

NEW HOARDS FROM SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND

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1. Fressingfield, Suffolk

THIS small find is the silver component of a group of material discovered by Mr R.F. Creasey, the landowner of Home Farm, Fressingfield, Eye, Suffolk in the period August to November 1997, following harvest. The silver coins were reported to the coroner as potential Treasure and passed to Jude Plouviez of Suffolk Archaeological Service, who listed the find. As no museum had any interest in acquisition, the find was disclaimed by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport under the system introduced by the Treasure Act, which obviates the need to proceed to an inquest in this circumstance. The coins were then returned to the finder.

The finder was examining the site as a known source of medieval and later finds. It is one of a number of settlements which have been identified along the south edge of Great Whittingham Green. The site (FSF 041) was known to be a green-edge house site, the earlier occupying cottage having been demolished some time after 1950. The coins were accompanied by a scatter of other finds, mostly typical miscellaneous medieval and later metalwork, including medieval blades and arrowheads, numerous lead musket balls and two bronze double buckles of the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries. There were also a number of copper coins from the late seventeenth century onwards. Field-walking on the site in 1991 had produced a spread of pottery dating from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, merging with an earlier medieval scatter of thirteenth to sixteenth-century pottery to the north. The coins and other recent finds appear to be associated with the demolished cottage site, rather than the medieval site.¹

However, the silver coins found were clearly not a group of casual, individual losses. Consisting mostly of shillings, they represent a single body of material, possibly the contents of a lost purse, with a face value when deposited of 14*s.* 4*d.*, and dating perhaps to the 1630s, given that the latest coin present was issued in 1634–5. This gives the find some interest, as hoards from the early years of Charles I are scarce things. Though small, the Fressingfield find does indicate the limited impact on currency made by mint output in the first decade or so of Charles I's reign against the accumulated Elizabethan and Jacobean material, evidence confirmed by another recently found hoard of 122 coins from near Doncaster, dating to around 1632–3 on the basis of its single coin of Charles I.² Even the Farmborough hoard of c.1638–9 had only forty coins of Charles out of a recorded total of 515 silver coins, i.e. under eight per cent.³ It would need the rocketing silver issues of the late 1630s and early 40s, fuelled by the input of Spanish silver, to produce the currency profile familiar from the body of Civil War hoards.⁴

¹ I am very grateful to Jude Plouviez for this information about the site.

² Warmsworth hoard: for brief listing see 'Coin Hoards 2000', *NC* 2000; full record to be published by Doncaster Museum, which acquired the hoard: meanwhile, information is on file at Doncaster Museum and the British Museum.

³ R.H.M. Dolley, 'The Farmborough Treasure Trove', *NC* 1953, pp. 150–3; and, with P. Spufford, 'Farmborough Treasure Trove – Addenda', *NC* 1954, pp. 218–19.

⁴ E. Besly, *English Civil War Coin Hoards*, British Museum Occasional Paper No. 51 (London, 1987), pp. 54–5.

CATALOGUE

Elizabeth I			
Shilling		cross crosslet (1560–1)	2
		tun (1591/2–94)	2
Sixpence		acorn (1573–4 1573)	1
Halfgroat		uncertain mark, 1582–	1
James I			
<i>First coinage</i>			
Shilling	2nd bust	thistle (1603–4)	2
		lis (1604)	2
<i>Second coinage</i>			
Shilling	3rd bust	lis (1604–5)	1
	4th bust	coronet (1607–9)	1
Sixpence	3rd bust	lis	1
Halfgroat		escallop (1606–7)	1
<i>Third coinage</i>			
Shilling	6th bust	thistle (1621–3)	1
Charles I			
Shilling		plume (1630–1)	1
		bell (1634–5)	1

2. Wroughton, Wiltshire

The Wroughton find was discovered on 27 May 1998 by June and Glen Bailey, whilst creating a patio to the rear of their house in Old Wroughton. The hoard, with its container, was delivered to the British Museum on 30 June, a report was prepared for the coroner and the group was declared to be Treasure at an inquest on 30 September. The Swindon Museum wished to acquire the find, which therefore went before the Treasure Valuation Committee.

The 219 coins were found a few metres from the backdoor of the finders' house, buried about four feet down, close to a sarcen stone. The cottage itself dates back to at least the mid seventeenth century, when it existed as a single-storied structure. After the 1660s it was given an extra floor, and has had further additions since. Along with the coins were the remains of a single pot, dating from perhaps the mid to late sixteenth century. The site of the find, whatever the original purpose of the building, lay close by a malthouse with maltmill and 'millehouse', listed in the inventory of goods and chattels of Bartholomew Brind on his death in 1671.⁵ Brind was the proprietor: there would have been a miller installed in the property itself. It was one of six mills ranged along the Wroughton Stream, the last before it joined the Fonthill Brook to become the River Ray. Another cottage nearby (not the find-spot) carries evidence of having been the mill-house itself.

The face value of the Wroughton hoard was £9 15s. 8d., reckoning the Irish shillings at 9d., as they were then being tarified. The coins are in good condition from the point of view of weight, corresponding well to the levels of much larger hoards, even the Ryhail hoard, despite lacking that find's large proportion of new, uncirculated and die-duplicate triangle-in-circle shillings (for comparison, see Appendix, p. 170 below). It closes with coins of the triangle-in-circle mark, and two Oxford issues dated 1643, making it one of the large number of finds to have been deposited at about this time. However, 1643 Oxford pieces are more usually found amongst the latest coins in hoards otherwise concluding with Tower initial mark (P) (1643–4, pyxed July 15, 1644), whereas hoards recorded as ending with the triangle-in-circle mark do not generally contain Royalist mint issues later than 1642-dated pieces. The one significant exception appears to be the Constable Burton, North Yorkshire, hoard of 236 coins, from a royalist area and datable so late by its locally produced York shilling.⁶ As Wiltshire was in the area conquered by the king during the campaign of 1643, this may similarly explain its accessibility to new Oxford issues over Parliamentary coin.

⁵ E. Entwistle, 'The Mills', in *Wroughton History 2* (Wroughton History Group, 1984), pp. 17–46.

⁶ G.C. Brooke, 'A find of English coins at Constable Burton', *NC* 9 (1909), 285–91.

Wiltshire was an area of considerable military activity in 1642–3. In 1642 the active élite of the county held it for the parliamentary party, but the establishment of the king at Oxford and the formation of Hopton's royalist army in the west shifted the balance of power in the county.⁷ Over the winter of 1642 Marlborough and Malmesbury were captured by the royalists, who pretty much controlled the whole county after spring 1643, and the last local parliamentary resistance was defeated at the battle of Roundway Down (south-west of Wroughton) in July.⁸ From this point, and throughout 1644, Wiltshire remained under royalist control, and subject to the levying of 'contributions'. During 1643 Wroughton, lying a few miles from Swindon, was between the two leading royalist garrisons of Faringdon and Marlborough, and just to the south-west of the main area used for the royalist winter quarters in 1642–3.⁹ The fact of its being north of the Marlborough Downs would probably have placed Wroughton firmly in Faringdon's ambit, and it also lay not far from the main royalist supply route between Bristol and Oxford. Faringdon was a significant centre of royalist military power throughout the period, its garrison consisting of about 300 horse and 800 foot. It received no serious parliamentary assault until Cromwell made an attempt to take it in April–May 1645, and it surrendered with Oxford on 24 June 1646.¹⁰

In view of this background, it is unsurprising that the Wiltshire-Berkshire-Oxfordshire area has been productive of a number of hoards deposited in the 1642–3 period: in particular one can note a hoard from Marlborough,¹¹ which also has a royalist mint presence in the shape of a coin or coins from 'Exeter', and the Chilton Foliat II hoard included in this article.

	Weight summary							
	1	Groat			1	Sixpence		
		2	3		2	3		
Mary	1.39	6	69.5					
Elizabeth I – 1561	1.41	2	70.5					
1561–82				2.71	41	90.3		
1582–1603				2.72	20	90.7		
James I				2.85	3	95		
Charles I				2.98	17	99.3		
	Shillings						Halfcrowns	
	1	2	3	1	2	3		
Elizabeth I – 1561	5.5	12	91.7					
1581–1603	5.6	14	93.3					
James I	5.73	18	95.5					
Charles I	6.01	63	100.2	14.91	15	99.4		

CATALOGUE

Edward VI

Third period (1550–3)

Shilling	tun (1551–3)	1	4.51
Sixpence	tun	1	2.7

Mary I (1553–4)

Groat	pomegranate	5	1.5	1.76	1.41	1.14	1.31
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Mary and Philip (1554–8)

Shilling	English titles	N1968, date illegible	1	5.58
Groat	lis		1	1.21

⁷ *VCH Wiltshire* vol. 5 (1957), edited by R.B. Pugh and E. Crittall, p. 140.

⁸ *VCH Wiltshire* vol. 7, p. 188.

⁹ M. Falkus and J. Gillingham (editors), *Historical Atlas of Britain* (London, 1981), p. 95, for a map of the royalist winter quarters in 1642–3.

¹⁰ F.J. Varley, *The Siege of Oxford* (London, 1932), p. 86.

¹¹ Besly, as in n. 4, p. 83, D18.

Elizabeth I (1558–1603)

Shilling	lis (1558–60), wire line	1	5.8			
	cross crosslet (1560–1)	7	4.8	5.99	4.9	5.57 5.75
			5.55	5.16		
	martlet (1560–1)	4	5.38	5.87	5.46	5.75
	A (1583–4/5)	2	5.6	6.0		
	escallop (1584/5–87)	2	6.25	5.97		
	crescent (1587–89/90)	1	6.13			
	hand (1589/90–91/2)	3	5.98	5.99	5.8	
	tun (1591/2–94)	2	5.54	5.94		
	woolpack (1594–95/6)	2	5.93	5.23		
	1 (1601–2)	1	5.78			
	2 (1602–3)	1	5.0			
Sixpence	pheon (1561–5)	1561	1	2.74		
		1562	2	2.74	2.45	
		1564	1	2.71		
		156?	1	2.72		
	rose (1565–65/6)	1565	2	2.79	2.6	
	portcullis (1565/6–66/7)	1566	3	2.85	2.91	2.36
	lion (1566/7–67)	1567	1	2.49		
	coronet (1567–70)	1567	2	2.77	2.45	
		1568	4	2.86	2.6	2.54 2.2
		1569	4	2.44	2.72	2.95 2.8
	castle (1570–2)	1570	1	2.66		
		1571	1	2.9		
	ermine (1572–3)	1572	2	2.48	2.81	
		1573	2	2.83	2.86	
	acorn (1573–4)	1573	1	2.73		
	eglantine (1574–7)	1574	1	2.8		
		1575	3	2.79	2.7	2.65
		1576	1	2.8		
		1577	2	2.73	2.66	
	plain cross (1578–80)	1578	3	2.74	2.88	2.93
		1579	1	2.97		
		1580	1	2.58		
	long cross (1580–1)	1580	1	2.87		
	bell (1582/3–83)	1583	1	2.77		
	A (1583–84/5)	1584	1	2.47		
		158?	1	2.54		
	escallop (1584/5–87)	1585	2	2.86	2.69	
		1586	1	2.56		
	crescent (1587–89/90)	1587	1	2.89		
	hand (1589/90–91/2)	1590	2	3.08	2.81	
		1591	1	2.7		
	tun (1591/2–94)	1592	2	2.77	2.57	
		1593	1	2.96		
	woolpack (1594–95/6)	1594	2	2.68	2.77	
	key (1595/6–97/8)	1595	1	2.72		
	anchor (1597/8–1600)	1599	2	2.77	2.53	
	cypher (1600–1)	1600	1	2.49		
	2 (1602–3)	1602	1	2.78		
Groat	cross crosslet (1560–1)	1	1.39			
	illegible	1	1.42			

