
PART II.


THE HISTORIES OF THE MINTS.

BEDFORDSHIRE:—D.B. Bedeforscire.

BEDFORD:—D.B. Bedeford.

This ancient county borough gives its name to the shire of which it is the capital. It is situate on the river Ouse, the more ancient part of the town being on the northern bank. It is fifty miles N.N.W. from London and now has a population of over 35,000, whereas in 1837 the number of its inhabitants was 5,466.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that in the year 571, Cutha, who was the brother of Ceawlin, King of Wessex, fought against the Britons at Bedford, Bedcanforda, and took from them four towns. In early Saxon times Bedfordshire seems to have belonged in part to Mercia and as to the remainder to Wessex, but after the treaty of Chippenham, in A.D. 878, the whole was included in Guthrum’s Kingdom of East Anglia.

During his wars with the Danes, Eadweard the Elder, before the 11th of November, 919, went with an army to Bedford and gained the burgh. He remained there four weeks and commanded the burgh on the south side of the river to be built.

Two years later Bedford was attacked by an army of Danes from Huntingdon and by the East Angles, but the garrison made a successful sortie and put the enemy to flight.
A Numismatic History of William I. and II.

The name of this town first appears on the coins of Eadwig, A.D. 955-959, but as most of the money of Eadred, A.D. 946-955, of Eadmund, A.D. 939-946, much of that of Æthelstan, A.D. 925-939, and nearly all that of Eadweard the Elder, A.D. 900-925, bore the names of the moneyers only, without reference to their mints, it is not improbable that coins earlier than those of Eadwig emanated from Bedford, and a critical comparison of the names on his coins with similar names on those of his predecessors raises an assumption that the foundation of the mint was either co-eval with or followed very shortly after Eadweard's visit to Bedford in A.D. 919.

However this may be, certain it is that the name of this town appears on the money of all Eadwig's successors to the English throne down to the Norman Conquest.

Immediately prior to that event, Bedfordshire was within the territory of Earl Gyrth, but the town of Bedford was a free borough.

In Domesday Book the remarkably short paragraph referring to this place stands significantly at the immediate head of the record relating to Bedfordshire, taking precedence of the list of the King's tenants in chief and the record of his own lands.

The following is a translation of the entry: vol. i, folio 209a:—

Bedeford [Bedford] was assessed as a half hundred in King Edward's time, and it is so now for the host and the ship service.

The land of this vill was never divided into hides, nor is it now, except one hide which belonged to the church of St. Paul in almon in King Edward's time, and now belongs (thereto) of right. But Bishop Remigius put it out of almon (and tenure) of the church of St. Paul, unjustly as the men say, and now holds it and all that belongs to it. It is worth 100 shillings.

As no mention is made of the mint or moneyers it follows that the King received no revenue from such sources, and from this it is probably right to infer that the burgesses, both in Saxon times and under William I., had the privilege of a mint under the general terms of Æthelstan's laws on the subject, and that any payments in respect thereof were covered by the assessment of the borough to the Danegeld as a half hundred and its similar assessment in William I.'s

1 Bishop of Dorchester from 1067 to 1092.
The lands of the Burgesses of Bedford are set out in Domesday amongst those of the tenants in chief of the King, where they are specified at the end of the record relating to Bedfordshire.

Although many names are mentioned, those of the Bedford moneyers, Sibrand and Sigod, whose names are very distinctive, do not appear, nor indeed is either of them referred to throughout the record relating to Bedfordshire.

Hugh de Beauchamp, as successor to Ralf Tallebosc, was the holder of one of the greatest lay fiefs in Bedfordshire. This constituted a feudal barony which remained with the Beauchamps until the last of the line fell at Evesham in A.D. 1265.

There is nothing, however, in Domesday to show a connexion between Ralf Tallebosc or Hugh de Beauchamp and the town of Bedford, nor does any mention occur in history of the castle of Bedford until its siege by Stephen in A.D. 1136.

As Type I of William I.'s coins was issued at Bedford and also Type 1 of his successor, it would seem that the burgesses of Bedford did not resist the might of either King, but conformed to any requirements for the continuance or confirmation of their ancient rights.

During both reigns under consideration it may be presumed that Bedford preserved the even tenor of its way and continued to issue each succeeding type of coin.

Those not hitherto noted are Types VI and VII of William I. and Types 3 and 5 of William II.

N.B.—* placed before a reading indicates that the coin bearing it is in the British Museum.
† placed before a reading indicates that the coin bearing it is in the collection of the present writer.

William I

Type I:

† * SIBRAND ON BEDI. Plate V, Fig. 1.

BEDE, William Allen Sale, 1898, Lot 300.
A Numismatic History of William I. and II.

Type II:—
† * * SIEGOD ON BEDEFO, also Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrisson; York Find, 1845. Plate V, Fig. 2.

Type III:—
* SIBRAND ON BEDE, William Allen Sale, 1898, Lot 300.
   " " BEDEF.
* SIGOD ON BEDEFOR, Gardiner Sale, 1870, Lot 561.

Type IV:—
* SIGOD ON BEDEFORD. Plate V, Fig. 3.

Type V:—
* SIGOD ON BEDEFOR. Plate V, Fig. 4.

Type VI:—
No example hitherto noted.

Type VII:—
No example hitherto noted.

Type VIII:—
* SIBRAND ON BD, Beaworth, 5. Plate V, Fig. 5.
* " " " BEDF, Beaworth, 11. Plate V, Fig. 6.
* SIBRAND ON BEDEI, Beaworth, 6. Plate V, Fig. 7.

William II.

Type 1:—
* LIFPI ON BEDEFRI, Tamworth Find. Plate V, Fig. 8.
* SIGOD ON BEDEFRD, Tamworth Find.
† " " " BEDEFRI. Plate V, Fig. 9.

Type 2:—
* GODRIE ON BEDFRI, Tamworth Find. Plate V, Fig. 10.
† SIGOD ON BEDFRI. Plate V, Fig. 11.
   From Montagu Sale, 1896, Lot 250. This coin is over-struck on one of Type 1.

The coin of Type 2 read in the account of the Tamworth Find * LIFPIN ON BE ⋅ ⋅ ⋅, and assigned by the British Museum authorities to Bedford, proves, on examination, to, in fact, read * LIFPIN ON DBRI. It is from the same dies as the second specimen in the British Museum which is there correctly attributed to Derby.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figures</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-17</td>
<td>William I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>William II.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Types 3 and 4:—
No examples hitherto noted.

Type 5:—
† * SIGOD ON BEDFRI. Plate V, Fig. 12.
From William Allen Sale, 1898, Lot 351. Also illustrated, vol. ii, Plate IV, Fig. 77.

Berkshire:—D.B. Berrochesseire.

Wallingford:—D.B. Walingeford.

