HIS ancient port and borough is situate in the hundred of Braunton, 38 miles north-west from the City of Exeter. In 1831 it had 5,079 inhabitants, and the population is now returned at 14,137.

It is claimed that the place had the status of a borough in the reign of Æthelstan, but no coin of that king has yet been discovered to support the claim.

We are indebted to Mr. L. A. Lawrence in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1897, for the correct attribution to Barnstaple of coins theretofore assigned to Bardney in Lincolnshire. These are of the reigns of Æthelraed II., Cnut, Harold I., and Edward the Confessor. None of Harthacnut and Harold II. have yet been noted, but it is probable that specimens may one day be brought to light.

The mint was also worked in the reign of William I. and in that of Henry I., but no coins of William II. bearing its name have yet been found.

Under the king's demesne lands we find the following entry in the Exchequer Domesday.

"The king has a borough, Barnestaple. King Edward had it in demesne. There are forty burgesses within the borough, and nine..."
without the borough. Among them all they render to the king forty
shillings by weight, and to the Bishop of Coutances twenty shillings by
tale. Twenty-three houses have been laid waste there since the king
came into England."

From the entry in the same survey relating to Exeter we learn that—

"When an expedition went by land or by sea, this city did
service to the same amount as five hides of land. Barnstaple, Lydford,
and Totnes did service to the same amount as this city."

It would seem that prior to the Conquest Barnstaple was a royal
borough, the mint in Edward the Confessor's time being probably
farmed to the burgesses, as no mention is made of it in Domesday.
For the same reason it is clear that when Domesday was compiled, the
mint was not in the king's hands. It then continued to be held by
the burgesses, or more probably was included in the lordship of
Geoffrey de Mowbray, Bishop of Coutances, who held the tertius
denarius of the borough. It may be, with regard to the coins of
this mint, that those of Type II of William I., reading *LEOFPINE
ON BIIR and BVRI, should be restored to Peterborough, for the strokes
constituting the second letter of the mint name have a slight inward
inclination at the base, and thus appear to indicate V rather than A.
See British Numismatic Journal, vol. ii, Plate I, Fig. 17.

Types V, VI, and VIII are in evidence, representing the period
from Michaelmas, 1077, to the date of the Conqueror's death in
September, 1087; the absence of Type VII being attributable to the
circumstance that comparatively few coins of that type have yet been
discovered.

It is also thought that one or more of the earlier types may
yet be found, to carry back the coinage to the time when
Geoffrey de Mowbray became Lord of Barnstaple. On the death of the
Conqueror, the militant Bishop of Coutances joined the rebellion
against Rufus, and the absence of Barnstaple coins struck during the
reign of the second William may be attributed to this fact. At
a later date the honour of Barnstaple, as well as that of Totnes, seems
to have been held by Juhel de Totnes. Dr. J. H. Round in Feudal
England, p. 486, writes as follows:—
The Barnstaple Mint.

There is a story quoted by Dugdale, under Totnes priory, from the records of the Abbey of Angers, that Juhel 'of Totnes,' the Domesday baron, was expelled by William Rufus, and his lands given to Roger de Nunant. . . . But it would seem that Juhel retained part as the honour of Barnstaple, while the Nonants (sic) held the rest as the honour of Totnes. Indeed he must have held both capita so late as 1113, when, says the monk of Laon, 'venimus ad castrum, quod dicitur Bannistaplum, ubi manebat quidam princeps nomine Joellus de Totenes,' etc. (Hermannus, ii, 17), adding that they afterwards visited Totnes, 'præfati principis castrum' (ibid., 18).

From these facts it is deduced that after the rebellion of Geoffrey de Mowbray, Barnstaple was granted to the powerful baron, Juhel de Totnes, and was retained by him until at least A.D. 1113.

It is probable that Juhel remained true to Rufus, and was rewarded by him with the grant of Barnstaple, formerly the property of the rebellious Bishop. Juhel, as will be seen, preferred to coin at his original caput, Totnes, rather than at his newly acquired borough of Barnstaple.

