The snout, forehead, hip, legs and toes of this Cuerdale animal are all completely representative of the typical Trewhiddle-style animal as defined by Wilson, except that its body is neither speckled nor sub-triangular. The use of speckling, although widespread, is by no means a universal feature of the style even within the Trewhiddle hoard itself. It may well be that the frequent use of the sub-triangular body is to be directly related to the popularity of triangular fields. Although sub-rectangular fields are often found on strap-ends, narrow oblong fields such as that on the Cuerdale strip are uncommon on objects decorated in this style but can be closely paralleled on the finger-rings from Poslingford (Suffolk) and Hexham (Northumberland). The S-form taken by the Cuerdale animal should be seen as a deliberate adaptation to the shape of the field as with the animals on the Hexham ring. As Wilson concluded, the art of the Trewhiddle style was flourishing in the 1st half of the 9th century and remained popular throughout that century, finding favour over all Anglo-Saxon England. On stylistic grounds it is consequently impossible to make any further judgement on the strip other than that it is of 9th-century date. The date of c. 903 for the deposition of the Cuerdale hoard provides the terminus ante quem for the manufacture of the strip and thus provides general confirmation of the stylistic dating.

The extreme thinness of the strip (0.06 cm.) and the rivet-hole show that it must have been a decorative mount applied to some more rigid object. The slight curvature of the section may in part be original although the strip itself has been worn and scratched by the rest of the hoard. A very close parallel for the form of the Cuerdale strip is provided by the unornamented terminal of the second of the Trewhiddle horn-mounts. This is of similar dimensions with rounded corners and an identically placed rivet-hole. The Cuerdale strip might well have served in some such manner as the vertical bronze strips with terminal rivets, like that from Sibertswold Down, which were used to retain the rim-bindings of drinking-cups. Silver strips terminating in animal-masks with comma-shaped ears were added to the Ormside bowl during the 9th century for just this purpose.

JAMES GRAHAM-CAMPBELL

A 13TH-CENTURY COIN-HOARD FROM WREXHAM, DENBIGHSHIRE

An inquest was held in June 1969 on a hoard of sixty-eight silver coins, mainly consisting of short-cross pennies, found at Wrexham (SJ 338311) in 1926, and recently brought to the attention of the Grosvenor Museum, Chester. These coins do not represent the complete hoard, which has been dispersed over the years, but so far it has only been possible to trace three further coins. It was contained in a small pottery jug, the surviving coins indicating a date of deposition c. 1245. The jury found


Ibid., fig. 4.

Ibid., fig. 4.

Ibid., in note 27, fig. 29.

Ibid., in note 29, p. 108.


against Treasure Trove; the coins and the pot have been purchased by the National Museum of Wales. The find is to be fully published in the *British Numismatic J.*

J. M. LEWIS

CENTRO LIGURE PER LA STORIA DELLA CERAMICA

Students of Mediterranean medieval pottery may be interested in the activities of this new Centre, which has been founded by active groups of archaeologists from Savona and Genoa. Emphasis has been placed from the start on archaeological retrieval of new material and relevant scientific analyses thereof. The Centre's activities include an annual international conference at Albisola (near Savona), a biennial exhibition and the publishing of both. In addition to the museum and library planned at the Villa Faraggiana, there are a workshop and laboratory facilities in Genoa.

There are two classes of membership: ordinary, for an annual subscription of lire 4,000 (£2.60), and full time student, for lire 1,500 (£1). Enquiries should be addressed to: Dr. A. Piccone, Il Segretario, Centro Ligure per la Storia della Ceramica, Villa Faraggiana, 17012 Albisola, Italy.

H. BLAKE

THE NOTTINGHAM CONFERENCE, 1970

The 13th Annual Conference of the Society was held at Nottingham from 3–7 April 1970. The theme of the conference was 'Medieval Settlements of the East Midlands'. The conference opened on Friday, 3 April, with a lecture by Dr. L. A. S. Butler entitled 'Medieval rural settlement in the east midlands'. This was followed by a reception given by the University of Nottingham at which Professor D. Bullough represented the Vice-Chancellor. On 4 April Professor Kenneth Cameron gave a lecture on 'Medieval settlement of the east midlands—the place-name evidence'. The rest of the day was taken up with a symposium on urban development in the east midlands in the course of which Dr. A. Rogers spoke on the urban parish boundaries and their early development with special reference to Nottingham and Stamford; Miss Christine Mahany spoke on the early development of Stamford; Professor Kathleen Major spoke on the development of the close at Lincoln up to 1350; Mr. M. W. Barley and Mr. C. Young spoke on Nottingham; Dr. N. Summers spoke on Southwell; and Mr. M. W. Barley on Torskey. In the evening the Society visited the University Museum. On 5 April the Society made an excursion to Torksey, Newark and Southwell, and on 6 April to Lincoln, where they visited various buildings round the close with the kind co-operation of Sir Francis Hill and Mr. F. T. Baker. The Society must record its gratitude to Mr. M. W. Barley who acted as local secretary for the Conference.

DAVID M. WILSON