

active member of the Dublin Philosophical Society as well as a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Ireland. His specialist interest in human and comparative anatomy is evidenced in a number of papers read to the Dublin Philosophical Society or to the Royal Society. The most notable of these, describing his dissection of a circus elephant killed in a fire in Essex Street, Dublin, was published as a separate monograph in London in 1682, under the title *An Anatomical Account of the Elephant accidentally burnt in Dublin, on Fryday, June 17 in the Year 1681... together with a Relation of new Anatomical Observations in the Eyes of Animals*.

The reason why Mullen was in London rather than in Dublin on 10 April 1689 was that he had been compelled to leave Dublin in 1686, as a result of a ‘scandalous love intrigue, of which he was ashamed.’ He was to remain in London until December 1689, when he left on a ship to the West Indies, dying from the effects of hard drinking shortly after disembarkation in Barbados at the beginning of the following year.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Blunt, C.E., Stewart, B.H.I.H., and Lyon, C.S.S., 1989. *Coinage in Tenth-Century England from Edward the Elder to Edgar’s Reform* (London).
- Burnett, A., 2020. ‘The Hidden Treasures of this Happy Island’. *A History of Numismatics in Britain from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment*, BNS Special Publication 14; RNS Special Publication 58 (London).
- Wallace, P.F., 1986. ‘The English presence in Viking Dublin’, in M.A.S. Blackburn (ed.), *Anglo-Saxon Monetary History. Essays in Memory of Michael Dolley*, 1986 (Leicester), 201–21.
- Woods, A., 2013a. ‘The coinage and economy of Hiberno-Scandinavian Dublin’, *Medieval Dublin* 13, 43–69.
- Woods, A.R., 2013b. ‘Economy and Authority: a study of the Coinage of Hiberno-Scandinavian Dublin and Ireland’, unpublished PhD thesis, University of Cambridge.
- Woods, A., 2014. ‘Monetary activity in Viking-Age Ireland: the evidence of the single-finds’, in R. Naismith, M. Allen and E. Screen (eds), *Early Medieval Monetary History. Studies in Memory of Mark Blackburn* (Farnham), 295–330.
- Woods, A., 2015. ‘Prelude to the Hiberno-Scandinavian coinage: the Castle Street and Werburgh Street hoards’, in H. Clarke and R. Johnson (eds), *Before and After the Battle of Clontarf: the Vikings in Ireland and Beyond* (Dublin), 355–72.

A HOARD OF COINS OF HENRY I AND STEPHEN FROM DALTON-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

MURRAY ANDREWS

In May 1859 a hoard of medieval silver coins was found in Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire (now Cumbria). This hoard has so far evaded numismatic attention, appearing in neither Savage’s corpus of medieval Cumbrian hoards nor the present author’s corpus of medieval English and Welsh hoards.¹ An account of the find, published in the *Preston Chronicle*, reads as follows:

ULVERSTON AND THE LAKES. OLD COINS – A great number of ancient silver coins have been found by the workmen employed in excavating the rock in a part of the churchyard at Dalton. They are mostly silver coins of Henry I and Stephen, and some are supposed to be coins of the Abbots of Furness. They are all in a very good state of preservation.²

While no coins from the Dalton find seem to have survived in public collections, the description given in the *Preston Chronicle* is entirely consistent with a hoard of silver pence buried during the twelfth-century ‘Anarchy’ (1135–54). The reported coincidence of coins of Henry I and Stephen, for example, has parallels in better-documented hoards of the 1140s and 1150s, including the finds from Linton (Kent), Nottingham (Nottinghamshire), and

¹ Savage 2017; Andrews 2019.

² *Preston Chronicle*, 14 May 1859, 5.

South Kyme (Lincolnshire).³ Most of these hoards also included irregular and/or baronial coins of the reign of Stephen, and it seems probable that those coins ‘supposed to be coins of the Abbots of Furness’ in the Dalton hoard are of similar types: perhaps these were coins struck at Carlisle for David I of Scotland and/or Henry, Earl of Northumberland.⁴ If this assumption is correct, these coins would be the youngest in the hoard, and would set a *terminus post quem* (*tpq*) of *c.* 1142 for the deposit as a whole; if incorrect, the coins of Stephen would set the *tpq* at 1135. In either case, the Dalton hoard joins the small hoard of Stephen pence found at the church of St Kentigern, Crosthwaite, in 1844 as one of only two ‘Anarchy’ period hoards known from Cumbria to date.⁵

Dalton, a large parish on the Furness peninsula, contained several churches and chapels during the nineteenth century, but only one of these – the church of St Mary’s in Dalton-in-Furness (NGR SD 2260 7387) – had a churchyard in the 1850s. Rebuilt in the Gothic Revival style in 1883, St Mary’s appears to have been a Norman foundation: its earliest building fabric is in the Romanesque style (*c.* 1050–1200), and by 1194/5 it is recorded as a holding of Furness Abbey.⁶ While the hoard’s exact position within the twelfth-century churchyard is unknown, there is nothing in the newspaper report to suggest that it derived from a burial, and it could therefore represent a ‘safekeeping’ deposit hidden on consecrated ground. This scenario is not without parallel: at least thirty-four other hoards dated *c.* 973–1544 are known from English and Welsh churchyards,⁷ many of which are also likely to be ‘safekeeping’ deposits. That twelfth-century Cumbrians might store their wealth in religious spaces is evident from a tale in Reginald of Durham’s *Libellus Cuthberti*, in which a knight, Cospatric, hides a chest of coins in the parish church at Plumbland; to his great fortune, the miraculous intervention of St Cuthbert protects his money not only from Scottish raids, but also from the sticky fingers of a local thief.⁸

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Andrews, M., 2019. *Coin Hoarding in Medieval England and Wales, c.973–1544. Behaviours, Motivations, and Mentalités*, BAR British Series 651 (Oxford).
- Kelly, P.V., 1929. ‘Dalton church and parish’, *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society* 29, 223–33.
- Mattison, J., and Cherry, P., 2013. ‘The Carlisle mint coinages of Henry I, Stephen, David I and Earl Henry’, *BNJ* 83, 101–11.
- Mayhew, N.J., 1980. ‘Money in twelfth-century Cumberland’, *SCMB* 744 (Aug. 1980), 254–5.
- Raine, J., ed., 1835. *Reginaldi monachi Dunelmensis libellus de admirandis beati Cuthberti virtutibus quae novellis patratae sunt temporibus*, Surtees Society 1 (London).
- Savage, C., 2017. ‘Medieval coin hoards from Cumbria’, *BNJ* 87, 234–41.

³ Andrews 2019, 103–7.

⁴ Mattison and Cherry 2013, 102–9.

⁵ Andrews 2019, 33.

⁶ Kelly 1929.

⁷ Andrews 2019, 193.

⁸ Raine 1835, 275; Mayhew 1980.