MISCELLANEA

A SMALL PARCEL FROM THE DORKING (1817) HOARD

There passed through Glendining’s Sale Room on 24 November 1971 five lots of coins of Æthelwulf and Æthelbearht of which the greater part were fragmented (lots 141–6). An examination of the eleven coins confirmed the supposition that they were either the whole or part of a single hoard and inquiries elicited the fact that there was another coin of Æthelwulf from the same vendor and clearly from the same source. This was later offered as lot 805 in Glendining’s sale on 25 May 1972.

Interest in the provenance of this little parcel arose particularly from its including coins of Æthelbearht. Though the coins of this king are relatively plentiful today, this is primarily due to there having been found no less than 249 in the Dorking Hoard of 1817. In fact the only other hoard provenance that I have noted is the Reading find of 1839 (Thompson 315) in which two specimens are recorded. It became, therefore, of interest to establish, if possible, whether this little parcel provided a fresh hoard provenance.

Through the good offices of Mr. W. C. French and Mr. P. Mitchell, to both of whom I tender my warmest thanks, the vendor was contacted and very kindly replied ‘I know nothing about them, except I had a scrap of old paper which said they came from Dorking. They are the only ones I had and I have had them for 50 years. They came from my grandfather’s cabinet, where I imagine they had been for a long time.’ The vendor’s grandfather was James Shuter, born 1854, and she added that they might have belonged previously to Doctor Shuter, who was perhaps his uncle.

Hawkins in his report on the Dorking Hoard made it clear that some forty coins were dispersed without his having seen them.¹ These may be some of the strays, or may, of course, come from the portion of the find recorded by Hawkins, a large part of which was clearly later dispersed. All of the coins in this little parcel were of types and by moneyers recorded by Hawkins. They may be summarized as follows (the numbers in brackets are the lot numbers in the sales):

**ÆTHELWULF**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>North</th>
<th>Lot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BMC V</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>Osmund (142)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMC XV</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Moneyer doubtful (fragment) (805)²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMC XVII</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>Ethelnoth (141)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**ÆTHELBÆRHT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>North</th>
<th>Lot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BMC I</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>Degbe(a)rt (fragment). Possibly Æthelwulf (145)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ethel(rid)(fragment) (145)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Herebeald (fragment) (146)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hunred (one whole, one fragment) (144 and 146)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maninc (143)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No(thu)lf (fragment) (146)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Viohtmund (two fragments) (145 and 146)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Archaeologia, xix (1821), p. 110.
² The obverse legend of this coin is defective at a material point, and it is just conceivable that it reads ECGBERFF REX. The reverse legend is blundered and the coin is not certainly associable with either king.
SOME NOTES ON EDWARD IV

In a study of the period of Edward IV's reign a number of coins have come to light which show variants not known when C. E. Blunt and C. A. Whitton wrote their standard work on the subject nearly thirty years ago. The majority of these are relatively minor variations of legend and stops, but nine seem to be of sufficient interest and importance to be recorded.

Groats

1. York/London Mule.
   Obv. As Type VI York Mint, I.m. Sun, e on breast, large fleurs on cusps, none over crown, quatrefoils by neck, re for REX (not previously recorded for this type), legend ends FRANCX.
   Rev. Mint-name of London, as Type Vd3 with I.m. Rose, P3, no extra pellet. Wt. 47-9 gr. (Pl. II. 1).

   This appears to be the only specimen known. The period of the I.m. Rose at the London Mint was August 1464 to July 1465, after which came the I.m. Sun 1465-6. The reopening of the Royal Mint at York, with I.m. Sun, was probably also in July 1465. It is arguable that the superseded London die might have been given a further lease of life by being sent to York at a time when the mint there was faced with the problems of restarting production after closure since the early part of Henry VI's reign. The possibility of an e having been superimposed on the breast of a London coin is ruled out by the fact that there is in the British Museum a true York coin from the same obverse die (Pl. II. 2), ex Clarke-Thornhill Bequest, wt. 48-4 gr. Though slightly overweight it appears in no other way abnormal.

2. Type Xa3, London Mint, I.m. Long Cross Fitchy/Sun.
   Obv. trefoils by neck and on cusps, none over crown, trefoil after rex. Rev. no stops. (Pl. II. 3).

