

Examples:

- 1 Burrow Hill no. 3
- 2 Burrow Hill no. 4.
- 3 British Museum, provenance unknown (*NC* 5th Ser., III, 1923, 229 = Pagan 3).

Dies: Examples 1 and 2 have a central circle of 13 pellets and are probably from the same die. Example 3 has 14 pellets. The pellets between the letters on the reverse show that all three have different reverse dies.

Type D

Obverse: $\pm \text{BEOT} \pm \text{REX}$ around a circle of pellets with central pellet.

Reverse: Central cross pommée in a square of pellets with lines out from the angles. In the quadrants $\pm \text{EFE}$, the cross and each letter flanked by three pellets.

Examples:

- 1 Burrow Hill no. 5
- 2 Glasgow *SCBI* 412, *ante* 1783, provenance unknown (Pagan 1).
- 3 Oxford Ashmolean *SCBI* 57, possibly from Orford (Pagan 4).
- 4 Debenham, *ante* 1832, now lost (Fig. 7).

Dies and variations: These appear all to have been struck from different obverse and reverse dies. There is a small bar above the O in Beonna on the first example (for Beornna?). This coin might therefore be considered a separate type. The letter F differs in each example. The Oxford and Debenham coins differ in the number of pellets around the central pellet.

Type E

Obverse: $\pm \text{BEOT} \pm \text{REX}$ around a central cross.

Reverse: Central cross pommée in a square with lines out from the centre. In the quadrants $\pm \text{EFE}$ with pellets.

Example:

- 1 British Museum, *BMC* pl. xiv, 1, found near Ipswich (Pagan 5).

Note: The only substantial difference between this and the preceding type is the central cross on the obverse.

Type F

Obverse: $\pm \text{BEONIA} \text{REX}$ around a pellet in annulet.

Reverse: Central square with a cross pommée, alternate lines of lines of pellets out from the corners. In the quadrants $\pm \text{EFE}$, the three letters each flanked by pellets.

Example:

- 1 Glasgow, *SCBI* 413, *ante* 1783, provenance unknown (Pagan 2).

Discussion**Size, Weight, Metal and Condition**

There is no appreciable difference in size between the various types. The Burrow Hill coins are 14 or 15 mm in diameter. The Pakenham coin (Type A) and Pagan 5 (E) are 16 mm; The Barham coin (B) is 13.5 mm, the smallest. In size the Beonnas fall between the sceattas which start earlier and the contemporary or later coins of other English kingdoms.

The average weight of the Burrow Hill coins (omitting 1 which is chipped) is 0.93 g. which is approximately 0.05 g. under the average weight for all the Beonna coins (excepting Pagan 6/7).

The Burrow Hill Beonnas have all survived in a good state of preservation except for one that is chipped. Another was cracked, possibly in minting. They show little sign of surface wear and cannot have been in circulation for long before they were lost. Only the Ashmolean's Beonna (D3) has been analysed. It contained 71/81% silver, 18/28% copper, $\frac{1}{2}\%$ gold, 1% lead and a trace of zinc (Metcalf, Merrick and Hamblin 1968, 57).

Analysis of the Burrow Hill Beonnas, by X-ray fluorescence and by density measurement, has been tried, but has not provided results that can be considered reliable. This is attributed to the non-uniformity of their composition due to corrosion.

Style

The obverse designs have noticeable affinities with the coinage of Northumbria: for example, in the legend evenly spaced around a central pellet and/or a circle of pellets (Types A-D), around a central cross (E), or around a pellet in annulet (F) (*BNJ* XXVIII, 1955, pls XVIII – XIX). That Eadberht of Northumbria's coinage reached East Anglia is proved by recent finds from Caister-on-sea and Brandon (*BNJ* forthcoming). The letters are fairly well spaced: the design of a circle of nine pellets formed of the ends pommées of the letters on Type B, obverse, is noteworthy. The linear design on the reverse of Type A stands out not only as the only type of reverse with no legend but also as a crude design when compared with the art-work on some earlier sceattas from East Anglia and elsewhere. Possibly, it influenced the reverse design of a coin of Eadwald of East Anglia with the moneyer's name Lul (*BNJ* XXXII, pl. V, Ea 2). The design of the reverse types with $\pm \text{EFE}$ (C – F) may derive from the familiar 'debased standard' series of sceattas (see below, coin 10).