

COIN FINDS

of the

Huddersfield

District



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THE TOLSON MEMORIAL MUSEUM
HUDDERSFIELD

COIN FINDS
OF THE
Huddersfield District

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HANDBOOK XVI.

TOLSON MEMORIAL MUSEUM

HUDDERSFIELD

1961

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FOREWORD

In preparing this handbook I have attempted to present all the available evidence before drawing my own conclusions, or supporting those put forward by others. It is hoped that this will provide a basis for further research and discussion by forming a collection of all the known facts relating to coins found in the Huddersfield district.

Coin finds should be reported to the Director, Tolson Memorial Museum, Ravensknowle Park, Huddersfield, who will ensure that they are adequately recorded.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to express his gratitude to the following who have given valuable assistance in the preparation of this handbook.

D. F. Allen, B.A., F.R.N.S., F.S.A.,

E. W. Aubrook, F.M.A., F.R.E.S.,

J. Eastwood, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

T. G. Manby,

J. Middleton,

Miss A. S. Robertson, M.A., F.S.A.SCOT., F.M.A.,

B. Senior, B.A.,

G. F. Wilmot, B.A., F.S.A., F.M.A.

ANCIENT BRITISH COINS

The gold staters and silver coins used by the Ancient Britons were local copies of the gold stater of Philip II of Macedon, which was used extensively in trade towards the end of the pre-Christian era. The laureate head of the Greek god Apollo on the obverse became a simple laurel wreath, and a crude horse represented the horse-drawn chariot on the reverse of the Macedonian stater. The Ancient British coinage ceased when the Roman armies occupied Yorkshire about 70 A.D.

Of the Ancient British coins found in the Huddersfield district one found at Lightcliffe is attributed to the Corisolites, an Armorican tribe inhabiting the Brittany coast, but the remainder belongs to a single group which was until recently regarded as the coinage of the Brigantes, the tribe which inhabited this part of Britain. A recent paper on this series by Mr. D. F. Allen¹ has indicated the necessity of further consideration of these coins and the opportunity is now taken to describe them in the light of present knowledge.

Allen's attribution of the series to the Coritani, the tribe which inhabited the territory immediately south of that of the Brigantes, is based upon a detailed survey of find spots and, as he points out, the presence of hoards such as those at Lightcliffe and Honley is no guarantee that the coins circulated in the Huddersfield district as they may have been deposited by Coritanian refugees.

ALMONDBURY HOARD, 1829 (National Grid Reference, S.E. 152141).

In his recent paper "Brigantes or Coritani?", Allen dismissed the existence of an Almondbury Hoard and attributed the coins formerly associated with this find spot to the Lightcliffe Hoard. Their previous allocation to Almondbury seems to have been based upon a paper entitled "Further Observations on the Coinage of the Ancient Britons" written by J. Y. Akerman² on August 20th, 1838 and subsequently published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1839. Akerman's statement that the coins were found at "Almondbury, the Cambodunum of the Romans" seems to have misled Sir John Evans,³ I. A. Richmond⁴, J. A. Petch⁵ and many other numismatists and antiquaries. In explanation of his re-allocation Allen quotes a paper by Beale Poste⁶ published in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* for 1851, which described the find-spot of the coins on the authority of Canon C. Wellbeloved, the Hon. Curator of Antiquities at the Yorkshire Museum. The find-spot described is undoubtedly Lightcliffe and, as Allen pointed out, there is no doubt that Beale Poste considered the coins from Lightcliffe and those described by Akerman as found at Almondbury to be identical.

The entire attribution of an Almondbury Hoard is dependent upon Akerman's account, which was itself based upon a letter written to a noted numismatist, J. D. Cuff, by the Rev. William

Lund, who lived at York and was a member of the Council of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society from 1830 to 1833. Lund probably based his information on the Annual Report of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society for 1829, which stated that the coins were found "in the vicinity of Huddersfield near the supposed site of the ancient Cambodunum", but in view of the fact that Wellbeloved later described them as found "not far from Bradford" in his book "Eburacum"⁷, published in 1842, the description of the find-spot could be applied to either Lightcliffe or Almondbury. Wellbeloved is more likely to have been in possession of the true facts than Lund and as it was Wellbeloved who supplied Beale Poste with his information we must regrettably join Allen in re-allocating the "Almondbury" coins to the Lightcliffe Hoard.

HONLEY HOARD 1893 (National Grid Reference S.E. 13811241).

G. F. Hill, writing in the Numismatic Chronicle in 1897⁸, states that: "On November 7th 1893, a small find of coins and antiquities was made at Honley, near Huddersfield . . . The objects in question were concealed in a cavity behind a piece of rock, and were discovered by workmen who were breaking away rock. The greater part if not all of the coins and metal objects are said to have been contained in a hollow bone . . . By courtesy of Mr. William Brooke of Northgate Mount, Honley, on whose estate the find occurred and who has most generously presented to the British Museum the five coins, which lend the hoard its chief interest, I am able to give a detailed account of all the objects found."

Petch⁹ bases his account upon that of Hill but makes the erroneous statement that "four of the coins have DVMNOVEROS". The coins are illustrated in both Petch and Richmond. The hollow bone and other objects, including the Roman coins, are exhibited in the Archaeological Department of the Huddersfield Museum together with electrotypes of the five Ancient British silver coins as described by Hill:—

| | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------------|----------|-------------|---------|
| 3 | Silver | <i>Obv.</i> | VOLISIOS | <i>Rev.</i> | DVMNOVE |
| 1 | Silver | <i>Obv.</i> | VOLISIOS | <i>Rev.</i> | DVMNOCO |
| 1 | Silver | <i>Obv.</i> | VOLISIOS | <i>Rev.</i> | CARTIVE |

The inscription CARTIVE has been attractively associated with Queen Cartimandua, the last Queen of the Brigantes, but in reattributing the entire series to the Coritani Allen¹ suggests that the inscription is probably an abbreviation for Cartivellaunos. He points out that each of the inscribed coins in the series bears two names and suggests that this implies a magisterial system of government rather than a monarchy such as is known to have existed under the Brigantes.

**LIGHTCLIFFE, near Halifax 1827 to 1829 (Approximate
National Grid Reference S.E. 140253).**

J. Horsfall Turner¹⁰ stated that this find was published by the Rev. W. H. Bull of Sowerby "afterwards vicar of Billingham, Horsham, Sussex, whose daughter-in-law now possesses some of them, 1892." Turner states that "this discovery took place in a field that was being quarried opposite the old house in Lower Lightcliffe. It has been pointed out to me many times thirty years ago, and it is not opposite Lightcliffe Church and could not have been, but on the right hand side of the road from the Old Church to Bailiffe Bridge, viz. the field behind Upper Smith House."

The Rev. Bull wrote an account of the matter in October, 1848, which was reprinted in the "Halifax Guardian" and elsewhere as "AN ACCOUNT OF SOME GOLD BRITISH COINS AND ROMAN SILVER CONSULAR AND IMPERIAL COINS FOUND IN A FIELD OPPOSITE LIGHTCLIFFE CHAPEL WITHIN A FEW YARDS OF THE PRESENT ROAD IN A ROMAN VESSEL BETWEEN THE YEARS MDCCCXXVIII AND MDCCCXXXI".

Describing the four British coins in his collection Bull wrote according to Turner "Two of these coins have on the Obverses VO DISI A. On their Reverses: the outline of a horse. Another most rare has on the Obverse: two perpendicular lines in the centre, with dotted lines on their outer sides, next the rim. Reverse AEL. A horse drawing a war chariot. The fourth has on its Obverse a similar device to the last but blank on the Reverse."

Petch¹¹ dates the find 1828-1831 and bases his account on that of Turner, although he fails to recognise Turner's quotation of Bull and draws the conclusion that the four gold coins were in Turner's possession, when in fact they were in Bull's collection. Petch then proceeds to "correct" Bull's VODISIA into VOLISIA; but there are two VOLISIOS DVMNOCOVEROS coins in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, which differ from all other such coins known by having the legend VODISIOS in place, of VOLISIOS,† so it is not impossible that the specimens in Bull's collection were incrimed VODISIOS.

The Lightcliffe Hoard was also described in the Numismatic Chronicle by Thomas Bateman¹² of Youlgrave, Derbyshire who stated: "In the year 1827 a workman digging for gravel in the immediate vicinity of the old Roman road at Lightcliffe, near Halifax, came upon a fictile vase apparently of Roman fabric within twelve inches of the surface of the ground. Its contents proved to be a number of coins principally Roman denarii but among them were four ancient British coins in gold. Three of these were of well known Yorkshire type with the inscription VOLISIOS in two lines across a wreath on the obverse, and the

† The Hunterian Museum has no record of the origin of these staters and it is not clear whether they formed part of the Hunter Collection or whether they were added to the Museum Collections after Hunter's death in 1783.

rudely formed horse and DVMNO-CO-VEROS on the reverse . . . the fourth coin was a variety hitherto unpublished . . . It will be seen that this coin differs from those that have already been published in having the VEP of the legend retrograde and in the very peculiar formation of the tail of the horse†.