   An unusual obverse initial mark has a pellet in one (if not both) of the upper angles of the Long Cross Fitchy. The pellet is clear in the left one but uncertain in the right. The coin is slightly clipped and weighs 44-5 gr.

3. Edward IV/Henry VI (Restored) Mule.
   Obv. as Edward IV Type XII var. 1, I.m. Short Cross Fitchy, trefoils on all cusps, saltire stops. Rev. as Henry VI Restored, I.m. Short Cross Fitchy, I2, no stops. (Pl. II. 5). Wt. 45-5 gr.

   A groat of Henry VI with the same reverse die is shown on Pl. II. 6. A similar mule but with rev. I.m. Restoration Cross is known and is illustrated in NC 1937, Pl. V. 28.

4. Type XIV/XII Mule, London Mint.
   Obv. I.m. Small Annulet, trefoils on all cusps, trefoil stops.
   Rev. I.m. Short Cross Fitchy, no stops. Wt. 45 gr. (Pl. II. 4).

   This mule does not appear to have been recorded prior to exhibition at a meeting of the Society in 1972, but since then another has turned up from different obverse and reverse dies. The reverse mule XII/XIV is known.

Half-Groats

5. Canterbury Ecclesiastical Mint, I.m. Pall/None.
   Obv. quatrefoils by neck, trefoils on cusps, none over crown, no knot on breast, saltire stops.
   Rev. no spur, saltire stops. (Pl. II. 7).

   Coins have frequently been noted either with no knot or with no spur and have been recorded as mules with Type VII. This one, though not now particularly rare, does not appear to have been on record before and would seem to be the true Ecclesiastical Type VII which merged with the Royal Mint Type VII, I.m. Crown, on the closure of Archbishop Bourchier's mint in 1467.

6. Canterbury Ecclesiastical Mint, I.m. Pall/Pall.
   Obv. knot on breast, trefoils by neck and on cusps, none over crown, a cross in the fork of the initial mark, no stops, FRANC.
   Rev. spur under TOR, P2, no stops. (Pl. II. 8).

   Type V half-groats usually show quatrefoils or nothing by neck. Trefoils by neck do not seem to have been noted before.

7. Canterbury Ecclesiastical Mint, VIb/VII Mule, I.m. Pall/None.
   Obv. knot on breast, quatrefoils by neck, ? saltire stops.
   Rev. No spur, no stops. (Pl. II. 9).

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The obverse initial mark Pall appears to have been struck over Sun. While this could be a mistake, it is significant that this device was in use at York during the same period, and that it also occurs on a coin from a different die illustrated in F. A. Walters's “The Coinage of Edward IV”, though he does not comment upon it.

Pence

8. 2nd Reign York Penny, Type XIV.

Obv. I.m. Small Annulet, EDWARD DI GRA REX ANG, no marks by neck, no stops.
Rev. no quatrefoil. Wt. 11 gr.

This type was referred to by L. A. Lawrence in “The Two Mints at York” in which he took the view that it was issued by the York Royal Mint and that it was the only variety of penny issued there, probably for the reason that the prolific output from the Archbishop’s mint met the demand. Brooke recognized this possibility in a footnote in English Coins, suggesting that the type might have been struck there during Archbishop Neville’s suspension between April and September 1471. But in the text of English Coins he attributes the type to the archiepiscopal mint, and that attribution is supported by two coins illustrated by him in a previous paper which share an obverse die with I.m. annulet, and are struck from reverses respectively with and without the quatrefoil. Blunt and Whitton were of the opinion that the one without quatrefoil was issued while the temporalities were in the King’s hands.

This penny (Pl. II. 10) is from a different obverse die, though apparently from the same reverse die as that without quatrefoil referred to above and illustrated by Dr. Brooke. In view of the extreme scarcity of these coins it is considered that it should be recorded.

Halfpence


Obv. I.m. Pall, trefoils by neck, EDWARD..DI..GRA:..REX, no knot on breast.
Rev. ? spur under CAN. Wt. 5·9 gr. (Pl. II. 11).

Only one other halfpenny from Archbishop Bourchier’s mint has been recorded but that was without marks by neck whereas this one has trefoils.