James I (1603–1625)*First coinage (1603–4)*

Shilling	thistle (1603–4), 2nd bust	3	5.46	5.76	5.78
	lis (1604–5), 2nd bust	1	5.94		

Second coinage (1604–19)

Shilling	lis, 3rd bust	2	5.1	5.45	
	rose (1605–6), 4th bust	3	4.91	5.95	5.72
	escallop (1606–7), 4th bust	2	5.79	5.88	
	tun (1615–16), 5th bust	1	5.84		

Sixpencilis	(1604-5)	1605	1	2.88					
	rose (1605-6)	1605	1	2.79					
	trefoil (1613)	1613	1	2.88					
<i>Third coinage (1619-25)</i>									
Shilling	rose (1620-1)		1	5.87					
	thistle (1621-3)		1	6.1					
	lis (1623-4)		2	5.91	5.77				
	trefoil (1624)		2	5.82	6.01				
Charles I (1625-49)									
<i>Tower mint</i>									
Half-crown	II	plume (1630-1)	N2205	1	14.73				
		harp (1632-3)	N2207	1	14.75				
		portcullis (1633-4)	N2207	1	14.67				
	III	crown (1635-6)	N2209	2	14.91	14.17			
		tun (1636-8)	N2209	3	14.5	15.04	14.85		
		triangle (1639-40)	N2212	1	15.1				
		triangle-in-circle (1641-3)	N2214	6	14.93	15.16	14.97	15.15	15.36
					15.4				
Shilling		lis (1625)	N2216	1	5.97				
		harp (1632-3)	N2223	1	5.92				
		portcullis (1633-4)	N2223	2	5.95	5.94			
		bell (1634-5)	N2225	1	5.9				
		crown (1635-6)	N2225	1	5.92				
		tun (1636-8)	N2225	6	6.01	6.03	6.03	6.13	6.44
					5.91				
			N2227, small X	1	5.97				
			N2227, large X	1	6.01				
			N2228	1	5.87				
			N2229	1	5.9 (pierced)				
		anchor (1638-9)	N2229	4	5.95	6.24	6.2	5.99	
		triangle (1639-40)	N2231	8	5.9	5.87	5.87	6.01	6.0
					6.2	6.03	6.19		
		star (1640-1)	N2231	8	5.79	5.57	6.06	5.71	6.05
					6.06	5.86	6.21		
		triangle-in-circle (1641-3)	25		5.99	5.85	5.91	5.79	5.93
					6.11	6.01	6.12	5.86	6.11
					5.99	5.6	6.32	6.16	6.3
					6.05	6.34	6.15	6.22	6.09
					6.16	5.92	6.21	6.19	5.84
Sixpence		harp (1632-3)	N2240	1	2.9				
		crown (1635-6)	N2241	2	2.89	2.98			
		tun (1636-8)	N2241	2	2.95	3.05			
			N2243	2	2.95	3.12			
		anchor (1638-9)	N2244	3	3.02	3.06	3.09		
		triangle (1639-40)	N2246	4	2.93	2.86	3.1	2.87	
		triangle-in-circle (1641-3)		3	2.8	3.21	2.95		
<i>Aberystwyth mint (1638-42)</i>									
Shilling		book	N2331	1	5.65				
<i>Oxford mint (1642-6)</i>									
Halfcrown		plume, 1643	N2413	1	14.68				
Shilling		plume, 1643	N2442	1	6.04				
Ireland, James I									
<i>Second coinage (1604-7)</i>									
Shilling		rose		1	4.27				
		martlet		2	4.26	4.03			
		illegible		1	4.03				

3. Totnes, Devon, 1930s

This find came to public notice only in 1999, when the coins herein listed were brought to Totnes Museum.¹² They were described as being one third of a hoard discovered in Totnes High Street in the 1930s, but not at the time made known to the authorities. The hoard was reportedly discovered in a jar, on the site of 23–25 High Street, under the floor of the building that had previously stood on the site. The finders were three workmen, who split the find up equally. It was Mrs W. O'Shea, the widow of one of the finders, who recently submitted this portion of the find to Totnes Museum as a donation. A report on the coins was prepared at the British Museum for the coroner, who decided that, in view of the circumstances, an attempt to hold an inquest under the old Treasure Trove procedures would be inappropriate, given the absence of first-hand testimony about the circumstances of the find, plus the wish to donate it to Totnes Museum. The find has therefore been acquired by Totnes as a gift. The fact that the coins listed below form just a part of the original find should be kept in mind for the following analysis.

The face value of the recorded coins when deposited was £7 14s. 11½d. Assuming an equitable division of the original find, a total value of perhaps a little under £25 can be presumed. From the evidence of this group, the hoard seems to represent unusually good money, when its weights are compared to other hoards concluding with initial mark (P) (see Appendix, p. 170 below)

The presence of an Exeter crown and half-crown, both dated 1644, as the latest coins in the group seems to be a normal feature of Devon finds while the Exeter mint was operating: Totnes can be compared with the smaller Buckfastleigh, Devon, find of thirty six coins, also including a 1644 Exeter half-crown as its latest coin.¹³ The other known Devon hoard also has an Exeter component: it was found at East Worlington, but was deposited some years later.¹⁴ The presence of two Oxford half-crowns is interesting as being the first record of Oxford issues in the south-west. The four royalist mint coins, a crown and three half-crowns, representing eight per cent of the hoard's face value, contrast with the weak showing made by Tower coins of initial mark (P): just three certain coins making just under four per cent of the hoard's value. This weak ending is familiar for hoards concluding in marks (P) and (R), especially in royalist areas.¹⁵

There is a further similarity between the Totnes and Buckfastleigh finds: the presence in both of at least one ducaton of the Spanish Netherlands. Recent research by Besly and Mayhew has suggested a link between the presence of Spanish Netherlands coins in hoards and the progress of Queen Henrietta Maria after her return to England on 22 February 1643, with funds raised on the continent.¹⁶ However, they pointed out that the presence of a ducaton in the Buckfastleigh hoard (latest coin, Exeter 1644) appeared to be anomalous in this context. The Totnes find, also with a ducaton, and presumably deposited at about the same time as Buckfastleigh, would seem to suggest that Spanish Netherlands coins were not here completely accidentally. There may be a link to the siege of Exeter in June–September 1643, in which royalist forces under Prince Maurice and Sir John Berkeley subdued the strongly parliamentary city. The presence of the two Oxford half-crowns of 1643 may also reflect these events.

¹² I am very grateful to Louis Irwin, curator of Totnes Elizabethan Museum, and Michael Rhodes, Head of Museum Services in Torbay, for their help in the processing of this find.

¹³ G.C. Brooke, 'Finds of English coins', *NC* 12 (1932), 67–71. Besly F5, p. 91.

¹⁴ For East Worlington and other hoards with Exeter coins, see Edward Besly, 'The English Civil War mints at Truro and Exeter, 1642–1646', *BNJ* 62 (1992), 151–2.

¹⁵ Besly, as in n. 4, pp. 6, 33, 56–7.

¹⁶ N.J. Mayhew and E.M. Besly, 'The 1996 Broughton (Oxon) coin hoard', *BNJ* 68 (1998), 154–7.

	Weight summary								
	Halfcrowns			Shillings			Sixpences		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Elizabeth - 1561				5.52	7	92			
1561-83							2.64	44	88
1583-1603				5.78	10	96.3	2.77	15	92.33
whole reign				5.67	17	94.5	2.67	59	89
James I				5.7	8	95	2.77	10	92.33
Charles I	14.88	11	99.2	5.97	47	99.5	3	10	100

CATALOGUE

Coins annotated with a *c* have been obviously clipped; coins annotated *s* have lines scratched on the obverse portrait.

Edward VI (1547-53)

Third Period (1550-3)

Sixpence tun (1551-3) 1 3.05

Philip and Mary (1554-8)

Shilling full titles, 1554 N1967 1 5.47

Sixpence full titles, otherwise illegible 1 2.58

Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

Hammered coinage

Shilling cross	crosslet (1560-1)	2	5.46	5.34			
	martlet (1560-1)	5	5.52	5.75	5.9	5.77	4.88c
	A (1583-84/5)	2	5.87 _s	5.49			
	crescent (1587-89/90)	3	5.54	6.1	5.72		
	tun (1591/2-94)	1	5.9 _s				
	woolpack (1594-95/6)	2	5.87	5.79			
	2 (1602-3)	2	5.77	5.76			
Sixpence	pheon (1561-5)	1561	3	2.46	2.79	2.76	
		1562	5	2.89	2.63	2.66	2.85 2.36
		1565	1	2.72			
		156-		2.79			
	portcullis (1565/6-66/7)	1566	3	2.76	2.59	2.46c	
	lion (1566/7-67)	1567	2	2.58	2.88		
	coronet (1567-70)	1567	1	2.75			
		1568	4	2.87	2.81	2.72	2.31c
		1569	2	2.84	2.75		
		1570	2	2.6	2.88		
	castle (1570-2)	157-	1	2.63			
	ermine (1572-3)	1572	5	2.77	2.77	2.73	2.74 2.74
		1573	1	2.72			
	acom (1573-4)	1573	1	2.89			
	eglantine (1574-8)	1574	2	2.67	2.77		
		1575	1	2.92			
		1576	1	2.79			
	plain cross (1578-80)	1578	1	2.62			
		1579	1	2.45 _c			
		1580	1	2.69			
	long cross (1580-1)	1580	1	2.66			
	sword (1581-82/3)	1582	3	2.72	2.75	2.69	
	A (1583-84/5)	1584	1	2.83			
	escallop (1584/5-87)	1585	1	2.61			
	hand (1589/90-91/2)	1590	1	2.9			
		1592	1	2.85			
	tun (1591/2-94)	1593	1	2.92			
	key (1595/6-97/8)	1596	1	2.79			
		1597	1	2.58			
		1598	1	2.99			
	1 (1601-2)	1601	2	2.84	2.68		
		1602	1	2.81			

