	12		5.3	1	Yes	E172:14306, E172:14391
	14	6.2	3.3	1		
	15		4.2	1		
	16	5.45	3.04	2		
	17	6.8	6	1		
	18	7	3.75	1	Yes	E172:11222?
	20	9	5.6	1		
	21	6.8	6	1		
	22	5.5	3.4	2		
	23	6.3	3.5	2		
	25	8.2	6.2	1		
	26	3.8	3.2	3	Yes	uncertain
	27	8	6.4	1		
	28	7.2	4.9	1		
	29	6.8	5.4	1		
	31	5.4	3.2	3		
	32	6.4	5.48	1		

Site	Building Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Building Type	Coins?	Coin find Numbers
	33	5.5	4.6	1		
	34	3	1.7	5		
	35	10.4	6.4	1		
	36	5.6	4.6	1		
	37	4.8	2.75	2		
	38	6.8	5	1		
	39	5.1	4.1	1		
	40	6.8	5.1	1		
	41	3.65	1.7	2		
	43	2.85	5.05	3		
	45	6.7	5.9	1		
	46	6.6	6	1		
	47	5		2		
	49	9.2	5.8	1		
	50	6	4.25	1		
	51	6.3	4.9	1		
	55	5.6	2.85	3		
	58	4.65	2.25	3		
	59	6.5	5	1		
	60	10	6.7	1		
	61	6.4	4.7	1		
	62	8.8	5.1	1		
	63	5.7	4.5	1		
	64	2.55	1.3	5		
	67	6	4.5	1		
	69	6.3	4.4	1		
	70	7.4	6.2	1		
	71	6.85	4.75	1		
	72	5.5	3.1	3	Yes	uncertain
	74	4.9	2.85	3		
	75	10	5.5	1	Yes	E190:361
	76	6.75	5.2	1		
	77		4.2	1	Yes	uncertain

Site	Building Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Building Type	Coins?	Coin find Numbers
	78	8	4.7	1		
	79	9.5	4.9	1		
	80	7.5	6	1		
	81	7	5.2	1	Yes	E172:9352
	82	3.2	2.3	5		
	84	4.2	2.9	2		
	85	6.8	4.5	1		
	87	8.6	5.8	1		
	88	8.6	6	1		
	89	8.4	4.5	1		
	90	8.2	4.65	1		
	91	8.28	5.3	1		
	92	6	4.5	1	Yes	E172:9816, E172:9817 and one other
	94	3.8	1.7	5		
	95	5.6	4.5	1		
	97	10.6	6.4	1		
	98	7	4.2	1		
	99	8	4.2	1		
	100	8.7	5.1	1		
	102	6.54	3.7	1	Yes	uncertain
	103	3.7	2.4	5		
	110	8.8	4.8	1		
	111	7.4	4.8	1		
	117	7.7	5	1	Yes	uncertain
	125	7.7	4.6	1		

Table 2 – Concordance of coins and building plots

Data from Wallace 1992a and Wallace 1992b

Appendix E

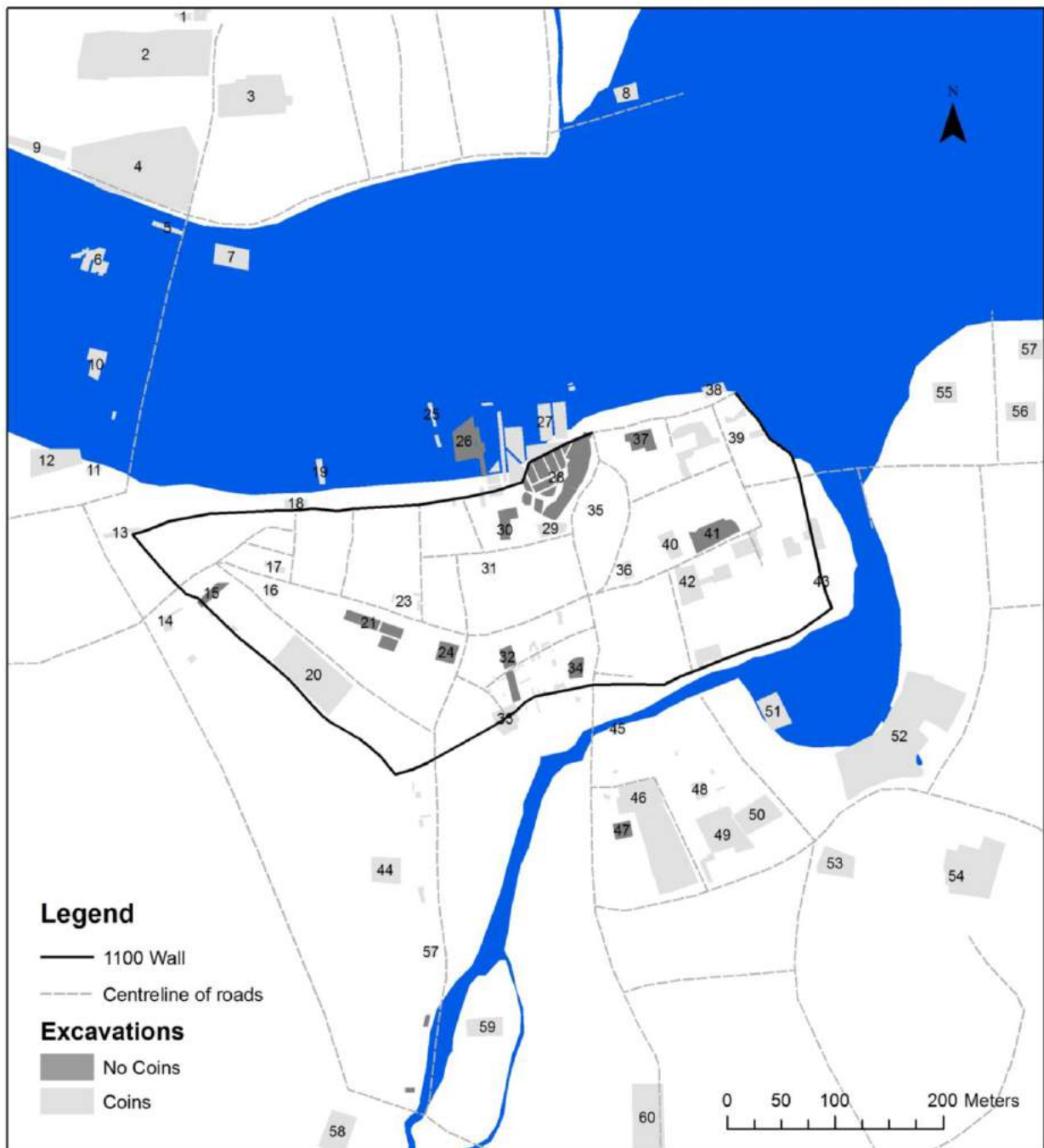
Table 1	Concordance of Dublin City Excavations
Map 1	Summary of Excavations within Dublin
Map 2	Summary of traceable economic activity within Dublin
Map 3	All Coin finds from Dublin (900-1170)
Map 4	Tenth-century coin finds from Dublin
Map 5	Eleventh-century coin finds from Dublin
Map 6	Twelfth-century coin finds from Dublin

Excavation No.	Name of Site	References
1	May Lane	Meenan 2004
2	Church Street	Dawkes 2010
3	Church Street East	2003:508
4	Hammond Lane	Cryerhall 2006; Phelan 2010
5	Hammond Lane	unpub
6	Arran Quay	Hayden 2004
7	Four Courts	unpub
8	Mary Abbey Street	2003:551
9	Hammond Lane	Cryerhall 2006; Phelan 2010
10	Usher's Quay	Swan 2000
11	Bridge Street	1989:0031
12	Augustine Street	1998:136
13	Bridge Steet	Hayden 2000
14	Cornmarket	Hayden 2000
15	Back Lane	Coughlan 2000
16	Back Lane	1992:046
17	St. Audeon's Church	McMahon 2006
18	Cook Street	2004:0526
19	Cook Street	Meenan 2002
20	Mother Redcap's Market	2006:600; 2008:392
21	High Street	Murray 1983
22	High Street	1993:072
23	High Street	1989:034, 1990:048
24	High Street	Murray 1983
25	Winetavern Street	Walsh 1997
26	Winetavern Street	Halpin 2000
27	Wood Quay	Wallace 1992
28	Fishamble Street	Wallace 1992: Wallace 1992a & b
29	Fishamble Street	2008:405
30	Winetavern Street	Murray 1983
31	Christchurch Cathedral	1999:187
32	Christchurch Place	Ó Ríordáin 1974, Ó Ríordáin 1984, Murray 1983
33	Ross Road	Walsh 2001
34	Werburgh Street	Hayden 2002; Simpson 2008
35	Kinlay house	1994:065
36	Castle Street	1994:076
37	Temple Bar West	Simpson 1999
38	Lower Exchange Street	Scally 2002
39	Parliament Street	Scally 2002
40	Castle Street	1992:051; 1993:057
41	Castle Street	1994:059
42	Dublin Castle	Lynch and Manning 2001
43	Dublin Castle	Ó hEochaidhe 1961
44	John Dillon Street	2001:388
45	Ship Street	Simpson 2004
46	Chancery Lane	Walsh 2009
47	Bride Street	McMahon et al 2002
48	St. Michael le Pole	Gowen 2001
49	Golden Lane	O'Donovan 2008
50	Ship Street Great	Simpson 2005
51	Assay Office	2006:613
52	South Great George's Street	Simpson 2005; Simpson 2010
53	Longford Street Little	Coughlan 2003
54	Longford Street Little	Ó Néill 2004

55	Sycamore Street/Meeting House Square	1993:075 & 076
56	Crow Street/Temple Street	1993:092
57	Cecilia Street	1997:112
58	The Coombe	C. Walsh unpub
59	St. Patrick's Cathedral	L. Simpson unpub
60	Kevin Street Garda	L. Simpson unpub

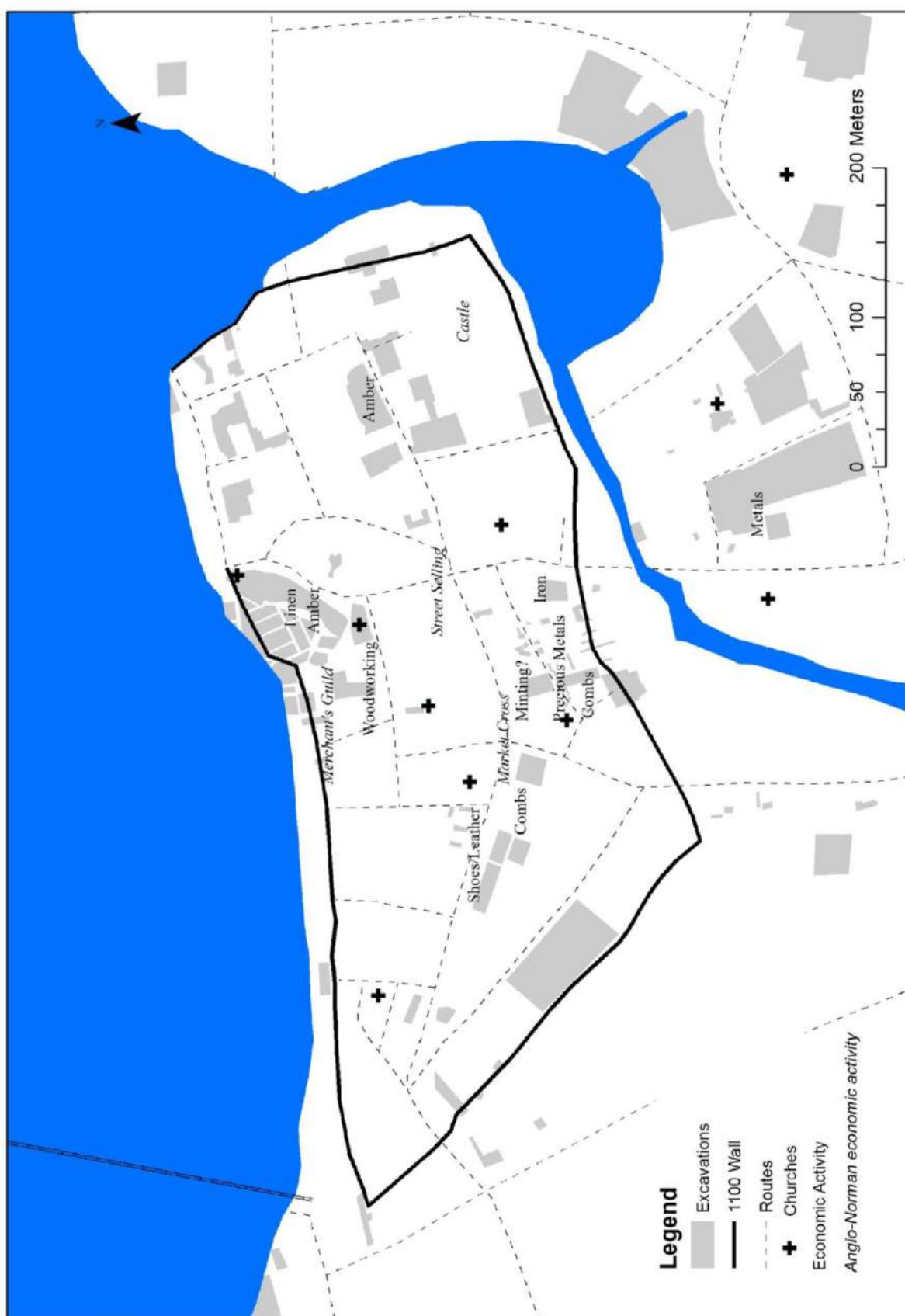
Table 1 – Concordance of Dublin city excavations. Excavation numbers refer to their position on Map 1.

Reference in numeral form (1993:092) refer to their partial publication in Bennett's yearly *Excavations*, available online at <www.excavations.ie> .