All the coins illustrated are in the writer’s collection except No. 2, which is in the British Museum.

M. DELME-RADCCLIFFE

TWO TUDOR NOTES

1. A Doctored Sovereign of Henry VII

In their study of the coinage of Henry VII, Potter and Winstanley illustrate and describe a sovereign in the British Museum which lacks an inner circle on the obverse and has a number of fleurs-de-lis below the king (BNJ xxxii (1963), pp. 151–3 and Pl. X. 4). In other respects this sovereign, which they define as type IVa, is like the relatively common type IVb, with mint-mark obverse lis, reverse dragon, and I have previously suggested that the IVa coin was from the IVb dies but after recutting and modification of the obverse (BNJ xxxiii (1964), p. 125, n. 1). However, I have since examined the coin itself, which is in the British Museum, and the areas where the IVa obverse differs from IVb show burnishing of a kind that indicates alteration not of the die but of the coin. This is quite clear under magnification, and the

fleurs which have been added are not identical in shape, as they should be if put in the die from a punch. There seems to be little doubt that the IVa sovereign is no more than a doctored specimen of IVb. It came to the Museum from the B. C. Roberts Collection (1810). Roberts also had a IVb sovereign, and it seems that the IVa coin, being of a plentiful variety (Potter and Winstanley record nineteen specimens), was altered in the eighteenth, or early nineteenth, century in order to make a saleable item out of a coin in poor condition.

2. A Base Groat of Henry VIII with Altered Mintmark

The groat illustrated on Pl. I. 20 belongs to the earlier stages of the debasement of the coinage of Henry VIII (1544–5). Its most obviously unusual feature is the initial mark on the obverse, the lis

gratitude to Mr. Blunt not only for her dependence on his work on Edward IV but also for his unfailing kindness, assistance, and advice throughout. Thanks are also due to Miss Archibald for her careful consideration of each and every problem which has been brought before her.
apparently having been punched into the die over a circular mark, presumably pellet-in-annulet. The bust is that described by Whitton (BNJ xxvi (1949–51), p. 294 and Pl. XVIII. 6) as no. 1 (var.), the stops are trefoils and there is a pellet-in-annulet in the fork of each limb of the cross. The Tower groats, identified by the Posui Deum legend, and all of which have the initial mark lis, are divided by Whitton into two series, A, with saltires or annulets in the cross-ends, and B, with pellets-in-annulets in the cross-ends. The earliest bust listed by Whitton for series B is no. 2 but no. 1 (var.) also occurs (e.g. BM, Clarke-Thornhill 1180). On the testoons and gold coins pellet-in-

annulet replaced lis as mintmark at this period and the new groat, which with bust I (var.) must be one of the earliest of series B, therefore provides an indication that a similar change may have been contemplated on the groats when pellet-in-annulet was adopted as the ornament in the cross-ends. However, it may be no more than the error of a die-sinker who had recently made dies for other denominations. This coin was acquired in Switzerland in 1968 and its overseas domicile perhaps explains why it has escaped the notice of English numismatists hitherto. It weighs 2.53 g.

IAN STEWART

GLOUCESTER TREASURE TROVE (1972)