	2 (1602-3)	1602	4	2.9	2.34c	2.69	2.79		
	initial mark and date illegible		1	2.56					
<i>Milled coinage</i>									
Sixpence	star	1562	1	2.7					
James I (1603-25)									
<i>First coinage (1603-4)</i>									
Shilling	first bust	thistle (1603-4)		1	5.85				
	second bust	thistle		2	5.9	5.69			
Sixpence first bust	thistle	1603		2	2.85	2.76			
	second bust	thistle	1603	1	2.69				
		lis (1604-5)	1604	1	2.79				
<i>Second coinage (1604-19)</i>									
Shilling	fourth bust	rose (1605-6)		1	5.47				
		grapes (1607)		2	6.0	5.75			
Sixpence	fifth bust	tun (1615-16)		1	4.99c				
	third bust	lis	1605	1	2.8				
		rose	1605	2	2.77	2.89			
	fourth bust	rose	1606	1	2.77				
		coronet (1607-9)	1608	1	2.46				
<i>Third coinage (1619-25)</i>									
Shilling	sixth bust	thistle (21-3)		1	5.99				
Sixpence	sixth bust	thistle	1621	1	2.95				
Charles I (1625-49)									
<i>Tower mint</i>									
Half-crown	group III	tun (1636-8)		1	15.07				
		(P) (1643-4), N2213		1	15.0				
	group IV	star (1640-1)		1	15.15				
		triangle-in-circle (1641-3)		3	15.26	14.78	15.1		
		(P) (1643-4)		2	15.0	14.68			
Shilling	group C	plume (1630-1), N2221		1	5.77				
	group D	harp (1632-3), N2223		3	5.72	5.65	5.94		
		portcullis (1633-4), N2223		1	6.03				
		bell (1634-5), N2225		2	5.63	5.87			
		crown (1635-6), N2225		5	6.1	5.95	6.01	6.03	5.95
		tun (1636-8), N2225		3	6.06	6.03	6.1		
	group E	anchor (1638-9), N2229		4	5.92	5.89	6.02	5.9	
		triangle (39-40), N2229-30/1		1	5.88				
	group F/E	triangle		1	5.82				
	group F	triangle, N2231		5	6.3	6.03	6.0	6.03	5.79
		star (1640-1)		6	5.98	6.13	6.18	6.08	5.87
					5.59				
		triangle-in-circle (1641-3)		11	6.1	5.86	6.2	6.1	6.35
					6.06	6.13	5.85	5.86	5.89
					6.2				
		triangle-in-circle or (P)		3	6.1	5.64	5.88		
		(P) (1643-4)		1	6.14				
Sixpence	group D	bell (1634-5)		1	2.85				
		crown (1635-6)		5	3.09	2.96	2.95	2.92	2.94
	group F	triangle-in-circle		2	2.99	3.02			
		triangle-in-circle or (P)		2	3.1	3.15			
<i>Exeter mint</i>									
Crown	rose	1644	N2556	1	28.57				
Half-crown	rose	1644	N2566	1	13.33				
<i>Oxford mint</i>									
Half-crown		1643	N2413-14	2	14.93	15.19			
Ireland, James I									
<i>First coinage (1603-4)</i>									
Shilling	bell (1603-4)			1	4.02				
	uncertain			1	3.73				
<i>Second coinage (1604-7)</i>									
Shilling	rose (1605-6)			3	4.09	3.99	3.7		

Scotland, James VI

Eighth coinage (1601–4)

Thistle-merk	1602	1	6.33
Half thistle-merk	160–	1	3.16

Spanish Netherlands, Philip IV

Ducaton	Brabant	Antwerp mint	1632	1	32.32
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4. Chilton Foliat, Wiltshire

The Chilton Foliat II find was made in 1997, one of the last cases to fall under the old Treasure Trove system, before the implementation of the new Treasure Act in September 1997. It was noteworthy also through having been found during a metal detector rally on Sunday, 7 September. The initial discovery was made by Mr B. Jenner, and at the subsequent inquest he and Mr A. Stewart were named as co-finders.¹⁷ The find was passed to the British Museum by way of Devizes Museum, and a report prepared for the coroner in October 1997. It was declared to be Treasure Trove at an inquest held at Salisbury on 31 July 1998. The find was subsequently acquired by the Devizes Museum.

The face value of the seventy five coins in the find was £4 9s., and the latest coins present were the 1644 Oxford half-crown and coins of initial mark (R), in use 1644–5, so a deposit date of around 1644–5 can be suggested. The hoard also represents good quality coin, near the top of the range for the average weights of each denomination and reign when compared to other hoards of similar date (see Appendix, p. 170 below).

Chilton Foliat, like Wroughton, lay close to the heart of royalist power in 1642–6. It lies on the north bank of the River Kennet, and was not far from Hungerford, a royalist garrison in 1643–4, close to the main road from the west to London which linked the major royalist strongholds of Marlborough and Newbury.¹⁸ It was thus close to the scenes of significant royalist victories, particularly the first battle of Newbury in September 1643, after which a garrison of 200 foot, twenty five horse and four guns taken from Earl Rivers' Regiment was established at Donnington Castle. Donnington was besieged briefly in July 1644 by Lt.-Gen. Middleton, and again in September–October, before being relieved by the king from Oxford. Following the second battle of Newbury, the king's treasure was stored in the castle, until it could be reclaimed. The date of these last events would certainly suit the deposit of the hoard. The manor of Chilton Foliat was held by the Popham family, and the then lord, Sir Francis Popham, died in 1644.¹⁹ Chilton Foliat was well within the twenty-mile raiding zone of the local royalist forces, especially those at Donnington, which remained in royalist hands until April 1646. The find appears to be quite similar to another Wiltshire hoard of about the same date, from Allington, All Cannings, about thirty miles away to the west, beyond Marlborough.²⁰ This was recorded as including at least 106 coins, ending with eight half-crowns of initial mark (R), and with a Bristol or Oxford piece dated 1643.

	Weight summary								
	Halfcrowns			Shillings			Sixpences		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Elizabeth – 1561				5.68	3	94.7			
1561–83							2.68	8	89.3
1583–1603				5.86	4	97.7	2.71	5	90.3
James I				5.64	2	94			
Charles I	14.95	14	99.7	5.98	34	99.7	3	4	100

¹⁷ The recovery of the find is described at length in both the *Searcher* and *Treasure Hunting* for November 1997.

¹⁸ *VCH Wiltshire* vol. 16, edited by D.M. Crowley (1999), p. 89.

¹⁹ *VCH Wiltshire* vol. 16, p. 94.

²⁰ Besly, *English Civil War Coin Hoards*, p. 90, F1.

CATALOGUE

Elizabeth I

Shilling	cross crosslet (1560-1)		2	5.68	5.72			
	martlet (1560-1)			1	5.65			
	A (1583-84/5)			1	5.92			
	hand (1589/90-91/2)		1	6.14				
	tun (1591/2-94)			1	5.65			
Sixpence	2 (1602-3)			1	5.72			
	pheon (1561-5)	1561		1	2.65			
	lion (1566/7-67)	1566		1	2.57			
	coronet (1567-70)	1568	2	2.66	2.75			
	castle (1570-72)	1571	1	2.79				
	ermine (1572-3)	1572	1	2.7				
		1573	1	2.63				
	plain cross (1578-80)	1578	1	2.65				
	A (1583-84/5)	1584	1	2.88				
	hand (1589/90-91/2)	1591	2	2.81	2.51c			
J (1601-2)	1601	2	2.71	2.66				

James I*First coinage*

Shilling lis (1604-5), 2nd bust 1 5.42

Second coinage

Shilling lis (1604-5), 3rd bust 1 5.85

Third coinage

Halfcrown trefoil (1624) 1 14.55

Charles I*Tower mint*

Halfcrown	II	portcullis (1633-4)		1	15.01					
	III	crown (1635-6)		1	14.75					
	IV	star (1640-1)		2	14.61	14.95				
		triangle-in-circle (1641-3)		5	14.83	15.39	14.46	15.14	14.9	
Shilling	III	(P) (1643-4)	N2213	1	14.95					
		(R) (1644-5)	N2213	1	15.24					
		(P) or (R)	N2213	1	14.94					
	Shilling		plume (1630-1)	N2221	1	5.67				
			portcullis (1633-4)	N2223	1	5.9				
			bell (1634-5)	N2225	1	6.08				
			crown (1635-6)	N2225	2	5.97	5.73			
			tun (1636-8)	N2225	3	6.13	6.1	5.88		
			"	N2229	1	5.97				
			anchor (1638-9)	N2227	1	6.06				
			"	N2229	1	5.97				
			triangle (1639-40)	N2231	3	6.82	6.04	6.0		
			star (1640-1)	N2231	4	5.91	5.99	5.84	6.06	
			triangle-in-circle (1641-3)	N2231	7	6.08	6.04	5.93	6.08	6.03
						5.95	6.12			
			(P) (1643-4)	N2231	4	5.86	6.12	5.95	6.4	
	(R) (1644-5)	N2231	4	5.72	5.51	5.81	5.46			
	illegible	N2231	1	6.16						
Sixpence		harp (1632-3)		1	2.96					
		crown (1635-6)		1	2.96					
		triangle (1639-40)	N2244	1	3.03					
		(P) (1643-4)		1	3.04					
<i>Oxford mint</i>										
	Halfcrown	1642	N2409 (groundline, Oxford plume)	1	15.03					
	1644	N2418		1	15.13					

5. Uckington, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

This group of twelve coins was found at Uckington Farm, Uckington, Cheltenham on 19 February 1995 by Mr M.C. Goodhall, who was metal-detecting with the permission of the land-owner. The site of the find was a small area of land of about four feet square near a hedge on a pasture field which had not been ploughed for some years. Eleven of the coins were found in close proximity, with one other at a little distance (this coin is indicated by an asterisk in the catalogue). Two pieces of lead were found in the same general area, but Dr John Miles, Keeper of Archaeology at the Corinium Museum, who initially examined the whole group of finds, identified them as not being associated with the coins (one was part of a late medieval pilgrim token, the other a piece of scrap). Dr Miles commented that part of the farm dated to at least the seventeenth century.

The coins were reported on by Dr Miles and by the British Museum at the request of the coroner. They were found to be Treasure Trove at an inquest held at Tewkesbury on 26 October 1995. Initially the Cheltenham Museum indicated an interest in acquiring them, but subsequently withdrew its claim, and they were returned to the finder as his reward for properly declaring the find.