WILLIAM I.

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

Type V:—
* SEPORD ON BARDE

Type VI:—
* SEPORD ON BARDE, Plate IX, Fig. 1.
" " " BARDI, S. Sharp.

Type VII:—
No example hitherto noted.

Type VIII:—
† GODESBRAND ON BA, Beaworth, 5. Illustrated, vol. ii, Plate III, Fig. 54, and Plate IX, Fig. 2.
* " " " variety, no ornament on either shoulder of the king.

* This sign throughout indicates that the coin is in the British Museum.
† Similarly indicates that the coin is in the writer’s collection.
This truly ancient city has a history extending to British and Roman times. Although a city and county of itself, it is geographically in the hundred of Wonford and is the capital of Devonshire. It is situate 176 miles west by south from London, and in 1831 contained 23,479 inhabitants. Now the number is 50,573.

It has a long numismatic record, but it is sufficient for our purpose to state that coins struck here of Ælfred the Great, of Æthelstan and of all his Saxon and Norman successors are preserved to us.

The Laws of Æthelstan expressly mention Exeter as having two moneyers, a number that was subsequently increased.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, about the year 1050, the sees of Crediton and St. Germans were united under one bishop, and Exeter was made the head of the diocese.

The following account is given in Domesday:—

"In the city of Exeter the King has two hundred and eighty-five houses rendering custom. This [city] renders eighteen pounds a year. Of these Baldwin the Sheriff has six pounds by weight and assay, and Colvin twelve pounds by tale for the service of Queen Eadgyth. In this city forty-eight houses have been laid waste since the King came into England. The city in the time of King Edward did not pay geld except when London and York and Winchester paid, and this was half a mark of silver for the use of the men-at-arms. When an expedition went by land or by sea, this city did service to the same amount as five hides of land. Barnstaple and Lydford and Totnes did service to the same amount as this city. The burgesses of the city of Exeter have, outside the city, land for twelve ploughs which renders no custom except to the city itself."

The mint is not mentioned, and it was therefore either farmed to the burgesses, or at the time of Domesday, included in the tertius denarius of the city, then held by Baldwin the Sheriff.

It is perhaps not material to consider which of these two cases was
the fact, as, contrary to Mr. Andrew's belief when he wrote *A Numismatic History of Henry I.*, p. 189, every type, both of William I. and William II., was consecutively issued from Exeter.

### WILLIAM I.

**Type I:**

- ♦ *BRHIHTRIE ON EXEL*
- ♦ *ELPNI ON EXELSDE*, presented by L. A. Lawrence.¹
- ♦ *GODA ON EXELESTR*
- ♦ *LIFPINE ON EXELE*
- ♦ *LIVINE ON EXELSES*,† Plate IX, Fig. 5.
- ♦ *MANNA ON EA*. Variety, without sceptre, from Pownall, Montagu and L. A. Lawrence, Lot 35, collections, Plate IX, Fig. 6.

**Type II:**

- ♦ *ÆGPI- ON EXEL*
- ♦ *SIEPAIAD ON EXEL*. Loscombe Sale, 1855.

**Type III:**

- ♦ *ÆLFPINE ON EXEL*
  
  Illustrated, vol. ii, Plate II, Fig. 24, and Plate IX, Fig. 7.
- ♦ *SÆPEARD ON EXEL*, Montagu, 1896, Lot 198.
- ♦ *SPOTINE ON E—LEX*, Lord Pembroke, Plate IV, No. 1.
- ♦ *SNOTING ON EXEL*,
  
  " " " [EXEL]E
  " " " EXEL, St. Mary Hill Church Find.

**Mule, Obverse Type III, Reverse Type IV.**

- ♦ *SPOTINGE ON EXL*, Archaeologia, vol. iv, Pl. XXI.
  
  Ruding, Supplement II, Plate I, 1. Illustration reproduced, vol. ii, p. 146, Fig. F.

**Type IV:**

- ♦ *SIEIPINE ON XELSTE*, Sainthill, p. 190.
  