In Saxon and Norman times this ancient county borough was by far the most prominent place in Berkshire. Situate at an important ford over the Thames, about 45 miles west from London, it had in 1837 a population of 2,093, and the number of inhabitants now is only about 2,800. If the name be Saxon its literal translation is forda, the ford, Wallinga, of the people of Wales. In early Saxon days the Thames constituted the northern boundary of Wessex, and, prior to the victory by Cutha, in 571, over the Britons, the description was just in accordance with the then facts.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, under the year 1066, relates that after the battle of Hastings, 14th October, Count William went afterwards again to Hastings, and there awaited whether the nation would submit to him; but when he perceived they would not come to him, he went up with all his army which was left to him, and what had afterwards come oversea to him, and harried all that part which he passed over, until he came to Berkhamstead.

Professor Freeman, in his William the Conqueror (Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1898) says, p. 95:—

"He [William] marched on, ravaging as he went, to the immediate neighbourhood of London, but keeping ever on the right bank of the Thames. But a gallant sally of the citizens was repulsed by the Normans, and the suburb of Southwark was burned. William marched along the river to Wallingford. Here he crossed, receiving for the first time the active support of an Englishman of high rank, Wiggod of Wallingford, Sheriff of Oxfordshire. He became one of a small class of Englishmen who were received to William's fullest favour, and kept at least as high a position under him as they had held before."
The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, under the year 1079, relates how that Robert, the eldest son of King William, fought against his father, wounding him in the hand, in a battle near the Castle of Gerberoi. In this same fight William’s horse was shot under him, and Toki, son of Wiggod, who brought another to him, was straightway shot with a cross-bow.

We do not know the date of Wiggod’s own death, but, as no mention of him occurs in the Domesday account of Wallingford, he was doubtless dead before the year 1086. Toki seems to have been his only son, as Agatha, his daughter and heiress, married Robert de Olgi (D’Oily).

Their daughter and heiress, Maud, married Miles Crispin, who in her right, became possessed of large estates in Berkshire and Oxfordshire, including the constableship of Wallingford Castle. Abundant remains of the earthworks constituting the castle and the walls of the borough exist at this day.

The Domesday account of Wallingford is a lengthy one, occupying two entire columns. It stands at the head of the Survey, after the list of tenants in chief, but before the account of the *Terra regis*.

From this account the following\(^1\) translated extracts are of interest:

> “In the borough of Wallingford King Edward had 8 virgates of land, and in them were 276 closes yielding £11 pounds from rent, and they who dwelt in them used to do service for the King with horses or by water as far as Blidbery (Blewbury), Reddinges (Reading), Sudtome (Sutton Courtenay) or Besentone (Bensington), and to those who did this service the reeve gave hire or payment not from the dues paid to the King but from that paid to him. There are all the customary dues in this borough now as there used to be; but of the closes 13 are gone; 8 were destroyed to make the castle, and a moneyer has one quit of service so long as he does the coining.

> “From these 13 the King receives no dues. . . . King Edward had 15 acres on which housecarles were settled; these Miles Crispin holds, by what warrant is not known. . . .

> “In the time of King Edward it was worth £30, and afterwards £40; now it is worth £60, and yet it yields from the ferm £80 by tale. . . .

\(^1\) *Victoria County History of Berkshire.*
The Wallingford Mint.

"When geld was paid in the time of King Edward by Berkshire as a whole a hide gave 3½d. before the feast of Nativity of the Lord and the same sum at Pentecost. If the King was sending out an army anywhere only one knight went out from each 5 hides, and for his provision or pay 4 shillings for 2 months was given him from each hide. This money was not sent to the King but given to the knights. If anyone summoned on military service defaulted, he forfeited all his land to the King. If any had a substitute and the substitute defaulted the lord of the substitute was acquitted by payment of 50 shillings. When a thegn or a knight of the King's demesne was dying he sent all his weapons to the King as relief and one horse with saddle and one without. If he possessed hounds or falcons they were offered to the King for his acceptance if he wished to have them. If any slew one who was under the protection of the King's peace the slayer's person and his possessions were forfeit to the King. If anyone broke into a city at night he paid 100 shillings to the King, not to the Sheriff. If any were summoned to drive deer for the King's hunting and did not go he paid 50 shillings to the King."

Numismatically the important facts are that Wallingford was a borough; that of the 276 closes belonging to King Edward, one, in A.D. 1086, was held by a moneyer quit of service so long as he did the coinage, and that the worth of the borough had risen from £30 in the time of King Edward to £40 afterwards, and in 1086 to £60, although it actually yielded from the ferm £80.

Coins of the Wallingford mint now in existence show that it probably acquired the right of coinage, in its capacity of a borough, under Æthelstan, as the coins of that King are the earliest upon which the name of this mint occurs. It is, however, noteworthy that Beornwald, or Byrnwald, probably identical with one of the Wallingford moneyers under Æthelstan, coined at Oxford for Ælfred the Great, and that the same name occurs upon coins of Eadweard the Elder.

This mint-name is present on coins of Eadmund and Eadwig, and the names of certain moneyers of Eadred render it probable that during his reign also the coinage was continued here.

Coins of Eadgar and of all his Saxon and Danish successors, save Eadweard the Martyr, are known of this mint.

Specimens of all the types of William I. and of the first three
types of William II., emanating from the Wallingford mint, have been noted.

The coinage, therefore, appears to have been an uninterrupted one, both when the borough was held by the King and, subsequently, when it was farmed by him to the burgesses.

As an early type of Henry I. (Hawkins, 251) was issued at Wallingford, it is probable that specimens of the remaining types, viz. 4 and 5, of William II., are in existence, and will one day be forthcoming.

Types I, II, III, and IV disclose the names of three moneyers, viz., Brand, Brihtmaer and Swartling; Types V and VI, those of Brand and Swartling, whilst the latter name continues on Types VII and VIII.

Type VII discloses the names of three moneyers, and Type VIII those of two only.

In the reign of William II. only one moneyer has been noted for each of the three types known. In the absence of more exact information, it would appear, therefore, that after the death of William I., Wallingford began to decline in importance. The absence of many of the early types of Henry I. supports this inference.

The name of the moneyer Swartbrand, which occurs on a coin of Type VI, is otherwise unknown to the Norman series, and its attribution to Wallingford is only conjectural. The name occurs on coins of Cnut and Harold I. struck at Lincoln, as also does the name Swartling.

It is possible that the name Swartbrand may be compounded of the themes constituting the names of the Wallingford moneyers Swartling and Brand. The name Brand last occurs on Type V, unless in the compound name Swartbrand in Type VI, whilst the name Swartling continues on each type to the end of the reign of William I.
N.B.—* placed before a reading indicates that the coin bearing it is in the British Museum.
† placed before a reading indicates that the coin bearing it is in the collection of the present writer.

**William I.**

**Type I:**

† * BRAND ON PALLIN, also J. S. Buchan. Plate VI, Fig. 1.
† * BRITMAR ON PAI, see vol. ii, p. 130, Fig. A.
* SPARTLINE ON PAI, L. A. Lawrence.
* SPARTLINIE ON PAI, W. S. Lincoln and Son.
  "  "  " PEI, Sir John Evans, and J. B. S. MacIlwaine.
† *  SPETLIND ON PALL. Plate VI, Fig. 2.
  "  "  " PALL, L. A. Lawrence.