This small find (face value 11s.) consists for the most part of fairly routine mid-seventeenth-century currency material. The only real aspect of note is its nature as a deposit of the Commonwealth period, as these are relatively scarce. It may seem, therefore, that the find was dropped during or soon after 1656, and in this it looks to match the much larger Laughton, Sussex (524 coins), Stainton-by-Langworth, Lincs (660 coins) and Theydon Mount, Essex (365 coins) hoards, in its *tpq*.²¹ This, however, appears to be an illusion caused by a major decline in mint output between 1656 and 1660, as evidenced by the contents of the Blackfriars Bridge find (see below). In fact, therefore, for such a small group as this, one cannot give a likely deposit date more specific than, say, between summer 1656 and 1661–2, when all Commonwealth issues were demonetised and recalled.

Besly lists only two other datable Commonwealth hoards: the Soham, Cambs. hoard, deposited in 1649; and another deposited in 1653, which, by coincidence, is also a Gloucestershire find, though from Gloucester itself.²²

CATALOGUE

Edward VI

Third period (1550–3)

Sixpence	im tun (1551–3)		1	2.74
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Elizabeth I

Shilling	crescent (1587–89/90) (on rev. over escallop)		1	5.78
Sixpence	pheon, dated 1561		1	2.65
	anchor, dated 1599		1	2.55

James I

First coinage

Shilling	thistle (1603–4), 2nd bust		1	5.91
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Second coinage

Shilling	rose (1605–6), 3rd bust		1	5.62
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Charles I

Halfcrown	crown (1635–6)	N2209	1	14.81
Shilling	harp (1632–3)	N2223	1	5.62
	crown	N2225	1	5.85
*	triangle (over anchor)	N2229	1	6.13

Commonwealth

Shilling	sun, dated 1653		1	6.16
	sun, dated 1656		1	5.9

²¹ Besly, *English Civil War Coin Hoards*, p. 112.

²² For Soham, see Besly, *English Civil War Coin Hoards*, pp. 45–8; for the Gloucester hoard, see R.H. Dolley, 'Gloucester Treasure Trove', *NC* 12 (1952), 122–4.

6. Blackfriars Bridge, London

With Hazel Forsyth

This hoard of over one and a half thousand coins was recovered by its finder with great labour and skill from the Thames foreshore near Blackfriars Bridge. Following examination at the Museum of London, it was transferred to the British Museum, and a report was prepared on the coins for the City coroner. Under the definition of Treasure Trove as it has been applied under common law, material accidentally lost cannot constitute Treasure Trove. Although the hoard was recovered from the foreshore, an analysis of early London maps and archaeological evidence showed that the coins were originally deposited in the middle of the Thames as it existed in the seventeenth century. Subsequent land reclamation has reduced the width of the river and the find spot is now exposed at low tide. Thus, it was evident that these coins would not have ended up where they were found as a result of deliberate concealment and, in the absence of any other evidence, were assumed to be an accidental loss. Thus, the jury decided that the find could not be designated Treasure Trove.

The find was therefore passed back to the finder. It was sold at auction by Baldwin's on 13–14 October 1997.²³ It was at this point that the hoard was cleaned, to remove a layer of silver chloride, enabling Michael Sharp of Baldwin's to refine and correct some of the identifications, and his catalogue should be referred to, particularly as he was able to note details of legends and punctuation which were not previously visible, and to increase the number of certain counterfeits. The catalogue in this report takes account of his corrections where possible, but several discrepancies remain. Also, it seems that a few coins recovered subsequent to the original find were made available, giving a total of 1,582 listed in the sales catalogue: these are not included in the catalogue presented below.

The hoard as examined in the Museum of London and British Museum can be summarized as follows.

- 3 shillings and 1 sixpence of Edward VI (1547–1553)
- 3 shillings, 1 sixpence and 1 groat of Mary (1553–8)
- 123 shillings, 329 sixpences and 2 groats of Elizabeth I (1558–1603)
- 83 shillings and 36 sixpences of James I (1603–25)
- 1 6-shillings of James VI of Scotland
- 158 halfcrowns, 360 shillings and 66 sixpences of Charles I (1625–49), Tower mint
- 7 halfcrowns and 2 shillings of Charles I, Civil War mints
- 2 30-shillings and 1 6-shillings of Charles I of Scotland
- 174 halfcrowns, 187 shillings and 16 sixpences of the Commonwealth (1649–60)
- 6 counterfeit half-crowns of the Commonwealth

The find was relatively free of counterfeits, but did include a substantial quantity of clipped coin. The face value of the coins at the time of deposit was £92 14s.

The great interest and importance of the find lies in the presence of such quantities of Commonwealth material. This sort of evidence is rare in hoards, since Commonwealth issues were demonetised after the Stuart Restoration, being ordered to be returned to the mint for recoinage. The recoinage was announced on 7 September 1661 and was largely completed by late summer 1662.²⁴ Commonwealth coin ceased to be useable in common payments on 30 November 1661, as Pepys noted, though a further three months was allowed for public payments to the government.²⁵ Pepys also attested to the success of the withdrawal of Commonwealth coin: in 1663 he reported that, of around £750,000 coined, £500,000 was recovered and another £100,000 accounted for in Ireland and Scotland, plus perhaps another £100,000 exported, leaving relatively little unaccounted for; in 1665 he amended the overall figure for coin recovered to '£650,000 at

²³ *Baldwin's Auctions*, no. 14, 13–14 October 1997, pp. 29–42.

²⁴ C.E. Challis (editor), *A New History of the Royal Mint* (Cambridge, 1992), pp. 338–9.

²⁵ *The Diary of Samuel Pepys*, edited by R. Latham and W. Matthews II (London, 1970), p. 224.

least'.²⁶ There was thus little more than a decade available for the deposition of Commonwealth hoards.

There are individual pieces of great scarcity in the find. They include previously unrecorded half-crowns of 1657 (two specimens) and the second known 1659 half-crown. The contents run down to the latest issues of the Commonwealth period, 1660, of which there are ten coins present. The find must have a deposit date of 1660 or not much later. It is tempting to link the find, lost in the mid-Thames in presumably unusual or emergency conditions, with the period and circumstances of the Restoration itself. This may have inclined many people to seek to conceal or move their available cash, particularly if they were linked to the Commonwealth regime (as many in the City were).

The Commonwealth coins also represent a large proportion of the find: nearly twenty five per cent of the coins, and over 30 per cent of its face value. It presumably originated in London itself, where newer coin would be most readily accessible. However, it is difficult to say that its proportion of Commonwealth coin is unusually large, given the shortage of recorded hoards with which to compare it. There are just two substantial hoards on record from the Commonwealth period of a scale suitable for comparison with Blackfriars Bridge, but neither corresponds very closely to this find. Both close with coins of 1655, and have Commonwealth coins present in small quantities: two per cent of the 660 coins of the Stainton-by-Langworth, Lincs., hoard; and nine per cent of the Laughton, Sussex, hoard of 524 coins (mostly half-crowns).²⁷

It may be relevant to note the comments made by Samuel Pepys in 1665 about the demonetisation of Commonwealth coin. He noted that, before this was cried down, some goldsmiths had made 'particular trials what proportion that money bore to the old King's money, and they found that generally it came to, one with another, about 25*l.* in every 100*l.*'.²⁸ Presumably the 'old King's money' would include all royal issues, and not just those of Charles I himself. As the Commonwealth coin in the Blackfriars Bridge hoard amounted to the equivalent of about 35 pounds out of a hundred, it may be felt likely that it over-represents new coin. However, Pepys also noted the goldsmiths' opinion that this level (£25 in every £100) was an underestimate, since, when the probability of the Restoration became clear, 'people began to be fearful of this money's being cried down, and so picked it out and set it a-going as fast as they could, to be rid of it'. If this opinion is valid, it may be that the Blackfriars Bridge find does in fact fairly represent the state of coinage in the late Commonwealth years. Within the Commonwealth coin, its proportions reflect quite well the output of silver from the mint in the years 1649–60: for example, 46.8 per cent of this silver output occurred between December 1651 and November 1653, while the coin in the Blackfriars Bridge hoard dated 1652 and 1653 provides forty seven per cent of the Commonwealth coin present, reckoned in shilling units.²⁹

The average weights of coins in the hoard indicate a currency moving away from the profile familiar from the Civil War period, in that they show a very clear fall from the generally high level present in hoards of the 1640s (see Appendix, pp. 170–2 below). This is probably not surprising. As the high output levels of the mid 1640s receded, the issues of that period experienced the consequences of use and abuse, while the decline of mint output in the 1650s reduced the amount of good, new coin regularly joining the currency. The condition of the hoard may also reflect the consequences of its long river-bed residence, but this was probably not the major factor in this change, as the non-Commonwealth material in the find compares reasonably well with that of the only slightly later Burgclere and Redditch hoards, and even the unusually good quality money of the Congleton hoard of 1670 is not too far away in standards.

²⁶ *The Diary of Samuel Pepys*, IV (London, 1971), p. 148, and VI (London, 1972), p. 326. If Pepys was referring to the whole Commonwealth coinage, he underestimated, as the total mint output was about £850,000, but as a reflection of the silver coinage £750,000 is virtually spot on: see Challis, *A New History of the Royal Mint*, p. 689.

²⁷ Both hoards listed in J.P.C. Kent, 'Hoard reports 16th–20th centuries', *BNJ* 37 (1968), at pp. 141–2.

²⁸ *The Diary of Samuel Pepys*, VI (London, 1972), p. 326. Pepys' source was James Temple, chief assistant to Sir Robert Vyner, the goldsmith-banker.

²⁹ Challis, *A New History of the Royal Mint*, p. 689.

	Weight summary								
	Half-crowns			Shillings			Sixpences		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Edward VI				5.11	3	85.2	2.36	1	78.7
Philip & Mary				5.28	3	87.9	2.27	1	75.7
Elizabeth – 1561				5.3	41	88.3			
1561–83							2.43	244	80.9
1583–1603				5.45	79	90.8	2.51	67	83.6
James I				5.38	83	89.6	2.59	36	86.4
Charles I (Tower)	14.45	158	96.4	5.64	360	94.1	2.75	66	91.6
Commonwealth	14.72	174	98.1	5.77	187	96.2	2.75	16	91.6

CATALOGUE

The following abbreviations have been used: b = bent; c = clipped; f = fragment; p = pierced.