  † " " " EXLI, from Rashleigh, Lot 346, Plate IX, Fig. 8.
- ♦ *SPEOTINE ON EXEL*,
  
  " " " EXEL, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson.
- ♦ *SPOTINE ON EXELS*, the late F. G. Hilton Price.
  
  " " " EXEL, Sainthill, Plate XVI, 38.
- ♦ *PVLFPNE ON EXEL*, Snelling, Plate I, 7.

¹ The die, as originally prepared, read ♦ *ELPNI ON LVNDE*, but it was subsequently altered to read as above described.
A Numismatic History of William I. and II.

* PVLFPINE ON EXEI, Malmesbury Find; Bernard Roth from Montagu, Lot 203.

† " " OXEXEI, Illustrated, vol. ii, p. 147, Fig. G, and Plate IX, Fig. 9.

Type V:—

* IELFPINE ON IEXE

† SEPINE ON IEXEEL, from Rashleigh, Lot 346, Plate IX Fig. 10.

† " " " " from Murdoch, Lot 188.

Illustrated, vol. ii, Plate II, Fig. 42, and Plate IX, Fig. 11.

* SEPORD ON IEXEEL, Sainthill.

* SEPORD ON IEXEEL, J. Verity.

* PVLFPINE ON IEXE.

Type VI:—

* SEMIER ON IEXEEL, Rashleigh, Lot 348.

* SEPINE ON IEXEL, Christmas Sale, Lot 208.

" " " " IEXEL, Allen Sale, Lot 308.

* " " " " IEXEX, Plate IX, Fig. 12.

* PVLFPINE ON IE.

" " " " IEX.

Type VII:—

* GODSBRAND ON EX.

* SEMIER ON IEXEEL, Plate IX, Fig. 13.

* SEPINE ON IEXSEI.

Type VIII:—

* LIFPINE OYV EXEL, the late Sir John Evans.

* " " " " ON EXELI, Beaworth, 2.

* " " " " IEXI, Beaworth, 32.

† * " " IEXEL, Beaworth, 31, Plate IX, Fig. 14.

* " " " " IEXEL, Beaworth, 7.

† " " " " IEXEL, variety; annulet on king’s left shoulder, Plate IX, Fig. 15.

* LFPINE ON IEXEL, Beaworth, 1.

* SEMIER ON IEXELT, Beaworth, 2.

* " " " " IEXEL, Beaworth, 46.

† " " " " variety; no ornament on king’s left shoulder.

† " " " " variety; Hks. 242, Plate IX, Fig. 17.

* " " IEXELE, Beaworth, 5.

" " EXE
The Totnes Mint.

*SEPINE ON IEXEL*, Durrant Sale, Lot 152.
†* SEPINE ON IEXEL*, Beaworth, 46.
* SEPINE ON IEXEL*, Beaworth, 12.
† SEPINE ON IEXEL*, variety; annulet on king's left shoulder.

Illustrated, vol. ii, Plate III, Fig. 61, and Plate IX, Fig. 16.
† SEPINE ON IEXEL*, variety; Hks. 242.

WILLIAM II.

Type 1:—
" " " " IEXEL*, L. A. Lawrence, Lot 75.
* SEPINE ON IEXEL*, Tamworth Find, Plate IX, Fig. 18.
* SE - - PINE O/V EXELI, Tamworth Find.

Type 2:—
*LIFPINE ON IEXS*, Allen, Lot 309, W. S. Lincoln and Son.

Type 3:—
†* EDPINE ON IEXS*, Plate IX, Fig. 19.
†* LIFPINE ON IEX - - -, chipped.
†* PVLIFPINE O-EX.

Type 4:—
*BRIHTPINE ON IEX*

Type 5:—
*LIFPINE ON IEX.

TOTNES:—D.B. Totenais, Toteneis, Totheneis burgum.

This ancient borough is situate on the western bank of the river Dart in the hundred of Coleridge and 25 miles south-south-west from Exeter. In 1831 it had a population of nearly 4,000, a number which is not far exceeded to-day.