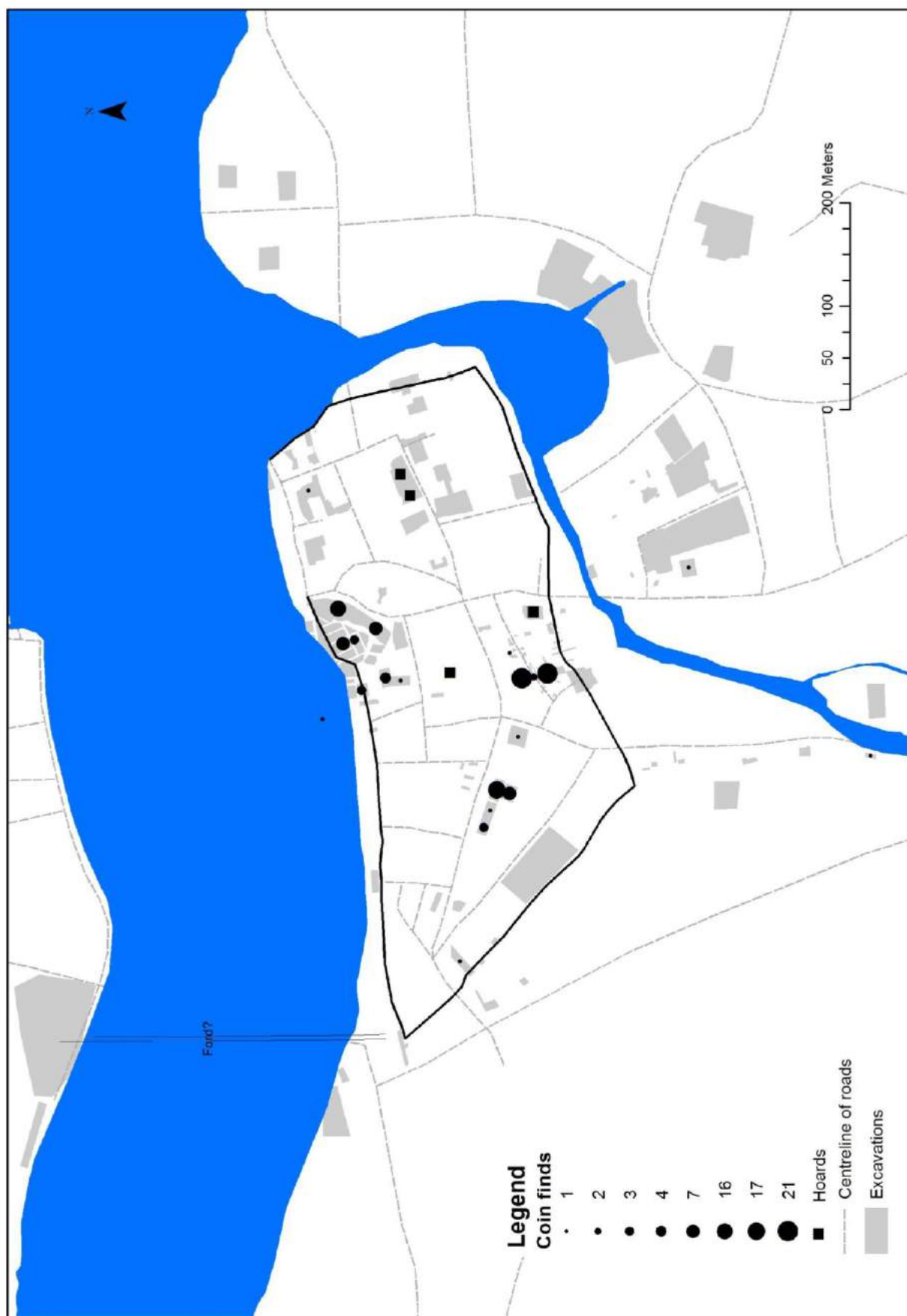


Map 1 – Excavations within Dublin

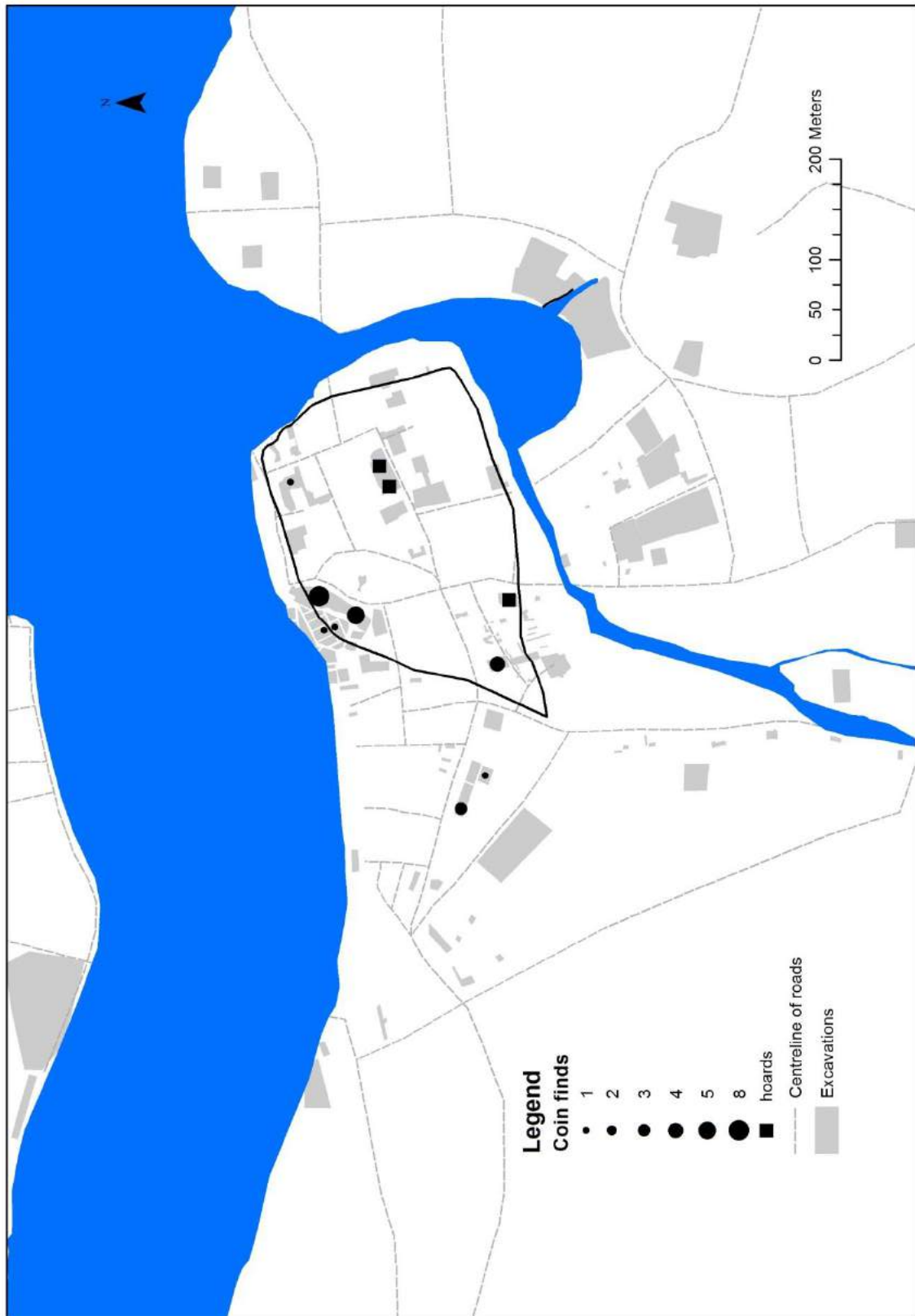
The river is the approximate line of the river in the Early Medieval period. The numbers refer to the excavations in Table 1.



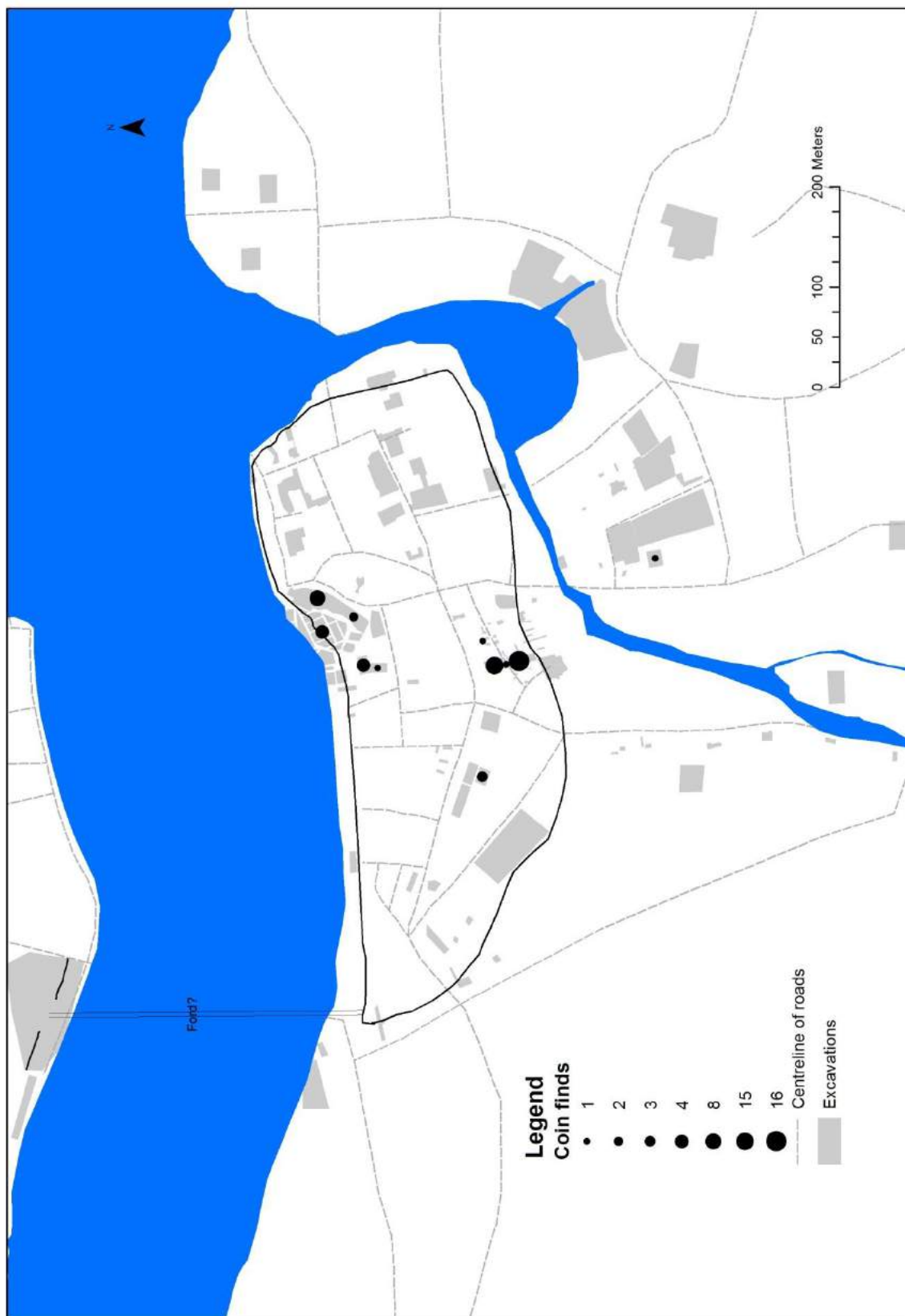
Map 2 – Summary of economy activities within Dublin



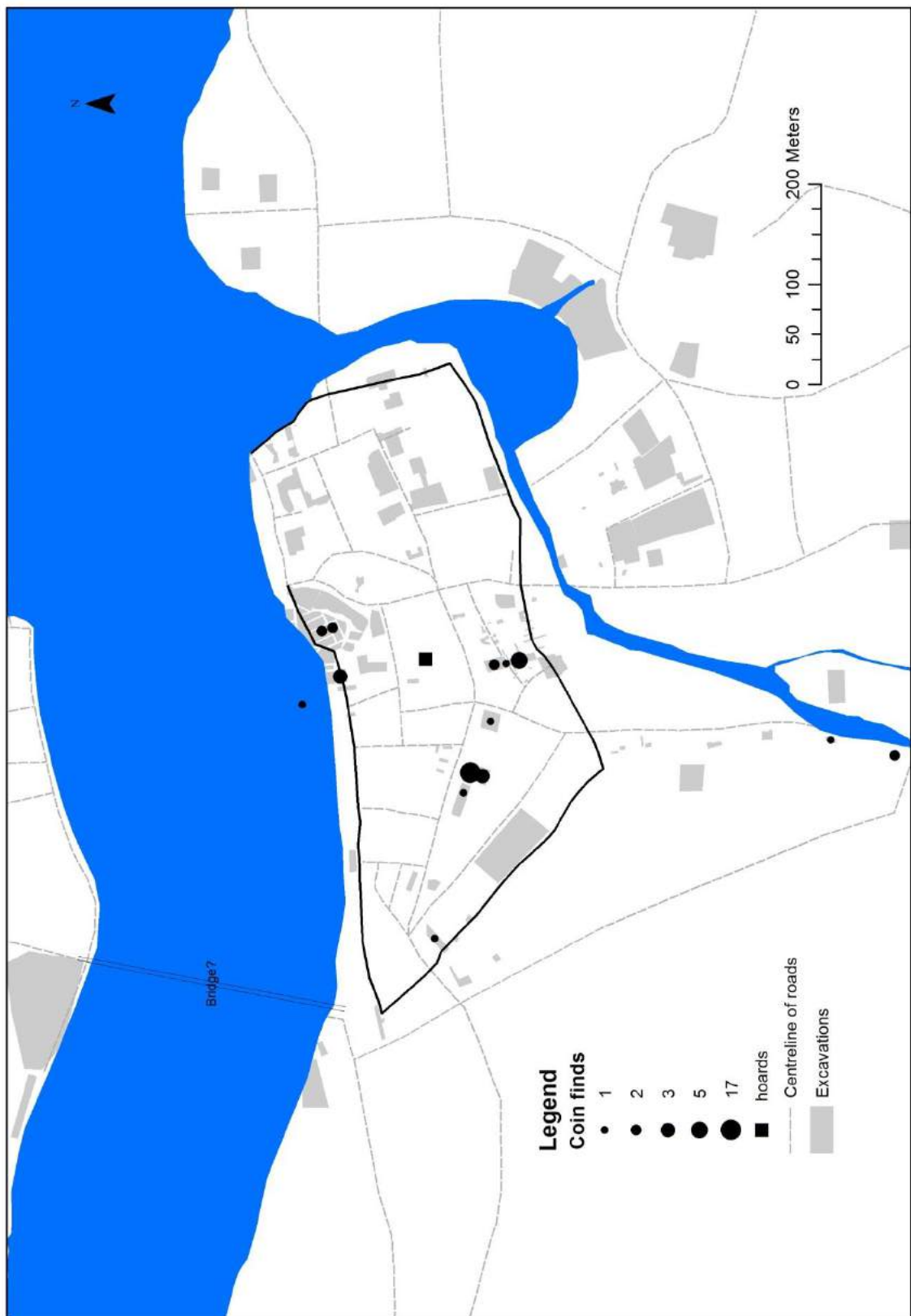
Map 3 – All coin finds from Dublin, 900-1170



Map 4 – Tenth-Century coin finds from Dublin



Map 5 – Eleventh-Century coin finds from Dublin



Map 6 – Twelfth-Century coin finds from Dublin

Appendix F

The following is a listing of coin finds from Ireland. There is a summary of hoards, a map detailing their position and a discussion of each in turn. This listing encompasses coin hoards deposited c.1060-1170 in Ireland and all foreign hoards which contain Hiberno-Scandinavian coins struck in that period.

Following this, there is a listing of all single-finds that are known from Ireland in the period 600-1170. The decision to include all of this material is to allow for numerical comparison with a forthcoming article on the subject.¹

Throughout the listing where coins in the catalogue are referred to these are marked in bold (for example, **274** is listed in the catalogue and is a coin from the Kirk Michael hoard).