Edward VI (1547–2553)*Third period coinage*

Shilling	im Y (1550–1)		1	4.91		
	im tun (1551–3)		2	5.28	5.14	
Sixpence	tun		1 ³⁰	2.36		

Philip and Mary (1554–1558)

Shilling	undated		2	5.09	5.15	
	1554		1	5.59		
Sixpence	1554	N.1170	1	2.27		
Groat			1	1.38 (f)		

Elizabeth I (1558–1603)

Shilling	lis (1558–60)		6	5.01	5.68	5.4	4.88	5.53
				5.18				
	cross crosslet (1560–1)		16	4.4	5.43	5.51	4.94	4.93
				5.38	4.25c	5.63	5.74	5.05
				5.1	5.18	5.74	5.6	5.57
				4.9				
	martlet (1560–1)		19	5.58	5.69	5.21	5.37	5.61
				5.68	5.54	5.5	5.64	5.65
				5.49	3.84c	5.77	5.61	5.43
				5.7	4.32c	4.92	5.71	
	bell (1582/3–83)		5	5.75	5.0	3.98c	5.75	5.71
	A (1583–84/5)		12	5.91	5.83	4.79	6.01	4.82
				5.69	5.43	5.0	5.95	6.03
				5.42	5.09			
	escallop (1584/5–87)		12	5.69	5.68	5.41	5.57	5.39
				5.03	5.22	5.7	5.77	5.45
				4.64c	5.7			
	crescent (1587–89/90)		5	5.52	5.86	5.81p	5.06	5.98
	hand (1589/90–91/2)		1	5.79				
	tun (1591/2–94)		13	5.32	5.12	5.03	5.76	5.01c
				5.35	5.65	5.58	5.68	5.22
				5.71	5.86	5.54		
	woolpack (1594–95/6)		13	5.12	5.98	5.45	5.19	4.88c
				4.32c	5.62	4.55	5.58	5.01
				5.52	4.68	5.63		
	key (1595/6–97/8)		5	5.34	5.77	6.0	5.89	5.53
	anchor (1597/8–1600)		1	5.94				
	cypher (1600–1)		1	5.68				
	1 (1601–2)		4	5.43	5.62	5.74	5.54	
	2 (1602–3)		7	5.53	5.6	5.18	5.28	5.76
							5.47	5.67
	uncertain		3	4.58	4.81	5.53		

³⁰ Michael Sharp was able to identify a second sixpence of Edward VI, *Baldwin's Auctions*, no. 14, 13–14 October 1997, lot 312.

Sixpence	pheon (1561-5)						
	1561 (29)		1.74	2.64	2.15	2.23	2.35
			2.15	2.1	2.48	2.18	2.27
			2.72	1.78c	2.3	2.12	2.56
			2.82	1.98	2.41	2.9	2.44
			2.59	2.43f	2.37	2.36	2.34
			2.07	2.24	2.07	2.49	
	1562 (9)		2.39	2.29	2.34	2.51	2.68
			2.34	2.07	2.95	2.43	
	1564 (5)		2.62	2.57	2.45	2.28	2.48
	1565 (5)		2.31	2.26	2.67	2.56	2.44
	uncertain (3)		2.08	1.78f	2.22b		
		49					
	rose (1565-65/6): 1565	3	1.69c	2.55	2.39		
	portcullis (1565/6-6/7): 1566	14	2.5	2.28	2.08	2.46	2.71
			2.66	2.94	2.31	2.77	2.2
			2.47	1.99	2.23	2.7	
	lion (1566/7-67)						
	1566 (5)		2.64	2.17	2.62	2.58	2.45
	1567 (8)		2.44	2.54	2.64	2.25	2.53
			2.17c	2.38	2.19		
		13					
	coronet (1567-70)						
	1567 (10)		2.16	2.74	2.6	2.48	2.57
			2.79	2.21c	2.35	2.37	2.36
	1568 (15)		2.38	2.23	2.26b	2.41b	2.35
			2.55	2.44	2.42	2.1c	2.25
			2.34	2.25c	2.69	2.58	2.89
	1569 (15)		2.05c	2.41	2.72	2.49	2.67
			2.38	2.57	2.48	2.43	2.74
			2.56	2.42	2.2	2.64	2.55
	1570 (3)		2.19	2.79	2.5		
	uncertain (1)		2.76c				
		44					
	castle (1570-2)						
	1570 (5)		2.83	2.73	2.49	2.2	2.39
	1571 (9)		2.61	2.63	2.63	2.62	2.41
			2.53	2.59	2.53	2.15	
		14					
	ermine (1572-3)						
	1572 (21)		2.99	2.5	2.72	2.1	2.33
			2.57	2.66	2.71	2.62	2.55
			2.75	2.71	2.16	2.69	2.24
			2.15	2.3	2.68	2.49	1.94
			2.42				
	1573 (6)		2.53	2.37	2.62	2.78	2.83
			2.5				
		27					
	acorn (1573-4)						
	1573 (5)		2.47	2.17	2.68	2.45	2.45
	1574 (1)		2.85				
		6					
	eglantine (1574-8)						
	1574 (11)		2.16	2.66	2.37	2.67	2.31
			2.59	2.41	2.86	2.55	2.6
			2.66				
	1575 (11)		2.72	2.65	2.62	2.38	2.62
			2.54	2.43	2.69p	2.7	2.52
			2.83				
	1576 (6)		2.71	2.29c	2.64	2.68	2.8
			2.05				
	1577 (3)		2.5	2.63	2.71		
		31					

	plain cross (158–80)							
	1578 (11)		2.68	2.73	2.87	2.29	2.6	
			2.69	2.65	2.82	2.59	2.13	
			1.93f					
	1579 (6)		2.71	2.67	2.57	2.54	2.46	
			2.41					
		17						
	long cross (1580–1)	1580 (5)	2.25	2.52	2.49	2.67	2.48	
	1581 (11)		2.52	2.8	2.23	2.63	2.77	
			2.49	2.33	2.21	2.71	2.48	
			2.3					
		16						
	sword (1581–82/3)							
	1582 (8)		2.55	2.29	2.45	2.16c	2.6	
			2.5	2.37	2.7			
		8						
	bell (1582/3–83)	1582 (1)	2.52					
	1583 (1)		2.62					
		2						
	A (1583–84/5)							
	1583 (3)		2.15	2.29b	2.36			
	1584 (5)		2.87	2.51	2.73	2.57	2.54	
		8						
	escallop (1584/5–87)	1584 (4)	2.26c	2.12	2.77	2.88		
	1585 (2)		2.43f	2.38				
		5						
	crescent (1587–89/90)							
	1587 (1)		2.43					
	1589 (2)		2.43	2.48c				
		3						
	hand (1589/90–91/2)							
	1590 (4)		2.85	2.49	2.66	2.38		
	1591 (6)		2.55	2.21	2.48	2.71	2.21	
			2.2					
		10						
	tun (1591/2–94)							
	1592 (6)		2.63	2.14	2.71	2.69	2.1.7c	
			2.84					
	1593 (12)		2.45	2.7	2.26	2.31	2.75	
			2.01	2.55	2.35	2.56	2.55	
			2.56	2.53				
	1594 (1)		2.56					
		19						
	woolpack (1594–95/6)							
	1594 (5)		2.47	2.63	2.59	2.81	2.8	
	1595 (2)		2.78	2.83				
		7						
	key (1595/6–97/8)							
	1596	3	2.45	1.81c	2.9			
	anchor (1597/8–1600)	1	2.39					
	cypher (1600–1)	1600	2.86					
	1 (1601–2)	1601	2.05c	2.7	2.45			
	1602	2	2.7	2.79				
	2 (1602–3)							
	1602	5	2.47	2.47	2.71	2.07	2.63	
	uncertain	18	2.25	2.7	2.26	2.05c	2.3	
			2.39	2.64	2.07c	2.21	2.1	
			2.26	2.37	2.15	2.13	2.65	
			2.65	2.26c	2.24c			
Groat	cross crosslet (12560–1)	1	1.6					
	uncertain	1	1.6					

James I (1603–25)*First coinage (1603–4)*

Shilling	first bust	thistle (1603–4)	3	5.56	5.48	5.74		
	second bust	thistle	7	5.33	5.88	5.57	5.76	4.7
				5.03	5.7			
		lis (1604–5)	11	5.5	5.54	4.89	5.61	5.67
				5.81	5.54	5.51	5.59	4.78
				5.98				
	uncertain		1	5.23				
Sixpence	first bust	thistle: 1603	3	2.96	2.72	2.57		
	second bust	thistle: 1603	1	2.44				
		1604	1	2.55				
		lis: 1604	8	2.85	2.87	2.34	2.94	2.54
			2.96	2.4	1.97			

Second coinage (1604–19)

Shilling	third bust	lis	12	5.3	5.49	5.81	5.62	4.52
				5.56	5.22	5.61	5.2	4.37
				5.67	5.82			
	fourth bust	rose (1605–6)	3	5.75	5.65	5.02		
		rose	11	5.61	5.52	5.55	5.59	5.35
				5.12	5.75	5.15	5.57	5.43
				5.57				
		escallop (1606–7)	4	5.31	5.44	4.99	5.5	
		grapes (1607)	8	5.78	5.69	5.55	5.77	5.7
				5.43	5.03	5.74		
	fifth bust	coronet (1607–9)	1	4.97				
		coronet	4	5.41	5.58	4.81	5.69	
		key (1609–10)	1	4.62				
		mullet (1611–12)	2	5.63	4.98			
Sixpence	book (over tun on obv.) (1616–17)		1	5.26				
		lis: 1604	6	2.68	2.44	2.02	2.65	2.15
	third bust			2.64				
	fourth bust	rose: 1605	2	2.34	2.88			
		rose: 1605 (1)		2.77				
		1606 (5)		2.56	2.82	2.94	2.71	2.72
			6					
		grapes: 1607	1	2.18				
		coronet: 1607	1	2.66				
		1608	1	2.35				

Third coinage (1619–25)

Shilling	sixth bust	thistle (1621–3)	1	5.67				
		lis (1623–4)	5	6.05	4.87	5.04	5.78	5.82
		trefoil	2	5.38	5.34			
Sixpence		thistle: 1621	1	2.78				
		lis: 1624	1	2.86				
		trefoil: 1624	3	2.85	1.78c	2.75		
		uncertain: 1624	1	2.85				

Uncertain coinage

Shilling			6	4.0c	4.24c	5.7	3.81c	4.77
				5.52				

James VI, Scottish coinage

Six shillings thistle: 1619

1 2.39

Charles I (1625–49)*Tower mint*

Half-crown	plume (1630–1)	N2205	1	14.67				
	rose (1631–2)		1	14.34				
	harp (1632–3)	N2207	3	11.98c	14.79	14.6		
	portcullis (1633–4)		4	12.99	13.21	14.8	14.16	
	bell (1634–5)	N2209	2	14.31	14.94			
	crown (1635–6)	N.2209	10	15.11	14.59	13.7	14.76	14.39
					13.39	14.62	14.16	14.42
	crown	N2210	2	12.54	14.7			
	tun (1636–8)	N2209	4	14.72	14.3	14.5	14.96	