**Type II:**

† * BRAND ON PAILING. Plate VI, Fig. 3.
† Same reading, variety, obverse legend begins above the King's crown.
    Illustrated, vol. ii, Plate I, Fig. 19.
    Another specimen, W. S. Ogden, from the Whitchurch Common Find.
† * BRIHTMAR ON PALL. Plate VI, Fig. 4.
  "  "  " PALL, late J. G. Murdoch and F. A. Walters.
* BRIHMÆR ON PELI, Montagu, 5th part, Lot 66.
* SPEARTLINE ON PAI, Christmas, Lot 216.
† * SPEARTLINE ON PALL. Plate VI, Fig. 5.
  "  "  " PALL, Sir John Evans.
† * SPEARTL [ ] L, a cut halfpenny.
† * SPEAR [ · · · · · ] L, a cut halfpenny.
    Illustrated, vol. ii, Plate I, Fig. 21.
* SIEARTLINE ON PALL, H. B. Earle Fox.

**Type III:**

* BRAND ON PALLINGA.
  "  "  " PALING.
† *  "  "  " PALLING, Plate VI, Fig. 6.
†  "  "  " PALING, variety with long pendants from King's crown as in Type II; another specimen, Spink and Son, from L. A. Lawrence collection; see vol. ii, Plate II, Fig. 25.
† * BRIHTMAR ON PALL, another, Sir John Evans.
† * B[ ] ON PALL, a cut halfpenny.
A Numismatic History of William I. and II.

† [ * * * * * ] IER ON PAL, a cut halfpenny.
† [ * * * ] HTMIER OI[ * * * ], a cut halfpenny.
* BRIHTPINE ON PAL, Dowell, Edinburgh, 7.11.1870, Lot 89.
* SPEARTLINE ON PA, F. G. Hilton Price.
† * SPEARTLINE ON PA

Type IV:—
† * BRAND ON PALINGA, variety, no initial *. Plate VI, Fig. 7
Also illustrated, vol. ii, Plate II, Fig. 33.
 * BRIHTMIER ON PALI, Montagu, Lot 209.
 * SPEARTLINE ON PAI, B.M. sub “Winchester.”

Type V:—
* * BRAND ON PALS.
* SPEORTNE ON PALS, H. M. Reynolds.
  * " " O " Montagu, 5th part, Lot 76.
* " " ON PAL. Plate VI, Fig. 8.
† * SPIRTIE ON PA. Plate VI, Fig. 9.
* SPRTIE ON PALS, Lane, May, 1856, Lot 331.

Type VI:—
* SPARTBRAND ONP, W. C. Wells. Plate VI, Fig. 10.
* * SPERTINE ON PALL. Plate VI, Fig. 11.
† " " " PALL. Plate VI, Fig. 12.

Type VII:—
* SPRTINE ON PALL.
  * " " PALL, B.M. sub “Wilton.” Plate VI, Fig. 13.
* * PIDEMAN ON PALL. Plate VI, Fig. 14.
* PVLPINE ON PALL, Christmas, Lot 207.

Type VIII:—
* * IELFPINE ON PALL.
  * " " ONPALL, Beaworth, 122.
† * " " ON PALL, Beaworth, 93. Plate VI, Fig. 15.
† * * SPIRTIE ON PALL, Beaworth, 16; Tamworth, 1. Plate VI, Fig. 16.
  * " " PALL, Beaworth, 2.
* * SPIRTIE ON PALL, Beaworth, 4. Plate VI, Fig. 17.

Type I:—
* * IELFPINE ON PALE, Tamworth Find. Plate VI, Fig. 18.

William II.

William II.
THE CAMBRIDGE MINT.
WILLIAM I. FIGURES 1 to 4.
WILLIAM II. FIGURES 5 and 6.

THE CHESTER MINT.
WILLIAM I. FIGURES 7 to 15.
WILLIAM II. FIGURES 16 to 20.
Type 2:—
* EOLBERN ON PALI, Tamworth Find, 3; B. Roth, from Montagu, Lot 236. Plate VI, Fig. 19.
* EOLERN ON PAL, Tamworth Find; Sir John Evans.

Type 3:—
* EDPORD ON PALI, Allen, Lot 344, pierced. Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Plate VI, Fig. 20.

Types 4 and 5:—
No examples hitherto noted.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE:—D.B. Grentebrigescire.

CAMBRIDGE:—D.B. Grentebrige.

This ancient county borough gives its name to the shire of which it is the capital. It is situate on the river Granta, or Cam, whence it derives its name, fifty miles north from London by way of Royston, but by railway 55 3/4 miles. It now has a population of about 39,000, the number of inhabitants in the year 1837 having been just over 14,000.

The Anglo-Saxon appellation Grantebrycege, meaning the bridge over the Granta, was retained during the Norman period, and in the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I. we find the Latinised forms Grentebrugescira and Grentebrugia applied to the county and borough respectively.

The town is situate within the territory of the Ancient British tribe known as the Iceni, or Eceni, and is identified with the Roman station designated Camboritum in the Itinerary of Antoninus.

In Saxon times it was situate in the kingdom of East Anglia and continued after the treaty of Chippenham, effected in A.D. 878, within Guthrum's Danish domain.

The town owes its fame to its ancient University, which is thought by some to have had its origin in the seventh century, as Bæda in his Ecclesiastical History states that Sigebert, King of the East Angles, instituted a school within his dominions in imitation of what he had seen in France. There is not, however, any real identification of this school with Cambridge, whose first Charter dates only from A.D. 1230; whilst Peter House, its first endowed college, was
founded by Hugh de Balsham, afterwards Bishop of Ely, in the year 1257.

The first mention of Cambridge in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* occurs under the annal 875, wherein it is recorded that the three kings Guthorm, Oskytel and Amund went from Repton to Cambridge and there encamped for one year.

In the year 921 Eadweard the Elder was in East Anglia at the head of his West Saxon army and regained much territory from the Danes.

The *Chronicle* mentions that the "army which belonged to Cambridge chose him specially for their lord and protector, and confirmed it by oaths, as he it then dictated."

Turning to our numismatic evidence, the earliest known coin bearing the name of Cambridge is a specimen of the last type of Eadgar's coinage, described by Hildebrand in his account of the Swedish Royal Collection of coins at Stockholm.

The name of the moneyer disclosed by this coin is Albart, a name which, in the forms Adalbert and Albert, occurs on the coins of Eadweard the Elder, Eadmund and Eadred.

It is not unlikely, therefore, that the Cambridge mint dates back to the time of Eadweard's campaign in East Anglia above referred to.

Examples of coins struck at Cambridge under Æthelræd II. and all his Danish and Saxon successors are known to us.

The Domesday Survey has the greater part of a column devoted to its record of Cambridge.

This account is placed at the beginning of the survey of Cambridgeshire, before even the list of tenants-in-chief and the account of the King's own lands.

From it we learn that the borough of Cambridge was taxed as for one hundred in the time of Edward the Confessor, and that then, as also at the date of the survey, there were ten wards in the borough.