Richmond¹³ dates the find 1827 and both Petch and Richmond illustrate an Ancient British gold stater "from Lightcliffe".†† This coin is also illustrated in the Transactions of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society, but the only reference to it in the accompanying article "Coins in the York Museum" by G. Benson¹⁴ is "(11), (12), (13), (14) are also gold coins, one from Halifax and three purchased." This coin which is still in the Yorkshire Museum at York is represented by an electrotype in the Huddersfield Museum. Mr. D. F. Allen has identified it as a coin of the Corisolites, an Armorican tribe living on the Brittany coast. Petch and Richmond appear to be the only authorities for associating this coin with Lightcliffe although it is recorded at the Yorkshire Museum as having been from near Halifax.

To this list of coins attributed to the Lightcliffe Hoard we must now add those which were formerly regarded as having been found at Castle Hill, Almondbury in 1829.

Akerman² and Evans³ stated that sixteen to eighteen British coins were found together with two hundred Roman "Family" coins at Castle Hill, Almondbury. Petch⁵, writing in 1924, said that most of the Ancient British coins were no longer traceable "one was in Sir John Evans' collection, eight were sent to York Museum and five still remain there, three possibly having been duplicates and so having been exchanged, and two or three are in the British Museum." Petch¹⁵ then quotes Benson's description of the five coins at York:— ". . . of the five remaining in the Museum two bear on the convex side between three lines VO LI SIO and on the concave side DVMNOCOVEROS. The other three coins have on the convex side a peculiarly formed wreath with a large beaded ring at each end and on the other side an intertwined figure which may represent a horse, and the letters VEP COR F." Mr. G. F. Willmot, Keeper of the Yorkshire Museum at York, has kindly inspected the coins in his collection and states that the five staters from the "Almondbury Hoard" are:—

| | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 2 | <i>Obv.</i> | VO LI SI OS | <i>Rev.</i> | DVMNOCOVEROS |
| 2 | <i>Obv.</i> | — | <i>Rev.</i> | VEP CORF |
| 1 | <i>Obv.</i> | — | <i>Rev.</i> | IISVP SV |

Richmond⁴ stated that the hoard "consisted of some seventeen British coins together with two hundred Roman Republican coins". Both Petch and Richmond date "the Hoard" 1829 and

† This account was edited by "J.E.", presumably Sir John Evans, who refers to the retrograde VEP (CO)RF stater in "The Coins of the Ancient Britons", London, 1864. The coin is illustrated in R. P. Mack's "The Coinage of Ancient Britain", London, 1953 (Plate 28, No. 460) and it was included in the Locket Sale in 1955. It is now in a private collection in Yorkshire.

†† Petch, Fig. 39, p. 78. Richmond, Fig. 4, p. 15.

illustrate their remarks with a photographic block † showing nine gold staters "from Almondbury" and one "from Lightcliffe."

Unfortunately, the photograph was taken from a series of electrotypes in the Huddersfield Museum and the obverses and reverses of the various specimens were not arranged correctly. These electrotypes were manufactured on the instructions of the late Dr. T. W. Woodhead, Honorary Director of the Tolson Memorial Museum and both Petch and Richmond were satisfied as to their authenticity.

The electrotypes in the museum collection are:—

| | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|---|
| 1 | <i>Obv.</i> | DVMN | Type of Mack No. 461 ¹⁶ |
| 4 | <i>Obv.</i> | VOLISIOS | Type of Mack No. 463 or 466 ¹⁶ |
| 3 | <i>Obv.</i> | Uninscribed | Type of Mack No. 459 ¹⁶ |
| 1 | <i>Rev.</i> | ISSVP SV | Evans Plate XVII, No. 4 ¹⁷ |
| 3 | <i>Rev.</i> | VEP CORF | Type of Mack No. 459 ¹⁶ |
| 3 | <i>Rev.</i> | DVMNOCOVEROS | Type of Mack No. 463 ¹⁶ |
| 1 | <i>Rev.</i> | DVMNOVELLA | Type of Mack No. 466 ¹⁶ |

One electrotype was stolen in 1940 and this must have been an *Obv.* uninscribed Mack 459¹⁶, making a total of 17. †† It will be noted that even the original set of electrotypes inspected by Petch and Richmond must have omitted a *Rev.* TIGIR SENO Mack 461¹⁶ as this specimen would be required to complete the set of nine coins. Its absence was concealed by the duplication of one of the VEP CORF reverses.

The staters from the "Almondbury Hoard" thus recorded in the Museum are:—

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| 1 | <i>Obv.</i> | DVMN | <i>Rev.</i> | TIGIR SENO | British Museum. § |
| 3 | <i>Obv.</i> | VOLISIOS | <i>Rev.</i> | DVMNOCOVEROS | 2 Yorkshire Museum 1 British Museum* |
| 1 | <i>Obv.</i> | VOLISIOS | <i>Rev.</i> | DVMNOVELLA | British Museum.** |
| 1 | <i>Obv.</i> | Uninscribed | <i>Rev.</i> | IISVP SV | Yorkshire Museum. |
| 3 | <i>Obv.</i> | Uninscribed | <i>Rev.</i> | VEP CORF | 2 Yorkshire Museum. 1 British Museum ex Evans Collection. |

In describing the Lightcliffe Hoard in 1848, Bull¹⁸ stated that "the man who found the coins sold some of them at 5s. per ounce to a person at Bradford and broke some of them to see that they were really Silver." He was of course referring to the Roman silver coins included in the hoard, but the quotation gives us a fair idea

† Petch, Fig. 39, p. 78. Richmond, Fig. 4, p. 15.

†† These figures may be given as 4 and 18 respectively due to the duplication of a particular VEP CORF reverse in the series of electrotypes. This duplication and the omission of the TIGIR SENO reverse accounts for the photographer's error. Compare Richmond Fig. 4, No. 2 reverse and Fig. 4, No. 4 reverse.

§ John Sheppard Sale, 1837. Found near York, according to the Sale Catalogue.

* John Sheppard Sale, 1837. Origin not stated in Sale Catalogue.

** Presented to the British Museum by Sir John Evans and described by him in 1854. He did not know the find-spot.

of the fate of the hoard. Leyland¹⁸ records that Bull stated "that the coins . . . were found by a man employed in opening a quarry, who struck his pick axe into a Roman urn which contained the valuable hoard." In his recent paper Allen¹⁹ stated that "this evidence now seems to me to point clearly to the discovery and immediate concealment at a date between 1827 and 1829 of one single hoard considerably larger than any of the specific records of the Lightcliffe or "Almondbury" hoards suggests." Noting that the coins from the find were rapidly divided into separate lots he points out that "Anyone not knowing or wishing to conceal the actual place of finding might well connect the find with the great tribal fortress of Castle Hill, Almondbury." The manner in which the coins were dispersed would explain the lack of adequate contemporary references and it is probably the cause of the misunderstanding which has prevailed for so long.

The Ancient British coins now allocated to the Lightcliffe Hoard are:—

Gold stater attributed to the Corisolites

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | <i>Obv.</i> Head | <i>Rev</i> Horse | Yorkshire Museum |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|

Gold staters attributed to the Coritani

- | | | | |
|------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 2 | 1 <i>Obv.</i> DVMN | <i>Rev</i> TIGIR SENO | British Museum |
| 3 | 1 <i>Obv.</i> Uninscribed | <i>Rev.</i> IISVP SV | Yorkshire Museum |
| 4 | 1 <i>Obv.</i> Uninscribed <i>Rev.</i> VEP CORF Retrograde Private Collection, (Ex. Lockett Collection) Yorkshire. | | |
| 5, 6, 7, | 3 <i>Obv.</i> Uninscribed | <i>Rev.</i> VEP CORF | 2 Yorkshire Museum. 1 British Museum. (Ex Evans Collection). |
| 8, | 1 <i>Obv.</i> VOLISIOS | <i>Rev.</i> DVMNOVELLA | British Museum (Ex Barnett and Evans Collections). |
| 9, 10, 11 | 3 <i>Obv.</i> VOLISIOS | <i>Rev.</i> DVMNOCOVEROS | 2 Yorkshire Museum. 1 British Museum. |
| 12, 13, 14 | 3 <i>Obv.</i> VOLISIOS | <i>Rev.</i> DVMNOCOVEROS | Ref. Bateman. |
| 15, 16 | 2 <i>Obv.</i> VODISIOS (VODISIA) | <i>Rev.</i> Horse | (Ex Bull Collection.) |

Gold staters of uncertain attribution

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 17 | 1 <i>Obv.</i> 2 Perpendicular lines | <i>Rev.</i> AEL Horse drawing chariot | (Ex Bull Collection.) |
| 18 | 1 <i>Obv.</i> Similar | <i>Rev.</i> Blank. | (Ex Bull Collection.) |

Notes on the above List

1. Yorkshire Museum Collection, recorded as having been found at Halifax. Attributed to the Lightcliffe Hoard by Petch, Richmond and Woodhead.