Shilling	anchor (1638-9)	N2211	3	14.2	14.82	15.03		
	triangle (1639-40)	N2211	6	14.91	14.81	14.45	13.99	14.55
				14.91				
	triangle	N2212	14	14.55	14.79	14.55	14.54	14.57
				14.66	15.18	15.07	14.35	14.22
				14.93	14.65	14.68	14.15	
	star (1640-1)	N2211	1	14.53				
	star	N2212	1	14.36				
	star	N2214	2	15.05	14.75			
	triangle in circle	N2214	37	14.16	14.01	14.85	13.18	15.39
				14.64	15.19	14.47	15.34	14.09
				14.3	14.93	14.64	14.68	14.15
				14.48	14.48	14.98	15.19	15.04
				14.68	14.97	14.47	14.75	15.24
				14.23	14.75	14.01	14.21	15.03
				12.82	15.0	14.76	15.12	14.22
				14.66	13.71			
	(P) (1643-4)	N2211	12	13.74	14.87	14.63	14.23	14.95
				15.06	14.47	14.6	14.51	14.77
				14.95	14.71			
	(R) (1644-5)	N2213	19	14.15	14.97	14.61	14.6	14.49
				15.19	14.82	14.93	14.89	14.33
				14.01	14.95	14.72	15.14	15.0
				14.0	14.9	14.99	14.58	
	eye (1645)	N2213	11	14.38	14.3	14.45	13.0c	13.69
				14.56	14.6	15.1	13.73	15.07
				13.6				
	sun (1645-6)	N2213	11	14.89	14.86	15.23	14.75	14.38
				14.67	14.38	13.44	12.49c	14.23
				14.98				
	sun	N2215	8	14.6	14.75	14.53	13.73	13.54
				14.77	14.65	14.59		
	sceptre (1646-9)	N2215	3	14.78	14.4	14.98		
	uncertain, Groups III & IV		3	13.13c	10.37c	11.95c		
	lis (1625)	N2216	2	5.7	5.4c			
	heart	N2221	1	5.44				
	plume	N2221	1	4.38	5.79			
	harp	N2223	7	5.2	5.74	5.88	5.86	5.71
				4.6c	4.5c			
	portcullis	N2223	10	5.33	5.61	5.96	4.55c	5.44
			5.85	4.46c	4.41c	5.49	4.44c	
bell	N2225	14	4.55	5.18	5.54	5.65	5.33	
			5.68	4.68	5.51	5.96	4.67c	
			5.57	5.69	5.71	5.38		
crown	N2225	26	5.45	5.68	5.65	5.56	5.77	
			5.76	5.62	5.91	5.62	6.0	
			5.79	5.83	5.6	5.72	5.8	
			5.99	5.78	5.5	5.94	5.81	
			5.7	5.7	5.86	5.57	5.28	
			4.7c					
crown	N2226	2	5.25	6.02				
tun	N2225	25	5.23	5.83	5.97	5.91	5.54	
			5.32	5.57	5.85	5.58	5.66	
			4.95c	4.71c	5.96	5.7	5.8	
			5.54	5.9	5.72	5.82	5.91	
			5.61	5.83	6.0	5.65	4.45	
tun	N2226	2	5.84	5.59				
tun	N2227	3	5.62	5.67	5.82			
tun	N2228	4	5.93	5.72	5.16	5.76		
tun	N2229	2	5.94	5.77				
anchor	N2227	1	5.44					
anchor	N2229	5	5.26	5.76	5.47	5.31	5.82	
anchor	N2230	8	5.72	5.89	5.78	5.42	5.36	
			5.87	5.99	5.85			
triangle	N2230	7	5.55	5.94	5.64	5.87	4.88	

				5.68	5.6			
triangle	N2231	26		5.78	5.4	5.75	5.73	5.81
				5.69	5.78	5.79	5.96	5.89
				5.83	5.87	5.77	5.87	5.05
				5.79	5.85	5.84	5.87	5.89
				5.92	5.88	5.39	5.87	5.83
				6.03				
star	N2231	28		5.77	6.04	5.83	6.05	5.71
				5.73	5.94	5.82	6.07	6.33
				5.91	5.97	6.01	5.58	6.14
				5.62	5.74	6.03	5.85	6.04
				5.66	5.67	5.83	5.87	6.13
				4.72c	4.12c	5.87		
triangle in circle	N2231	82		5.6	5.33	5.6	6.01	5.74
				5.65	5.7	5.96	5.86	5.88
				6.09	4.98	5.43	5.72	5.9
				4.89	4.95	5.96	5.73	5.76
				5.55	5.95	5.9	5.64	5.85
				6.02	6.0	5.44	6.01	5.82
				5.77	5.61	5.49	5.9	5.81
				5.59	5.6	6.16	6.13	5.48
				5.66	4.8c	5.3c	5.03c	5.8
				5.7	5.44	5.84	6.03	5.39
				5.83	5.74	5.91	5.37	5.89
				5.83	5.73	5.07c	5.85	5.89
				6.01	5.93	5.84	6.06	5.77
				5.99	5.81	5.21c	5.51	5.91
				5.78	5.42	5.46	5.53	5.9
				5.82	5.82	5.79	5.96	5.79
				5.64	5.35			
(P)	N2231	18		5.79	4.8	5.76	5.81	6.06
				5.38	5.74	5.45	5.79	5.88
				5.5	5.7	5.34c	5.63	5.86
				5.34	5.99	5.69		
(R)	N2231	20		5.55	5.72	5.49	5.3	5.36
				5.84	5.31	5.72	5.5	5.27
				5.77	6.02	5.66	5.66	5.29
				5.99	5.84	5.48	5.77	5.92
eye	N2232	9		5.43	5.68	5.63	5.62	5.81
				5.8	5.68	5.35	6.08	
sun	N2232	18		5.76	5.39	6.13	5.41	5.98
				5.86	5.61	5.48	5.07c	5.38
				5.68	5.99	5.63	5.66	6.07
				5.58	6.0	5.89		
sun	N2233	6		5.72	5.07	5.84	5.95	5.64
				5.6				
sceptre	N2234	5		5.74	5.2	5.8	5.91	5.67
uncertain, group F (c.1640–c.1645)		28		5.2c	5.72	5.52	5.52	6.06
				3.69c	4.56c	5.32c	6.0	4.9c
				6.15	5.84	4.92c	5.76	5.61
				5.81	5.85	5.76	5.54	5.2
				5.73	5.8	5.65	5.93	5.79
				5.99	5.88	5.58		
[
Sixpences	Briot. triangle	N2308	1] ³¹					
	lis	N2235	1625	2	2.68	2.84		
	cross calvary	N2235	1626 (2)		2.68	2.74		
			1626 (lightweight)		2.42			
			3					
	harp	N2240	2	2.44	2.84			
	portcullis	N2240	4	2.6	2.78	2.69	2.8	
	bell	N2241	7	2.76	2.69	2.72	3.03	2.72

³¹ Noted by Michael Sharp, *Baldwin's Auctions*, no. 14, 13–14 October 1997, lot 399.

				2.63	2.98			
crown	N2241	12		2.79	2.78	2.93	2.92	2.83
				2.79	2.76	2.63	2.64	2.84
				2.79	2.78			
tun	N2241	10		3.07	2.48	2.65	2.94	2.7
				2.56	2.58	2.85	2.83	2.94
anchor	N2244	4		2.47	2.88	3.3	2.57	
triangle	N2245	3		2.96	2.74	2.54		
triangle	N2246	3		3.16	2.36	2.74		
star	N2246	6		2.81	2.88	2.77	3.05	2.3
				2.96				
triangle in circle		7		2.75	2.42	2.12	2.57	2.94
				2.86	3.04			
(P)		2		2.74	2.77			
sun		1		2.30				

Charles I, Royalist mints³²*Aberystwyth-Dovey Furnace (1648-9)*

Halfcrown crown N2351 1 14.54

Oxford (1642-6)

Halfcrown 1642 N2411 1 14.63

Halfcrown 1644 N2425, 5 pellets 1 14.2

Shilling 1643 N2440 1 5.1

Bristol (1643-5)

Halfcrown plume. 1645 N2492 1 14.35

Shilling 1644 N2501 1 6.01

Exeter (1643-6)

Halfcrown rose/Ex, 1644 N2572 1 14.15

'W' mint (probably Worcester) (1644)

Halfcrown N2594 1 14.45

Uncertain, probably 'HC' mint (probably Hartlebury Castle)

Halfcrown N2626 1 14.68

Charles I, Scottish coinage

Thirty shillings S5557 2 14.71 14.44

Six shillings S5569 1 2.62

Commonwealth

Halfcrown	sun	1649	1	15.03				
		1651	8	14.82	14.72	14.71	14.48	14.05
				14.92	14.88	15.04		
		1652	8	14.83	15.46	15.09	14.59	14.99
				14.97	14.77	15.02		
		1653	76	14.33	14.45	14.75	14.89	15.06
				15.06	14.79	14.89	14.55	15.31
				15.04	14.71	14.89	14.9	14.72
				15.09	14.82	14.8	14.24	15.12
				13.61	14.58	14.44	15.01	14.44
				13.52	14.45	15.49	14.97	14.98
				14.94	14.97	14.57	14.86	14.91
				14.77	15.31	15.16	14.47	14.9
				15.02	15.11	14.81	14.72	14.35
				14.2	15.49	14.75	13.82	14.97
				15.07	14.84	14.92	15.12	15.18
				14.35	14.6	14.77	14.73	15.23
				14.77	14.96	14.85	14.96	14.35
				14.59	14.93	14.88	15.16	14.95
				14.55	14.85	14.92	14.37	14.98
				14.48				
		1654	18	14.81	15.14	15.07	15.18	14.95

³² Michael Sharp also noted a Chester and a West Country halfcrown, *Baldwin's Auctions*, no. 14, 13-14 October 1997, lots 412 and 419.