On 19 May 1972 Mr. B. Partridge discovered a hoard of twenty-one sixteenth–seventeenth-century silver coins while engaged in building excavations at 17 Eastgate Street, Gloucester. The earliest of the coins were three worn shillings of 1560–1; the latest a worn half-crown of 1645–6. The find was declared treasure trove at an inquest held at Gloucester on 3 August 1972, and none of its constituents was required by the national collection. It has been purchased by Gloucester Museum and the reward has been paid to the finder.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Initial mark</th>
<th>Weight/gr.</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shilling</td>
<td>1560–1</td>
<td>Cross-crosslet</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–3</td>
<td>Shilling</td>
<td>1560–1</td>
<td>Martlet</td>
<td>87.6, 85.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Shilling</td>
<td>1602</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>87.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sixpence</td>
<td>1562</td>
<td>Pheon</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sixpence</td>
<td>1568</td>
<td>Coronet</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sixpence</td>
<td>1578</td>
<td>Plain cross</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sixpence</td>
<td>1584/5–7</td>
<td>Escallop</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sixpence</td>
<td>1589</td>
<td>Crescent</td>
<td>46.1</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Type</th>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Shilling</td>
<td>1604–5</td>
<td>Lis</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>Third bust</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Shilling</td>
<td>1605–6</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>Fourth bust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Shilling</td>
<td>1606–7</td>
<td>Escallop</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>Fourth bust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Initial mark</th>
<th>Weight/gr.</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Half-crown</td>
<td>1640–1</td>
<td>Star</td>
<td>233.6</td>
<td>(3a²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Half-crown</td>
<td>1641–3</td>
<td>Triangle in circle</td>
<td>228.7</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–16</td>
<td>Half-crown</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>233.8, 216.5</td>
<td>(3a²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Half-crown</td>
<td>1645–6</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>233.8</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Half-crown</td>
<td>1642–4</td>
<td>Lion (York Mint)</td>
<td>219.6</td>
<td>N 2315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Shilling</td>
<td>1634–8</td>
<td>Illegible</td>
<td>92.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–1</td>
<td>Shilling</td>
<td>1641–3</td>
<td>Triangle in circle</td>
<td>88.9, 88.6</td>
<td>(4⁴)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S. A. CASTLE
THE LOCHGELLY FIND

LOCHGELLY (89 High Street), Fife, 13 April 1971. 1 N, 159 R English, Scottish, British, Continental. Deposit: after 1762—? c. 1770.

The find circumstances, as recorded in a police report to the Procurator Fiscal, are that when a footpath along the back of The Old Ship Inn (of which the title deeds as an inn go back to 1686) was being removed to make way for an extension, coins were noticed embedded in lumps of excavated clay. No container was seen. The coins recorded were recovered by four men including Mr. A. McLean, jnr., the proprietor.

The greater part of the coins were extremely worn. Much the largest number that can be identified are of William III, 42 certainly from the great English re-coinage of 1696–7 with 3 from 1700–1, while another 69 belong at least to his reign and 11 worn quite smooth may have done so. The amount of wear can be gauged from a sample of 50 shillings which weighed an average of 78.5 gr. each compared with the official issue weight 91.0 gr. The 11 recognizably earlier coins could sometimes only be dated by their edge inscription. The relative wear of the 23 later dateable silver coins, spanning the following 45 years, suggests that the whole formed a single hoard. The 1745 shilling is well worn, which allows us to associate the one gold coin with the silver, a 1762 4-escudos of Joseph I of Portugal only slightly worn (but unfortunately recently scraped), giving a concealment date perhaps about 1770.

So hoards possibly connected with the Fifteen and Forty-Five Risings continue to be conspicuous by their rarity compared with those from earlier civil wars. The £100 sterling in Queen Anne shillings from Auchove, Lumphanan, was indeed identified by late eighteenth-century local tradition with the later Rising, but a Hertfordshire hoard ending with 1745 shillings was placed very soon after that year by Grueber who specifically did not associate it with 'any special circumstances'. The 21 coins from Fala Moor, Midlothian, hardly form a possible single hoard 'Charles I and Charles II and George II' in the absence of William III, and a date c. 1670 is more likely for most of them. The most convincing are the gold coins (39 Portuguese ending in 1745 and 52 English from Charles II to George II) found in Gawthorpe Hall, Lancashire, where there was involvement in the Rising.

The whole eighteenth century in Scotland seems devoid of other hoards till three around 1800. These compare very interestingly with Lochgelly. The two published in 1916 by Sir George Macdonald— CORSKIE (Mountcoffer), Banffshire (215 R and 172 AE) and Juniperbush, Berwickshire (28 R) were in an even worse state than Lochgelly and also predominantly composed of William III silver, for probably most of the silver that was illegible (over 50 per cent) should be reckoned as his. They included coins countermarked with initials, unfortunately neither described nor kept. Sir George also recorded that 22 (nearly one-sixth) of the Corskie shillings and all but 2 out of 77 sixpences there had been 'crooked' to test the metal. This had been done to a less extent at Lochgelly—7 out of 8 sixpences were crooked and/or deliberately dented but only 2 shillings (and 1 pierced), and 1 dented half-crown. The Corskie hoard included 16 late eighteenth-century trade tokens, the latest of 1796, all of which were worn, suggesting an early nineteenth-century concealment. The Juniperbush hoard, and another from Barvas in Lewis consisting of 12 halfpennies including a 1793 token, some countermarked, need not have been much earlier, if at all.