In reference to the first ward it is stated that it was counted for two in the time of King Edward "but now 27 houses have been destroyed for the castle."
Picot the Sheriff and the lawmen are referred to, but there is no reference to the mint or any moneyer.

It is therefore inferred that the King derived no profit directly from the mint and, consequently, that the same was in the hands of the burgesses.

In 1068 William the Conqueror in his campaign against the Northern earls, Eadwine and Morkere, went as far north as York, and on his return southward received the submission of Lincoln, Cambridge and Huntingdon.

It is probable that it was on this occasion that Cambridge Castle, situate to the north-west of the river in Chesterton parish, was erected and to this period belongs the coin of Type I hereafter described.

The only other examples of the coinage of William I. of this mint which have come to our notice are of Types IV, VII and VIII, whilst Type i of William II. is the only type of that King of which evidence has survived to us.

It is, however, probable that all the missing types may yet come to light, as the possession of the mint by the burgesses imports the likelihood of a continuous coinage.

N.B.—* placed before a reading indicates that the coin bearing it is in the British Museum.
† placed before a reading indicates that the coin bearing it is in the collection of the present writer.

**WILLIAM I.**

Type I :—

* GODRIE ON GRANT, variety, large pellet between king’s neck and sceptre. Plate VII, Fig. 1.
Also illustrated, vol. ii, Plate I, Fig. 8.

Types II and III :
No examples hitherto noted.

Type IV :

† IELMIER ON GRANT. Plate VII, Fig. 2.
† ODBEARN ON GRANT. Plate VII, Fig. 3.
* OD • ARN ON • ANT, Miss Helen Farquhar.
Types V and VI:—
No examples hitherto noted.

Type VII:—
* VLFEITL ON CRANT, Durrner, January, 1853, Lot 43.

Type VIII:—
Plate VII, Fig. 4.

WILLIAM II.

Type 1:—
† * * PIBERN ON CRANT, Tamworth Find. Plate VII, Fig. 5.

Types 2, 3, 4 and 5:—
No examples hitherto noted.

CHESHIRE:—D.B. Cestrescire.

CHESTER:—D.B. Cestre.

The city of Chester is the metropolis of the county palatine of Cheshire. In the year 1837 Chester contained about 20,000 inhabitants, and now has a population of over 36,000. It is situate on the river Dee, and is still encircled by its ancient walls, some portions whereof date back to the time of the Roman occupation, this place having been the station of the XXth Legion after the defeat of Caractacus, or Caradoc, King of the Britons. From the fact of its occupation by this Roman Legion the city derived its late British name of Caer Leon or Cair Legion, which in Anglo-Saxon times was transmuted to Legeceaster. The Anglo-Saxon appellation is found on the coins of that period and is continued on those issued there during the reigns of William I. and II., the form Cestre, however, is present on one coin of the Conqueror's last type.

Chester was a place of great strategic importance owing to its situation near the sea at practically the point of division between the territories of the Britons of Cambria and those who long continued to occupy the districts of Cumbria and Strathclyde.
It constituted the border fortress of the Mercians, and was often attacked by the Britons, its ancient possessors, and by bands of Danes coming over the sea from Ireland and the Isle of Man.

The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records an early attack on Chester when in A.D. 606 Æthelfrith, King of the Northumbrians, led his army thither and there slew numberless Welsh, including two hundred priests who came thither that they might pray for the army of the Welsh.

Under the year 894 the *Chronicle* again refers to Chester, on this occasion as “a desolated city in Wirral, which is called Legaceaster”; but Florence of Worcester uses the term “deserted” instead of “desolated.” There was evidently a substantial fortress there at this time, as Ælfred’s army had been unable to overtake the Danes, who had fled thither, before they were “within the work.” They, however, “beset the work from without for two days,” but did not capture it.

In the year 907 Chester was renovated by King Eadweard, or by his warlike and energetic sister Æthelflæda.

The earliest coins bearing the name of this city are of Æthelstan, but we learn from a comparison of the names of the moneyers thereon with certain of those on coins of Eadweard the Elder, that there is every likelihood that coinage took place there from the date of the city’s renovation in A.D. 907. A coin of Eadmund bears the name of this place, as do many of those of Eadgar and all his Saxon and Danish successors. In all probability Eadred and Eadwig also coined here: the names of their moneyers support the supposition. At some time in Eadmund’s reign, Chester was once more under British rule, as the coin issued thence by Howel Dda so clearly shows.¹ It is noticeable that on the Chester coins of Æthelstan the abbreviated form of the Latin CIVITAS is nearly always written as if spelt with an F instead of a V, i.e., CIF instead of CIV, a circumstance very characteristic of Welsh linguistic influence.

The names of many of the Chester moneyers of Æthelstan and his immediate successors coincide with those appearing on the coins of the same kings struck at Derby.

The account of Chester occupies nearly a column and a half of Domesday, and stands significantly at the head of the survey of Cheshire. From this we learn that in the time of King Edward the Confessor the City of Chester was taxed for 50 hides; that there were in the city 431 houses paying geld, in addition to which the Bishop had 56 like houses. Then this city paid ten and a half marks of silver, two parts to the King and the third to the Earl.

In the time of King Edward there were in this city seven moneyers who gave seven pounds to the King and Earl in addition to the ferm when the money was changed.

There were then twelve judges of the city, and these were of the men of the King, the Bishop and the Earl.

For the rebuilding of the wall of the city and the bridge, the reeve (praepositus) ordained that one man should come from each hide of the county.

This city then rendered for rent £45 and three “timbres” of martens’ skins. The third part was the Earl’s and the remaining two parts were the King’s.

When Earl Hugh received the city it was not worth more than £30, for it was very much wasted. There were 205 houses fewer than there were in King Edward’s time. Now there are just so many as he found there. Mundret held this city of the Earl for £70 and one mark of gold, and had at a rent of £50 and one mark of gold all pleas of the Earl in the county and hundreds except Inglefeld.

In the time of Edward the Confessor, Chester pertained to the dominions of Eadwine, Earl of Mercia, and after the battle of Hastings Ealdgyth, widow of Harold II., retired to Chester. She was a daughter of Earl Ælfgar and is said by some to have been formerly the wife of Gruffydd, King of Wales.

Freeman in his William the Conqueror writes as follows:

The Conqueror had now only to gather in what was still left to conquer. But, as military exploits, none are more memorable than the winter marches which put William into full possession of England. The lands beyond Tees still held out; in January, 1070, he set forth to subdue them. The Earls Wultheof and Gospatric made their submission,
Waltheof in person, Gospatric by proxy. William restored both of them to their earldoms, and received Waltheof to his highest favour, giving him his niece Judith in marriage. But he systematically wasted the land, as he had wasted Yorkshire. He then returned to York, and thence set forth to subdue the last city and shire that held out. A fearful march led him to the one remaining fragment of free England the unconquered land of Chester. We know not how Chester fell; but the land was not won without fighting, and a frightful harrying was the punishment.

"At Chester the work was ended which had begun at Pevensey. Less than three years and a half, with intervals of peace, had made the Norman invader king over all England."