NEW HOARDS FROM SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND

			14.68	15.17	14.46	14.29	15.14	
			14.69	14.78	14.39	14.83	12.56	
			15.2	13.66	15.22			
		1655	1	14.43				
		1656	42	14.91	14.67	14.8	15.19	14.81
				13.48	14.95	14.9	14.98	14.91
				14.68	14.98	14.78	14.57	14.86
				13.47	14.83	14.82	14.55	14.93
				14.23	14.67	14.81	14.66	13.4
				14.53	15.09	14.65	14.36	14.81
				14.8	14.39	14.82	14.38	14.73
				14.51	14.34	14.83	14.99	14.56
				14.1	15.09			
		1657	2	14.84	14.81			
		uncertain date, 165–	7	15.92	14.18	15.07	14.92	15.21
				14.86	15.23			
	anchor	1658	4	14.3	14.57	14.79	14.98	
		1659	1	14.84				
		1660	6	14.8	14.74	14.59	14.73	14.55
				14.65				
	counterfeit	1653 (2)		13.14	13.0			
		1655 (2)		13.32	12.99			
		1656 (2)		14.38	14.68			
			6					
Shilling	sun	1649	2	5.91	5.92			
		1651	14	5.88	5.94	5.67	6.13	5.83
				5.93	5.92	6.03	5.94	5.9
				5.98	5.73	5.95	4.94	
		1652	13	5.48	4.86	5.83	5.67	5.85
				5.91	6.06	5.97	5.41	5.7
				5.33	5.92	5.98		
		1653	72	5.92	5.92	6.01	5.9	5.97
				5.85	5.29	6.0	5.66	6.11
				5.87	5.84	5.59	5.77	5.8
				4.99	6.22	5.85	5.9	5.55
				5.91	6.0	5.82	5.66	5.96
				6.02	5.63	5.9	5.98	6.19
				6.19	5.92	5.99	5.95	4.84
				5.9	5.8	5.94	6.18	6.06
				4.97c	6.03	6.18	5.89	6.09
				6.06	5.58	5.64	5.76	5.98
				5.88	5.6	5.77	5.93	5.99
				5.6	5.8	6.13	6.03	5.79
				5.95	6.33	4.51c	5.8	5.83
				5.25	6.03	6.2	5.81	5.9
				5.12	6.1			
		1654	31	5.97	5.7	5.68	5.92	5.91
				5.77	5.78	5.9	5.74	5.72
				6.0	6.03	5.65	5.88	5.82
				6.14	5.95	5.67	6.06	5.64
				6.1	5.94	5.88	6.11	6.02
				5.51	5.88	5.79	5.97	5.92
				6.01				
		1655	3	5.66	6.04	5.91		
		1656	31	6.0	5.75	5.49	5.88	5.61
				5.85	5.65	5.65	6.0	6.1
				5.8	5.86	5.66	5.74	5.98
				5.49	5.87	5.62	5.84	5.68
				5.64	6.11	5.94	5.77	5.66
				5.38	5.78	5.69	5.14	5.99
				5.68				
		uncertain date, 165–		5.66	6.1	5.41	5.65	5.69

				6.01 5.05	5.8	5.99	5.42	5.95
	anchor	1658	11 6	5.34 5.95	6.0	5.9	5.25	5.83
		1660	4	4.83	5.5	5.58	5.81	
Sixpence	sun	1651	2	2.66	2.68			
		1653	2	2.99	2.96			
		1654	7	2.68	2.6	2.88	2.86	2.67
				2.6	2.09			
		1656	5	2.97	2.97	2.65	3.0	2.75

7. Burton Overy, Leicestershire

This find was discovered in 1994 under the attic floorboards of a farmhouse. It was declared to be Treasure Trove at an inquest on 30 November 1994 and was subsequently acquired by Leicestershire Museums. It consists of 259 coins, with just two denominations represented, half-crowns and crowns, to a face value when deposited of £35 5s.

Burton Overy lies seven miles south-east of Leicester, on the eastern slopes of the Sence valley. The main road from Market Harborough to Leicester passes within a mile of the village. In 1670 there were sixty two households in the village, and in 1676 102 communicants.³³

Hoards from Charles II's reign are not particularly common. Such as do occur are often found within, or in close proximity to, a building: these include the present hoard and the Upwey, Bampton, Chilton Foliat I and Crediton hoards: there are particular similarities to the location of the Crediton hoard, found under the floorboards of a third-floor room abutting the parish church.³⁴ It seems to be the case that broadly from the Civil War and Commonwealth period there is a marked decline in the practice of concealing hoards in the open air: hoards from the Restoration period onwards are more likely to be found in buildings, usually private homes. Like Burton Overy, Bampton and Chilton Foliat consisted of just half-crowns and crowns. Within the ten or so comparable hoards deposited under this king, there appears to be one group which belongs towards the end of the reign, c. 1680–3, in the period of the Popish Plot and the Exclusion Crisis, consisting of the Wraxall, Chilton Foliat I, Cople and Crediton hoards.³⁵ The Burton Overy hoard seems, however, to belong with another small cluster of hoards deposited rather earlier, in 1673 or soon thereafter, the others being the Bampton, Oxon, and Staple, Kent, hoards.³⁶ The two most significant national factors of 1673 were the Test Act, which effectively barred Catholics from public office (including the king's brother James, duke of York); and the Third Dutch War, in which England supported France against the United Provinces. However, although the Dutch were able to raid towards the Thames, no serious incursion occurred, or even looked likely: not, one might think, sufficient cause for alarm in Leicestershire or Oxfordshire (unlike, for example, Pepys' reaction to the Medway crisis during the Second Dutch War in 1667³⁷).

Whatever the circumstances behind the Burton Overy find, it corresponds particularly closely to the Bampton hoard. This also consisted solely of half-crowns and crowns, ending in 1673, and was discovered within a building, in this case under the hearth-stone of a farmhouse.³⁸ Hawkins suggested that the Bampton hoard represented gradually accumulated savings, and there is a temptation to follow suit with the very similar Burton Overy find. However, the evidence of the weights of the latter material indicate some caution here, as it seems to suggest that this is not an

³³ *VCH Leicester* vol. 5, edited by J.M. Lee and R.A. McKinley (1964), pp. 68–9.

³⁴ For details see G.K. Jenkins, 'The Upwey Treasure Trove', *NC* 9 (1949), 261–2; E. Hawkins, 'A find of English coins at Bampton', *NC* 14 (1852), 84–5; M. Jessop Price, 'Treasure Trove at Chilton Foliat', *NC* 7 (1967), 199–201; H.A. Grueber, 'A find of coins at Crediton, North Devon', *NC* 17 (1897), 159–72.

³⁵ For summaries of these hoards which bring out these groups, see I.D. Brown and M. Dolley, *Coin Hoards of Great Britain and Ireland 1500–1967* (London, 1971), pp. 34–5; for Wraxall, see B.J. Cook, 'Four seventeenth century treasure troves', *BNJ* 60 (1990), 87–98.

³⁶ Brown and Dolley, pp. 34–5.

³⁷ *The Diary of Samuel Pepys*, VIII (London, 1974), pp. 262–3, 280.

³⁸ E. Hawkins, 'A find of English coins at Bampton', *NC* 14 (1852), 84–5.

inevitable conclusion for such denominationally restricted hoards. The reign averages listed below show a steady rise in weight up to the time of deposit, not what might be expected for a deliberate build up of good quality material over time. The weights of the half-crowns of Charles I, for instance, are no different from those in the Blackfriars Bridge hoard, deposited more than ten years earlier, and somewhat below the level of those in substantial hoards from the 1640s, such as Caunton, Ryhall, Ashdon, Priorslee and Soham (see Appendix, p. 170 below). Another useful comparison can be made with the Congleton hoard, part of which is included in the accompanying weight table. Like the Civil War hoards just mentioned, Congleton included coin from a range of denominations (sixpence to half-crown), as well as milled crowns and half-crowns. It was deposited a few years before Burton Overy, as its latest coins date to 1670, but its coins have a consistently better weight. Thus, the evidence of Burton Overy would not indicate that a single denomination hoard is necessarily going to consist of better quality material: it can simply reflect selection by denomination, probably (in this case) at one particular point in time, not by the quality of its standards.

		<i>Weight summary</i>					
		Burton Overy			Congleton		
		1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Hammered coinage</i>							
Halfcrowns	James I	13.79	7	91.9	14.41	17	96.1
	Charles I						
	lis-tun	13.93	34	92.9	14.86	82	99.1
	anchor-star	14.47	35	96.5	14.74	75	98.3
	triangle-in-c.	14.52	48	96.8	14.66	89	97.7
	(P)-sceptre	14.41	71	96	14.68	202	97.9
	Charles II	14.63	32	97.5	14.93	16	99.5
<i>Milled coinage</i>							
Crowns		29.94	8	99.8	29.73	7	99.1
Half-crowns		14.86	15	99.1	14.96	10	99.7

CATALOGUE

All coins are half-crowns, unless otherwise stated.

James I

Third Coinage

thistle (1621-3)		4	14.57	14.48	11.28	12.21
lis (1623-4)		1	14.89			
trefoil (1624)		2	14.26	14.84		

Charles I

Tower mint

Group II

plume (1630-1)	N.2204	1	11.62				
harp (1632-3)	N.2207	2	14.55	14.25			
portcullis (1633-4)	N.2207	5	14.63	14.69	14.68	11.07	14.53
bell (1634-5)	N.2209	4	14.8	14.68	14.73	10.74	
crowns (1635-6)	N.2209	10	12.83	14.98	14.97	14.53	14.8
			15.18	14.31	14.92	14.88	14.93
	N.2210	2	14.85	11.91			
tun (1636-8)	N.2209	10	11.84	14.73	14.33	14.27	15.09
			11.86	14.95	12.96	13.91	14.93
anchor (1638-9)	N.2211	5	14.74	14.14	14.94	14.4	14.72
triangle (1639-40)	N.2211	1	14.64				
	N.2212	17	13.09	15.12	15.21	14.73	14.6
			12.3	15.07	14.86	14.39	14.79
			14.67	13.07	12.81	14.75	14.75
			14.74	15.16			
star (1640-1)	N.2211	11	14.83	14.85	14.64	15.08	13.3

			14.8	14.85	14.54	14.95	14.12
			14.81				
	N2212	1	14.64				
im uncertain	N2211		2	11.23	14.45		
triangle-in-circle (1641-3)	N2214	48	14.5	14.44	14.68	14.69	14.67
			14.57	15.06	15.07	14.13	15.04
			14.86	14.48	14.45	14.25	14.9
			14.42	14.74	14.64	12.86	14.91
			14.85	14.55	15.09	13.99	14.85
			13.98	13.74	14.6	14.82	14.88
			14.41	14.84	14.01	14.41	14.88
			14.94	14.63	14.69	14.92	14.86
			14.45	14.76	14.52	12.38	13.95
			13.9	15.22	14.2		
(P) (1643-4)	N2213	18	14.63	13.35	14.69	15.2	15.1
			14.65	14.66	14.52	15.22	14.63
			13.96	15.12	15.28	14.88	13.2
			13.64	14.92	14.2		
(R) (1644-5)	N2213	22	14.85	13.42	14.47	14.97	13.99
			13.7	14.39	14.7	14.55	14.72
			14.71	14.78	15.12	14.52	13.57
			14.28	14.64	14.68	14.09	14.83
			14.80	14.84			
eye (1645)	N2213	11	12.52	14.4	11.5	14.72	14.3
			14.77	14.02	14.72	14.44	14.57
			15.08				
sun (1646-6)	N2213	18	14.38	15.02	15.23	14.5	14.01
			14.43	15.2	12.35	14.7	14.36
			14.65	15.43	13.87	14.78	14.63
			14.78	13.7	14.88		
	N2215	5	14.6	15.02	12.84	11.44	14.27
sceptre (1656-7)	N2215	2	12.75	14.85			
im uncertain	N2213	14	12.44	11.81	14.48	13.77	12.34
			14.57	14.74	15.45	14.78	15.14
			14.96	14.68	12.61	13.5	
	N2214	4	14.99	14.4	15.06	14.31	
	N2215	1	14.67				
<i>Nicholas Briot's coinage</i>							
C. Hammered issue (1638-9)	N2307	1	14.91				
<i>Oxford mint</i>							
1642	N2409	1	14.61				
1643	N2414	1	14.92				
1644	N2423	1	13.39				
<i>'SA' mint</i>							
	N2610	1	14.19				
<i>Scotland</i>							
<i>Third coinage</i>							
30s.	V (Falconer's anon)	1	14.61				
Charles II							
<i>Hammered issue</i>							
	N2760	1	14.9				
	N2761	31	14.89	14.41	14.86	12.53	12.31
			13.94	14.46	14.89	15.02	14.74
			14.73	15.05	15.21	14.39	14.82
			14.88	14.7	14.67	14.68	15.1
			15.0	14.93	14.93	15.01	14.76
			14.91	14.66	14.34	15.2	14.58
			14.83				
<i>Milled issue</i>							
crown							
1662		1	29.83				
1663		2	30.08	29.92			
1664		1	29.61				
1671		1	29.95				
1672		2	30.02	29.83			

	1673	1	30.29				
halfcrown	1663	1	14.89				
	1664	2	14.83	14.89			
	1668	1	14.56				
	1670	6	14.9	14.81	15.03	14.96	14.76
			14.9				
	1671	4	14.98	14.72	14.89	14.87	
	1673	1	14.88				

APPENDIX

It is only relatively recently that metrological information for seventeenth-century currency has begun to be systematically recorded. The following table lists the average weights of denominations by reign of the principal issues found in seventeenth-century hoards, where published reports or information on file preserves this. Information is taken from the lists in the article above, and the following.