Most Insular hoards have Blackburn and Pagan number (denoted by a BP). This refers to the online *Checklist of Coin Hoards from the British Isles, c.450-1180*, where up to date details of each hoard are kept.²

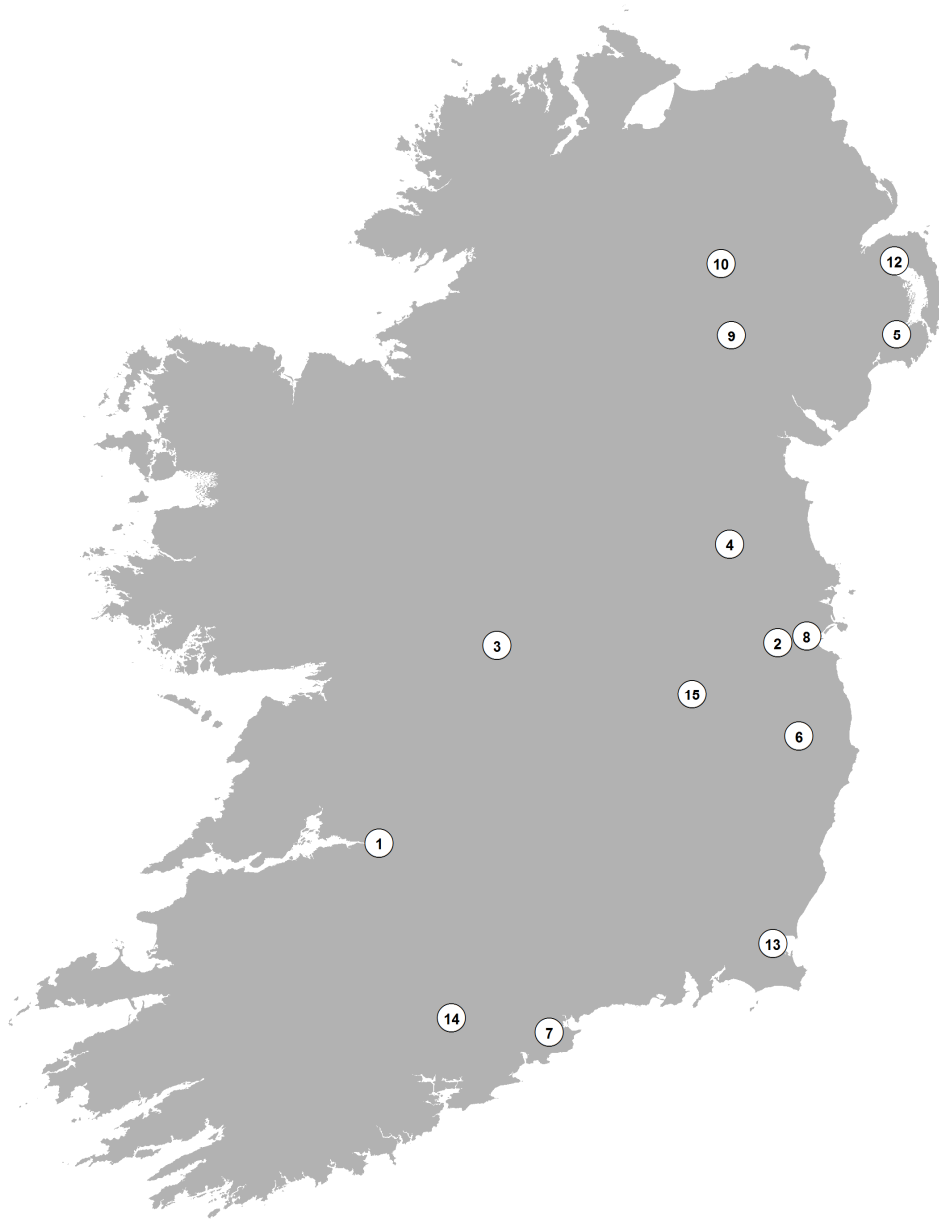
¹ Woods forthcoming.

² Available via < <http://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/dept/coins/projects/hoards/> >

Summary of hoards containing Hiberno-Scandinavian coins (deposited c.1060-1170)

Name			Find date	Deposition
<i>Irish Hoards</i>				
1	Limerick	Limerick	1833	c.1065
2	Clondalkin (no. 1)	Dublin	1816	c.1065
3	Clonmacnoise	Offaly	1979	c.1070
4	'Co. Meath'	Meath	1786/7	c.1090
5	Cathedral Hill, Downpatrick	Down	1987	c.1095
6	Glendalough (no. 1)	Wicklow	1639	c.1095
7	Dunamase	Laois	pre-1757	c.1100
8	Christchurch Cathedral	Dublin	c.1870	c.1105
9	Armagh Cathedral	Armagh	pre-1834	c.1105
10	Donaghery	Tyrone	1823	c.1110
11	Pre-1810 hoard		Pre-1810	c.1110
12	Scrabo Hill	Down	1855	c.1115
13	Co. Wexford	Wexford	pre-1846	c.1120
14	Castlelyons	Cork	1837	c.1160
15	Kildare Round Tower	Kildare	1843	c.1170
16	High Street?	Dublin	1967	c.1170
17	Knowth?	Meath	1980	c.1170
<i>Overseas hoards</i>				
O1	Kirk Michael 1972/5	Man	1972/5	c.1065
O2	Unprovenanced Manx Hoard (1)	Man	pre-1785	c.1070
O3	Kirk Michael 1834	Man	1834	c.1075
O4	Trowbridge	England	1986-8	c.1080
O5	Laxey	Man	pre-1950	c.1095
O6	Juura	Estonia	1883 or 1888	c.1095
O7	Northern Italy	Italy	pre-1889	c.1100
O8	Unprovenanced Manx Hoard (2)	Man	pre-1785	c.1110
O9	Aosta	Italy	c.1979	c.1110
O10	Store Frigaard	Denmark	1928	c.1110

Map of Irish coin hoards c.1060-1170



Irish Hoards (c.1060-1170)

'near' Limerick

Date of Discovery	1833
Townland	-
County	Limerick
National Grid Ref.	558658
Size	107 or 108
Composition	All Hiberno-Scandinavian
Types Represented	H1
Deposition date	c.1065
References	BP 247; Hall 1974, 81; Dolley 1966a, 70; Lindsay 1839, 133.

Find Circumstance

The hoard is referred to in Lindsay's listing of coin hoards in Ireland. He notes that nos. 37, 38, 39, 40 and 47 in addition to no. 42 on the supplementary plate are found near Limerick and describes the other coins in the hoard as 'similar'.³ No further details, other than the 'near Limerick' provenance, are given.

Provenance

It is possible to trace some of these coins amongst the trays of the National Museum's Royal Irish Academy (RIA) collection. It is known that some came to the RIA by way of Dean Dawson so Lindsay's collection probably passed, either in sections or in its entirety, to Dawson before entering the RIA collection. Due to the number of very similar coins in this type it is only possible to trace two of the coins illustrated in Lindsay with certainty. These are no. 37 (**21**) and no. 39 (**42**). Several of these coins were placed close together within the RIA collection and it is likely that most of the coins with RIA numbers in the range 3251-9 and 3365-9 are from the hoard.

Types in hoard

All of the coins that are illustrated are profile bust coins of group H1. When the number of coins that came from the hoard and the number of surviving coins of type H1 are compared it is likely that most, if not all, coins of this type come from this hoard. This point is emphasized by the fact that this is the only hoard to have produced coins of type H1.

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

Nos. **21** and **42**

Likely

Nos. **3, 4, 7, 21, 24, 25, 33, 34, 40, 42, 43, 50, 55, 57**
+ most/all of the remainder of type H1

³ Lindsay 1839, 133.

Clondalkin (no. 1)

Date of Discovery	1816
Townland	Clondalkin
County	Dublin
National Grid Ref.	707731
Size	Uncertain (50 coins of H2 survive)
Composition	All Hiberno-Scandinavian
Types Represented	H2
Deposition date	c.1065
References	BP 246; Hall 1974, 81; Dolley 1966a, 70.

Find Circumstance

Dolley describes a ‘manuscript note, apparently of the period (c.1830?) of the other material, bound up in a scrapbook in the shelves of the Coin Cabinet of the National Museum of Ireland.’⁴ Within this is an illustration of type H2 annotated to describe its discovery at Clondalkin in 1816.

Provenance

Nothing is known of the coins after their discovery but the highly fragmented nature of H2 type coins in collections suggests that they have been spread widely across almost all major collections.

This hoard, with the exception of an English single-find, is the only one known to contain coins of type H2 and it is likely that most, if not all, known examples derive from that hoard. This was certainly the impression of Seaby when he attributed all of the Ulster Museum’s coins to this hoard.⁵

Types in hoard

As far as the hoard is known, it is only composed of coins of type H2.

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Likely

All of type H2

⁴ Dolley 1966a, 70.

⁵ Seaby 1984 nos. 317-22.

Clonmacnoise

Date of Discovery	1979
Townland	Clonmacnoise
County	Offaly
National Grid Ref.	600730
Size	30
Composition	All Hiberno-Scandinavian + Hackgold + Hackbronze
Types Represented	Group F and G; Types I1, I2, I3 and I5
Deposition date	c.1070
References	BP 289; Kenny 1998.

Find Circumstance

The coins were found when goalposts were moved at St. Kieran's school, just to the south of the main monastic area of Clonmacnoise. 15 coins were uncovered by the pupils and their teacher with a further 15 being excavated by the National Museum of Ireland.⁶

Provenance

The coins passed from the finders into the national Museum of Ireland where they were accessioned in 1979.

Types in hoard

	Type	Number
Hiberno-Scandinavian	Group F	2
	Group G	14
	Type I1	1
	Type I2	2
	Type I3	6
	Type I5	5
Total		30

In addition to the numismatic material, there is a small fragment of an annular plaited finger ring and a complete hack-bronze ingot.

Discussion

The hoard was attributed a date in the 1090s by Kenny on the basis of an *Agnus Dei* type coin which has been conventionally dated to the very end of the eleventh century. This is type I1 which is argued above to date to the late 1060s. This date is far more consistent with the other coins in the hoard which are Group F, Group G (c.1040-60) and the early types of Group I. The presence of Hackgold and the bronze ingot is very unusual in either an Irish or insular context. It is perhaps suggestive of either a continued metal-weight reckoning or the working of metals.

Hoard coins in Catalogue

⁶ Kenny 1998, 133.

Definite

Nos. **111, 115, 117-18, 120-3, 125, 128, 132-4** and **150**.

‘Co. Meath’

Date of Discovery	1786/7
Townland	Uncertain
County	Meath
National Grid Ref.	-
Size	1+; ‘Many’
Composition	Probably all Hiberno-Scandinavian
Types Represented	L12 and possibly others
Deposition date	c.1090
References	Dolley 1975

Find Circumstance

In *The Gentleman’s Magazine* of 1787 a description and image of a coin is reported by Peter Nipple with the note that it was found ‘with many others of the same kind’ in ‘opening a grave in county Meath’.⁷

Provenance

The dispersal of the hoard is uncertain, no known coin has a definite ‘Co. Meath’ provenance. The coin that is illustrated in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* is probably no. **520**, a coin which is currently in the RIA collection (no. 3397) in the National Museum of Ireland, *ex* Dawson. The similarity of RIA no. 3396 to this coin suggests that it may also be from the hoard. All other coins that made up the ‘many’ that were excavated can no longer be connected to their hoard provenance.

Types in hoard

The only type known is L12. As only 7 coins of this type are known in modern collections it is likely that either there were many others of this type in the hoard, which were subsequently melted down, or that other near-contemporary types were present.

Discussion

The similarity of deposition date between this hoard, Dunamase and ‘Co. Meath’ present problems for connecting coins of these types to their original hoard provenance. The relatively significant numbers of Group L coins could conceivably derive from nearly any of these hoards.

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

No. **520**

Possible

No. **518**

⁷ Dolley 1975.

Cathedral Hill

Date of Discovery	1988
Townland	Downpatrick
County	Down
National Grid Ref.	482445
Size	2
Composition	Both Hiberno-Scandinavian
Types Represented	Group M
Deposition date	c.1095
References	Brannon 1987; Brannon 1988; Brannon 1995

Find Circumstance

Cathedral Hill in Downpatrick was excavated for three seasons between 1985 and 1987 to allow for an extension of the cathedral graveyard. At the extreme south-west of the excavated area a large (eight feet long and with a right-angle corner) void was discovered with a series of post-holes in its base. It was interpreted as a wooden souterrain.⁸ Within the layers that subsequently filled the souterrain were found two Hiberno-Scandinavian coins.

Provenance

The coins are currently within the DOENI and have only been examined from photographs kindly provided by the excavator, N. Brannon.

Types in hoard

Both coins are of Group M but are in such poor condition that further identification is impossible.

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

Nos. **580** and **581**.

⁸ Brannon 1988, 6.

Glendalough (no. 1)

Date of Discovery	1639
Townland	-
County	Wicklow
National Grid Ref.	-
Size	6+
Composition	All Hiberno-Scandinavian
Types Represented	Types K4, L6, L8, L9 and M8
Deposition date	c.1095
References	Dolley 1981; Hall 1974; Dolley 1966a, 75-6; Ware 1654.

Find Circumstance

The hoard is only known from Sir James Ware's 1654 volume where a hoard is mentioned as being found at Glendalough, co. Wicklow but further details are largely omitted.⁹ Six of the coins are illustrated in a woodcut plate but these appear to represent only a sample of the coins that were originally found.¹⁰

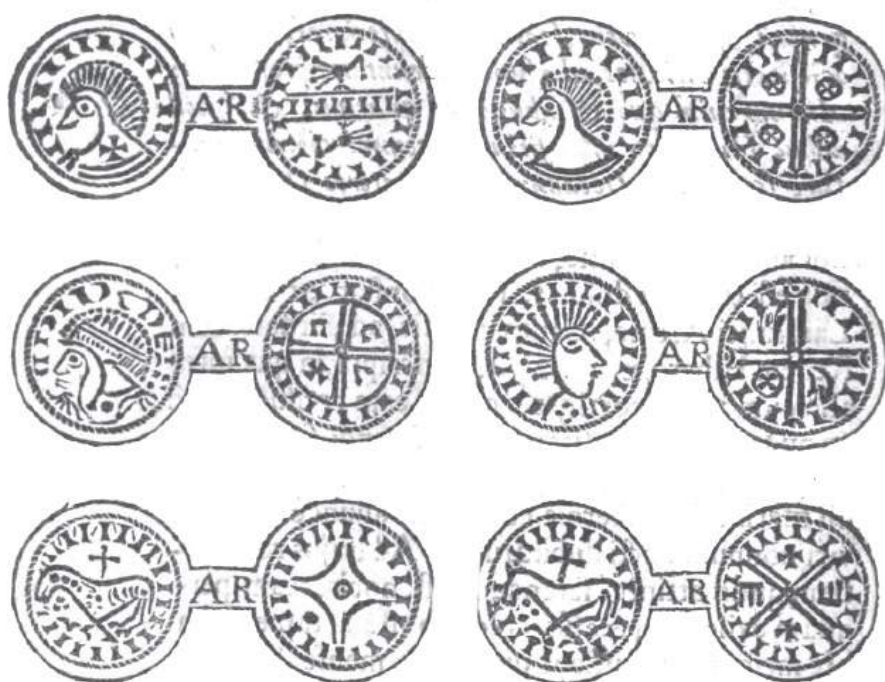


Figure 1 – Ware's 1654 illustration of coins from the Glendalough hoard

Provenance

The 350 years since the discovery of the hoard have seen the coins scattered quite widely. It is possible to trace five of the six coins in the collection of the Ulster Museum (via Carlyon-Britton), the British Museum (via Parkes Weber) and the Ashmolean (via Lockett and Roth). The sixth coin, no. 2 on Ware's plate, is untraceable amongst modern collections. The closest coin is no. 492 but there are differences on the reverse. It is possible that this coin was lost or destroyed between

⁹ Dolley 1966a, 75; Ware 1654, 129–30.