Turning to our numismatic evidence, we find that no coin of William I. of Type I, current from the beginning of his reign until Michaelmas, 1068, exists of the Chester mint.

The coinage of the deceased King Harold II. was possibly continued there during this period of freedom from William's rule, but, be this as it may, Type II, current from Michaelmas, 1068, to Michaelmas, 1071, duly appears, and once more confirms, numismatically, the fragments of history remaining to us.

Orderic (Book IV, chapter 7) tells us that the two great earls of the Mercians having been disposed of—Eadwine by death, and Morkere by strict confinement—King William distributed their vast domains in the richest districts of England among his adherents.

He granted the city and county of Chester to Gherbod of Flanders, who had been greatly harassed by the hostilities of the English and Welsh.

Gherbod obtained leave from the King to visit his hereditary domains in Flanders, but while there he fell into the hands of his enemies and had to endure the sufferings of a long captivity.

In consequence, the King gave the earldom of Chester to Hugh d'Avranches, son of Richard surnamed Goz. This was in 1070 or 1071, from which time to his death at Chester in July, 1101, Earl Hugh continued in possession and enjoyment of the earldom of Chester.

During Odo's rebellion, shortly after the accession of William II., Earl Hugh maintained his fealty to his Sovereign and gave him useful aid (Orderic, Book VIII, chap. 2).
No coins of the Chester mint of Types IV, V, VI and VII, representing the period from Michaelmas, 1074, to Michaelmas, 1086, have yet been noted, but it would seem that there is no adequate reason for their absence save the lack of their discovery.

All the types of William II., except Type 5, of this mint are represented in our cabinets to-day, and of this last type (Hawkins 248) there is no recorded discovery of any appreciable number of specimens, so that this type is often lacking where its immediate predecessors are abundantly evidenced.

On the other hand, we learn from Orderic that Earl Hugh joined the army of William II. in Normandy in 1097, and that he was there at the time of that King's death in 1100.

This period of absence covers the entire period of currency of Type 5.

There is, however, no similarly recorded absence abroad of the Earl to account for there being no Chester coins of Types IV, V, VI and VII of William I.; indeed, as regards Type VI, it is known that in 1081 and 1082 he was in England, as he witnessed charters to Bury St. Edmund's and Durham in those years.

N.B.—* placed before a reading indicates that the coin bearing it is in the British Museum.
† placed before a reading indicates that the coin bearing it is in the collection of the present writer.

William I.

Type I: —
Non-existent.

Type II: —

* AELFPEARD ON LEHI, York Find, 1845, 3.
* * ALLESI ON LEGELI. Plate VII, Fig. 7.
* * ELFSI ON LEGELE. Plate VII, Fig. 8.
" " " LEGELES.
" " " LEGELI, York Find, 1845, 2.
* ELFPI ON LEGELE.
* * FRIEDSCECT ON LEI, York Find, 1845; Sir John Evans.
* GODRIL ON LEGEI.
Type III:—
* LIFINNE ON LESTE.

Types IV, V, VI and VII:—
No examples hitherto noted.

Type VIII:—
* * IELFSI ON LEEESTR, Beaworth, 4. Plate VII, Fig. 9.
* * LEHELE, Beaworth, 5; Tamworth, 1. Plate VII, Fig. 10.
* * LIFPINE ON LELE, Beaworth, 2.
* * LELEI, Beaworth, 4.
* * LEHE, Beaworth, 1.
† * LIFINE ON LEHEL, Beaworth, 4. Plate VII, Fig. 11.
† * LFNL ON LEHEST, Beaworth, 9. Plate VII, Fig. 13.
* * SVNOLF ON LELES, Beaworth, 1.
* * LELES, Beaworth, 1.
† * LEHE, Beaworth, 3. Plate VII, Fig. 14.
* * SVNOLFL ON LELE, Beaworth, 5.
* * VNNVLF ON LESTRE, Beaworth, 1. Plate VII, Fig. 15.

William II.

Type 1:—
* LIFPINE ON LEILEI, Tamworth Find, 2; Sir John Evans.
* * LEIET. Plate VII, Fig. 16.
† * LIFPIN ON LEILEI. Plate VII, Fig. 17.
* LIFINE ON LEILEI, Tamworth Find.
* SVNOLF ON LEHST, Tamworth Find.

Mule of Types 1–2:—
* GODRIRI ON LEHST.
* LIFPINE ON LEILE, Tamworth Find; Sir John Evans.

Type 2:—
* IELFPINE ON LEIQL, Tamworth Find.
* GODRIRI ON LEH.
* LIFIE ON LEILEI, Tamworth Find.
* LEIELES, Tamworth Find, 2. Plate VII, Fig. 18.
* LIFINE ON LEILEI, Tamworth Find.
* LEIELES, Tamworth Find.

VOL. IV.
A Numismatic History of William I. and II.

Type 3:
- *LIFPINE ON LEILE*, Tamworth Find; Sir John Evans.
- *SVNOVLF ON LE*Ç*, Tamworth Find.
  " " " LEILE, Tamworth Find.
  " " " LEIE, Cuff Sale, Lot 722.
  " " " LEILE, Sir John Evans.
  † " " " LEIEL, Tamworth Find, 2. Plate VII, Fig. 19.

Type 4:
- † *IELFpine ON • • *
  *LIFNOD ON LEE.*
  Plate VII, Fig. 20.
  *LIFNOD ON LEE.*

Type 5:
No example hitherto noted.

Rhuddlan:—D.B. Roelend; Roelent.

For a full account of this mint the reader is referred to the writer's monograph on the Saxon, Norman and Plantagenet coinage of Wales. *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. ii, pp. 41–46.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Rhuddlan was held by Hugh, Earl of Chester, and a half share of the castle, borough, and mint was held by Robert de Rhuddlan of his cousin the Earl.

As the Norman coins of Rhuddlan are limited to specimens, from the same dies, of Type VIII of William I., it may be of interest to supplement the account of the Rhuddlan Mint above referred to by giving some further particulars, taken from Orderic's history, of Robert de Rhuddlan, under whom these were struck. His father, Umfrid, was son of Amfrid of Danish race: his mother Adeliza, was sister of Hugh de Grantmesnil, of the noble family of Giroie. Robert came over to England with his father while he was quite young, and was in the service of King Edward, both in his household and army, until he was knighted by that King. He then returned to his own country, but after the battle of Hastings the young knight, with his cousin Hugh, son of Richard d'Avranches, again came over to England, and,
THE RHUDDLAN MINT.
WILLIAM I. FIGURES 1 & 2.

THE LAUNCESTON MINT.
WILLIAM I. FIGURES 3 to 9.
WILLIAM II. FIGURE 10.

THE DERBY MINT.
WILLIAM I. FIGURES 11 to 16.
WILLIAM II. FIGURES 17 to 20.
after many exploits, was attached to the service of his said cousin, who in 1070 was created Earl of Chester. The Earl appointed Robert commander of his troops and governor of his whole province.

Robert erected new castles at Rhuddlan and Deganwy, and for fifteen years he severely chastised the Welsh, and seized their territory; notwithstanding that, proud of their ancient independence, they had refused all tokens of submission to the Normans.