Some of the Lochgelly coins are listed as rare: half-crown 1696V, shilling 1701, shilling 1707 E*, sixpence 1697—MVS. Another shilling seems to have e instead of e* and to have had the (faint) e struck over with an r. Two of the 1707 E were obv. die duplicates, while one with illegible date proved to be from the same 1708 E* dies as one in the NMAS collection (Richardson 23). It was then incidentally noticed that another NMAS 1708 E* shilling (Richardson 18, catalogued as 1st Scottish (2nd English) head) is an unrecorded variety of the 'Edinburgh' head with the upright curls solid not hollow, and curving in opposite directions. As the following full list shows only two of the Anne shillings were certainly of the Tower mint and there were no half-crowns recorded later than 1700.

2 NC 1886, p. 166; *Bibliography*, GC2.
3 PNS 1865, p. 8; *Bibliography*, GC5.
5 *PSAS* 1915–16, 275–8; *Bibliography*, GC9 and GD6.
MISCELLANEA

ENGLAND (136): Charles II (9) Half-crown 1670 2, (1666–72) 1, 1677 1, 1677 2, James II (2) shilling 1686 1, ? 1; William III (114+11?) Half-crown 1696 no mm., early harp 3, small shield 1, B early harp 1, V do. 1, 1697 no mm. 6, B 2, E 3, N 1, 1700 (TERTIO) 2, shilling 1696 no mm. 2, E 1, N 1, Y 1, 1697 no mm. 1, (1696–97) B 3, C 4, E 2+2 prob., N 1, Y 3+1 prob., 1701 no plumes 1, dates ? no mm. 39, ? 27, William? 11, sixpence (1696) 1, 1697 no mm.—MVS 1, date ? 3.


U.K. (12): Anne (2) shilling 1709 I, 1711 4th bust 1; George I (8) shilling 1715 roses and plumes 1, 1720 plain 1, 1723 SSC 4, sixpence 1723 SSC 2; George II (2) shilling 1734 I, 1745 I.

FRANCE (1): Louis XV 12 sols 1730 I.

PORTUGAL (1): Joseph I 4 escudos 1762 I.

Disposal: Twenty-five coins representative of condition as well as reign, etc., to National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, rest returned to finders.

R. B. K. STEVENSON

LEEK WOOTTON (WARWICKSHIRE) TREASURE TROVE

Three nineteenth-century gold coins were found in a lump of earth by Masters Michael Leach and Derek Crawford on 20 July 1971, while playing in a field near Loes Farm, Leek Wootton, Warwickshire. After the coins were taken to County Museum, Warwick, further search was made at the findspot, beneath the root of a near-by rotting tree stump, and a total of seventeen gold coins was finally recovered. The find was declared treasure trove at an inquest held at Warwick on 20 November 1971. Its constituents were sold to the trade and the proceeds were paid to the finders.

Sovereigns
George IV
1. 1825
2. 1826
Victoria
3. 1842

Half-sovereigns
George IV
4. 1845
5–6. 1852
7. 1853
8. 1854
9. 1859

Victoria
11. 1842
12. 1844
13–14. 1846
15. 1849
16. 1853
17. 1855

S. A. CASTLE

RICHMOND PARK (SURREY) TREASURE TROVE

On 30 May 1972 Masters B. W. Bannister, P. J. S. Lyle, and A. E. Thorogood discovered eleven nineteenth–twentieth-century gold coins while digging under the root of an oak tree at Barn Wood, Richmond Park. The coins were contained in a cork-sealed glass bottle. The find was declared treasure trove at an inquest held at London W. 6 on 26 July 1972. All eleven coins have been sold to the trade and the proceeds paid to the finders.

Sovereigns
Victoria
No. Date Type
1. 1889 St. George
2. 1900

Edward VII
No. Date Type
3. 1903 St. George
4. 1904
5–9. 1906

Half-sovereigns
Victoria
10. 1878 Shield
11. 1902 St. George

S. A. CASTLE