¹⁰ See Figure 1.

the engraving of Ware's plate in the seventeenth century and the time of Simon's collecting a century later.

Types in hoard

Types K4, L6, L8, L9 and M8 are all represented in the hoard although it is quite possible that other types were a part of the hoard.

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

Nos. **383, 481, 482, 488** and **576**.

Dunamase

Date of Discovery	Pre-1757
Townland	Dunamase (Park)
County	Laois
National Grid Ref.	653698
Size	86+?
Composition	All Hiberno-Scandinavian
Types Represented	Types I10, I12, I14, J1, J2, J4, J5, J6, J7, J8, J9, K4, K5, K6, K7, L1, L5, L7, L9, L10, L13, M5, M6, N1. Possibly also types I5, I7, I8, I12, J3, J10, K1, K2, L2, L13, M7, M8, N5.
Deposition date	c.1100
References	BP 291; Dolley 1966a, 75-6, 72-5; Metcalf 1958.

Find Circumstance

The find-spot for the hoard is given within the Society of Antiquaries' minute-book for the 8th December 1763 where it is recorded that:

'Mr Salusbury Brereton exhibited two curious silver coins which were found at the castle of Dunnemace in the Queen's County in Ireland. They are both extremely thin and light, and that with the head under a canopy, seemingly without a reverse. To what age, country, or person, to ascribe them, he is at present at a loss'.¹¹

The findspot has, in the intervening period, been anglicised to Dunamase in Co. Laois. The site itself is a large rocky outcrop which is now dominated by the standing remains of an Anglo-Norman castle. The site has been subject to recent archaeological work.¹² This has produced a coin of Ecgerht of Wessex (802-839) but little other material that might be contemporary with a late eleventh-century hoard. The imprecise nature of the hoard's findspot - it may be from anywhere around the castle - prevents too much comparison with the results of the excavation.

Provenance

The minute-book reference is accompanied by an image, sketched in the margins and reproduced as Figure 2. The coins illustrated are not easy to trace as the iconography represented is found on a number of coins. It seems likely that **397** is the first coin illustrated as it has a very garbled (double-struck?) reverse which may have led those examining it to imagine there was no design. The second coin may well be **408** as the obverse line-drawing does not include the four pellets on the neck, presumably worn off the die, which is normal on die K6.A. This, in combination with certain visible section of the 'legend', makes this coin the most likely candidate for the coin illustrated in the minute book.

¹¹ Metcalf 1958, 81.

¹² Hodkinson 2003.



Figure 2 – Images within the Society of Antiquaries minute book

Metcalf, in publishing extracts from the minute-book noted that coins had been exhibited in 1763 were, from the reproduced images, Irish and were likely to be connected with the coins exhibited in Mr. Duane's plate in the 1810 reprint of Simon's *Essay on Irish Coins*.¹³ This plate, reproduced as Figure 3, is entitled 'Ancient Coins found in Ireland' and is recorded as being a collection that was in the possession of 'M. Duane' and dated to June 1758. The minute-book coins cannot be directly connected with those of Duane's collection but they seem likely to derive from the same hoard as unusual types represented in both are quite uncommon. None of these types were in Simon's *Essay* published only 9 years before the Duane plate was made and this suggests that Duane's coins were reasonably fresh out of the ground, probably found between 1749 and 1758. While it is not impossible that there existed coins that Simon and Ware were unaware of or, indeed, that two separate hoards were uncovered in the mid-eighteenth century, this seems unlikely. It might then be reasonably confidently surmised that both Brereton's and Duane's coins ultimately derive from the same hoard and that this was the hoard from Dunamase. This being said, neither coin illustrated in the Society of Antiquaries minute book is found on the Duane plate. However there is a similarity of type, particularly to Duane no. 16.

The link between Brereton and Duane must also be noted. Both were regular attendees at the Society of Antiquaries meetings in London and had met several times before Brereton exhibited his coins in 1763. Before Brereton presented his coins in December 1763 he and Duane had attended five of the same meetings. As Duane's plate is dated 1758 it seems likely that he had coins that would have been closely paralleled by Brereton's. Unfortunately, Duane did not attend the evening where Brereton presented his coins. If he had done so, then he would undoubtedly have been able to identify them as being Irish; those attending the meeting, including Brereton, were 'at a loss'.

In terms of reconstructing the hoard it also means that the coins that were in the possession of Duane cannot have been those which were exhibited by Brereton. It seems highly unlikely that Duane could have sold/given them to Brereton, in the period between 1758 and 1763, only for Brereton to then be uncertain of any details about them. The similarity of the types of the coins illustrated is suggestive of the same hoard provenance and also of at least two separate parcels existing in London at the time.

Dolley went a stage further in 1966 when he connected the description and line-drawing of the coins with 63 'consistently patinated' coins within the Hunterian

¹³ Metcalf 1958.

Museum in Glasgow.¹⁴ As he noted, the definitively Dunamase coins and many of those on the Duane plate are now a part of the Hunterian museum's collection.¹⁵ The collection housed therein is largely that of William Hunter and was accumulated during his lifetime. This means that the coins were likely to be within the collection by Hunter's death in 1783. It is known that Duane sold coins to Hunter and it seems likely that Hunter bought all, or most, of Duane's collection in 1776.¹⁶ It is possible to trace all but two of the coins from the Duane plate in the modern Hunterian collection.¹⁷ The others may have once been within Hunter's collection and were possibly amongst those that he sold in 1777.¹⁸ Hunter tended to sell duplicates so it might be assumed that the coins sold might have broadly mirrored the coins that survive in the collection.

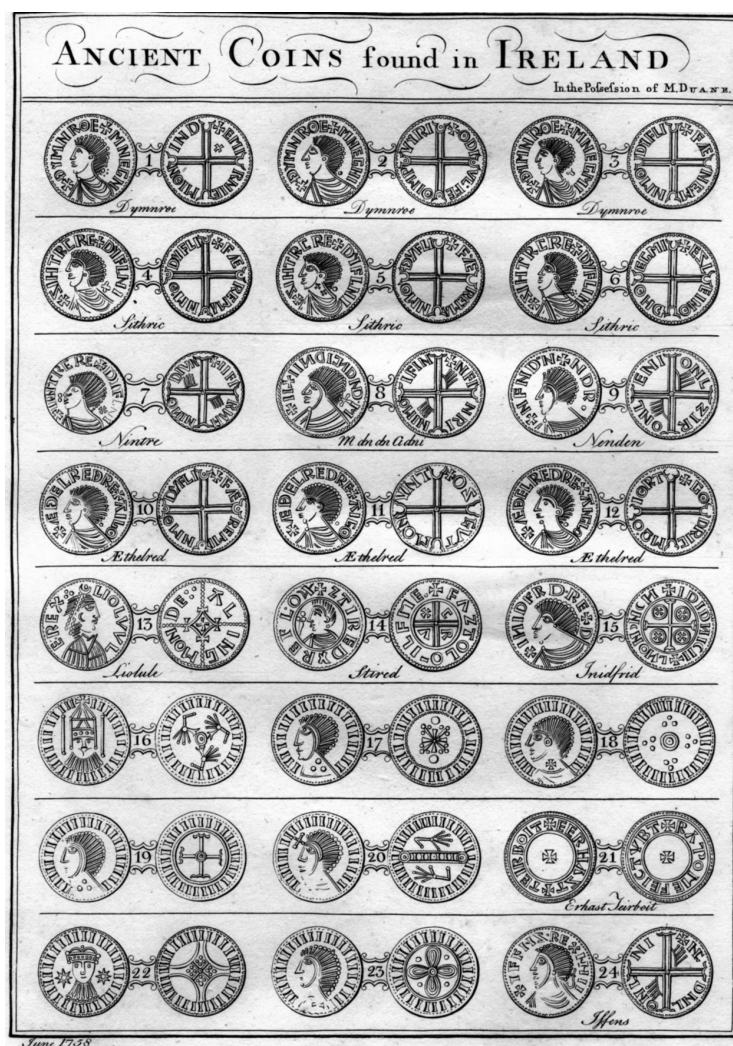


Figure 3 – 'Duane' additional plate to second edition (1810) of Simon's *Essay on Irish Coins*

Accepting the likelihood that the late-eleventh century coins on the Duane plate were from Dunamase, Dolley examined them and identified them as being 'consistently

¹⁴ Dolley 1966a, 72–5.

¹⁵ Dolley 1966a, 73.

¹⁶ Robertson 1961, ix.

¹⁷ H/S = Hiberno-Scandinavian, A/S = Anglo-Saxon, Imit. = Imitation

¹⁸ In 1777, Hunter sold 24 Irish coins; these were described as 'Ancient Irish coins' and were sold by 'Mr. Gerard' in London, 23 January 1777, for £1 and 7 shillings.

patinated'.¹⁹ He inspected the remainder of the Hunterian collection for this same patination, a darkish black with milky white highlights, and similar types and was able to identify 63 coins that he thought were from the hoard. Amongst these appear to be the two coins that Brereton exhibited which sit, conveniently, next to one another in the trays today.

The use of patination to identify the coins might be viewed as problematic as it does not need to have come through their deposition but may be due to some form of cleaning or storage. However, the patination cannot have occurred whilst the coins were a part of Hunter's collection (between 1776 and present) as they are interspersed with other coins that display other, quite distinct, patinas.

Duane	Hunterian	Dolley ²⁰	Weight	Type	Group/Type	Catalogue No.
1	23	-	1.08g	H/S	B	-
2	21	-	1.24g	H/S	B	-
3	22	-	1.25g	H/S	B	-
4	17?	-	1.11g	H/S	B	-
5	-	-	-	H/S	B	-
6	12	-	1.23g	H/S	B	-
7	55	-	1.04g	H/S	G	-
8	49	-	0.91g	H/S	G	-
9	42?	-	0.80g	H/S	G	-
10	8	-	1.49g	H/S	B	-
11	SCBI 851	-	1.31g	A/S	<i>Long Cross</i>	-
12	SCBI 849	-	1.33g	A/S	<i>Long Cross</i>	-
13	SCBI 381	-	1.10g	A/S	Ceolwulf	-
14	-	-	-	H/S	A	Probably now in Ulster Museum. ²¹
15	141	37	0.89g	H/S	L1	435
16	119	41	0.88g	H/S	K5	391
17	148	2	0.91g	H/S	L10	496
18	149	50	0.85g	H/S	L11	499
19	109	21	0.70g	H/S	J9	368
20	116	48	0.87g	H/S	K4	387
21	151	-	-	Imit?		-
22	145	56	0.73g	H/S	N1	582
23	95	57	0.55g	H/S	J6	348
24	54	-	0.98g	H/S	G	-

H/S = Hiberno-Scandinavian, A/S = Anglo-Saxon, Imit. = Imitation

Table 1 - concordance of coins on the Duane plate

If one accepts the patination of the coins as appropriate for determining their provenance then it is also possible to associate the coins on another additional plate of Simon's *Essay* with Dunamase. The plate which is included in the 1810 edition and is headed 'first additional plate to Simon' is generally described as the 'Snelling plate' after 'the late ingenious Mr. Snelling' as he is described in the introduction. Hunter is known to have purchased some coins from the Snelling collection in 1770.²² The plate

¹⁹ Dolley 1966a, 73.

²⁰ Dolley 1966a, 74–5.

²¹ Seaby 1984, 1.

²² Robertson 1961, ix.

contains eleven Hiberno-Scandinavian coins and a Scandinavian imitation. These are almost all traceable in the Hunterian collection and display, excepting the Scandinavian coin, the same typical dark patina.²³ The only coin which it is impossible to trace is no. 7 suggesting Hunter may have sold it as a duplicate, a point which is strengthened by the fact that there are several very similar coins remaining in the collection. It seems likely that this coin is currently in the Ulster Museum's collection, *ex Roth*.²⁴

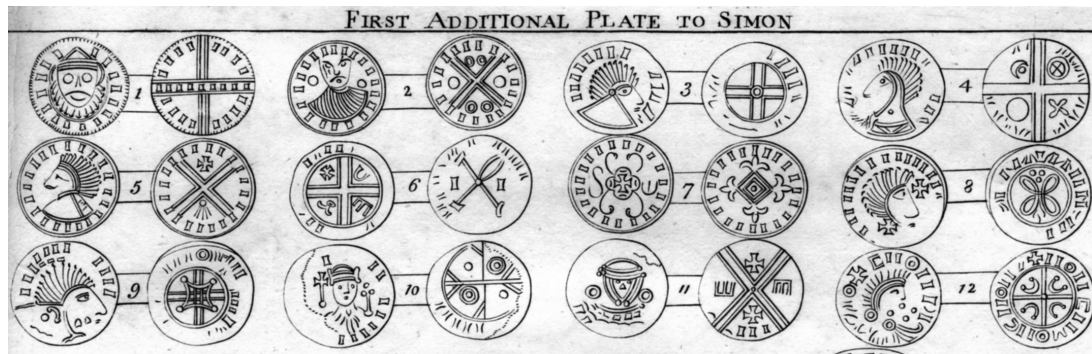


Figure 4 – ‘Snelling’ additional plate to second edition (1810) of Simon’s *Essay on Irish Coins*

Snelling	Hunterian	Dolley ²⁵	Weight	Type	Type	Catalogue No.
1	114	51	0.94g	H/S	I12	216
2	89	52	0.75g	H/S	M6	568
3	93	22	0.58g	H/S	J4	339
4	101	53	0.64g	H/S	L9	490
5	82	6	0.65g	H/S	J7	359
6	4	5	0.55g	H/S	L7	485
7	-	-	-	H/S	L4	460?
8	96	54	0.75g	H/S	J2	334
9	99	55	1.05g	H/S	M	577
10	129	29	0.56g	H/S	J1	329
11	104	45	0.59g	H/S	L5	477
12	154	-	0.76g	Imit.	-	-

H/S = Hiberno-Scandinavian, Imit. = Imitation

Table 2 – Concordance of Snelling’s plate with modern Hunterian Collection

Including the two parcels, Snelling and Duane, and the other coins of consistent patination, Dolley came to a total of 63 Hunterian coins that he viewed as from Dunamase.²⁶ In another examination of the coins conducted by the author and the Hunterian’s curator a more conservative figure of 51 was arrived at. These are tabulated in Table 3 below.