In 1088, during Bishop Odo's rebellion against William Rufus, Robert de Rhuddlan, in common with his uncle Hugh de Grantmesnil, who had the government of Leicestershire, Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, and others, favoured the conspirators, and took sides against the King. Hugh, Earl of Chester, Robert's feudal lord and cousin, maintained his loyalty to his Sovereign.

This circumstance would, doubtless, in itself account for the cessation of a coinage by Robert at Rhuddlan, and the moneyer thereupon withdrawn by Earl Hugh to his own mint at Chester, the coins whereof confirm this view.

But on the 3rd July, 1088, Robert met his death in a foolish attempt to repel, without his armour, and with only one follower, Gruffydd, King of Wales, who with his followers in three ships had come to land beneath the Great Orme's Head.

His body was interred at the Abbey of St. Werburgh the Virgin at Chester, but was some years afterwards transferred by his brother Arnold, with the licence of Robert de Limesi, Bishop of Lichfield, to the abbey of St. Evroult in Normandy.

William I.

Type VIII:—

* * ELFPINE ON RVDILI, Beaworth, 1. Plate VIII, Figs. 1 and 2.

This is the only known type of William I. struck at Rhuddlan. Only one specimen is recorded by Hawkins to have been found at Beaworth. There is, however, a duplicate in the British Museum, presumably also from Beaworth.

One specimen is assigned by the custodians of the National
Collection to Huntingdon and the other specimen from the same dies to Romney, a circumstance which is mentioned here to assist those desirous of inspecting the coins to discover them.

No coins of William II. struck at this mint are known.

**Cornwall:**—D.B. Corwalge, Cornvalia.

**Launceston:**—D.B. Lanscavetone, Lancauetone.

For a full account of this mint the reader is referred to the writer's monograph on "Cornish Numismatics," *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. iii, pp. 107-116.

Æthelræd II. and Harold I. coined here, the mint-name on the only known single examples of the coinage of each king being represented by the forms LANSTF and LANSTE respectively, which probably indicate Lanstefanton, meaning, what it in fact was, the town of the church of St. Stephen.

Domesday Book is the earliest original record concerning the town which we have been able to consult.

On folio 120 the following entry occurs:—

"The Canons of St. Stephen hold Lanscavetone. There are four hides of land which were never subject to the payment of geld. There is land for twenty ploughs. There are three ploughs and three leagues of pasture and sixty acres of wood. It was formerly worth £8. Now it is worth £4.

"From this manor the Count of Mortain took away a market, which lay there in the time of King Edward (the Confessor), and was worth twenty shillings."

On folio 120 the Canons of St. Stephen of Lancauetone are recorded as holding the Manor of Paindran of the Count of Mortain.

In each case Sancti Stephani is rendered S. Stefani: a point to which attention is drawn to illustrate and confirm the spelling of the mint-name on the coins attributed by the writer to Launceston.

The third, and last, entry in Domesday Book relevant to the subject occurs on folio 121 b, and the following is a translation of it:—
"The Count (of Mortain) himself holds DUNHEVET. In the time of King Edward (the Confessor) it was assessed to the geld for one virgate of land. Yet there is one hide. Land there is for ten ploughs.

"In demesne is one plough and there are three serfs, one villein and thirteen bordars with four ploughs. There are two mills which render forty shillings and there are forty acres of pasture. Formerly it was worth twenty pounds. Now it is worth four pounds.

"There is situate the castle of the Count."

Around his castle of Dunhevet the Count of Mortain built the walled town or burgh of Dunhevet, and thither he transferred the market which in King Edward's time appertained to the original town of the Canons of St. Stephen, viz., Lanstefanton,

Dunheved was, in effect, an "imperium in imperio," or rather a "burgus in burgo." That this was the position is shown by a charter of Reginald de Dunstanville, Earl of Cornwall (1140–1176), a son of Henry I., quoted by Messrs. R. and O. B. Peter in The Histories of Launceston and Dunheved (1885), pp. 4–5. The following extract is sufficient for the purpose:—

"Moreover I wish to bring to the notice of all men that R., the Prior of Lanstone, in full Court before me at the Castle of Dunhevede, the Provost and Burgesses of that town being present, sufficiently and lawfully explained that at the time when the Count of Mortain transferred the Sunday market from the town of St. Stephen at Lanstone, to the new town of the Castle of Dunhevet, the Canons of Lanstone, with the assent and will of the aforesaid Count of Mortain, retained for themselves and their borough of Lanstone and the Burgesses remaining in it, all liberties pertaining to a free borough, with the same integrity which they had of old, except only the Sunday market. And the same Canons have of the Provost of the Castle twenty shillings annually at the Feast of St. Martin. And that they had and held the same liberties fully and quietly and without contradiction during the whole time of Henry, the King of England, my father. Wherefore I have granted, and by this my charter confirmed, to the aforesaid Canons and the town of Lanstone, and to the men having hearth and habitation therein, all the liberties pertaining to a free borough, with the aforesaid twenty shillings annually."

The liberties pertaining to a free borough included the right to one moneyer under the laws of Æthelstan.
A Numismatic History of William I. and II.

The coin of Æthelræd II., above referred to, shows that Lanste-fanton, or Launceston, enjoyed this privilege of coining as early as the reign of that King, and it is, of course, possible that coins struck there in earlier reigns may yet come to light.

Down to the date of the above cited charter of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, nothing seems to have occurred to take away from the town of the Canons of St. Stephen their right to a moneyer.

There is at present a gap that may or may not hereafter be bridged over, namely, from the reign of Harold I. to that of William I.¹

There are preserved to us several specimens from the Launceston mint of Type V of the Conqueror's coins, the date of the issue whereof is assigned by the present writer to Michaelmas, 1077, to Michaelmas, 1080.

The reverse of the Launceston specimens bears the unusual legend *SASOTI STEFANII*, which has generally been read *SASOTI STEFANII*.

In the British Museum there are two specimens of this coin, one being placed in the cabinets there under "uncertain" mints, and the other being attributed to Stepney.

The writer has another example, a fourth (from the Allen collection) is the property of Mr. W. Talbot Ready, and others are known.

The unusual characteristic of the legend is that it appears to be in Latin, and in the genitive case, whereas all other coins of this type, nay more, of all the types of William I. and William II., bear the name of the moneyer, followed by the word ON, equalling at, and lastly the name, more or less abbreviated, of the mint town.

It is offered as a solution of the puzzle that the legend is intended for Sancti Stefani, the word moneta being understood, the Latin equivalent to "Money of St. Stephen's."

This interpretation may seem fanciful, but when it is considered that the form of the legend is only adopted in this particular instance, and that the dies were probably engraved in London on the written

¹ Since the above was written, the writer has acquired a coin of Type IV (Hildebrand Type B) of Edward the Confessor of this mint, the reading on the reverse being *EODRIE ON L·A·NI.*
instructions of the then Prior of St. Stephen’s, the Latinity and the partial blundering of the word Sancti are to a great extent explained.