2. British Museum Collection, purchased in the John Sheppard Sale, 1837 and recorded in the Sale Catalogue as having been found near York. Attributed to the Almondbury Hoard by Petch, Richmond and Woodhead. If this attribution is accepted it should now be attributed to the Lightcliffe Hoard.
 3. Yorkshire Museum Collection, until recently generally accepted as from the Almondbury Hoard (Evans, Petch, Richmond, Woodhead and Yorkshire Museum records). Now attributed to the Lightcliffe Hoard.
 4. Private Collection in Yorkshire, generally accepted as from the Lightcliffe Hoard (Bateman and Evans). Bull may have misread the retrograde VEP as AEL.
 - 5 & 6. Yorkshire Museum Collection, until recently generally accepted as from the Almondbury Hoard (Petch, Richmond, Woodhead and Yorkshire Museum records). Now attributed to the Lightcliffe Hoard.
 7. British Museum Collection, presented by Evans. Attributed to the Almondbury Hoard by Petch, Evans, Richmond and Woodhead and now attributed to the Lightcliffe Hoard.
 8. British Museum Collection, presented by Evans. Attributed to the Almondbury Hoard by Petch, Richmond and Woodhead. If the Almondbury attribution is accepted it is now attributed to the Lightcliffe Hoard.
 - 9, 10. Yorkshire Museum Collection, until recently generally accepted as from the Almondbury Hoard (Petch, Richmond, Woodhead and Yorkshire Museum records). Now attributed to the Lightcliffe Hoard.
 11. British Museum, John Sheppard Sale, 1837, origin not stated in Sale Catalogue. Attributed to the Almondbury Hoard by Petch, Richmond and Woodhead. If the Almondbury attribution is accepted it is now attributed to the Lightcliffe Hoard.
 - 12, 13, 14. Whether the three VOLISIOS DVMNOCOVEROS coins described by Bateman in 1861 are the same as Nos. 9, 10, and 11 is doubtful. If he had access to the Yorkshire Museum records he would presumably have described the IISVP SV and VEP CORF coins. The Bateman coins have been consistently attributed to the Lightcliffe Hoard but their present location is unknown.
 - (15) (16). These coins were in the possession of the Rev. Bull who described them in 1848 and they may have remained in his family's possession until after 1892. They may be the two VODISIOS DVMNOCOVEROS coins now in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow. Attributed to the Lightcliffe Hoard by Bull, Leyland, Horsfall Turner and Petch.
 - (17) (18). Bull's description of these two coins is insufficient for adequate identification but they may have remained in his family's possession until after 1892. Attributed to the Lightcliffe Hoard by Bull, Leyland, Horsfall Turner and Petch.
- N.B. Nos. 4, 12, 13 and 14 and Nos. 17, 15, 16 and 18 seem to be respectively the same coins since the retrograde VEP CORF (No.4) could easily be misread as AEL.

ROMAN COINS

The Roman Coinage was gradually introduced into Britain by traders during the first century B.C. and the first century A.D., and in Yorkshire it replaced the "Brigantian" or "Coritanian" coinage completely by about 70 A.D. The coinage is of a high technical and artistic quality and for more than four hundred years it circulated freely throughout Asia Minor, most of Europe and North Africa. It provided a stable and uniform currency which facilitated trade and foreign travel. This was probably one of the main factors contributing to the greatness of the Roman Empire.

A comprehensive list of hoards and individual discoveries of Roman coins in the district was published by I. A. Richmond in his "Huddersfield in Roman Times", but very few of these coins have found their way into the Museum Collections.

ALMONDBURY HOARD, 1829 (National Grid Reference S.E. 152141).

See page 5 and Richmond, page 114.

For full details of this supposed "hoard" see the previous Section under Ancient British Coins, Almondbury Hoard. The Annual Report of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society for 1829 stated that sixteen Roman denarii "having been lately found in the vicinity of Huddersfield near the supposed site of the ancient Cambodunum" had been purchased for the Society. These must now be attributed to the Lightcliffe Hoard in accordance with Allen's paper.

CLIFTON HOARD, 1705

A hoard of copper coins of Gallienus, Postumus and Quintillus was found at Clifton in 1705²⁰.

HONLEY HOARD, 1893 (National Grid Reference S.E. 13861241).

See page 6 and Richmond, page 115.

This hoard was discovered on November 7th, 1893, in a cavity behind a piece of rock, by workmen who were breaking away rock in Honley Cemetery. The hoard included five Ancient British coins, which were presented to the British Museum by the landowner, William Brook of Honley. The remainder of the hoard, a small bronze seal box with hinged lid, a bronze fibula, two small bronze rings and 18 Roman coins, which were contained within a hollow bone, was presented to the Tolson Memorial Museum by Thomas Brook and is now exhibited in the Archaeological Department. The Roman coins are:—

SILVER DENARII OF THE REPUBLIC

| | | |
|---|----------------|---|
| 1 | VALERIA | C. Valerius C. f. Flaccus (133-126 B.C.) |
| | <i>Obv.</i> | Head of Roma, helmeted, right. x behind. |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Victory driving a biga, right. Above FLAC, below C VAL C (F) |

- 2 **MARCIA** M. Marcius M. f. (119-110 B.C.)
Obv. Head of Roma, helmeted, right. x below chin.
Rev. Victory in biga, right. M(M)AR (C)/ROMA divided by ears of corn.
- 3 **CLOULIA** T. Cloulius (101-91 B.C.)
Obv. Head of Roma, right, wreath behind.
Rev. Victory driving biga, ear of corn below horses. In exergue (T) CLOVL (I)
- 4 **VALERIA** L. Valerius Flaccus. (106-100 B.C.)
Obv. Bust of Victory, right.
Rev. Mars, left, carrying trophy. L VALER(I) FLACC(I)
- 5 *Obv.* Bust of Victory, right. x below chin.
Rev. Mars, left, carrying trophy. L VALERI FLACCI
- 6 **APPULEIA** Lucius Appuleius Saturninus (101-92 B.C.)
Obv. Head of Roma, helmeted, left.
Rev. Saturn in quadriga, right. M below horses. In exergue L SATVRN
- 7 **MINUCIA** Q. Thermius M. f. (100-91 B.C.)
Obv. Head of Mars, left.
Rev. Two warriors fighting, the one on the left protecting fallen comrade. In exergue (Q TH)ERM (MF)
- 8 **CREPUSIA** Pub. Crepusius (82-80 B.C.)
Obv. Head of Apollo, right.
Rev. Galloping horseman, right. In exergue P CR(EPVSI)
- 9 **MARIA** C. Marius C. f. Capit (82-79 B.C.)
Obv. Bust of Ceres, right. CAPIT CXXII
Rev. Man ploughing with yoked oxen, above CXXII In exergue C MARI C F /S C
- 10 **PROCILIA** L. Procilius f. (78-77 B.C.)
Obv. Head of Juno Sospita, right. S C behind.
Rev. Juno Sospita in biga, right, serpent below horses. In exergue (L PROCILI F)
- 11 **IULIA** C. Julius Caesar (c. 50 B.C.)
Obv. Diademed head of Venus, left.
Rev. Hispania and Gaulish captive seated beneath trophy. In exergue CAESAR
- 12 **BRUTUS** Q. C. Brutus (c. 43 B.C.)
Obv. Laureate head of Apollo, right. COSTA LEG
Rev. Military trophy. BRVTVS IMP

IMPERIAL SILVER AND BRASS

- NERO** (54-68 A.D.)
AR Denarius
- 13 *Obv.* Laureate head, right. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS
Rev. Figure seated on throne, left. In exergue SALVS

- 14 *AE Dupondius*
Obv. Radiate head, right. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG
GER P M TR P IMP P P
Rev. Victory, left holding wreath and palm.
VICTORIA AVGVSTI
In field S C

VESPASIAN (69-79 A.D.)

- 15 *AE Sestertius (71 A.D.)*
Obv. Laureate head, right. IMP CAES VESPASIAN
AVG P M TR P P P COS III
Rev. Within a wreath of oak leaves, S P Q R / P P / O B
CIVES SERVATOS
- 16 *AE Sestertius (71 A.D.)*
Obv. Laureate head, right. IMP CAES VESPASIAN
AVG P M TR P P P COS III
Rev. Figure holding Victory, left. ROMA
In field S C
- 17 *AE Dupondius (72-73 A.D.)*
Obv. Radiate head, right. IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN
AVG COS IIII
Rev. Seated figure, right. SEC(VRITAS) AVGVSTI
In exergue S C
- 18 *AE Dupondius (72-73 A.D.)*
Obv. Radiate head, right. IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN
AVG COS IIII
Rev. Pax standing, left, holding flowers and pouring
libation. PAX AVG
In field S C

GREETLAND, early 18th century

Horsfall Turner²¹ records that Mr. Richardson of North Bierley Hall mentioned that some coins were found at Greetland and Sowerby, the emperors Nerva, Vespasian, Trajan and Hadrian being represented.

HOVE EDGE, HIPPERHOLME, early 18th century

A number of large copper coins were found in a thick glass vessel at Hove Edge, Hipperholme and specimens of Diocletian, Allectus and Carausius are recorded by Mr. Richardson of North Bierley in a letter to Mr. Hearne²².

- DIOCLETIAN (284-304 A.D.)**
1 *Rev.* Jupiter on globe IOVI TVTATORI AVGG
- 2 *Rev.* Jupiter seated. IOVI AVGG
- ALLECTUS (293-296 A.D.)**
3 *Rev.* Figure of Joy or Mirth. LAETITIA AVG
- CARAUSIUS (287-293 A.D.)**
4 *Rev.* Female standing. PAX AVG

LIGHTCLIFFE HOARD, 1827-1829 (Approximate National Grid Reference S.E. 140253).

See page 7 and Richmond, page 114.