²³ H/S = Hiberno-Scandinavian, Imit. = Imitation

²⁴ Catalogue no. 460

²⁵ Dolley 1966a, 74–5.

²⁶ Dolley 1966a, 74–5.

Type	Hunterian				Dublin	Oxford			Belfast
	<i>ex</i> Duane	<i>ex</i> Snelling	<i>ex</i> Simon	Other		Christchurch	St. John's	Other	
I5					1				
I7					3				
I8					1				
I10				1					
I12		1							
I13					1				
I14			1						
I				1					
J1		1		1					
J2		1		1					
J3							1		
J4		1							
J5				2					
J6	1			1			1		
J7		1		3					
J8				1					
J9	1			1			1		
J10					2				
J			1						
K1					1				
K2					1				
K4					2				
K5	1			2	1	1			
K6					2				
K7						2			
L1	1			10					
L2							1		
L4									1
L5		1		2	2				
L7		1	1						
L9		1		2					
L10	1			1					
L11						2			
L13					1				
M1					1				
M5				2					
M6		1		1					
M7					1				
M8								1	
M		1							
N1	1								
N5					1				
Total	6	10	3	32	21	5	4	1	1

Table 3 – Provenance information of suspected Dunamase hoard coins

Other than the coins that are illustrated from Duane or Snelling, a small number came from James Simon's collection.²⁷ The Simon sale may well have contained others currently in the Hunterian, *ex* Dunamase, but the auction catalogue descriptions do not allow all coins to be connected with the modern collection. Hunter's collection was certainly an amalgamation of elements of at least these three collections. It seems likely that all three collectors had parts of the Dunamase hoard and also that many of the Hiberno-Scandinavian coins for sale in the mid-eighteenth century were from the hoard. Knowing that the coins were *ex* Simon is important as it pushes the date of the hoard back to the period pre-1757. It is likely that the hoard was discovered between the publication of Simon's *Essay* in 1749 and the sale of his collection in 1757.

There are several other parcels of coins that are likely to come from the hoard. The first and most definite is that there was at least one other coin from Dunamase in the collection of Rev. Mervyn Archdall in the 1780s.²⁸ Ledwich's description of the legends being of the 'ancient Ogham Croabh' is clearly fanciful but does give some indication as to the coin's form. The form of Ogham is a horizontal straight line with perpendicular strokes of various number and direction to give the letter forms. For the mistake to have been made the legends on the coin would have had to be a series of vertical strokes joined by a line all the way around the edge. This is something that only occurs on coins of the Groups K and L and thus the coin can be associated with the hoard on typological and chronological grounds. The current location of this coin and collection is uncertain.

Two parcels may exist in the RIA collection within the National Museum of Ireland. Coins with sequential Royal Irish Academy numbers, RIA 3270-3287 and 3143-7, display similar types and patination to the Hunterian Dunamase coins. These are likely to be from the hoard but this cannot be certain.

Two further parcels, in the Ashmolean Museum, are probably a part of the hoard. Five coins, of the current Christchurch College collection, *ex* Barton came were in Oxford by 1764. They are of types unknown in the Glendalough hoard and the timing accords well with the other evidence from the Dunamase hoard. The second parcel, from the St. John's college collection, is more difficult to be certain about as the provenance cannot be traced back further than the twentieth century. However, the discrete nature of the parcel would suggest it is a portion of hoard and the types would suggest that Dunamase is the most likely original provenance.

It is thus ultimately possible to associate a number of discrete parcels of coinage with the hoard:

- The two coins Brereton exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries (now in the Hunterian)
- Those owned by Duane in 1758 (mostly now Hunterian)
- Those owned by Snelling pre-1767 (mostly now Hunterian)

²⁷ Sold by Ford in London, 8.xii.1757.

²⁸ Ledwich 1786, 157: 'Small Silver coins, belonging to the Early Irish Princes have been found at Dunamase; there is one in the collection of the Rev. Mervyn Archdall, Rector of Attier, Attanagh, in the diocese of Ossory, that is a great curiosity; it is the size of a silver four-pence but thinner; on the face is this epigraphe "Re Morrah," "King O'Mara, or O'More" and on the reverse is, "Na Dunegh, or rather Dunadh of the fort" expressing the place of coinage and the residence of the chief. The letters are the ancient Ogham Croabh characters and the same with those, that appear on the coins of O'Toole, found at Glendaloch, in the county of Wicklow. This coins was struck in the eleventh century; for subsequent to the Norman invasion, the native Irish princes coined no money, though before that period the practice was common.'

- Those owned by Simon in 1757 (some now in the Hunterian)
- One owned by Rev. Mervyn Archdall in 1786
- The consistently patinated coins within the Hunterian trays
- Possibly, two parcels in the National Museum of Ireland
- Five coins, *ex Barton*, in the Christchurch College collection (Ashmolean)
- Possibly, four coins in the St. John's college collection (Ashmolean)
- At least one coin in the Ulster Museum

To these might be added a number of other die-duplicates across groups K, L, M and possibly N.

Types and hoard coins in Catalogue

Type	Likely to be a part of the hoard	Possibly a part of the hoard	Number
I5		151	1
I7		177-9	3
I8		183	1
I10	196		1
I12	216		1
I13		217	1
I14	254		1
I	322		1
J1	329-30		2
J2	334-5		2
J3		337	1
J4	339		1
J5	341-2		2
J6	345, 348	349	3
J7	353, 357, 359-60		4
J8	361		1
J9	366, 368	363	3
J10		369-70	2
J	375		1
K1		376	1
K2	380		1
K4		384, 386	2
K5	390-1, 396-7	389	5
K6	405, 407-8, 414-15		2
K7	417, 419		2
L1	435, 437-45		11
L2		450	1
L4		460	1
L5	472, 477-8	469-70	5
L7	484-6		2
L9	490-2		3
L10	495-6		2
L11	499, 504, 510		2
L13		524	1
M1		534	1
M5	560-1		2
M6	565, 568		2
M7		569	1

M8		575	1
M	577		1
N1	582		1
N5		603	1

Christchurch Cathedral

Date of Discovery	c.1870
	Christchurch Place
County	Dublin
National Grid Ref.	715734
Size	7+
Composition	All Hiberno-Scandinavian
Types Represented	L3, O1, O2
Deposition date	c.1105
References	BP 294; Dolley 1966a, 75-6, 78-9; Seaby 1986, 6.

Find Circumstance

A number of coins in the Grainger collection have a label attached to them suggesting that they were found in Christchurch Cathedral in Dublin. This was during the significant restoration at the Cathedral in the late nineteenth century when Grainger held a curacy at the cathedral. Whether the hoard was found within the building or just beyond is uncertain.

Provenance

The coins passed from Grainger to the Ulster Museum. The condition and iconography of the coins is unusual amongst the large group O suggesting that the seven coins may represent all of the hoard.

Types in hoard

Type	Number
L3	1
O1	4
O2	2

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

Nos. **452, 628-31, 642, 692**

Armagh (Cathedral)

Date of Discovery	Pre-1834
County	Armagh
National Grid Ref.	687845
Size	3+
Composition	All Hiberno-Scandinavian
Types Represented	O2
Deposition date	c.1105
References	BP 293; Dolley 1966a, 75-7.

Find Circumstance

In the manuscript of the Dawson collection, compiled in 1834, there is a reference to three coins 'found at Armagh Cathedral'.

Provenance

The coins are described in the following terms:

'Ob. Very rude helmeted head mere strokes in place of inscription. Rev. Double cross crescent, mere strokes for legend in two opposite quarters ornament like a sceptre.'

This description suggests that coins are of Group O. The Dawson collection in the National Museum of Ireland has a relatively small number of Group O coins of which three have a distinctive condition. They are very brittle with small holes and I would argue that it is likely that these coins are the three from Dawson's collection, *ex* Armagh. Further evidence in favour of such an interpretation is their sequential RIA numbers (3132-4).

Another coin of similar condition is **744**, which may also be a part of the hoard.

Types in hoard

A small hoard, probably all of type O2.

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Likely

Nos. **672**, **694** and **810**.

Possible

No. **744**

Donagherry

Date of Discovery	1823
Townland	Donagherry
County	Tyrone
National Grid Ref.	683871
Size	33+ (over one hundred and enough to fill a silver cup)
Composition	All Hiberno-Scandinavian
Types Represented	All type O2
Deposition date	c.1110
References	BP 295; Dolley 1966a, 75-6, 79-80; Seaby 1986, 6-7.

Find Circumstance

In Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary* the hoard is recorded as being found in a silver cup in bog and this is followed in Lindsay's description of the hoard.²⁹ Lindsay then goes on to note that many of the coins were then in the possession of R. C. Ankettel, who presumably lived in Ankettel Lodge within the parish.

Provenance

The, presumably fairly substantial number of, coins that were found at Donagherry have become dispersed. Very few coins of Group O were known at the beginning of the nineteenth century, none are known from Hunter's collection in Glasgow which was assembled in the eighteenth century. Most of the coins known post 1810 are likely to be a part of a hoard. Thus, it is likely that many of the unprovenanced coins of this group ultimately derive from Donagherry.

The hoard can be equated with that described by William Till in 1837 where describes 'about one hundred' coins of group O that had come into his possession.³⁰ This is confirmed by the illustration of the coin on the inside cover (no. 9) and the light weight Till describes. He dispersed these coins as he held only 33 Irish coins when his collection was sold.³¹

Parcels of the hoard were available in the 1830s and it can be argued quite convincingly that two parcels of Group O coins came from the hoard. Both were purchased in 1832. The first came into the possession of Dean Dawson in Dublin as it is noted in the catalogue of his collection.³² The other was given by Mr. Falla to the British Museum in the same year. In Dawson's note it is described that the origin of the coins is unknown but that a 'large quantity' were for sale. Given the numbers available for purchase, these coins must be from the Donagherry hoard and it seems very likely that the Falla coins, being of the same types and in the same year, can also be associated with the hoard. Indeed, given the large numbers that both Dawson and Till refer to it is likely that most unprovenanced group O coins with a provenance pre-1979 come from the hoard.

²⁹ Lewis 1837 vol. I, p. 480; Lindsay 1839, 136.

³⁰ Till 1837, 19.

³¹ Sotheby 12.v.1846.

³² Seaby 1984, 6-7.

The coins in Dawson's note on his collection became entangled, during the course of the nineteenth century, with other Group O coins as 32 coins of this type are described by Smith as being in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy.³³ The parcel has modern RIA numbers of 3104-35. Amongst these 32 are 25 coins, *ex* Dawson, from the Donough Henry hoard. It is possible to determine, from patina, that there are a number of hoards represented amongst these coins. The majority have a consistent and very dark black patina which is similar to the Falla coins in the British Museum. A smaller number, probably *ex* Armagh Cathedral, are very fragmentary with small holes whilst others (*ex* pre-1810 hoard below?) are quite mottled in appearance. The coins suggested as being from the hoard amongst this parcel are likely to be from Donough Henry but it is possible that a small number may be misidentified as such.

Types in hoard

All coins are of type O2.

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Very Likely

Nos. **641, 645, 649, 664, 675-6, 683, 697, 702, 705, 713, 717-19, 728-9, 744, 745, 751, 760, 766, 768, 772, 782, 787-8, 790-1, 798-9, 804, 806** and **813**.

Likely

Most of type O2.

³³ Smith 1885, 62.

Pre-1810 Hoard

Date of Discovery	Pre-1810
Size	13+?
Composition	All Hiberno-Scandinavian?
Types Represented	Just type O2?
Deposition date	c.1110
References	-

Find Circumstance

No details of the find circumstances of the hoard are known but it is likely to be an Irish find.

Provenance

Amongst the trays of a number of museums are a small number of consistently patinated coins. They are quite distinctive when compared to the black patination of the Donough Henry coins and the fragmentary form of those from Armagh. They have a quite mottled, green and black patina which has flaked off in certain areas. The hoard may, or may not, encompass all of the coins suggested below but it is certain that a hoard of pre-1810 date was unearthed as no. **685** was given by Roberts to the British Museum in that year. This is earlier than any other known group O hoard. The hoard is unlikely to have been substantial as almost all surviving Group O coins are likely to derive from Donough Henry.

Types in hoard

Probably all type O2.

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

No. **685**

Likely

Nos. **681-2, 693, 695, 711, 715, 741, 769, 781, 801, 807 and 812.**

Scrabo Hill

Date of Discovery	1855
Townland	Scrabo
County	Down
National Grid Ref.	748872
Size	Around 100?
Composition	All Hiberno-Scandinavian
Types Represented	Types P1, P3 and Q2.
Deposition date	c.1115
References	BP 447; Dolley 1966a, 75-6, 81-4; Allen 1942; Carruthers 1855; MacAdam 1855

Find Circumstance

The find circumstances of the hoard are presented in two accounts by MacAdam and Carruthers.³⁴ Both agree that the hoard was found in 1855 during the removal of a stone cairn, known commonly as ‘the giant’s grave’. The land was the property of a Mr. Miller who was removing the cairn to convert the land to arable purposes.

MacAdam reports that workmen removed the numerous small stones on the upper surface until they came down upon slabs of stones indicating a grave. Within the central grave were human remains. Surrounding these bones but not, apparently, mixed with them was a fragment of red pottery. There was also a clay pipe reported as being found in the vicinity. At the one end of the grave a large stone lid for the chamber was found. This was either removed during a grave-robbing or had proved too heavy to lift onto the chamber grave. It was impossible to lift in 1855 and had to be blasted with gunpowder to break it up. At the end of this stone lid, furthest from the grave, the hoard was found ‘lying level with its under-edge’.

Carruthers presents a slightly different report. He states that the heavy lid was on top of the grave and that this was removed by the workmen using gunpowder. The coins are described as being ‘at one side of the head’ with the clay pipe at the other. The discrepancy between the two accounts is frustrating but greater weight should probably be given to MacAdam’s description as he had the benefit of reporting first-hand. It would also be highly unusual to find a coin hoard in an unambiguously funerary setting. The stone setting of the grave also suggests a pre-historic context for the burial and it seems far more likely that this was the re-use of an earlier monument for the deposition of a hoard.

Provenance

MacAdam reports that the coins passed to Mr. Patton, a jeweller based in Newtownards, after their discovery. Some were subsequently acquired by Carruthers and he was able to ascertain that about two and half ounces of silver (c.70g) comprised the entire hoard. Since being acquired by Carruthers these coins have become scattered across a number of collections.

Other coins from the hoard were acquired by the Royal Irish Academy, via a John B. Barker M. D., in 1855.³⁵ These probably make up a large proportion of the Group P

³⁴ MacAdam 1855; Carruthers 1855.