Numerous coins were struck here under Æthelræd II. and Cnut, but after the reign of the latter there is a long gap until that of William II.

Under the heading "Land of Judhel (or Juhel) of Totnes" we have the following account in Domesday:

"Judhel holds of the King the borough of Totnes, which King Edward held in demesne. There are within the borough one hundred
burgesses less five, and fifteen without the borough working the land. Among them all it renders eight pounds by tale for geld. Formerly it rendered three pounds by weight and assay. This borough does not pay geld except when Exeter pays geld, and then it renders forty pence. If an expedition sets out by land or by sea, Totnes, Barnstaple and Lydford between them render as much service as Exeter renders.

As regards their numismatic history, Totnes and Lydford were both prolific mints under Æthelred II. and Cnut, and both had ceased to operate prior to the Conquest. Lydford survived until the reign of Edward the Confessor and was not afterwards revived: Totnes again became a mint town in the reign of William Rufus. Its history has been to some extent anticipated in the narration of that of Barnstaple.

So far as is at present known, the only type of William II. emanating from this mint is the second of his reign, Hawkins 246.

This was probably issued by Juhel de Totnes after Barnstaple had been forfeited by the treason of Geoffrey de Mowbray, Bishop of Coutances, and granted to Juhel as a reward for his faithful adherence to the cause of Rufus. It would appear that Juhel transferred the coinage rights attaching to Barnstaple to Totnes, the caput of his earlier barony.

Whether the coinage here by Juhel was discontinued after the issue of Type 2 we cannot say, but no specimens of subsequent types of the reign have yet been noted.

As Juhel continued to hold both Totnes and Barnstaple until well on in the reign of Henry I., viz., 1113, there is every reason to think that later types of the Totnes mint will one day come to light.

**WILLIAM II.**

**Type 2:** —

* DVNIE ON TOTNESE, from Durrant, Lot 121.
† " " " from Allen, Lot 342 (see Plate II), and Murdoch Sale. Plate IX, Fig. 20.
* DVNIE ON TOTN, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson.
The Bridport Mint.

† *DVNIE ON TOTN*, from Rashleigh, Lot 397. Plate IX, Fig. 21.

*DVNNIE ON TOTNESE*, Sale at Sotheby's, 20.11.1847, Lot 73.

No coins of this mint of William I. are known, and only the above described specimens of William II., type 2.

DORSET: *D.B., Dorsete.*

BRIDPORT: *D.B., Brideport.*

This seaport and ancient borough is situate in the hundred of Whitchurch 14 miles from Dorchester, on the high road from London to Exeter. In 1831 it had a population of 3,742, and the number of inhabitants is now 5,710. It takes its name from the River Bride, or Brit.

The account of the borough is placed at the head of the Domesday Survey of Dorset in company with Dorchester, Wareham and Shaftesbury, and is the second of the four boroughs there described.

The following is a translation of the entry:

“In Bridport in the time of King Edward there were one hundred and twenty houses. It was answerable for all service of the king and paid geld for five hides, that is to say, half a mark of silver to the use of the household servants of the king, there being excepted [from this commutation] the customs which pertain to the ‘firma unius noctis.’ There was one moneyer, who rendered to the king one mark of silver and twenty shillings when the money was changed. Now there are there one hundred houses, and twenty are so ruinous that those who dwell in them are not able to pay geld.”

The circumstance of the record speaking of the existence of a moneyer there in the time of Edward the Confessor is the only evidence of Bridport having possessed a mint prior to the Conquest, for no coin struck there in his reign, or in that of Harold II., has yet been discovered.

Type VIII of the Conqueror is the only one extant to show that

1 The “firma unius noctis” was a liability to provide the entertainment and sustenance for twenty-four hours of the king and his court when visiting the county. It is estimated that the then equivalent in money was £104.
Bridport possessed a mint, and as nearly twenty years had elapsed since the troubles of 1067, it is only fair to assume that Bridport had by then derived benefit from William's firm rule in this land.

The coins of types 1 and 2 of William II., formerly attributed to this mint, proved, on actual inspection, to be of Lincoln and Warwick respectively.