Several Roman coins were found in a fictile vase at Lightcliffe in 1827 together with the Ancient British coins already described. The present location of these coins is unknown, but a number of them were listed by the Rev. W. H. Bull and subsequently by Leyland, Horsfall Turner, and in the Numismatic Chronicle.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|--|
| 1 | ACILIA | Man. Acilius Glabrio (58-55 B.C.) <i>Obv.</i> Laureate head of Health, right. SALVTIS behind. <i>Rev.</i> Valetudo standing left holding a serpent. MN ACILIVS II VIR VALETV |
| 2 | AELIA | P. Aelius Paetus (133-126 B.C.) <i>Obv.</i> Head of Roma. x behind. <i>Rev.</i> The Dioscuri. P PAETUS In exergue ROMA |
| 3 | ANNIA | L. Fabius L. f. Hispaniensis (c. 80 B.C.) <i>Obv.</i> Diademed head of Anna Perenna, sister of Dido. C ANNI T F T N PRO (COS EX S C) <i>Rev.</i> Victory in four-horse chariot (L FABI L F HISP) |
| 4 | ANTONIA | Q. Antonius Balbus (81 B.C.) <i>Obv.</i> Laureate head of Jupiter S C <i>Rev.</i> Victory in quadriga. Q ANTO BALB/PR |
| 5 | CAECILIA | Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio (47-46 B.C.) <i>Obv.</i> Head of Africa, right. Q METELL SCIPIO IMP <i>Rev.</i> Hercules EPPIUS LEG F C |
| 6 | CARISIA | T. Carisius (49-44 B.C.) <i>Obv.</i> Victory in biga, right. T CARISI <i>Rev.</i> Head of Victory, right. |
| 7 | CASSIA | L. Cassius Caecianus (100-91 B.C.) <i>Obv.</i> Head of Ceres, left. CAECIAN <i>Rev.</i> Two yoked oxen, left. M/L CASSI |
| 8 | CASSIA | Q. Cassius Longinus (58-55 B.C.) <i>Obv.</i> Head of Liberty. Q CASSIUS LIBERT <i>Rev.</i> Temple of Vesta. A C (Absolvo: Condemno) |
| 9 | CLAUDIA | P. Clodius Turrinus (c. 41 B.C.) <i>Obv.</i> Head, right, quiver behind. (possibly laureate head of Apollo, lyre behind) <i>Rev.</i> Diana Lucifera, standing facing, holding two long torches. P CLODIVS/ M F |
| 10 | CONSIDIA | C. Considius Paetus (49-44 B.C.) <i>Obv.</i> Head of Venus. PAETI <i>Rev.</i> Victory in quadriga. C CONSIDI |
| 11 | | <i>Obv.</i> Bust of Minerva, right, wearing Corinthian helmet. <i>Rev.</i> Victory in quadriga. C CONSIDI |
| 12 | CORNELIA | L. Sulla (85-80 B.C.) <i>Obv.</i> Diademed head of Venus, right. L SVLLA <i>Rev.</i> Trophies. IMPER/ITERVM |

PLATE I



11

8



2

5



9

10



7

6



3

1

Plate I Ancient British gold staters in the British and Yorkshire Museums, believed to have been found at Lightcliffe (electrotypes). (Actual size). Description on page 10.

PLATE II



9



24



10



28



14



29



18



30



19



Casual Find (see Page 27)

Plate II Roman denarii in the Yorkshire Museum, believed to have been found at Lightcliffe (electrotypes). (Actual size). Description on pages 15 to 17.

- 13 **CORNELIA** L. Scipio Asiagenus (103-101 B.C.)
Obv. Laureate head of Jupiter, left.
Rev. Jupiter in quadriga. L SCIP ASIAG
- 14 **CORNELIA** Cn. Lentulus (76-74 B.C.)
Obv. Diademed bust of Genius, right. G P R
Rev. Globe, rudder and sceptre. EX S C / C N LEN Q
- 15 **CREPEREIA** Q. Crespereius Rocus (71-68 B.C.)
Obv. Bust of Amphitrite.
Rev. Neptune in sea-chariot, drawn by two sea horses.
Q CREPER M F / ROCVS
- 16 **DECIMIA** Decimius Flavus (145-138 B.C.)
Obv. Helmeted head of Roma, right.
Rev. Biga, FLAVS ROMA
- 17 **FLAMINIA** L. Flaminius Chilo (c. 42 B.C.)
Obv. Head of Venus or Juno Moneta, right.
III VIR behind, PRI FL before
Rev. Victory in biga. L FLA(MIN)
- 18 **IVLIA** Julius Caesar
Obv. Elephant trampling on serpent.
In exergue CAESAR
Rev. Pontifical instruments.
- 19 *Obv.* Diademed head of Venus.
Rev. Aeneas carrying Anchises and pallactum. CAESAR
- 20 **IVLIA** Augustus Caesar
Obv. Winged bust of Victory.
Rev. Augustus as Neptune, standing, left, with foot on celestial globe. CAESAR (DIVI F)
- 21 **IVLIA** Augustus Caesar
Obv. Head of Augustus.
Rev. Possibly Emperor standing on a rostral column.
IMP CAESAR
- 22 **IVLIA** L. Julius Bursio (85-83 B.C.)
Obv. Bust of Genius (or Apollo Veiovis). Trident behind.
Rev. Victory in chariot. L IVLI BURSIO
- 23 **IVNIA** Q. Caepio Brutus (c. 60 B.C.)
Obv. Head of Liberty, right. LIBERTAS behind.
Rev. L. Junius Brutus, walking, left, with two lictors and an accensus.
In exergue BRVTVS
- 24 **LUTATIA** Q. Lutatius Cerco (109-100 B.C.)
Obv. Head of Roma or young Mars, right. ROMA above.
Rev. Within a wreath a galley, Q LVTATI above, Q below.
- 25 **NAEVIA** Q. Naevius Balbus (78-77 B.C.)
Obv. Head of Venus. S C behind.
Rev. Victory in triga.
In exergue C NAE BALB
- 26 As No. 25.
- 27 **POBLICIA** Cnaeus Pompey (46-45 B.C.)
Obv. Helmeted head right. M POBLICI LEG PRO
Rev. Victory. C N MAGNVS IMP

- PROCILIA** L. Procilius f. (78-77 B.C.)
 28 *Obv.* Head of Juno Sospita, right. S C behind.
Rev. Juno Sospita in biga.
 In exergue L PROCILI F
- SATRIENA** P. Satrienus (76-71 B.C.)
 29 *Obv.* Head of Mars or Roma.
Rev. Wolf. ROMA above, P SATRIENV S below.
- SCRIBONIA** L. Scribonius Libo (55 B.C.)
 30 *Obv.* Head of Bonus Eventus, right. LIBO behind,
 BON EVENT before.
Rev. Ornamented well-head. PVTEAL above, SCRIBON
 below.
- SCRIBONIA (AEMILIA)**
 L. Scribonius Libo (55 B.C.)
 31 *Obv.* Veiled head of Concord. PAVLLVS LEPIDVS
 CONCORDIA around.
Rev. Well-head. PVTEAL SCRIBON above, LIBO below.
- 32 As No. 31.
- SERVILIA** P. Servilius M. f. Rullus (100-95 B.C.)
 33 *Obv.* Helmeted head of Minerva, left. RVLLI behind.
Rev. Victory in biga.
 In exergue P. SERVILI M F
- VIBIA** C. Vibius C. f. Pansa (90-85 B.C.)
 34 *Obv.* Laureate head of Apollo. PANSA
Rev. Pallas in quadriga. C VIBIVS C F
- AUGUSTUS** (27 B.C.-14 A.D.)
 35 *Obv.* Head of Augustus.
Rev. Column. IMP CAESAR
- 36 *Obv.* Head. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER
 PATRIAE
Rev. Caius and Lucius, standing. AVGVSTI F COS
 DESIG PRIN IVVENT
- 37 *Obv.* Head.
Rev. A capricorn.
- 38 *Obv.* Head of Victory.
Rev. Neptune. CAESAR IMP
- CALIGULA** (37-41 A.D.)
 39 *Obv.* Head. C CAESAR AVG PON M TR POT III COS
 III
Rev. Agrippina. AGRIPPINA MAT C CAES AVG GERM

THURSTONLAND HOARD, 1838 (National Grid Reference S.E. 17451085).

This hoard, originally consisting of some five hundred coins, was discovered by a labourer on a farm at Wistance in Thurstonland on May 22nd, 1838. The majority of the coins were in very poor condition and the hoard was soon dispersed throughout the district. J. K. Walker, writing in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1838²³, stated that the hoard included coins of Julia Mamaea, Gallienus,

Victorinus, Tetricus, Claudius Gothicus, Tacitus, Probus, Carinus, Carausius, Constantine, Constantius and Licinus. This is the only authority for associating coins later than Carausius with the hoard and their attribution to it is extremely doubtful. In 1861, H. J. Morehouse published some particulars of the coins from this hoard in his possession²⁴. He added Salonina to Walker's list, but made no mention of Carinus, Licinus, Constantius or Constantine. Morehouse died on October 9th, 1890 and bequeathed his collection of antiquities to the Huddersfield Museum unless a museum was founded at Holmfirth within thirty years of his death, during which time the collection was to be held in trust. After passing through the possession of the Holmfirth Technical Institute and the Holmfirth Urban District Council, the Morehouse Collection was eventually transferred to the Tolson Memorial Museum, Huddersfield, in 1947. I. A. Richmond made a study of the coins in 1923, and referred to the hoard briefly in his "Huddersfield in Roman Times"²⁵, published in 1925. Recent cleaning of the coins has facilitated a much closer examination of the surviving examples from the hoard and it is now possible to publish a detailed list of the coins in the Museum Collection.