³⁵ *PRIA* 6 (1855), 224 and 314.

parcel with RIA numbers 3431-61 in the National Museum of Ireland. This parcel is of very uniform appearance and suggests a common hoard provenance. This can only be Scrabo Hill. Ten of these thirty coins came via the collection of Aquilla Smith and were subsequently integrated, probably by Smith himself, alongside the parcel *ex* Barker. It is impossible to divide these coins now but they seem to share a common hoard provenance.

These coins have become entangled with others in the period between mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. RIA 3462-77 immediately follow the Scrabo coins in the trays and have been interpreted as a part of the hoard.³⁶ This is despite the fact that they are of different types and do not match the coins illustrated by Carruthers at the time.³⁷ The connection of the English Tealby coins is particularly unhelpful as it has given the hoard a suggested deposition date of c.1180, some 60 years after it should be dated. The other coins associated with the hoard are argued below to form part of a distinctive 'Co. Wexford' hoard.

Types in hoard

The hoard is a mix of semi-bracteate coins of group P and a small number of bracteates of Group Q.

Type	Number
P1	1
P3	39
Q2	2

This is the only known source of Group P coins and it is likely that most, if not all, coins of this group are ultimately derived from this hoard.

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

Nos. **826, 828-31, 834-7, 839, 842-6, 848-51, 854-5, 857, 861-4, 870-1, 874-6, 879, 881 and 883.**

Likely

Nos. **840, 847, 873, 878 and 882.**

³⁶ Allen 1942.

³⁷ Carruthers 1855, 321.

‘Co. Wexford’

Date of Discovery	Pre-1846
County	Wexford
Size	9+
Composition	Hiberno-Scandinavian (& possibly Tealby Pennies)
Types Represented	Types W1, W2 and W3. Possibly also type Q4.
Deposition date	c.1120 (or c.1180)
References	Lindsay 1849

Find Circumstance

Lindsay wrote of coins discovered in Co. Wexford in 1848 but no further details of it are given.³⁸

Provenance

The 1848 date is of importance as it pre-dates the hoard at Scrabo Hill by a number of years meaning that all the coins illustrated by Lindsay cannot have come from that hoard. The coins illustrated by Lindsay as from ‘Co. Wexford’ have previously been attributed to the Scrabo Hill hoard amongst the trays of the NMI. This is despite the fact that in a listing of Aquilla Smith’s collection on its accession to the RIA there are 9 bracteates noted as coming from Co. Wexford. The nine coins of Smith tally with the three illustrated by Lindsay and suggest that Smith had a parcel (all?) of the hoard. This may have passed from Lindsay collection into Smith’s. The coins are noted as being of ‘types differs from previous [Scrabo] coins’ in Smith listing of his collection. Knowing that two hoards exist and they have quite different types it is relatively simple to unpick the two. Scrabo Hill has, almost exclusively, quatrefoil reverses (type P3) which contrasts to the sub long cross reverses of those from Wexford (Group W). Upon inspection it became apparent that the fabric of the Wexford coins is also somewhat different; they are struck on smaller, thicker flans and are more fragmentary than the coins from Scrabo Hill.

The English Element

The Scrabo Hill coins have often been associated with three English coins of Henry II. This is noted in Dolley’s work where he convincingly argues that the English coins cannot be connected with the Scrabo Hill hoard.³⁹ The author cannot fault Dolley’s line of argument as it does seem quite unlikely that English coins would not have provoked some comment as they are quite clearly of a different weight, design and fabric to the rest of the Scrabo Hill coins.

Again it seems that the Scrabo hoard has been inflated by the position of other coins near to it within the NMI collection. There is reason to believe that the three English coins should be associated with the Co. Wexford hoard instead. In Lindsay’s article it is noted that ‘some coins of Henry II’ were found along with the Irish coins.⁴⁰ This is something that is also noted in Aquilla Smith’s listing of his collection, although his authority is surely Lindsay here. The position of the English coins, physically close to

³⁸ Lindsay 1848.

³⁹ Dolley 1966a, 82–3.

⁴⁰ Lindsay 1848, 187.

the 'Scrabo' (ie Co. Wexford) coins, and their similar RIA numbers adds further weight to the attribution of English coins to this hoard.

This presents an enormous challenge to the numismatist as it forces a complete re-working of the chronology. If the English coins were found alongside the Irish coins then the generally assumed chronology of semi-bracteates (attributed to the early twelfth century) must be revisited. One should thus be a little cautious about definitively attributing these coins to the hoard. Arguments against doing so would be the vastly different weight of the English coins (about twice as much as the Irish coins) and the complete nature of the English coins in comparison to the fragmentary Irish. The patination of the coins, very consistent amongst the Hiberno-Scandinavian element, is also notably absent from the English coins.

Types in hoard

Assuming the English coins are from a different find then the types represented are W1, W2 and W3.

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

Nos. **986-96**

Possible

No. **904**

Castlelyons

Date of Discovery	1837
Townland	Strawhall
County	Cork
National Grid Ref.	583597
Size	‘Two or three baskets full’
Composition	All Hiberno-Scandinavian
Types Represented	Types Q3, Q4, Q5, Q8, Q9, Q13
Deposition date	c.1160
References	Dolley 1966a, 75-6, 86-90; Allen 1942; Lindsay 1839, 135

Find Circumstance

Lindsay records that in November of 1837 ‘A large quantity of bracteates money...was found by a farmer named Richard Nolan, on the lands of Curraghmore, near Castle-Lyons, part of the estate of John Hyde, Esq’.⁴¹ These came to two or three baskets full but, unfortunately, the vast majority were melted down. The precise number is uncertain but it must be imagined that several baskets full would have amounted to thousands of coins.

Provenance

Coins came to Lindsay and the other coin collectors from the hoard. Lindsay obtained his ‘upwards of fifty bracteates’ from Francis Woodley Esq. of Cork.⁴² He takes the thirteen types within this parcel as being representative of the hoard more generally and this make it likely that the melted coins were of broadly similar types. This also introduces an element of selectivity in the survival of the coins meaning the proportions of surviving bracteates may not accurately reflect the numbers in the hoard.

All of the coins of this hoard are now currently in the National Museum of Ireland where they have sequential RIA numbers running from 3402 to 3430. These can be cross-checked against Lindsay’s plate where a number of Castlelyons coins are illustrated.

Types in hoard

Types	Number
Q3	3+
Q4	9+
Q5	5+
Q8	1+
Q9	9+
Q13	2+

Hoard coins in Catalogue

⁴¹ Lindsay 1839, Appendix, p. 135.

⁴² Lindsay 1839, ii.

Definite

Nos. **892-903, 905-10, 918, 920-28, 954** and **956**.

Kildare Round Tower

Date of Discovery	1843
Townland	Kildare
County	Kildare
National Grid Ref.	672712
Size	6
Composition	All Hiberno-Scandinavian
Types Represented	Types Q12 and Q13
Deposition date	c.1170
References	Dolley 1966a, 75-6, 84-6; Barrow 1974; Petrie 1845

Find Circumstance

The hoard's discovery is reasonably well reported by Petrie, writing at the time and has been subject to reinterpretation by Barrow recently.⁴³ The round tower at Kildare was excavated in, or just before, 1843 by Rev. John Browne. The original floor of stone, set in mortar, was removed. Below this, a further layer of lime stone and mortar was removed. Either between, or immediately below these layers the coin hoard had been placed. The coins were in a fragmentary state and were handed over to Petrie by Browne. The coins stratigraphically pre-date the construction of the tower although it is likely that they be associated with that construction. The tower is known to have been built by the time of Gerald of Wales' writing in c.1186 and this provides an absolute *terminus ante quem* for the hoard.

Provenance

Several of the coins are illustrated by Petrie and this helps with their identification. They have been preserved in Perspex in the National Museum of Ireland where five of the six found currently reside. This has rendered them almost impossible to identify without the aid of Petrie's illustrations. The sixth coin is currently in the Ulster Museum although how it came to be in the Mabbott collection is unknown.

Types in hoard

All identifiable coins were types Q12 and Q13

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

Nos. **936, 946-7, 949, 978 and 985.**

⁴³ Petrie 1845; Barrow 1974.

High Street?

Date of Discovery	1967 NMI High Street Excavations
County	Dublin
National Grid Ref.	715734
Size	2
Composition	Both Hiberno-Scandinavian
Types Represented	Types Q12 and Q13
Deposition date	c.1170
References	-

Find Circumstance

Two coins were found in very close proximity during the High Street excavations in 1967. Both were found in the same Grid square (G-H 21-22) in excavation area 3 and at very similar depths (-0.26 and -0.28 cm respectively). They were given sequential small finds numbers, E71:1116 and E71:1117. They may constitute a two coin hoard although it is likely that, nonetheless they represent casual loss.

Provenance

Both coins are in the National Museum of Ireland with the other Dublin excavations coins.

Types in hoard

Types Q12 and Q13.

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

Nos. **943** and **965**.

Knowth?

Date of Discovery	1980
Townland	Knowth
County	Meath
National Grid Ref.	700773
Size	4?
Composition	All Hiberno-Scandinavian
Types Represented	Type Q13
Deposition date	c.1170
References	Kenny 2012

Find Circumstance

The Neolithic passage tomb at Knowth has been subject to nearly forty years of excavation. This was revealed a range of activity on the site in period after its initial use as a funerary monument. A number of coins have been excavated from the pre-Norman period and there is the possibility that four of these may form a small dispersed hoard.⁴⁴ The three identifiable coins are of the same type (Q13) and the last is possibly also this type. They were found over a 2 sq. metre area but all are recorded as coming from the same context.

Provenance

The coins remain with the site archive but will be deposited in the National Museum of Ireland

Types in hoard

All identifiable coins are of type Q13.

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

Nos. **963, 972, 975** and **981**.

⁴⁴ Kenny 2012.

Overseas hoards containing Hiberno-Scandinavian coins (c.1060-1170)

Kirk Michael (1972/5)

Date of Discovery	1972/5 Michael Sheading Isle of Man
Size	80 + 5 pieces of hacksilver
Composition	Hiberno-Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, Hiberno-Manx and Continental
Types Represented	F, G and I5
Deposition date	c.1065
References	BP 248; Bornholdt-Collins 2003, M14; Cubbon with Dolley 1980; Dumas 1979.

Find Circumstance

The hoard was uncovered in the extension of the Kirk Michael graveyard in 1911. The coin remained undeclared until the 1970s when another excavation was conducted to determine if any pieces had been missed. The finds were grouped together and declared treasure trove.

Provenance

The coins were declared treasure trove and the totality of the known hoard is now within the Manx Museum.

Types in hoard

Ruler	Type	Number
Edmund		1
Edgar	HT	3
	CC	2
Cnut	<i>Quatrefoil</i>	2
	<i>Pointed Helmet</i>	2
	<i>Short Cross</i>	4
Harold I	<i>Fleur-de-lis</i>	2
Harthacnut	<i>Arm & Sceptre</i>	1
Edward the Confessor	<i>Radiate Short Cross</i>	3
	<i>Trefoil/Quadrilateral</i>	1
	<i>Hammer Cross</i>	1
Hiberno-Scandinavian	Group F	7
	Group G	11
	Type I5	1
Blanks		2
Hiberno-Manx		21
Continental		16
Uncertain		1
Total		81

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite
No. **131**

Unprovenanced Manx Hoard (1)

Date of Discovery	Pre-1785
Size	18+
Composition	Hiberno-Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon
Types Represented	I13, I14
Deposition date	c.1070
References	BP 249, Bornholdt–Collins 2003, M15.

Find Circumstance

No details of the discovery of the hoard are known.

Provenance

The hoard has been reconstructed by Bornholdt-Collins by combining two parcels of coins with Manx connections.⁴⁵ Amongst the Gelling collection is a parcel of English coins dating from the mid-eleventh century. This collection can be traced back to James Gelling who was a vicar on the island in the nineteenth century. These coins are distinct from the Hiberno-Scandinavian coins within the collection which can be positively connected with the Kirk Michael 1834 hoard (O3). It is likely that these English coins are from an otherwise unknown Manx hoard. They are currently housed within the collection of the Manx Museum. A fragmentary coin of type I13 may also be from this hoard as it is within the Gelling collection and has condition that is quite similar to the English coins.

The second group of coins are currently to be found in the National Museum of Scotland. There are four coins that came from Wood in the late-eighteenth century. John Wood was the governor of Man from 1761 to 1777 and the coins are noted as being donated to the Museum in 1785.⁴⁶ This group of four is formed of two English and two Hiberno-Scandinavian coins, both of which would be interpreted as being of similar date.

The two parcels, *ex* Gelling and *ex* Wood, may well be from the same hoard although this cannot be proved. The chronology of the coins, Manx provenance and similarity of the coins passing into collectors' hands all suggest that one Manx hoard is the likelihood.

Types in hoard

National Museum of Scotland parcel:

Edward the Confessor	<i>Hammer Cross</i>	2
Hiberno-Scandinavian	I13	1?
	I14	2
Total		5?

Manx Museum Parcel:

Edward the Confessor	<i>Pointed Helmet</i>	1
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⁴⁵ Bornholdt-Collins 2003 AVII, p. 71.

⁴⁶ Bornholdt-Collins 2003 Appendix VII, p. 72.

	<i>Hammer Cross</i>	8+
	<i>Pyramids</i>	3+
Fragments		3+
Total		15+

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

Nos. **242** and **243**.

Possible

No. **236**

Kirk Michael (1834)

Date of Discovery	1834 Michael Isle of Man
Size	70+
Composition	Hiberno-Scandinavian, Hiberno-Manx
Types Represented	I3, I4, I5, I6, I8, I9, I10, I11, I12, I13, I15, I16
Deposition date	c.1075
References	BP 283; Bornholdt-Collins M17; Dolley 1980; Dolley 1973; Dolley 1966a, pp.71-2.

Find Circumstance

The coins were found underneath the foundations of Kirk Michael parish church during construction work.⁴⁷ Exactly how many were found is uncertain as the coins were dispersed amongst the workmen.

Provenance

There are several parcels of this sizeable find that have remained intact over the intervening period. The first of these parcels, numbering 46 coins, is currently in the British Museum and came via the gift of Bishop Ward.⁴⁸ One of the coins published as a part of this parcel is incorrectly attributed to it and was found in Ireland instead.⁴⁹

To this substantial parcel can be added thirteen coins that came via the Gelling collection to the Manx Museum. This was a collection formed of various elements of mid-nineteenth century hoards and not exclusively of Kirk Michael 1834 coins. Bornholdt-Collins argues that only twelve of the coins are likely to be from the hoard, a smaller number than that originally proposed by Dolley.⁵⁰

A small number of coins were published by Dolley in 1980.⁵¹ These derived from an old Manx collection which, apparently, dated back to the time of the hoard. Alongside the coins was a label which notes that they were found in the Kirk Michael church in the 1830s. Further details of these coins are uncertain.

Another group of coins was sold in the Glendining on the 1st of October 1980. These seven coins have no provenance attached to them but the dies and types represented, and the fact that they form a discrete group, is certainly highly suggestive of a Kirk Michael provenance for them.