WILLIAM I.

Type VIII:—

* * IELFRIE ON BRIPVT, Beaworth, 2. Plate X, Fig. 1.
* * BRIHTPI ON BRD, Beaworth, 2. Plate X, Fig. 2.
† * " " " BRIDI, Beaworth, 8. † Plate X, Fig. 3

DORCHESTER: D.B., DoreCestre.

This, the county town of Dorset, has a history extending back to ancient British and Roman times. It is situate on the southern bank of the river Frome, 120 miles south-west by west from London. In 1831 it had 2,743 inhabitants, and it now has 7,946.

Although specified in the Laws of Æthelstan as being entitled to two moneyers, no coins struck at Dorchester in the reign of that king have come down to us. Specimens struck here in the reigns of Æthelræd II., Cnut, Harold I., Harthacnut and Edward the Confessor are in evidence, but all are far from being common.

It is probable that Harold II. coined here, but no example of the mint struck in his reign has yet been recorded.

The following is a translation of the entry in Domesday, which is the first in the record relating to Dorset:—

"In Dorchester in the time of King Edward there were one hundred and seventy-two houses. These were answerable for all service of the king and paid geld for ten hides, that is to say, one mark of silver to the use of the household servants of the king, there being excepted [from this commutation] the customs which pertain to the ‘firma noctis.’ There were there two moneyers, each of whom rendered to the king one mark of silver and twenty shillings when the money was changed. Now there are there eighty-eight houses and one hundred have been totally destroyed from the time of Hugh the Sheriff until now."
As regards the coins of our period struck at Dorchester, types I, II and III are at present unrepresented, but specimens of all the remaining types of William I. have been noted, as have examples of types 2, 3 and 5 of William II.

There is no reason to suppose that the remaining types may not yet be forthcoming.

William I.

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

Type IV:—

* GODPINE ON DOREEI, H. Symonds.

Mule IV—V:—

* GODPINE ON DORE.

Type V:—

* GODPINE ON DORI. Plate X, Fig. 4.

* OETER ON DOREES, Warne Sale, Lot 161.

* OTER ON DOREES.

* OTER ON DOREEI, Beaworth Find. Plate X, Fig. 5.

Type VI:—

* GODPINE ON DORE, H. Symonds.

" " " DORE, Norris Sale, July, 1868, Lot 207.

" " " DORI.

* OTER ON DOREES.

" " " Doreest, variety: cross on left of king's neck. H. Symonds.

* " " " DOREST, variety: two pellets on right of, and cross on left of king's neck.

" " " DORESTI, variety: † on left of king's neck. Mrs. Mary Willett.

Illustrated, vol. ii, Plate III, Fig. 47.

Type VII:—

* OTER ON DORESTR, H. Symonds.

Type VIII:—

* LIFINE ON DORELE, Allen Sale, Lot 306.

* LIERIE ON DOREE, Beaworth, 1.

* LIFRIE ON DOREES, Beaworth, 3. Plate X, Fig. 6.

† * OTER ON DORELEST, Beaworth, 12. † Plate X, Fig. 7.

* " " " DORELETR, Beaworth, 6.

† * " " " DORELEST, Beaworth, 3. † Plate X, Fig. 8.
WILLIAM II.

Type 1:—
No example hitherto noted.

Type 2:—
* * IELFOGIE T ON DORE, Tamworth Find. Plate X, Fig. 9.
" " DORI, Tamworth Find.
" " DOREI, Tamworth Find.

Type 3:—
* IELFOGIE T ON DOREI, the late Sir John Evans.

Type 4:—
No example hitherto noted.

Type 5:—
* OTER ON DORE STR.

SHAFTESBURY:—D.B. Sceptesberie.

Is an ancient borough bearing the alternative name Shaston, situate in the hundred of Monckton-up-Wimborne. It is on the great western road from London to Exeter, at a distance of 101 miles from the former. In 1831 the inhabitants numbered 2,903, but they now number only 2,027.