Unless otherwise stated all coins are silver-washed antoniniani with radiate bust or head right.

JULIA MAMAEA, mother of Severus Alexander (assassinated with him in 235 A.D.)

AR Denarius

- | | | |
|---|-------------|---|
| 1 | <i>Obv.</i> | Bust, right. IVLIA MAMAEA AVG |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Juno, standing, left. IVNO CONSERVATRIX |

GALLIENUS (253-268 A.D.)

- | | | |
|---|-------------|---|
| 2 | <i>Obv.</i> | (IMP G)ALLIENVS AVG |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Antelope, right. DIAN(AE CON)S AVG |
| 3 | <i>Obv.</i> | (GALL)IENVS A(VG) |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Centaur, right. (APOLINI CONS) AVG In exergue Z |
| 4 | <i>Obv.</i> | G(ALL)IENVS AVG |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Fortuna, left. FORTVNA R(EDV)X In field S |
| 5 | <i>Obv.</i> | GALLIENVS AVG |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Securitas, left. SECVRIT PERPET In field N |
| 6 | <i>Obv.</i> | GALLIENVS AVG |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Pax, left. PAX PVBLICA |
| 7 | <i>Obv.</i> | GALLIENVS AVG |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Griffin, left. APOLLI(NI) CONS AVG In exergue N (or H) |
| 8 | <i>Obv.</i> | GALLIENVS AVG |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Jupiter, hurling a thunderbolt. IOVI V(LTO)R(I) In field S |

- SALONINA**, wife of Gallienus (253-268 A.D.)
- 9 *Obv.* Diademed bust, right, crescent below. (CORN)
 Rev. SALONINA AVG
 Hind, left. IV(NONI) CONS AVG
- VICTORINUS** (c. 265-270 A.D.)
- 10 *Obv.* IMP C VICTORINVS P F AVG
 Rev. Sun God, left. (INVI)CT(VS)
- 11 *Obv.* (IMP C) VICTORINVS P F AV(G)
 Rev. Sun God, Left. (INVICTVS)
- 12 *Obv.* (IMP C VIC)TORINVS P F AV(G)
 Rev. Pax, left. PA(X AVG)
 In field v / *
- 13 *Obv.* (IM)P C VICTORINVS P F A(VG)
 Rev. Illegible.
- 14 *Obv.* IMP (C V)I(CTORI)N(VS P F) AVG
 Rev. Victory, left. (VICT)O(RIA) AVG ? indistinct
- 15 *Obv.* (IMP C VICT)ORINVS P F AVG
 Rev. Illegible.
- CLAUDIUS II GOTHICUS** (268-270 A.D.)
- 16 *Obv.* IMP CLA(VDIVS) AVG
 Rev. Providentia, left. PROVI(DENTIA A)VG
- 17 *Obv.* IMP (C CLA)VDIVS AVG
 Rev. Providentia, left. (PROV)IDENTIA AVG
- 18 *Obv.* (IMP) C CLAVDIVS AVG
 Rev. Victory, left. VICTORIA AVG
- 19 *Obv.* (IMP C CLAVD)IVS AVG
 Rev. Genius, left. GENIVS EXERCI
- 20 *Obv.* IMP C (CLAVDIVS) AVG
 Rev. Genius, left. GENIVS EXERCI
- 21 *Obv.* (IMP C)LAVDIVS AVG
 Rev. Fides, left. (FIDE)S EXERCI
- 22 *Obv.* IMP CLAVDIVS AVG
 Rev. Laetitia, left. LAETITIA AVG
 In field XII
- 23 *Obv.* (IMP) CL(AVDIVS A)VG
 Rev. Illegible.
- 24 *Obv.* (DIVO CLAVDIO)
 Rev. Altar. CO(NSECRAT)IO
- 25 *Obv.* (DI)VO (CLAVDIO)
 Rev. Eagle. CON(SECRAT)IO
- 26 *Obv.* (DIVO) CLAVDIO
 Rev. Altar. C(ONS)ECRATIO
- 27 *Obv.* DIVO CLAVDIO
 Rev. Eagle. CONS(ECRATIO)
- 28 *Obv.* (DIVO) CLAVD(IO)
 Rev. Eagle. CONSECRAT(IO)

- TETRICUS I** (270-273 A.D.)
- 29 *Obv.* IMP TETRICVS (P F AVG)
 Rev. Fides, left. FIDES M(ILITVM)
- 30 *Obv.* (IMP C T)ETRICVS P F AVG
 Rev. Hilaritas, left. HILARITAS (AVG)
- 31 *Obv.* (IMP C) TETRICVS (P F) AVG
 Rev. Laetitia, left. LAE(TITIA A)VG
- 32 *Obv.* (IM)P C TETR(I)CVS P F AVG
 Rev. Laetitia, left. LAET(ITI)A (AVG)
- 33 *Obv.* (IMP C TETRICVS P F) AVG
 Rev. Standing figure, illegible,
 probably Pax, left. (PAX AVG)
- 34 *Obv.* (IMP C TETRICV)S P F AVG
 Rev. Pax, left. (PAX) AVG
- 35 *Obv.* (IMP) C TETRICVS P F AVG
 Rev. Indistinct,
 probably Laetitia, left. (LAE)TI(TI)A (AVG) N
- 36 *Obv.* IMP C TET(RICVS P F AVG)
 Rev. Illegible.
- 37 *Obv.* IMP C TETRIC(V)S (P F AVG)
 Rev. Illegible. (Standing figure.)
- 38 *Obv.* IMP C TET(RICVS P F AVG)
 Rev. Indistinct,
 probably Spes, left. S(PES AVG)
- TETRICUS II** (270-273 A.D.)
- 39 *Obv.* (C PIV ESV TETRI)CVS C(AES)
 Rev. Illegible. (Standing figure.)
- 40 *Obv.* (C PIV) ESV TETRICVS C(AES)
 Rev. Indistinct,
 probably Spes, left. S(PES AVG)
- 41 *Obv.* (C) PIV ESV TETRIC(VS CAES)
 Rev. Illegible.
- 42 *Obv.* (C) PIV ESV TETRICVS CAES
 Rev. Spes, left. SPES PVBLICA
- 43 *Obv.* (C PIV ESV TETRIC)VS CAES
 Rev. Spes, left. SPE(S) AVG
- TACITUS** (275-276 A.D.)
- 44 *Obv.* (I)MP C M CL TACITVS AVG
 Rev. Mars, right. MARS VICTOR
 In field B and *
- 45 *Obv.* IMP C M CL TACITVS P F AVG
 Rev. Pax, left. PAX AETERNA
- 46 *Obv.* IMP C M CL TACITVS (P) F AVG
 Rev. Pax, left. (PAX A)ETERNA

- PROBUS** (276-282 A.D.)
- 47 *Obv.* IMP C PROBVS P F AVG
Rev. Abundantia, right. ABVNDANTIA AVG
- 48 *Obv.* (I)MP C MAVR PROBVS A(VG)
Rev. Temple with six pillars. (ROM)AE AETERNAE
- CARAUSIUS** (287-293 A.D.)
- 49 *Obv.* (IMP C) CARAVSIVS P F AVG
Rev. Laetitia, left. LAE(TI)TI AVG
In field S C
- 50 *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS (P F AVG)
Rev. Illegible,
probably Pax, left. (PAX AVG)
- 51 *Obv.* (IMP C) CAR(AVS)IVS P F AVG
Rev. Pax, left. PAX (AVG)
- 52 *Obv.* IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AVG
Rev. Pax, left. PAX AVG
In field S P
In exergue MLXXI
- 53 *Obv.* (IMP C) CARAV(SI)VS (P F AV)G
Rev. Indistinct,
probably Pax, left. (PAX AVG)
- 54 *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P (F) AV(G)
Rev. Pax, left. (P)AX AV(G)
In field B E
In exergue MLX(XI)
- 55 *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P (F AVG)
Rev. Pax, left. PAX AVG
In field F O
In exergue ML
- 56 *Obv.* IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AVG
Rev. Providentia, left. PROVID AVG
In field S C
In exergue C
- 57 *Obv.* IM(P) CARAVSIVS P F (AVG)
Rev. Salus, left. SAL(VS AV)G
In field B (E)
In exergue MLXXI
- 58 *Obv.* (I)MP CARAV(SIVS P F AVG)
Rev. Standing figure, illegible.
- 59 *Obv.* IMP CARAVSI(VS) P F A(VG)
Rev. Pax, left. (P)A(X) AV(G)
In field B (E)
In exergue MLXXI
- 60 *Obv.* (IMP) CAR(AVSIVS P F A)VG
Rev. Pax, left. (P)AX AV(G)
- 61 *Obv.* Unattributed
Illegible, possibly (CARAVSIVS)
Rev. Illegible,
possibly Salus, left. (S)AL(VS AVG)

- | | | |
|----|-------------|--|
| 62 | <i>Obv.</i> | Illegible, possibly (CARAVSIVS) |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Illegible, probably Pax, left. (PAX A)V(G) |
| 63 | <i>Obv.</i> | Illegible, possibly (CARAVSIVS) |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Illegible, standing figure, possibly Salus, left. (SAL)V(S AVG) |
| 64 | <i>Obv.</i> | Probably (IMP C TETRICVS P F) AVG |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Illegible, possibly Pax, left. (PAX AVG) |
| 65 | <i>Obv.</i> | Illegible, probably (CARAVSIVS) |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Illegible. |

THIRSTIN HOARD, HONLEY (National Grid Reference S.E. 135121).