A final coin (**156**) is listed as coming from the Isle of Man in the notes connected to the Dawson collection. This coin came to be in the Stacpoole collection, donated to the NMI in 2002. How it left Dawson's collection and its provenance between the 1830s and 2002 is uncertain. The coin is unique and the description in Dawson's

⁴⁷ Bornholdt-Collins 2003 Appendix VII, p. 75.

⁴⁸ Dolley 1966a, 157–203.

⁴⁹ Dolley 1973.

⁵⁰ Bornholdt-Collins 2003 Appendix VII, p. 75.

⁵¹ Dolley 1980.

manuscript leaves no doubt that this is the coin.⁵² Whether it is from the hoard, or another Manx hoard, cannot be determined absolutely. It seems likely to be from Kirk Michael as the Dawson manuscript appears to have been composed in the period 1831 to 1834. The date on the front appears to have been adapted from 1831 to 1834 and the listing gives the impression of coins being added to it through time. This seems to be the case for the Armagh hoard coins, found in 1832. The Manx coin shares a die with a number of coins that can be more confidently associated with the hoard and thus it seems likely to be a stray from it.

Types in hoard

Type	Ward	Gelling	'Manx Collection'	Glendining	ex Dawson
I3	1				
I4		1			
I5	6	2		1	
I6	5	1	1	1	1
I8	4	1			
I9	1				
I10	1	1			
I11	3	4	1	1	
I12	4	1			
I13	6		1	2	
I15				1	
I16	9	1	1	1	
Other Group I	4				
Hiberno-Manx	2				
Total	46	12	4	7	1

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

Nos. **124, 135, 138-42, 152, 158, 161-4, 184-5, 187-8, 191, 193, 198-200, 208, 210, 213-15, 218-20, 222, 227-9, 270-5, 283-6, 317-18 and 320-1.**

Likely

Nos. **126, 143-5, 154, 156, 160, 186, 194, 201-5, 209, 232, 234, 261, 266 and 280.**

⁵² The coin is described in the following manner, 'Obv. Rude full faced head. Inscription obliterated. Rev. Double Cross, from centre halfway up field a short cross each arm terminated by three pellets, inscription obliterated'.

Trowbridge

Date of Discovery	1986-8 Trowbridge Wiltshire
Size	2
Composition	Both Hiberno-Scandinavian
Types Represented	J6
Deposition date	c.1080
References	Graham and Davies 1993

Find Circumstance

The two coins were found in the backfill of a grave (1696) during the course of archaeological investigations of the Norman Castle. The graveyard was in use in site period 4 (pre-1139AD) which accords with the dating evidence of the coinage. It is unclear whether the coins should be interpreted as being deliberately placed within the grave or whether they represent re-deposition of material from another context.

Provenance

The coins are currently in Trowbridge Museum with the excavation archive.

Types in hoard

Both coins are type J6 although die references are uncertain as it has not been possible to examine the coins.

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

Nos. **350 and 351.**

Laxey?

Date of Discovery	Pre-1950 Lonan Isle of Man
Size	7+
Composition	All Hiberno-Scandinavian
Types Represented	Types M1, M2, M3, M4, M5 and M7.
Deposition date	c.1095
References	BP 278; Bornholdt-Collins 2003 M16.

Find Circumstance

No details of the find circumstance are known. The coins are known only as a parcel from a collection.

Provenance

Seven coins, now in the Manx Museum, were acquired from a Manx collection by J. Seaby in the 1950s. They were presented to the Museum in 1974. The collection was based in Laxey and the suggestion was that they may have been a local find.

Types in hoard

Types M1, M2, M3, M4, M5 and M7. It seems likely that many other coins of Group M were originally derived from this hoard as the Group is quite highly die-linked with many unprovenanced coins die-linking into this small group.

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

Nos. **533, 535, 539, 544, 555, 562** and **570**.

Juura

Date of Discovery	1883 or 1888 Odenpäh/Otepja parish Estonia
Size	1336
Composition	Combination of German, Norman, Irish and imitations
Types Represented	N5
Deposition date	c.1095 (t.p.q c.1092)
References	Leimus and Molvõgin 2001, 36-7; Kluge 1987, 34-5.

Find Circumstance

The hoard is known by several names. It has traditionally been called Juura but more recently Otepää. It was certainly found in Odenpäh parish but may have been uncovered either in 1883 or 1888. The precise details of its recovery are unknown.

Provenance

Various parcels have been split between St. Petersburg, Berlin and several Estonian Museums. This means that only 554 of over 1300 coins have been identified.

Types in hoard

From the known parcels:

Types	Number
Arabic	9
German	488
Danish	2
English	36
Imitations	8
Group B	1
Type N5	1

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

No. **609**

Northern Italy

Date of Discovery	Pre-1889
Size	28+
Composition	Uncertain, but all known are Hiberno-Scandinavian
Types Represented	N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7
Deposition date	c.1100
References	Galster, Dolley and Steen Jensen 1975 xx; Dolley and Lane 1968

Find Circumstance

The find circumstances of the hoard are uncertain beyond the Northern Italian provenance. The hoard must probably be considered to be connected to pilgrim routes to the area.

Provenance

10 coins in the Royal coin cabinet in Copenhagen, purchased from Adolf Hess in 1889, are described as 'found in northern Italy'. These are all of Group N and are quite uniform in their appearance. To these can probably be added almost all other coins of Group N, which are largely unattested before 1889. There are certainly parcels in both the Ulster Museum and further coins in Copenhagen that are almost very likely to be strays from the find.

Types in hoard

Types N1-N7

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

Nos. **585, 592, 595, 597, 601, 604, 611, 615-16 and 620.**

Likely

Nos. **583, 586, 588-90, 596, 599-600, 602, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 617, 622 and 624.**

Unprovenanced Manx Hoard (2)

Date of Discovery	Pre-1785 Isle of Man
Size	4+
Composition	All Hiberno-Scandinavian?
Types Represented	Group M, type O2
Deposition date	c.1100
References	Bornholdt Collins 2003 M18

Find Circumstance

The find circumstances are unknown but a Manx origin is envisaged for this small group of coins.

Provenance

John Wood, the governor of the Isle of Man from 1761 until his death in 1777, had four coins donated from his collection, to the National Museum in Scotland, on his behalf in 1785. This is recorded in *Archaeologica Scotica* III. The four coins are traceable within the collection of the National Museum of Scotland and they form all or part of a hoard from the island.

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

Nos. **579, 650, 680** and **740**.

Aosta

Date of Discovery	pre-1970 Near hone Italy
Size	52
Composition	Hiberno-Scandinavian and Norman
Types Represented	Types K5, L11 and O2
Deposition date	c.1110
References	Orlandoni 1983

Find Circumstance

The hoard was recovered in the Val d'Aosta in northern Italy. This was in the vicinity of Hone although the details are a little uncertain. It is reported to have been found in cup in the wall of a vineyard but this cannot be verified.

Provenance

The coins are only known from Orlandoni's report upon them and only three are illustrated. From his descriptions, it is possible to be confident regarding the attributions although the coins of group L may be of a number of types but are likely to be of broadly similar date.

One coin, no. **657**, is currently held in the Fitzwilliam Museum. It was purchased from a *Numismatic Circular* list in 1970 suggesting that at least elements of the hoard may have become dispersed.

Types in hoard

Type	Number
Henry I, type iv	2
K5	1
L11	9 (1 definite, 8 conjectural)
O2	40

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

Nos. **403**, **513** and **657**.

Store Frigaard

Date of Discovery	1928 Øster Marie sogn Bornholm Denmark
Size	1170
Composition	Hiberno-Scandinavian, Roman, Arabic, various Continental, German, Scandinavian, English and hacksilver.
Types Represented	Group B, Group F and Type L3
Deposition date	c.1110
References	Galster, Dolley and Steen Jensen 1975 xx-xxi

Find Circumstance

The hoard was recovered during the levelling of yard. It was concealed within an earthen vessel.

Provenance

The Hiberno-Scandinavian coins from the hoard are all in the Royal collection in the National Museum of Denmark.

Types in hoard

Type	Number
Roman	1
Arabic	24
Italian	1
Hungarian	2
Bohemian	9
German	947
Norwegian	2
Danish	60
English	121
Hiberno-Scandinavian	Group B 1
	Group F 1
	Type L3 1

Hoard coins in Catalogue

Definite

No. **453**.

To these hoards can also be added two single-finds of Hiberno-Scandinavian coins struck in the period 1060-1170. One find is from Blyth (**79**), Nottinghamshire and was found by a metal-detectorist. The other find is from Northern France (**190**) but further details are uncertain.

Single-finds of coins in Ireland (600-1170)

	Findspot	Type	Date (c.)	Reference
1	Trim, co. Meath, 1860	Merovingian Tremissis, Beaufay	600-75	Blackburn 2007, no. 1.
2	Maryborough, co. Laois, pre-1863	Merovingian Tremissis, Le Mans	600-75	Blackburn 2007, no. 2.
3	Bawnaughragh TD, co. Laois, 1867	Offa, Type 208, London, Ibba	780-92	Blackburn 2007, no. 3.
4	Site B, near Dublin, co. Dublin, 1990s	Offa, Portrait (Light), Ethilwald	780-92	Blackburn 2007, no. 4.
5	Armagh (near site of a religious house), co. Armagh, 1849	Offa	780-96	Blackburn 2007, no. 5.
6	Londonderry (near), co. Londonderry, 1847	Offa	780-96	Blackburn 2007, no. 6.
7	Dundalk, co. Louth, 1848	Offa	780-96	Blackburn 2007, no. 7a.
8	Dundalk, co. Louth, 1848	Offa	780-96	Blackburn 2007, no. 7b.
9	Dunamase, co. Laois, 1990s	Ecgbert of Wessex	825-39	Blackburn 2007, no. 8.
10	Kilclief, co. Down, uncertain	Dirham	C9th/10th	<i>Pers. Comm.</i> Cormac Bourke.
11	Woodstown, co. Waterford, 2003/4	Dirham	C9th/10th	Blackburn 2007, no. 9.
12	Woodstown, co. Waterford, 2003/4	Dirham	C9th/10th	<i>Pers. Comm.</i> excavator.
13	Site A or C, near Dublin, co. Dublin, 1990s	Dirham	C9th/10th	Blackburn 2007, no. 10a.
14	Site A or C, near Dublin, co. Dublin, 1990s	Dirham	C9th/10th	Blackburn 2007, no. 10b.
15	Site A or C, near Dublin, co. Dublin, 1990s	Dirham	C9th/10th	Blackburn 2007, no. 10c.
16	'Irish Midlands', 1980s	Continental, Louis the German, Trier	855-75	NMI, ex Rice Collection.
17	Ireland, pre-1990	Burgred, Lunettes (A), Dealinc	866-74	Blackburn 2007, no. 11.
18	Ireland, pre-1990	Alfred, Lunettes, Sigeric	871-5	Blackburn 2007, no. 12.
19	Shanmullagh, co. Armagh, 1990s	Alfred, Lunettes, Canterbury, Bernred	871-5	<i>Pers. Comm.</i> Cormac Bourke.
20	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	Alfred, London Mongram	880-5	Blackburn 2007, no. 13; NMI, Wallace 1986, 210, no. 1 (E71:19687).
21	Carrowreilly, co. Sligo, 1988	Dirham, Volga imitation	900-10	Blackburn 2007, no. 14.
22	Lough Gur, co. Limerick, 1940	Archbishop Plegmund, HT1, Canterbury, Wilric	910-923	Ó Ríordáin 1953.
23	Lagore, co. Meath, 1934-6	Edward the Elder, HT1, Wulfear	899-924	Blackburn 2007, no. 15.
24	Lough Gur, co. Limerick, 1940	Edward the Elder, HT1, Grimwald?	899-924	Ó Ríordáin 1953.
25	Rathcrogan, co. Roscommon, pre-1950	Edward the Elder, BC, East Anglian	920-4	Blackburn 2007, no. 16.
26	Drogheda, co. Louth, 1810	Athelstan, London, Beahred	924-39	Hall 1974, i.
27	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Athelstan, HT1, Oxford?, Sigeland	924-39	Blackburn 2007, no. 17; NMI, Wallace 1986, 211, no. 1 (E172:14391).

28	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Athelstan, CC, Derby, Ma []	924-39	Blackburn 2007, no. 18; NMI, Wallace 1986, 211, no. 2 (E172:14306).
29	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	Athelstan, CC?	924-39	NMI, Not in Wallace 1986 (E122:16563).
30	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Athelstan, CC, Chester, Paules	924-39	Blackburn 2007, no. 20; NMI, Not in Wallace 1986 (E141:3232).
31	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Athelstan, BC, Canterbury, Aelfric	924-39	Blackburn 2007, no. 19; NMI, Wallace 1986, 211, no. 3 (E172:13845).
32	(near) Cork, co. Cork, 1810	Anlaf Guthfrithsson, Raven, York, Aethelferth	939-41	Blackburn 2007, no. 26.
33	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	Anlaf Guthfrithsson or Sihtricsson, HT1, Stamford, Bleseret	940-2	Blackburn 2007, no. 27; NMI, Wallace 1986, 210, no. (E71:13083).
34	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	Edmund, HT1, Eferulf	939-46	Blackburn 2007, no. 21; NMI, Wallace 1986, 210, no. 1 (E122:18652).
35	Knowth, co. Meath, 1962-80	Edmund, HR1, Frard	939-46	Kenny 2012.
36	Co. Westmeath (Mullingar?), co. Westmeath, 1988	Edmund, HR1, Cenberht	939-46	Blackburn 2007, no. 22.
37	Knowth, co. Meath, 1962-80	Edmund, HR1	939-46	Kenny 2012.
38	Temple Bar West Excavations, co. Dublin, 1996-8	Edmund, HR2?	939-46	Blackburn 2007, no. 23.
39	Ireland, pre-1990	Edmund, BC	939-46	Blackburn 2007, no. 25.
40	Knowth, co. Meath, 1962-80	Edmund, BC	939-46	Kenny 2012.
41	Wood Quay, co. Dublin, 1974-81	Eadred, HR1, Raegtheres	946-55	Blackburn 2007, no. 29; NMI, Wallace 1986, 211, no. 5 (E172:14276).
42	Wood Quay, co. Dublin, 1974-81	Eadred, HR1, Agtardes	946-55	Blackburn 2007, no. 28; NMI, Wallace 1986, 211, no. 4.
43	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Eadred, BC, Norwich?, Hrodgar	946-55	Blackburn 2007, no. 30; NMI, Wallace 1986, 211, no. 6 (E172:11222).
44	Cork (in), co. Cork, 1833	Eric Bloodaxe, HT1, York, Ingelgar	948-50	Blackburn 2007, no. 31.
45	Waterford, co. Waterford, pre-1837	Anlaf Sihtricsson, Floral A, York, Padter	948-52	Lewis 1837; Probably <i>SCBI</i> 2, no. 521.
46	Abbey St., Armagh, co. Armagh, 1977	Eadwig, HT1, Baldwin	955-9	Blackburn 2007, no. 32.
47	Cloonart Beg, co. Roscommon, 1986	Eadwig, HT1, Her []	955-9	Blackburn 2007, no. 33.
48	Cloonart Beg, co. Roscommon, 1986	Edgar, HT1, [] s	959-73	Blackburn 2007, no. 40.
49	'Ireland', pre-1990	Edgar, HT1, Farman	959-73	Blackburn 2007, no. 34.
50	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Edgar, HT1, Ive	959-73	Blackburn 2007, no. 35; NMI, Wallace 1986, 211, no. 8 (E172:11683).
51	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Edgar, HT1?, Cnapa?	959-73	Blackburn 2007, no. 36; NMI, Wallace 1986, 211, no. 9 (E190:7396).
52	Dublin, co. Dublin, 1695	Edgar, CR	959-73	Blackburn 2007, no. 38.