The Laws of Æthelstan allowed two moneyers to this place, and coins struck there in his reign are preserved to this day. This mint name does not again occur until the reign of Eadgar. Eadward the Martyr is unrepresented, but coins struck here of all his successors prior to the Conquest are in existence.

The account of the borough is placed at the commencement of the survey of Dorset, but fourth, and last, on the list at the head.

The following is a translation of it:—

"In the borough of Shaftesbury there were one hundred and five houses. This town was answerable for all service of the king and paid geld for twenty hides, that is to say, two marks of silver to the use of the household servants of the king. There were there three moneyers, who each rendered one mark of silver and twenty shillings when the money was changed. Now there are there sixty-six houses, and thirty-eight houses have been destroyed from the time of Hugh the Sheriff until now.

"In the Abbess's portion, there were in the time of King Edward 153 houses. Now there are there 111 houses, and 42 are utterly destroyed,

"There the Abbess has 151 burgesses, and twenty vacant houses and one garden. It is worth sixty-five shillings."
It will be noted that the number of moneyers had been increased to three in the time of Edward the Confessor.

The first four types of William I. are at present missing, as also are types one and three of his successor. It is, however, probable that these two latter, at any rate, will yet be found.

**WILLIAM I.**

Types I, II, III, and IV:—

No examples hitherto noted.

**Type V:**

* * IELNOD ON SHIEFI. Plate X, Fig. 10.
  * ALNOD ON SAETI, Cuff, Lot 672.
  " " " SAFTI, H. Symonds.

**Type VI:**

* * ALNOD ON SIEFTSI, H. Symonds.
  * * GODSBRAND ON SELF, Beaworth Find.
  † * GODSBRAND ON SEL. Plate X, Fig. 11.

**Type VII:**

* IELNOD ON SIEFTI. Plate X, Fig. 12.
  " " " SIEFITI.
  * GODSBRAND ON SEL.
  " " " SELF, A collector, July, 1860, Lot 242.
  † * GODSBRAND ON SF. Plate X, Fig. 13.

**Type VIII:**

* IELNOD ON SIEF, Beaworth, 15.
  † * " " SIEFT, Beaworth, 15. Plate X, Fig. 15.
  * " " SIEF, Beaworth, 5.
  " " " SIEFI, Beaworth, 2.
  " " " SIEF.
  * ALNOD ON SIEF, Beaworth, 3.
  " " " SIEFT, Beaworth, 3.
  † * IELNOD O SIEFI, Beaworth, 5. Plate X, Fig. 14.
  * GODSBRAND ON SEL, Beaworth, 2.
  " " " SEL. Allen, Lot 332.
  " " " SELF, Beaworth, 5.
  " GODSBRAND ON SEL, H. Symonds.
  * GODSBRAN ON SELF, Beaworth, 1.
  † * GODSBRAND ON SEL. Plate X, Fig. 16.
  " " " SELF, Beaworth, 1.
Type 1:—
No example hitherto noted.

Type 2:—
* * PVLFOI E D ONSEE. Tamworth Find. Plate X, Fig. 17.

Type 3:—
No example hitherto noted.

Type 4:—
† * ÆSELPORD ON SEE. Plate X, Fig. 18.
* * BALDPNE ON SEE. Plate X, Fig. 19.
* * PVLFOI D ON SLEF, H. C. Miller.

Type 5:—
† * OSMVND ON SEE. Plate X, Fig. 20.

Note.—This coin is pierced through the last letter of the name of the mint, but sufficient of that letter remains to render it probable that it is an E or an F, though it may possibly be an R. In the latter event the attribution of the coin would have to be transferred to Shrewsbury.

Wareham:—D.B. Warham.

This ancient borough has a history extending to British and Roman times, and was of considerable importance under the Saxons. It is situate in the hundred of Winfrith, 17 miles from Dorchester and 119 from London. In 1831 it possessed 1,931 inhabitants, and it now has just over 2,000. The town is on high ground between the mouths of the rivers Frome and Piddle. In form it is a parallelogram containing about 100 acres, and has on all sides, except the south, a high rampart of earth. The southern side is sufficiently protected by the river and marsh-land. At the south-western corner there is a considerable mound, locally known as the Castle, but the "Castellum de Warham" of Domesday, fo. 78b, is now generally identified with Corfe Castle.