As regards the British Museum attribution of these and other coins hereafter mentioned to Stepney, it is sufficient to say that a colourable likeness to the modern name can only be obtained by reading a very distinct series of Fs as Ps; but were the Fs in fact Ps the case would not be bettered, as Stepney is called Stibenhede in Domesday Book and even as late as in the charter of Richard I. it appears as Stebeheie.

The name Stepney has no connection with Stephen or Stefan, however spelt, and there is nothing in the history of the place to warrant the supposition of it ever having possessed a mint. Stepney, moreover, is almost adjacent to the Tower of London, which, in Norman times, and until a comparatively recent date, was the chief mint of the Kingdom.

The next coins of the Launceston series are those of Type VIII of William I. Upon these the reverse legends are in the usual form.

The following varieties are known: * GODRIE ON STEFNI and * GODRIE ON STFANI.

Of the first variety of reading four specimens are recorded as having been included in the Beaworth hoard, discovered in 1833, and in the same hoard were two specimens bearing the second reading.

The British Museum specimens of each form of reading are placed under Stepney.

The first type of William II. is represented by a coin reading * IEGLIER ON STEFNI, but the writer has no knowledge of the ownership of the piece and relies on a reading furnished to him, with many others, by Mr. W. J. Webster.

Of the second type of William II., the late Mr. J. G. Murdoch possessed a specimen also reading * IEGLIER ON STEFNI. This was found at Shillington in Bedfordshire, and formed Lot 337 at the sale of the late Mr. William Allen's collection, 16th March, 1898, and is illustrated in the autotype Plate II of the catalogue. At Mr. Murdoch's sale in April, 1903, it formed Lot 203, and is now in the collection of Mr. Reginald Huth.
Hitherto in Norman times it seems to have been the intention of those responsible for the preparation of the coins to give prominence in the necessarily abbreviated mint letters to the principal name Stephen, but by the early part of the reign of Henry II. the more general course of giving enough of the commencement of the place-name to ensure its identification was followed, and, as a consequence, we find the form LANST, which, minus a letter, is the reading of the coin of Æthelraed II. In a charter of Henry, Bishop of Exeter, dated 3rd September, 1196, the name is spelt Lanstaveton.

N.B.—* placed before a reading indicates that the coin bearing it is in the British Museum.

† placed before a reading indicates that the coin bearing it is in the collection of the present writer.

WILLIAM I.

Types I, II, III and IV:—
No examples hitherto noted.

Type V:—
† * SAGOTI STEFANI, B.M. sub "Stepney," another sub "uncertain"; W. T. Ready, from Allen Sale. Plate VIII, Figs. 3, 4 and 5.

† Also illustrated, vol. ii, Plate II, Fig. 36.

Types VI and VII:—
No examples hitherto noted.

Type VIII:—
var. 242. * GODRIE ON STEFNI, Beaworth, 4. Plate VIII, Figs. 6 and 7.
† * GODRIE ON STFANI, Beaworth, 2. Plate VIII, Figs. 8 and 9.

WILLIAM II.

Type 1:—
* IEGLIER ON STEFN.

Type 2:—
* IEGLIER ON STEFN, R. Huth, from J. G. Murdoch, Lot 203, and Allen, Lot 337, collections. Plate VIII, Fig. 10.
The Derby Mint.

Types 3, 4 and 5:—
No examples hitherto noted.

DERBYSHIRE:—D.B. Derbyscire.

DERBY:—D.B. Derby.

This ancient borough gives its name to the shire of which it is the capital. It is situated on the western bank of the river Derwent and is fifteen miles west from Nottingham and 126 miles north-west from London. In 1837 its population was between 17,000 and 18,000, but its inhabitants now number about 106,000.

In the days of its Danish possessors it was called Deoraby, a name adopted by the Anglo-Saxons in later times when it became one of the principal towns of Mercia.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle tells us that in the year 874 the Danes went from Lindsey to Repton, which is only eight miles south-west from Derby, and there took winter quarters.

On this occasion they expelled Burgred, King of Mercia, and subdued all his lands, and set up Ceolwulf II. as king.

It is probable that Derby remained in possession of the Danes until its capture by Æthelflæda, Lady of the Mercians, in the year 917. This was effected before August 1st after a strong resistance, as four of her thanes were slain within the gates of the burgh. After her death the town seems to have once more fallen into the hands of the Danes, from whom it was regained by Eadweard the Elder in his campaign of A.D. 924, when he visited Nottingham and went thence into Peakland and commanded a burgh to be built in the immediate neighbourhood of Bakewell.

Our numismatic evidence shows us that Æthelstan had a mint at Derby, and the names of the moneyers appearing on the coins issued here by his authority lead to the conjecture not only that Eadweard the Elder had established a mint here after the capture of the town by his sister Æthelflæda, but also to the surmise that Derby continued to possess a mint under Æthelstan's successors, Eadmund, Eadred and Eadwig, although the name of this place does not occur on their coins.
The name of Derby, however, reappears on the coins of Eadga and is continued on those of all his Saxon and Danish successors.

Derbyshire and its neighbourhood seems to have been a frequent battle-ground throughout the reigns of Ælfred, Eadweard the Elder, Æthelstan and Eadmund, a circumstance due to its situation just south of the Northumbrian border.

It is indeed probable that Mr. Andrew will successfully demonstrate that the celebrated battle of Brunanburh, won by Æthelstan and his brother Eadmund in A.D. 937, took place in Peakland.

Derby appears not to have been held continuously by the earlier Saxon Kings, as under the year 941 the Chronicle relates in the poetic style of the period the warlike deeds of Eadmund in the following lines:

Here Eadmund king,
of Angles lord,
of his tribes protector,
Mercia subdued,
daring deed-doer,
as the Dore it bounds,
and Whitwell's gate,
and Humber's river,
broad ocean-stream.
Five towns,
Leicester,
and Lincoln,
and Nottingham,
so Stamford eke,
and Derby,
were erstwhile Danish,
under the Northmen,
by need constrain'd,
in heathens' captive bonds,
for a long space,
until again releas'd them,
through his worthiness,
the warrior's refuge,
Eadweard's offspring,
Eadmund king.
The Derby Mint.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, Derby was in the territory of Eadwine, Earl of Mercia, and the issues of Types I, II and III from this mint show that early submission was made to William I. The Chronicle relates that on Whitsunday, 11th May, 1067, Matilda was hallowed queen at Westminster. It was then announced to the King that the people in the north had gathered themselves together, and would stand against him if he came.

He then went to Nottingham, and there wrought a castle; and so went to York, and there wrought two castles, and in Lincoln, and everywhere in that part.

It is probable, therefore, that the castle at Derby was erected at this time.

Domesday shows us that Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire were closely linked together.

Although there are separate surveys of the two counties, the account of the borough of Derby is placed alongside of that relating to Nottingham and at the very head of the survey of Nottinghamshire.