- Barrow Gurney, Revesby, Caunton, and Wraxall: B.J. Cook, 'Four seventeenth century treasure troves', *BNJ* 60 (1990), 87–98.
- Bull Wharf: Gareth Williams, 'A Jacobean silver hoard from Bull Wharf, London', *BNJ* 67 (1997), 105–8.
- Warmsworth: for brief listing see 'Coin Hoards 2000', *NC* 2000; full record to be published by Doncaster Museum, which acquired the hoard; meanwhile, information is on file at Doncaster Museum and the British Museum.
- Wortwell: J.A. Davies, 'A Civil War coin hoard from Wortwell, South Norfolk', *Norfolk Archaeology* 42, pt 1 (1994), 84–9.
- Ryhall: T.H. McK. Clough and B.J. Cook, 'The 1987 Ryhall Treasure Trove', *BNJ* 58 (1988), 96–101.
- Winchcombe: for brief listing, see 'Coin Hoards 1999', *NC* 1999, p. 355; full report to be published by Gloucester Museum, which acquired the hoard; meanwhile information also on file at the British Museum.
- Winsford and Burghclere: J.E. Cribb, 'Two seventeenth-century hoards and their evidence of wear', *BNJ* 48 (1978), 113–17.
- Grewelthorpe: C.P. Barclay, 'A Civil War hoard from Grewelthorpe, North Yorkshire', *BNJ* 61 (1994), 76–81.
- Breckenbrough, Soham, Ashdon, Guildford, Priorslee, and Wyke: Edward Besly, *English Civil War Coin Hoards*, British Museum Occasional Paper No. 51 (London, 1987).
- Middleham: C.P. Barclay, 'A Civil War hoard from Middleham, North Yorkshire', *BNJ* 64 (1994), 84–98.
- Tregwynt: E. Besly, 'A Civil War hoard from Tregwynt, Pembrokeshire', *BNJ* 68 (1998), 119–36.
- Sibbertoft: Mark Curteis, in 'Coin Hoards 1996', *NC* 156 (1996), 296–7.
- Redditch: E. Besly, 'Redditch Treasure Trove', *Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society*, 3rd ser. 10 (1986), 83–9.
- Congleton: full report to be published by Norton Priory Museum, which acquired the hoard; meanwhile information is on file at the British Museum.
- Ashton: Mark Curteis, in 'Coin Hoards 1996', *NC* 156 (1996), 298–300.
- Broadwoodwidge: S.A. Castle, 'The Broadwoodwidge (Devon) Treasure Trove', *BNJ* 43 (1973), 146–51.
- Chancery Court: on file at the British Museum.

Average weights

<i>Hoard/date of latest coins</i>	<i>Sixpence</i>				<i>Shilling</i>				<i>Half-crown</i>			<i>Crown CII</i>
	EI	JI	CI	CW	EI	JI	CI	CW	CI	CW or CII ham	CII milled	
Barrow Gurney, 1606	2.88				6.01	5.88						
Bull Wharf, 1613-15	2.62	2.79			5.37	5.77						
Warmsworth, 1632-3	2.73	2.74			5.68	6.09						
Revesby, t-in-c	2.70	2.74	3.04		5.57	5.27	5.84					
Wortwell, t-in-c	2.39	2.68	2.93		5.69	5.64	5.89		14.88			
Dersingham, t-in-c					5.66	5.69	5.9					
Ryhall, t-in-c	2.69	2.77	2.94		5.38	5.70	6.01		14.94			
Wroughton, t-in-c/1634	2.71	2.85	2.98		5.55	5.73	6.01		14.91			
Caunton, (P)/1643	2.64	2.73	2.92		5.50	5.59	5.90		14.72			
Winsford, (P)/1643	2.57	2.72	2.88		5.2	5.46	5.81		14.45			
Grewelthorpe (P)	2.59	2.63	2.88		5.33	5.38	5.83		14.42			
Breckenbrough (P)/1644	2.59	2.67	2.82		5.28	5.41	5.59		14.35			
Totnes, (P)/1644	2.67	2.77	3.0		5.67	5.7	5.97		14.88			
Sibbertoft, (R)	2.65	2.11	2.99		5.82	5.53	5.95		14.34			
Winchcombe, (R)/1643	2.73	2.72	2.67		5.74	5.93	5.98		14.46			
Ashdon, (R)/1644	2.69	2.75	2.95		5.54	5.63	5.95		14.92			
Chilton Foliat, (R)	2.69	-	3.0		5.78	5.64	5.98		14.95			
Priorslee, sun/1646	2.74	2.73	2.91		5.65	5.58	5.89		14.88			
Middleham A&B, sun	2.51	2.58	2.87		5.04	5.20	5.71		14.51			
Middleham C, sceptre	2.63	2.72	2.88		5.97	5.58	5.97		14.86			
Wyke, sceptre	2.65	2.70	2.92		5.59	5.57	5.81		14.71			
Tregwynt, sceptre	2.64	2.72	2.83		5.42	5.6	5.85		14.74			
Guildford, sceptre					5.75	5.82	5.91		14.93			
Soham, 1649	2.7	2.75	3.01		5.62	5.75	5.92		14.85			
Blackfriars Bridge, 1660	2.45	2.59	2.75	2.75	5.4	5.38	5.64	5.77	14.45	14.72		
Burghclere, 1660-2	2.55	2.58	2.67		5.39	5.51	5.69		14.46	14.9		
Redditch, 1660-2					5.23	5.48	5.62	6.02	14.15	14.74		
Congleton, 1670	2.61	2.65	2.83		5.51	5.59	5.82	5.93	14.72	14.93		29.73
Burton Overy 1673									14.36	14.63	14.86	29.94
Ashton, 1676	2.15	1.99	2.36		3.96	3.69	4.0		11.58	10.82		
Wraxall, 1677	2.53	2.61	2.73		5.62	5.59	5.71				14.67	29.75
Broadwoodwidge, 1685	2.47	2.52	2.73		5.19	5.46	5.65		14.08	13.51	14.7	
Chancery Court, 1696	2.56	2.58	2.74		5.17	5.15	5.48	4.99	13.09	13.32	14.52	

Average weights as percentage of official weight standard

<i>Hoard/date of latest coins</i>	<i>Sixpence</i>			<i>Shilling</i>			<i>Half-crown</i>			<i>Crown</i>	
	EI	II	CI	EI	II	CI	CW	CI	CW or CII ham	CII milled	CII milled
Barrow Gurney, 1606	96				100.1						
Bull Wharf, 1613–15	87.3	93			89.5	96.2					
Warmsworth, 1632–3	91	91.3		94.7	101.5						
Revesby, t-in-c	90	91.3	101.3	92.8	87.8	97.3					
Wortwell, t-in-c	79.8	89.3	97.7	94.8	94	98.1		99.2			
Dersingham, t-in-c				94.3	94.8	97.3					
Ryhall, t-in-c	89.7	92.3	99.3	89.7	95	100.2		99.6			
Wroughton, t-in-c/1634	90.3	95	99.3	92.5	95.5	100.2		99.4			
Caunton, (P)/1643	88	91	97.3	91.7	93.2	98.3		98.1			
Winsford, (P)/1643	85.7	90.7	96	86.7	91	96.8		96.3			
Grewelthorpe (P)	86.3	87.7	96	88.8	89.7	97.2		96.1			
Breckenbrough (P)/1644	86.3	89	94	88	90.2	93.2		95.7			
Totnes, (P)/1644	89	92.3	100	94.5	95	99.5		99.2			
Sibbertoft, (R)	88.3	70.3	99.7	97	92.2	99.2		95.6			
Winchcombe, (R)/1643	91	90.7	89	95.7	98.8	99.7		96.4			
Ashdon, (R)/1644	89.7	91.7	98.3	92.3	93.8	99.2		99.5			
Chilton Foliat, (R)	89.7	-	100	96.3	94	99.7		99.7			
Priorslee, sun/1646	91.3	91	97	94.2	93	98.2		99.2			
Middleham A&B, sun	83.7	86	95.7	84	86.7	95.2		96.7			
Middleham C, sceptre	87.7	90.7	96	99.5	93	99.5		99.1			
Wyke, sceptre	88.3	90	97.3	93.2	92.8	96.8		98.1			
Tregwynt, sceptre	88	90.7	94.3	90.3	93.3	97.5		98.3			
Guildford, sceptre				95.8	97	98.5		99.5			
Soham, 1649	90	91.7	100.3	93.7	95.8	98.7		99			
Blackfriars Bridge, 1660	81.7	86.3	91.7	90	89.7	94	96.2	96.3	98.1		
Burghclere, 1660–2	85	86	89	89.8	91.8	94.8		96.4	99.3		
Redditch, 1660–2				87.2	91.4	93.7	100.2	94.3	98.2		
Congleton, 1670	87	88.3	94.3	91.8	93.2	97	98.8	98.1	99.5		99.1
Burton Overy 1673								95.7	97.5	99.1	99.8
Ashton, 1676	71.7	66.3	78.7	66	61.5	66.7		77.2	72.1		
Wraxall, 1677	84.3	87	91	93.7	93.2	95.2				97.8	99.2
Broadwood widger, 1685	82.3	84	91	86.5	91	94.2		93.9	90.1	98	
Chancery Court, 1696	85.3	86	91.3	86.2	85.8	91.3	83.2	87.3	88.8	96.8	