

TIN COINS FOUND AT SUNBURY

ON 4th April, 1950, coins and pieces of pottery were dug up by workmen at Acacia Avenue, Laleham Road, Sunbury. There were 317 coins and 56 pieces of pottery. The coins are of cast tin dating between 100 and 50 B.C. and of a kind originating principally from Kent, though they have occurred as far west as Dorset. Consisting of a single type, they bear on the obverse a crude head, facing left or right, and on the reverse a rudimentary bull, also facing left or right. The fragments of pottery originally consisted of at least three pots of the Iron Age, in which the coins had been placed.

An inquest was held on 7th June, 1950, in the Council Chamber at Sunbury. As the coins were neither of gold nor silver, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Treasure Trove," and both coins and pottery were returned to the District Surveyor.



By courtesy of the "Middlesex Chronicle."

Other local finds have been two urns discovered at Sunbury in 1725 "said to be Celtic" (*Trans.*, O.S., I, 140), a Saxon cemetery at Shepperton excavated in 1817 and 1868, a Bronze Age barrow at Teddington excavated (badly) in 1854 and showing pottery and a bronze dagger (*Ibid.*), and 32 urns unearthed in a flat cemetery or urnfield at Sunbury Common in 1870. These discoveries are logged by C. E. Vulliamy in *Archæology of London and Middlesex* (1930).

In addition, three Bronze Age urns, "Finger Tip" ware, containing cremated remains, were laid bare on the site of Littleton Reservoir near the Outlet at a depth of 18 inches. On 7th March, 1923, two mammoth teeth were discovered at a depth of 37 feet below the surface of the ground during the excavation of a puddle trench of London clay. These objects were lent to the London Museum in 1937 by the Metropolitan Water Board.

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