Prior to 1775 a hoard of copper coins was found at Thirstin, near Honley. Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus I, Tetricus II, Claudius Gothicus, Quintillus, Tacitus, Probus and Salonina were represented²⁶.

ELLAND HALL WOOD HOARD (National Grid Reference S.E. 1022).

This hoard of small Roman copper coins was found by workmen in August, 1769 in a cavity of a rock under a stone in Elland Hall Wood. Some of these coins passed into the possession of the Rev. Watson, Rector of Stockport, and were identified as :—

GALLIENUS (253-268 A.D.)

- | | | |
|---|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Obv.</i> | Radiate head, right. GALLIENVS AVG |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Standing figure. AETERNITAS AVG |
| 2 | <i>Obv.</i> | Radiate head, right. GALLIENVS AVG |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Jupiter, standing. IOVI CONS AVG |

VICTORINUS (c. 265-270 A.D.)

- | | | |
|---|-------------|---|
| 3 | <i>Obv.</i> | Radiate head, right. (IMP) C VICTORINVS P F AVG |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Standing figure. INVICTVS |
| 4 | <i>Obv.</i> | Radiate head, right. IMP C VICTORINVS P F AVG |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Female figure. SALVS AVG |

5 As No. 4

TETRICUS I (270-273 A.D.)

- | | | |
|----|-------------|------------------------------|
| 6 | <i>Obv.</i> | Head. IMP C TETRICVS P F AVG |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Soldier, VIRTVS A(VG) |
| 7 | <i>Obv.</i> | Head. IMP C TETRICVS P F AVG |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Female left. PAX AVG |
| 8 | | As No. 7. |
| 9 | | As No. 7. |
| 10 | <i>Obv.</i> | Head. (T)ETRICVS P F AVG |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Illegible. |
| 11 | <i>Obv.</i> | Head. (TE)TRICVS P F AV(G) |
| | <i>Rev.</i> | Female, right. PAX AVG |

- TETRICUS II** (270-273 A.D.)
 12 *Obv.* Head. (C PIV E)SV TETRICVS
Rev. Soldier. . . . VENT . . .

- CLAUDIUS II GOTHICUS** (c. 268-270 A.D.)
 13 *Obv.* Radiate head, right. IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG
Rev. Female figure. AEQUITAS AVG

All the above coins are probably antoniniani. There were in addition four small pieces of copper which appeared to have been cut out of coins of Tetricus. They may have been barbarous minimi²⁷.

Whitaker²⁸ states that the hoard was contained in an earthen vessel and that it consisted of several hundred small brass chiefly of Carausius, Tetricus I, Tetricus II, Victorinus and Claudius Gothicus with one of Gallienus.

BRADLEY MILLS, 1917

There is a manuscript in the Tolson Memorial Museum, probably by Dr. T. W. Woodhead, former Hon. Director of the Museum, which describes the finding of a coin at River Walk, Bradley Mills in May, 1917. The coin was found by D. Hall at a depth of five to six feet in the gravel, and was subsequently identified as one of Nero by Professor Woodward of Leeds University.

In the Museum Collection there is a copper as of Vespasian (69-79 A.D.) which was previously attributed to Nero (54-68 A.D.) and may therefore be the coin referred to in the above paragraph. This coin was presented to the Museum by Mr. W. Hall, of Leeds Road, Huddersfield and a note with the coin reads "Roman coin Nero, found at Bradley Mills, January 20th, 1920, presented by Mr. Hall, Leeds Road". A label states that the coin was "found in a garden at Bradley Mills". January 20th, 1920 could be the date of presentation to the Museum rather than the date of discovery and it is therefore not certain whether one or two coins were found at Bradley Mills. The coin is almost illegible.

CASTLESHAW, 1898 (National Grid Reference 999097).

Three silver coins were found at the Roman fort at Castleshaw during 1898, whilst F. W. Chadderton, Ammon Wrigley, Arthur Settle and Percy Winterbottom were digging for traces of Roman remains.† The coins were retained by Chadderton and are now in the Tolson Memorial Museum.

- HADRIAN** (117-138 A.D.)
AR Denarius (Chadderton No. 15)
Obv. Laureate head, right. (IM)P CAESAR TRAIAN
 HADRIANVS (AVG)
Rev. Roma, left. P M TR P (COS III)

- SABINA**, wife of Hadrian (117-138 A.D.)
AR Denarius (Chadderton No. 16)
Obv. Head, right. SABINA AVGVSTA
Rev. Venus, right. VENERI GENETRICI

† Ms. Catalogue of the Chadderton Coin Collection in the Library of the Tolson Memorial Museum.

LUCIUS VERUS

(161-169 A.D.)

AR Denarius (Chadderton No. 17)

- Obv.* Laureate head, right. L VERVS AVG ARM PARTH
MAX
Rev. Peace, left. (TR P VI) IMP IIII COS II
In exergue PAX

There were, in fact, two Roman forts at Castleshaw, the large first century fort being replaced by a much smaller one at the beginning of the second century. This second fort was probably abandoned during the reign of the emperor Hadrian. Excavations were conducted in 1897-98, 1907-08 and 1957 et seq.

There is no record of any coins being found during the first excavations although there is a reference in the 1908 Report to a coin of Vespasian being found previously by Ammon Wrigley. This may well have been found during the spasmodic digging of which mention has already been made.

During the 1907 excavation two sestertii of Trajan were found in the eastern half of the inner fort, one near the hypocaust. A year later a silver coin of Dossenus L. Rubrius (c. 83 B.C.) was found in the inner fort and a sestertius of Hadrian was found in the well. Another coin which may have been one of Trajan was found in the fort area. A number of other coins was found but they were not considered worthy of description in the excavation reports.

CROW KNOWL (National Grid Reference 963098).

There is an empty coin envelope in the Museum labelled "Found at Crow Knowl, Mr. G. Radford, Denshaw, coin of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 137-161)." Richmond²⁹ describes the coin as a "third brass" and illegible, which suggests that he was able to inspect it but there is not now sufficient evidence to locate the coin.

EDGERTON, HUDDERSFIELD

A billon tetradrachm of Nero, struck at Alexandria, was dug up in a garden at Edgerton and presented to the Museum by Mr. John Briggs, 42 Ashbrow Road, Huddersfield on June 14th, 1927.

NERO

(Alexandria Mint, 67-68 A.D.)

- Obv.* Radiate bust, left.
Rev. Galley in full sail.

HAIGH CROSS, near Slack, 1824 (National Grid Reference S.E. 107189).

An antoninianus of Aurelian (271-275 A.D.) and a sestertius of Vespasian (69-79 A.D.) were found at Haigh Cross about 1824 by J. Stott. They were formerly in the possession of J. Stott Armitage, J. P., but their present location is unknown †

† Photograph No. H 1222-3. Tolson Memorial Museum.

HEPWORTH, MEAL HILL, 1840 (National Grid Reference S.E. 168070).

About 1840 a coin believed to be a denarius of Caracalla (211-217 A.D.) was found near Meal Hill, Hepworth³⁰.

HOLMFIRTH, 1830

H. J. Morehouse in his "History of Topography of the Parish of Kirkburton" records that a gold aureus of Carinus (283-285 A.D.) was found at Holmfirth in 1830 by James Barroclough, of South Lane, in his garden.³¹ The coin passed into the possession of John Harpin, J.P., of Birks House and is described by Morehouse as:—

Obv. Laureate bust, right. M AVR CARINVS NOB
CAES
Rev. Victory, standing on a globe with palm branch in
left hand and a wreath in the right hand. VICTORIA
AVG

HONLEY, FISHER GREEN, 1957 (National Grid Reference S.E. 13401140).

A copper follis of Flavia Julia Helena, first wife of Constantius Chlorus (305-306 A.D.) was picked up by the roadside at Fisher Green early in 1957 by Miss S. Maddock of Honley. Its condition suggested that it was a recent loss but the evidence was not conclusive. It has now been presented to the Museum.

Obv. Diademed head, right. FL IVL HELENA AVG
Rev. Pax standing, left. PAX PVBLICA

KIRKHEATON (National Grid Reference S.E. 182173).

In the Museum Collection there is an antoninianus of Victorinus (265-270 A.D.) which was found at Hole Bottom, near Kirkheaton Rectory and presented to the Museum by C. F. Cameron of Lepton in 1912.

Obv. Radiate head, right. IMP (VICTORINVS) P F
(AVG)
Rev. Salus standing. SALVS AVG

LIGHTCLIFFE, 1833 (National Grid Reference S.E. 140253).

A silver coin of L. Scipio Asiaticus was found in the Chapel Yard at Lightcliffe in 1833 and taken to the Yorkshire Museum at York.

An examination of the cabinet in that Museum has revealed a coin of this type which must certainly have been in the collection before 1854 because it is listed in Canon Wellbeloved's "Catalogue of Roman Coins in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society" which was published in that year. This is the only coin of Scipio Asiaticus in Wellbeloved's Catalogue and its attribution to Lightcliffe seems almost certain.

CORNELIA L. Scipio Asiaticus (103-101 B.C.)
Obv. Laureate head of Jupiter, left. V behind head.
Rev. Jupiter in quadriga.
In exergue L SCIP ASIAG

LINTHWAITE, COLNE VALLEY

Mr. K. Wood of Dalton brought two coins to the Museum for identification in October, 1959 and reported that they had been found at Linthwaite.