The Laws of Æthelstan specify Wareham as entitled to two moneyers, a number still unvaried in the time of Edward the Confessor.
THE WAREHAM MINT.
WILLIAM I. FIGURES 1 to 13.

THE DURHAM MINT.
WILLIAM I. FIGURES 14 & 15.
As regards coins now existing, we first find this mint-name under Æthelstan. It occurs again under Eadgar, Æthelræd II., Cnut, Harthacnut, Edward the Confessor and Harold II.

The entry in Domesday as to this borough is placed third, at the head of the survey of Dorset. The following is a translation of it:

"In Wareham in the time of King Edward there were 143 houses in the demesne of the king. This town was answerable to all service of the king, and it paid geld for ten hides, that is to say, one mark of silver to the use of the king's household servants, there being excepted [from this commutation], the customs which pertain to the firma unius noctis. There were there two moneyers, who each rendered one mark of silver to the king and twenty shillings when the money was changed. Now there are there 70 houses, and 73 have been totally destroyed from the time of Hugh the Sheriff. In the portion of Saint Wandregisilus (St. Vandrille), there are there 45 houses standing, and 17 are waste. In the portions of the other barons there are there 20 houses standing, and 60 are destroyed."

Of the types of William I. struck at Wareham all, except type II, are in evidence, but of William II. only one specimen, and that of type 4, has hitherto been noted.

**William I.**

**Type I:**

† *IEGELRLE ON PERH*, from Allen, Lot 345, and L. A. Lawrence. Lot 31. Plate XI, Fig. 1.

* " " " PERHA.

* " SIDEMAN ON PERH*. Plate XI, Fig. 2.

**Type II:**

No example hitherto noted.

**Type III:**

* LIFVINE ON PERE.


* SEOIF-MAN ON PE, from L. A. Lawrence. Lot 52.

Illustrated, vol. ii, Plate II, Fig. 29, and Plate XI, Fig. 5.
Type V:—

* **BRVRN ON PEREII**, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, from W. J. Davis Sale, 13.3.1901; Lot 460. Plate XI, Fig. 6.

* **GODPINE ON PERE**. Plate XI, Fig. 7.

Type VI:—

* **IECELRIE ON PEREHE**.

* **IECELRIE ON PEREHE**, Beaworth Find, variety; pellet to the left of the king's face. Plate XI, Fig. 8.

* **PEREHE**, Beaworth Find.

* **PERE**, variety; pellet to the left of the king's face. H. Symonds.

Illustrated, vol. ii, Plate III, Fig. 46.

† **GODPINE ON PEREII**. Plate XI, Fig. 9.

* **PERE**, variety; cross to the left of the king's face.

Illustrated, vol. ii, Plate III, Fig. 48, and Plate XI, Fig. 10.

Type VII:—

† **IECELRIE ON PEREII**, found at Dorchester, from L. A. Lawrence. Lot 63. Plate XI, Fig. 11.

† **GODPINE ON PEREII**.

Type VIII:—

* **IECELRIE ON PERE**, Beaworth, 3.

† **IECELRIE ON PERE**, Beaworth, 7. Plate XI, 12.

* **PERE**, Beaworth, 1.

* **PRE**, Beaworth, 1.

* **IECELRIE ON PEREII**, Beaworth, 2.

* **IECELRIE ON PEREHE**, Beaworth, 1.

† **BERN ON PERHEM**, H. Symonds.

* **GODPINE ON PEREII**, Beaworth, 2.

* **PEREII**, Beaworth, 1.

† **SIDELOE ON PEREII**, Beaworth, 19. Plate XI, Fig. 13.

† **PEREII**, Beaworth, 10.

WILLIAM II.

Types 1, 2 and 3:—

No examples hitherto noted.

Type 4:—

* **GODPINE ON PERE**.