The following is a translation¹ of the record:

In the Borough of Derby, in King Edward's time, there were 243 resident burgesses, and there belong to this borough 12 carucates of land (assessed) to the geld, which 8 teams can plough. This land was divided among 41 burgesses who also had 12 ploughs. To the King belonged two parts and to the earl the third of rent and toll and forfeiture and of every customary due.

In the same borough there was 1 church in the King's demesne with 7 clerks who held 2 carucates of land freely in Cestre [Little Chester].

There was also another church similarly the King’s, belonging to which 6 clerks held 9 bovates of land likewise freely in Cornun [? Quarndon] and Detton [? Little Eaton].

In the vill itself there were 14 mills.

Now there are 100 burgesses there and 40 other lesser ones, 103 tenements are waste which used to pay rent. There are now 10 mills and 16 acres of meadow. Underwood 3 furlongs in length and 2 in breadth. In King Edward's time it rendered 24 pounds in all, now with the mills and the vill of Ludeerce [Litchurch] it renders 30 pounds.

¹ Victoria County History of Derbyshire.
M. In Ludecerce [Litchurch] the King has 2 carucates of land (assessed) to the geld. (There is) land for 3 ploughs. There 1 sochman and 9 villeins have 2 ploughs and 12 acres of meadow.

In Derby the abbey of Bertone [Burton] has 1 mill and 1 messuage with sac and soc, and 2 dwellings of which the King has the soc, and 13 acres of meadow.

Geoffrey Alselin has 1 church which belonged to Tochi.

Ralf son of Hubert (has) 1 church which belonged to Levric with 1 carucate of land.

Norman of Lincolia [Lincoln] (has) 1 church which belonged to Brun.

Edric has there 1 church which belonged to Coln his father.

Earl Hugh (of Chester) has 2 messuages and 1 fishery with sac and soc.

Henry de Ferrariis 3 messuages with sac and soc likewise.

Osmer the priest has 1 bovate of land with sac and soc.

Godwin the priest 1 bovate of land similarly.

At the feast of St. Martin the burgesses render to the King 12 thraves of corn of which the abbot of Bertone [Burton] has 40 sheaves.

There are in addition in the same borough 8 messuages with sac and soc. These belonged to Ælgar; now they are the King's.

The King's two pennies and the earl's third which come out of Apletreu [Appletree] Wapentake in Derberie [Derbyshire] are in the sheriff's hand or rent by the witness of the two shire (-courts).

Of Stori, Walter de Aincurt's predecessor, it is said that without any one's leave he could make for himself a church on his own land and in his own soc and could assign his own tithes where he wished.

In Snotingehamscyre and in Derbiscyre if the King's peace, given under his hand or seal, be broken, a fine is paid by 18 hundreds. Each hundred (pays) 8 pounds. The King has 2 parts of this fine, the earl the third. That is, 12 hundreds pay to the King and 6 to the earl.

If any one be exiled according to law for any crime, none but the King can restore peace to him.

A thegn having more than 6 manors does not give relief of his land except 8 pounds to the King alone. If he has only 6 or less he gives 3 marks of silver to the sheriff as relief wherever he dwells in the borough or without. If a thegn having sac and soc forfeit his land, the King and earl have half his land and money between them, and his lawful wife with his legitimate heirs, if there be any, have the other half.

Here are noted those who had soc and sac and thol and thaim and the King's dues of the two pennies.
The Archbishop of York over his manors, and the Countess Godeva over Newerca [Newark, Notts] Wapentake and Ulf fenisc over his land; the Abbot of (Peter) Borough over Collingham [Collingham, Notts]; the Abbot of Bertune [Burton, Notts]; Earl Hugh (of Chester) over Marcheton [Markeaton, Derby]; the Bishop of Cestre [Chester]; Tochi; Suen the son of Suave; Siward barn; Azor the son of Saleva; Ulfric cilt; Elsi; Illinge; Lewin the son of Alewin; the Countess Alveva; the Countess Goda; Elsi the son of Caschin over Werchesoppe [Worksop, Notts]; Henry de Ferrers over Ednodestune [Ednaston, Derby] and Dubrige [Doveridge, Derby], and Breilesfordham [Brailsford, Derby]; Walter de Aincurt over Granebi [Granby, Notts] and Mortune [Morton, Derby] and Pinnesleig [Pilsley, Derby]. None of all these could have the earl's third penny except by his grant, and that for as long as he should live, except the Archbishop and Ulf fenisc and the Countess Godeva.

Over the soc which belongs to Cliftune [Clifton] the earl ought to have the third part of all customs and services.

None of the names recorded correspond with those of the moneyers appearing on the coins, unless it be that of Godwin the priest. This name occurs on the coins of Type VIII of William I., contemporary with Domesday, and on the first two types of William II. There is, however, no evidence of identity.

As no separate payment is recorded in respect of the mint it is to be inferred that it was farmed to the burgesses, and that the right to receive its profits was covered by the rent paid by them. It follows that the coinage was continuous throughout the reigns of the Conqueror and Rufus, but at present no specimens of Types IV, VI and VII of the former king and Types 3, 4 and 5 of the latter have been noted.

Henry de Ferrers, son of Walchelinus de Ferrers, owned three houses in the borough of Derby and one hundred and fourteen manors in Derbyshire, but it was not until September, 1138, that his son, Robert de Ferrers, was created, by King Stephen, Earl of Derby as a reward for his successful command of the forces of Derbyshire at the battle of the Standard (22nd August, 1138), so that at our period, A.D. 1066–1100, it would seem clear that the de Ferrers family exercised no control over the mint at Derby.
A Numismatic History of William I. and II.

N.B.—* placed before a reading indicates that the coin bearing it is in the British Museum.
† placed before a reading indicates that the coin bearing it is in the collection of the present writer.

**WILLIAM I.**

**Type I:**

* FRONA ON DIORBI.

**Type II:**

* * LOLBEIN ON DVRBI, York Find, 1845 (2). Plate VIII, Fig. 11.

**Type III:**

† * LOLBE[IN ON DI]OR, a cut halfpenny. Plate VIII, Fig. 12.
Also illustrated, vol. ii, Plate II, Fig. 28.

**Type IV:**

No example hitherto noted.

**Type V:**

† * FROAM ON DREB. Plate VIII, Fig. 13.

**Types VI and VII:**

No examples hitherto noted.

**Type VIII:**

* * GODPINE ON DIRBI, Beaworth, 3. Plate VIII, Fig. 14.
† * * " " DRBI, Beaworth, 11. Plate VIII, Fig. 15.
† * * LEOFPINE ON DERBI, Beaworth, 6. Plate VIII, Fig. 16.

**WILLIAM II.**

**Type I:**

* * GODPINE ON DERBI, Tamworth Find. Plate VIII, Fig. 17.
† * LIFPINE ON DRBIE, from Murdoch Sale, Lot 201. Plate VIII, Fig. 18.

**Type 2:**

* * GODPINE ON DRBE, Tamworth Find. Plate VIII, Fig. 19.
* * CVDNIE ON DRBE, Tamworth Find.
* * LIFPINE ON DRBI, Tamworth Find. Plate VIII, Fig. 20.

**Types 3, 4 and 5:**

No examples hitherto noted.