53	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Edgar, CR, Siferth	959-73	Blackburn 2007, no. 39; NMI, Wallace 1986, 211, no. 7 (E172:3005).
54	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	Edgar, CC, O(swerd?)	959-73	Blackburn 2007, no. 37; NMI, Wallace 1986, 210, no. 2 (E122:18563).
55	Disert, co. Westmeath, 1988	Edgar, RSC, Winchester, Raegenulf	973-5	Blackburn 2007, no. 41.
56	Armagh (in or near), co. Armagh, pre-1839	Edgar	959-75	Blackburn 2007, no. 42.
57	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Æthelred, First Hand, Barnstaple, Aelfelm	979-85	Blackburn 2007, no. 43; NMI, Wallace 1986, 211, no. 10 (E172:13397).
58	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Æthelred, First Hand, London, Aelfgar	979-85	Blackburn 2007, no. 44; NMI, Wallace 1986, 211, no. 11 (E190:3832).
59	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Æthelred, First Hand, London, Aelfgar	979-85	Blackburn 2007, no. 45; NMI, Wallace 1986, 211, no. 12 (E190:3102).
60	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Æthelred, Second Hand, London, Cynsige	985-91	Blackburn 2007, no. 46; NMI, Wallace 1986, 211, no. 13 (E190:6104).
61	Central co. Westmeath (Mullingar?), co. Westmeath, 1988	Æthelred, Second Hand, London, Aelfnoth	985-91	NMI, ex Rice Collection. <i>Coin Register</i> 1988, no. 171.
62	Central co. Westmeath (Mullingar?), co. Westmeath, 1988	Æthelred, Second Hand, London, Aelget	985-91	NMI, ex Rice Collection. <i>Coin Register</i> 1988, no. 172.
63	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	Æthelred, Crux, Barnstaple, Aelfsige	991-7	Blackburn 2007, no. 47; NMI, Wallace 1986, 210, no. (E71:9726).
64	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Æthelred, Crux, London, Aegnulf	991-7	NMI, Wallace 1986, 211, no. 14 (E190:361).
65	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	Æthelred, CRVX, London, Byrhtlaf	991-7	Blackburn 2007, no. 48; NMI, Wallace 1986, 210, no. (E71:9760).
66	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Æthelred, Crux, London, Swetinc	991-7	NMI, O'Meara 1981.
67	'Convent Field', Wicklow Town, co. Wicklow, pre-1991	Æthelred, Crux, Winchester, Leofpold	991-7	NMI.
68	Fontstown, co. Kildare, 1830s	Æthelred	978-1016	Blackburn 2007, no. 49.
69	Werburgh St., co. Dublin, 1994	Sitric Silkenbeard?, Group A	995-7	NMI, Hayden 2002.
70	Werburgh St., co. Dublin, 1994	Sitric Silkenbeard?, Group A	995-7	NMI, Hayden 2002.
71	Castle Street, Armagh, co. Armagh, 1968	Sitric Silkenbeard, Group A	995-7	Blackburn 2007, no. 50.
72	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Æthelred, Long Cross, Exeter, Wynsige	997-1003	NMI, Wallace 1986, 211, no. 15 (E172:9352).
73	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	Æthelred, Long Cross?, Osmund?	997-1003	NMI, Not in Wallace 1986 (E122:13656).
74	'Londonderry', co. Londonderry, pre-1835	Sitric Silkenbeard, Group B	997-1003	Hall 1974, o.
75	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Sitric Silkenbeard, Group B 'Winchester', 'Godman'	997-1003	NMI, Wallace 1986, 211 (E172:7816).

76	Cathedral Hill, Downpatrick, co. Down, 1992	Sitric Silkenbeard, Group B?	997-1003	Reported in Bennett 1992 (E34).
77	'Irish Midlands', 1980s	Insular Imitation, Long Cross, 'Chester', 'Aescman'	997-1003	NMI, ex Rice Collection.
78	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	Continental	C10/11th	NMI, Not in Wallace 1986 (E122:12683).
79	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Æthelred, Helmet, Exeter, Wulfsige	1003-9	NMI, Wallace 1986, 211, no. 16 (E172:9817).
80	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	Æthelred, Helmet	1003-9	NMI, Not in Wallace 1986 (Coin untraceable).
81	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	Æthelred, Last Small Cross, Shaftesbury	1009-18	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210, no. 3 (E122:10800).
82	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Cnut, Pointed Helmet, Gloucester, Godric	1023-29	NMI, Wallace 1986, 211, no. 17 (E190:4294).
83	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	Cnut, Pointed Helmet, Gloucester, Sigereð	1023-29	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210, no. 4 (E122:10910).
84	Knowth, co. Meath, 1962-80	Cnut, Pointed Helmet	1023-29	Kenny 2012.
85	Limerick, co. Limerick, 1999	Cnut, Short Cross, London, Edwine	1029-36	O'Donovan 2003.
86	Inish Cealtra, co. Clare, 1970-80	Cnut, Short Cross, London, Goda(ma)n?	1029-36	NMI.
87	'Irish Midlands', pre-1990	H/S, Group F	1020-40	NMI, ex Clarke Collection.
88	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	H/S, Group F	1020-40	NMI, Wallace 1986, 211 (E172:4056).
89	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group F	1020-40	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:8971).
90	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group F	1020-40	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:11050).
91	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group F	1020-40	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:8435).
92	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group F	1020-40	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:16526).
93	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group F	1020-40	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:11302).
94	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group F	1020-40	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:16708).
95	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group F	1020-40	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:16355).
96	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group F	1020-40	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:16547).
97	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	H/S, Group F	1020-40	NMI, Wallace 1986, 211 (E172:9202).
98	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	H/S, Group F	1020-40	NMI, Wallace 1986, 211 (E172:908).
99	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	H/S, Group F	1020-40	NMI, Wallace 1986, 211 (E172:9205).
100	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	H/S, Group F	1020-40	NMI, Not in Wallace 1986 (E148:1312).
101	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Group F	1020-40	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:16598).
102	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group F	1020-40	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:14131).

103	Islandmagee Area?, co. Antrim, pre-2002	H/S, Group F	1020-40	<i>Pers. Comm.</i> R. Heslip and N. Marsden.
104	Illeaunloughan, co. Kerry, 1992-5	H/S, Group F	1020-40	Marshall and Walsh 2005, 108.
105	St. Brendan's Cathedral, Ardfer, co. Kerry, 1990	H/S, Group F	1020-40	Moore 2007, 57.
106	'Ireland', 1820	Harthenut	1035-42	Hall 1974, r.
107	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group G	1040-60	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:13411).
108	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group G	1040-60	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:11051).
109	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group G	1040-60	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:9870).
110	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group G	1040-60	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:9871).
111	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group G	1040-60	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:6857).
112	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group G	1040-60	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:9550).
113	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group G	1040-60	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:11707).
114	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Group G	1040-60	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:4110).
115	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Group G	1040-60	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:16518?).
116	Abbey St., Armagh, co. Armagh, 1977	H/S, Group G	1040-60	Dolley 1977.
117	Beal Boru Fort, co. Clare, 1961	H/S, Group G	1040-60	Hall 1974, q.
118	Inish Cealtra, 1970-80	H/S, Group G	1040-60	NMI.
119	Dalkey, co. Dublin, 1956-9	Continental Denier	C11th	Liversage 1967.
120	'Ireland', pre-1839	H/S, Type I2	1065-75	Dolley 1973.
121	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1992	H/S, Type I5	1065-75	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E92:30210).
122	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Type I12	1065-75	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:935).
123	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Type I12	1060/70s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:12074).
124	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Type I13	1060/70s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:9571).
125	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Type I15	1060/70s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:187).
126	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	H/S, Type I1	1060/70s	NMI, Not in Wallace 1986 (E141:2071).
127	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	H/S, Type I16	1060/70s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 211 (E190:6018).
128	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	H/S, Type I16	1060/70s	NMI, Not in Wallace 1986 (E141:3381).
129	Winetavern Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1969-73	H/S, Type I13	1060/70s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E81:3951).
130	Winetavern Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1969-73	H/S, Type I16	1060/70s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E81:2300).
131	Tipper, co. Longford, 1986	H/S, Type I14	1060/70s	<i>Pers. Comm.</i> M. Kenny.
132	Beal Boru Fort, co. Clare, 1961	H/S, Group I	1060/70s	Hall 1974, s.

133	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Type J5	1070s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:12669).
134	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group J	1070s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:9836).
135	Winetavern Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1969-73	H/S, Type J1	1070s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E81:4334).
136	Abbey St., Armagh, co. Armagh, 1992	H/S, Type K1	1080s	Hurl 2003.
137	'Irish Midlands', pre-1990	H/S, Type K4	1080s	NMI, ex Clarke Collection.
138	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group L	1080s	NMI, (E122:9880).
139	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Type L1	1080s	NMI, (E122:5818).
140	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Type L6	1080s	NMI, (E122:1656).
141	Winetavern Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1969-73	H/S, Group L	1080s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E81:1814).
142	Shandon, Dungarvan, co. Waterford, 2002	H/S, Group L	1080s	<i>Pers. Comm.</i> J. Tierney.
143	Fermoy, co. Cork, 1820	H/S, Type M4	1090s	Hall 1974, u.
144	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Group N	1090s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:317).
145	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	H/S, Uncertain	1060-1100	NMI, Not in Wallace 1986 (E141:1325).
146	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	H/S, Uncertain	1060-1100	NMI, Not in Wallace 1986 (E141:1375).
147	Winetavern Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1969-73	H/S, Type O2	1100s?	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210? (E81:788).
148	Winetavern Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1969-73	H/S, Type O2	1100s?	NMI, Not in Wallace 1986? (E81:1805).
149	Wood Quay, co. Dublin, 1974-81	H/S, Type Q6	1110s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E132:16285).
150	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Type Q6	1110s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:1920).
151	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Type Q6	1110s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:1145).
152	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q6	1110s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:1843).
153	Knowth, co. Meath, 1962-80	H/S, Type Q6	1110s	Kenny 2012.
154	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Type Q7	1110s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:6753).
155	Wood Quay, co. Dublin, 1974-81	H/S, Type Q7	1110s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E132:302741).
156	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Type Q11	1120/30s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:6963).
157	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Type Q11	1120/30s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:6747).
158	Knowth, co. Meath, 1962-80	H/S, Type Q11	1120/30s	Kenny 2012.
159	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	Stephen	1136-54	NMI, Not in Wallace 1986 (E71:5923).
160	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Type Q12	1130-50s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:1191).
161	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	H/S, Type Q12	1130-50s	NMI, Not in Wallace 1986 (E141:4119).

162	Patrick Street Excavation, co. Dublin, 1991-2	H/S, Type Q12	1130-50s	Walsh 1997.
163	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q12	1130-50s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:15766).
164	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q12	1130-50s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:3429).
165	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q12	1130-50s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:2393).
166	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q12	1130-50s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:3331).
167	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q12	1130-50s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:3128).
168	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q12	1130-50s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:2963).
169	Patrick Street Excavation, co. Dublin, 1991-2	H/S, Type Q12	1130-50s	Walsh 1997.
170	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q12	1130-50s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:1116).
171	Winetavern Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1969-73	H/S, Type Q12	1130-50s	NMI, Not in Wallace 1986 (E81:9043).
172	Winetavern Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1993	H/S, Type Q12	1130-50s	Halpin 2000.
173	Trim Castle, co. Meath, 1971-4	H/S, Type Q12	1130-50s	Sweetman 1978.
174	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:1514).
175	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:1810).
176	Christchurch Place, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1972-6	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E122:1155).
177	Winetavern Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1969-73	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	NMI, Not in Wallace 1986 (E81:7910).
178	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:1791).
179	Patrick Street Excavation, co. Dublin, 1991-2	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	Walsh 1997.
180	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:757).
181	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:1117).
182	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:1092).
183	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:1402).
184	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1962-3	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E43:44).
185	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:3144).
186	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:1211).
187	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:3682).
188	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:5410).

189	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	NMI, Wallace 1986, 210 (E71:3145).
190	Back Lane, co. Dublin, 1996	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	NMI.
191	Knowth, co. Meath, 1962-80	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	Kenny 2012.
192	Knowth, co. Meath, 1962-80	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	Kenny 2012.
193	Knowth, co. Meath, 1962-80	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	Kenny 2012.
194	Knowth, co. Meath, 1962-80	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	Kenny 2012.
195	Knowth, co. Meath, 1962-80	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	Kenny 2012.
196	Trim Castle, co. Meath, 1995	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	Kenny 2011.
197	Trim Castle, co. Meath, 1995	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	Kenny 2011.
198	Trim Castle, co. Meath, 1995	H/S, Type Q13	1150-60s	Kenny 2011.
199	Fishamble Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1978-81	Continental	C12th	NMI, Not in Wallace 1986 (E141:1574).
200	High Street, Dublin, co. Dublin, 1967-72	Continental, Poitiers?	C12th	NMI, Not in Wallace 1986 (E71:7615).
201	Swords Castle, co. Dublin, 1971	Continental	C12th	NMI.
202	Knowth, co. Meath, 1962-80	H/S, Group Q	1120-70	Kenny 2012.
203	Drumbo, co. Down, 1841	H/S, Group Q	1120-70	Getty 1855.
204	Clonmacnoise, co. Offaly, 1994	Uncertain Anglo-Saxon coin	C10th	Bennett 1994 (E197).
205	Clonmacnoise, co. Offaly, 1997	Uncertain Hiberno-Scandinavian coin	C11/12th	Bennett 1997 (E448).
206	Ardagh, co. Longford,	Uncertain Hiberno-Scandinavian coin	C11/12th	Hall 1974, v.

Notes:

Several of the coins may be part of small coin hoards. This is uncertain in each case and thus they have been left within the list of single-finds. Brief discussion of potential hoard nos. 6 and 7 can be found above. They are as follows:

1. Dundalk, nos. 7 and 8.
2. Lough Gur, nos. 22 and 24.
3. Cloonart Beg, nos. 47 and 48.
4. Christchurch Place, Dublin, nos. 90 and 108.
5. Christchurch Place (2), Dublin, nos. 109 and 110.
6. High Street, Dublin, nos. 170 and 181.
7. Knowth, nos. 192-4 and 202.