DOMITIAN (81-96 A.D.)

AR Denarius 89-90 (A.D.)

- Obv.* Laureate head, right. CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P
M TR P VIII
Rev. Minerva standing, left. IMP XXI COS XV CENS
P P P

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS (193-211 A.D.)

AR Denarius (210 A.D.)

- Obv.* Laureate head, right. SEVERVS PIVS AVG
Rev. Pax seated, left. P M TR P XVII COS III P P

LOMINOT, COLNE VALLEY (National Grid Reference S.E. 010125).

Early in 1957 a silver denarius of Caracalla (211-217 A.D.) was found at Lominot and presented to the Museum. It may have been a casual loss.

- Obv.* Laureate bust, draped, right. ANTONINVS
AVGVSTVS
Rev. Sol, left, holding globe and spear. PONTIF TR P
III

RASTRICK (National Grid Reference S.E. 139218).

A copper coin of Gallienus (253-268 A.D.) was found by the roadside at Castle Hill, Rastrick, during the 19th century.³²

SLACK (National Grid Reference S.E. 085175).

The Rev. John Watson, in the "History and Antiquities of the Parish of Halifax", 1775 states that he had in his possession two copper coins found with an altar at Slack.³³

HADRIAN (117-138 A.D.)

- Obv.* Laureate head, right. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS
Rev. Figure with spear. COS II
In field S C

Unattributed

- Obv.* Head, right. ... CAES AVG P M TR ...
Rev. Female, standing.
In field PVBLICA

An article in the "Leeds Mercury" for January 31st, 1824 records that a number of brass coins had been dug up at Slack in Longwood, near Huddersfield and describes one of them as:—

- Obv.* ... CAES AVG P M TR
Rev. S C in centre, surrounded by ... PVBLIC ...

The description is unfortunately insufficient for identification.

The Roman fort at Slack was founded by Agricola in 79-80 A.D. to guard the York and Chester Road and is believed to have been abandoned about 141 A.D. Excavations were conducted in 1865-66 and again in 1913-15.

During the 1865-66 excavations seventeen coins were found, two of which were silver denarii from the headquarters building of the fort.³⁴ Twelve of the coins which range from 71-114 A.D., are described in the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal, Volume 1.³⁵ The remaining five were illegible. Leyland states that the coins were in the possession of the Yorkshire Archaeological Association.³⁶

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| VESPASIAN (69-79 A.D.) | |
| 1 | <i>AE 1</i> <i>Obv.</i> Laureate head, right. (IMP CAES) VESPASIAN AVG (P M TR P P P COS III) <i>Rev.</i> Palm tree and captive. IVDAEA (CAPTA) In exergue (S C) |
| 2 | <i>AR Denarius</i> <i>Obv.</i> Laureate head, right. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS <i>Rev.</i> Caduceus, winged. PON MAX TR P COS V |
| DOMITIAN (81-96 A.D.) | |
| 3 | <i>AE 2</i> <i>Obv.</i> Laureate head, right. CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS COS V <i>Rev.</i> Female, left. S C |
| 4 | <i>AE 2</i> <i>Obv.</i> Laureate head, right. DOMIT AVG <i>Rev.</i> Fortuna, left. |
| 5 | <i>AE 2</i> <i>Obv.</i> Laureate head, right (Domitian) <i>Rev.</i> Fortuna, left. AVGVSTI S C |
| 6 | <i>AE 2</i> <i>Obv.</i> Laureate head, right. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GER COS XII CENS PER P P <i>Rev.</i> Fortuna, left. AVGVSTI S C |
| 7 | <i>AE 2</i> <i>Obv.</i> Laureate head, right. (IMP CAES DOMIT AVG) GERM COS XV CENS PER P P <i>Rev.</i> Fortuna, left. AVGVSTI S C |
| NERVA (96-98 A.D.) | |
| 8 | <i>AR Denarius</i> <i>Obv.</i> Laureate head, right. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR POT <i>Rev.</i> Sacrificial emblems. COS III PATER PATRIAE |
| 9 | <i>AE 2</i> <i>Obv.</i> Laureate head, right. IMP NERVA CAESAR P M TR P COS III P P <i>Rev.</i> Fortuna left, FORTVNA AVGVSTI S C |

- TRAJAN** (98-117 A.D.)
- 10 *AE 1*
Obv. Laureate head, right. IMP CAES NERVAE
 TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P
Rev. Female, left. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI
 In field S C
- 11 *AE 1*
Obv. Laureate head, right. IMP CAES NERVAE
 TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P
Rev. Hygeia seated, left. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI
- 12 *AE 2*
Obv. Radiate head, right. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO
 OPTIMO AVG GER DAC PARTHICO P M TR P
 COS V P P
Rev. Emperor and trophies. SENATVS (POPVLVSQVE
 ROMANVS)

Five coins were found during the 1913-15 excavations and they are now in the Museum Collection. Unfortunately their condition is far from good but the range of dates fits in with the period of occupation.

- TRAJAN** (98-117 A.D.)
- 1 *AR Denarius*
Obv. Head illegible.
Rev. Standing figure, illegible.
- 2 & 3 *AE Dupondius*
 Illegible
- VESPASIAN** (69-79 A.D.)
- 4 *AE Sestertius*
 Illegible
- 5 *AE Dupondius*
 Illegible

STAINLAND, BEESTONES (National Grid Reference S.E. 069195).

About 1715 a considerable number of Roman coins was discovered near the foot of a large rock at Beestones in Stainland, but the greater part of them fell into the hands of an exciseman and it is not known to which emperors they belonged. There is a single reference to the fact that the coins were of later date than Diocletian, Allectus and Carausius contained in a letter from Mr. Richardson of North Bierley to Mr. Hearne³⁷.

BRITISH COINS

The withdrawal of the Roman legions from Britain by order of the emperor Honorius in 410 A.D. left the country without a stable system of currency, and there was a return to the system of barter which had existed in prehistoric times. By the 6th century, however, gold thrymsas and silver sceats were being introduced from France and by the eighth century the penny, another French importation, had established itself as the principal British coin. The Norman invasion of 1066 had little effect upon the coinage as

it was not until the thirteenth century that the range of denominations was increased. The Renaissance of 1500 saw the return of classical design and by the end of the seventeenth century all the British coinage was being produced by machinery.

NETHERTON HOARD, 1892 (National Grid Reference S.E. 030124).

This hoard was found at Spring Wood, Netherton, in 1892, and presented to the Museum in 1923 by J. H. Hinchcliffe. The hoard contained 75 English, 1 Scottish and 4 Irish silver coins:—

ENGLAND

- Mary** (1553-1558)
 1 *AR Groat*
 Undated.
- Elizabeth I** (1558-1603)
 3 *AR Pennies*
 i.m. coronet (1567-70); key (1595-8); uncertain mark.
 8 *AR Half-groats*
 i.m. lis (1558-61), 1; eglantine (1573-7), 1; key (1595-8), 1; "2" (1602), 1; uncertain marks, 4.
 7 *AR Threepences*
 i.m. ermine 1571-3, 1; eglantine 1573-7, 1; cross 1577-81, 2; uncertain marks and dates, 3.
 12 *AR Sixpences*
 i.m. pheon 1561-5, 4; lion 1566-7, 1; coronet 1567-70, 3; ermine 1571-3, 1; bell 1582-4, 1; uncertain marks and dates, 2.
 3 *AR Shillings*
 i.m. cross crosslet (1558-61); A (1582-4); woolpack (1594-6).
- James I** (1603-1625)
 1 *AR Penny*
 Third issue: (1619-24).
 3 *AR Half-groats*
 First issue: i.m. lis (1604-5).
 Second issue: i.m. cross (1618-9).
 Third issue: i.m. spur rowel (1619-20).
 1 *AR Shilling*
 Second issue: i.m. cinquefoil (1613-5).
- Charles I** (1625-1649)
 1 *AR Penny*
 Second issue: uncertain mark.
 23 *AR Half-groats*
 i.m. harp (1632-3), 2; portcullis (1633-4), 1; bell (1634-5), 1; crown (1635-6), 2; tun (1636-8), 2; triangle (1639-40), 1; star (1640-1), 2; triangle in circle (1641-3), 2; "P" (1643-4), 1; "R" (1644-5), 2; eye (1645), 2; sun (1645-6), 3; uncertain marks, 2.
 10 *AR Shillings*
 i.m. feathers (1630-1), 1; crown (1635-6), 1; tun (1636-8), 2; triangle (1639-40), 1; triangle in circle (1641-3), 1; "R" (1644-5), 1; eye (1645), 1; sun (1645-6), 1; uncertain mark, 1.
 2 *AR Half-crowns*
 i.m. sun (1645-6); triangle in circle (1641-3).

SCOTLAND

James VI

(1567-1625)

1 *AR Half thistle merk*
Uncertain date, 1601-3.

IRELAND

James I

(1603-25)

1 *AR Sixpence*

First issue: i.m. martlet 1603.

3 *AR Shillings*

First issue: i.m. bell (1603), 3.

ELLAND HOARD, 1932³⁸

A hoard of 1,187 silver coins was found on November 7th, 1932 in a red earthenware jar in the garden of a newly erected house in Elizabeth Street, Elland, the property of Mrs. Maria Thornton. The pot was found 18 inches below the surface of the ground and about two feet from the entrance gate. The coins were declared to be treasure trove and two of each denomination, the half-crown of James I and the Scottish shillings were secured by Elland Museum, together with the jar in which they were found; unfortunately they were stolen during the 1939-45 war and never recovered.

The date of the coins suggests that the hoard was deposited about the beginning of the Civil War as the latest coins, 72 shillings and four sixpences of Charles I bear the initial mark "triangle in circle" (1641-3). All the coins, which were published by G. C. Brooke in the *Numismatic Chronicle*³⁹, were described as being in rather poor condition.

Edward VI

(1547-1553)

2 *AR Sixpences*

i.m. "Y" (1551); tun (1551-3).

Philip and Mary (1554-1558)

5 *AR Shillings*

Spanish titles (1554).

Elizabeth I

(1558-1603)

364 *AR Sixpences*

i.m. pheon 1561, 22; 1562, 7; 1564, 5; 1565, 5;
uncertain dates 6; rose 1565, 5; portcullis 1566, 9;
uncertain mark 1566, 1; lion 1566, 1; 1567, 2;
coronet 1567, 10; 1568, 20; 1569, 20; 1570, 5;
castle 1569, 1; 1570, 2; 1571, 19; ermine 1572, 16;
1573, 11; acorn 1573, 11; 1574, 1; eglantine 1574, 10;
1575, 18; 1576, 4; uncertain dates, 2; cross 1578, 10;
1579, 7; 1580, 19; 1581, 3; uncertain dates, 5;
sword 1582, 7; bell 1582, 1; uncertain mark 1582, 1;
bell 1583, 6; A 1583, 8; A 1584, 2; uncertain date, 1;
uncertain mark 1584, 2; scallop 1584, 1; 1585, 5;
1586, 2; crescent 1587, 3; 1588, 3; 1589, 3;
hand 1590, 5; 1591, 7; 1592, 3; tun 1592, 4; 1593, 12;
uncertain date, 1; woolpack 1594, 5; 1595, 4;
key 1595, 2; 1596, 3; "O" 1600, 1; "I" 1601, 2;
1602, 1; "2" 1602, 8; uncertain marks and dates, 4.

115 AR Shillings

i.m. lis (1558-61), 3; cross crosslet (1558-61), 21; martlet (1560-61), 19; bell (1582-4), 5; A (1583), 11; escallop (1584-7), 11; crescent (1587-9), 3; hand (1590-2), 5; tun (1592-5), 14; woolpack (1594-6), 13; key (1595-8), 3; "O" (1600), 1; "1" (1601), 2; "2" (1602), 4.

2 AR Sixpences

Mill issue: i.m. star 1562; lis 1567.

James I

(1603-1625)

64 AR Sixpences

First issue: i.m. thistle 1603, 13; 1604, 2; lis 1604. 8.
Second issue: i.m. lis 1604, 3; 1605, 3; rose 1605, 5; 1606, 3; escallop 1606, 6; 1607, 2; grapes 1607, 1; coronet 1607, 3; 1608, 3; key 1609, 1; tower 1613, 1; trefoil 1613, 1.
Third issue: i.m. thistle 1622, 1; lis 1623, 3; thistle 1624, 5.

88 AR Shillings

First issue: i.m. thistle (1603-4), 8; lis (1604-5), 9; uncertain mark, 1.
Second issue: i.m. lis (1604-5), 13; rose (1605-6), 20; escallop (1606-7), 11; grapes (1607), 4; coronet (1607-9), 5; mullet (1611-2), 1; trefoil (1613), 3; uncertain marks, 5.
Third issue: thistle (1621-3), 1; lis (1623-4), 2; trefoil (1624), 3; uncertain marks, 2.

2 AR Half-crowns

Second issue: i.m. thistle (1621-4), attributed to Scotland.

Charles I

(1625-1649)

72 AR Sixpences

i.m. lis 1625, 4; rose (1631-2), 1; harp (1632-3), 3; portcullis (1633-4), 1; bell (1634-5), 8; crown (1635-6), 13; tun with oval shield (1636-8), 13; tun with square shield (1636-8), 5; anchor (1638-9), 5; triangle (1639-40), 6; star (1640-1), 6; triangle in circle (1641-3), 4; uncertain marks, 3.

1 AR Shilling

i.m. thistle, F over shield on reverse (Scottish).

1 AR Shilling

i.m. book (1638-42), Aberystwyth.

3 AR Shillings

i.m. feathers (1630-1); tun (1636-8); anchor (1638-9). (Contemporary forgeries weighing 72.8, 74.2 and 53.8 grains respectively).

327 AR Shillings

i.m. lis (1625), 2; feathers (1630-1), 2; harp (1632-3), 14; portcullis (1633-4), 6; bell (1634-5), 14; crown (1635-6), 30; crown with plume over shield (1635-6), 3; tun (1636-8), 52; anchor (1638-9), 31; triangle (1639-40), 42; star (1640-1), 39; triangle in circle (1641-3), 72; uncertain marks, 20.

140 AR Half-crowns

i.m. lis (1625), 1; harp (1632-3), 3; portcullis (1633-4), 6; bell (1634-5), 6; crown (1635-6), 7; crown with plume over shield (1635-6), 1; tun (1636-8), 8; anchor (1638-9), 11; triangle (1639-40), 17; star (1640-1), 21; triangle in circle (1641-3), 53; uncertain marks, 6.

ALMONDBURY (National Grid Reference S.E. 152141).

A silver Short-Cross half-penny, Brooke class 5b, of John (1199-1216) was found during excavations at Castle Hill in 1948 and presented to the Museum.

Obv. Lower part of portrait. ICVS REX
Rev. Half of a short cross. RICARD (Exeter Mint)

A silver shilling of Charles I (1625-1649) was found at Almondbury prior to December, 1921, during the demolition of a chimney, and presented to the Museum.

Obv. Crowned draped bust, left. XII behind.
CAROLVS D G MA BR FR ET HI REX
Rev. Royal arms in oval shield.
REGNO CHRISTO AVSPICE
i.m. tun (1636-8). Seaby type 3a.

A copper "rose" farthing of Charles I was found on the roadside near Castle Hill, Almondbury in November, 1952 and presented to the Museum.

Obv. Double arch crown with crossed sceptres.
CAROLVS D G MAG BRI (T)
Rev. Crowned rose.
FRAN ET HIB REX
Seaby type 1c.

KIRKHEATON (National Grid Reference S.E. 182173).

A silver sixpence of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) dated 1581 was found by C. F. Cameron at Hole Bottom, near Kirkheaton Rectory, in 1912 and presented to the Museum.

Obv. Crowned bust, left. Roses behind.
Rev. Royal arms and cross. 1581 above.
i.m. cross. Hammered issue.

The coin has been clipped and hardly any of the inscription is visible.

MARSDEN (National Grid Reference S.E. 037102).

In an old stone quarry behind "The Mount" near Pule Hill, Marsden, seven coins were found on various occasions by the late George Marsden of Marsden and presented to the Museum by his executors in 1947. All the coins are of Long-Cross type and were issued during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272)⁴⁰.

- | | | |
|---|------------------|--|
| 1 | <i>Penny</i> | Class Vb 1251-72 Canterbury or London Mint. <i>Obv.</i> (H)ENRICVS REX (III) <i>Rev.</i> NICOLE ON . . . |
| 2 | <i>Penny</i> | Class Vb 1251-72 Canterbury or London Mint. <i>Obv.</i> HENRI(CVS) REX: III <i>Rev.</i> NICOLE ON . . . |
| 3 | <i>Penny</i> | Class Vb 1251-72 London Mint. <i>Obv.</i> HENRIC(VS REX: III <i>Rev.</i> (R)ICA(RD ON LVND) |
| 4 | <i>Penny</i> | Class Vb 1251-72 London Mint. <i>Obv.</i> HEN(RICVS) REX III <i>Rev.</i> RIC(ARD) ON LVND |
| 5 | <i>Penny</i> | Class Vc 1251-72 Canterbury or London Mint. <i>Obv.</i> HE(NRICVS REX: III) <i>Rev.</i> NICOLE ON . . . |
| 6 | <i>Penny</i> | Class V 1251-72 London Mint. <i>Obv.</i> HE(NRICVS REX III) <i>Rev.</i> REN(AV)D ON LVND |
| 7 | <i>Halfpenny</i> | Class Vb 1251-72 Canterbury Mint. <i>Obv.</i> HEN(RIC) <i>Rev.</i> GIL BER |

Another Long-Cross penny of Henry III was found on a bare patch of ground above the quarry on Pule Hill on May 15th, 1923 by the late Francis Buckley, who records that the coin was presented to the Museum†.

- | | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| 8 | <i>Penny</i> | Class IIIb 1248-50 <i>Obv.</i> HENRICVS REX III <i>Rev.</i> RICARD . . . (Coin struck off centre) |
|---|--------------|---|

THURSTONLAND (National Grid Reference S.E. 17401163).

In October, 1958 a silver penny of Edward I (1272-1307) was found by Mr. E. C. Holland in a field near Storthes Hall, Thurstonland, whilst potatoes were being lifted. The coin was subsequently presented to the Museum.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| <i>Penny</i> | Jacob Class Xa Canterbury Mint. <i>Obv.</i> Bust, facing. EDWARD R ANGL DNS HIB <i>Rev.</i> Cross. CIVITAS CANTOR |
|--------------|---|

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