Type 5:—

No example hitherto noted
Durham Mint.

Durham:—Saxon name, Dunholm.

This city is the capital of the episcopal county palatine of Durham. It is situate on a rocky hill partially surrounded by the river Wear, and so derives its name from Dun, a hill and holm, water. The Normans rendered the name Duresme, the form from which Durham is immediately derived.

The place owes its importance to the translation hither of the remains of St. Cuthbert, and the removal to it of the see from Chester-le-Street under Bishop Ealdhun in A.D. 995.

Mr. Andrew has argued upon the authority of a thirteenth century record, that the mint existed before the Conquest and that a coin of Æthelraed II., reading + EADSI M-O DVNI, Hildebrand's Anglo-Saxon Coins, 1881, p. 51, No. 440, and another of Cnut, reading + LEOOFRIE M DVM, op. cit., p. 215, No. 361, should be attributed to Dunholm rather than to Dunwich, but we do not think that the arguments adduced are sufficiently cogent to preclude the likelihood of the earlier attribution of these coins to Dunwich being correct. The reading DVM of Cnut's coin does not appear to us to indicate Dunholm, whereas it may well stand for an abbreviation of Domoc, which was an alternative rendering of Dunewic in Saxon times.

Domesday is, unfortunately, silent as to Durham, and our earliest written numismatic authority is, in the case of this city, "Boldon Book," from which is made the following extract:—

"In the eleven hundred and eighty-third year of our Lord's Incarnation, at the feast of St. Cuthbert in Lent, Lord Hugh, Bishop of Durham, caused to be described in the presence of himself and his court, all the returns of his whole bishopric, assizes and customs, as they were and as they had been aforetime.

"But the city of Dunolm' was at farm and rendering 60 marks. The mills of the aforesaid town and of Quarringtonshire 36 marks. The mint used to render 10 marks, but the Lord King Henry the Second reduced the rent of 10 marks, even to 4 marks, by reason of the mint which he first appointed at Newcastle, and at length he took away the mint, which had been held from times long previous."

1 A Numismatic History of Henry I., p. 181.
This account shows that at some time prior to 1183, Henry II. had closed the mint of Durham, and that the same had been used from "times long previous" to that date.

To revert to the period mainly under consideration—the reigns of William I. and II.—we find ourselves in accord with Mr. Andrew's conclusion that it was only after the date, A.D. 1082, of the Conqueror's great charter to Durham, that a bishop could have the right and opportunity of coining at Durham, and that therefore the date of the coins of the *PAXS* type (type VIII) "must be between 1082 and 1087" (op. cit., p. 183).

The episcopal character of the coins then issued by William, Bishop of Durham, is indicated by the presence of a large pellet placed to the right of the king's face, a mark intended to difference or distinguish them from the regal issue.

No coins struck at Durham during the reign of William II. are known to us. Bishop William joined in Odo's rebellion against Rufus and was not restored to his bishopric until the 3rd of September, 1091. Freeman writes, "He was restored by the king, not only to his formal favour, but to a high place in his innermost counsels."

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle informs us that William, Bishop of Durham, died there on New Year's day, 1096. It is therefore possible that types 2 and 3 of William II., struck at Durham, may yet be forthcoming. From the death of Bishop William, Rufus retained the revenues of the see in his own hands for three years, viz., until the appointment of Ranulf Flambard, at Pentecost in 1099. As his consecration was on June the 5th, 1099, and the death of the king occurred on August 2nd, 1100, little more than a year is allowed for the possible issue of type 5 at Durham.

**WILLIAM I.**

Type VIII:—

* * EVTƏBRT ONΔVNE, Beaworth, 4. Plate XI, Fig. 14.

" " " " Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, from Durlacher Sale, Lot 8.

† " " " " from Rashleigh, Lot 345. Plate XI, Fig. 15.

1 *The Reign of William Rufus*, vol. i, p. 300.
THE MALDON MINT.
WILLIAM I. FIGURES 14 to 16.
WILLIAM II. FIGURES 17 to 19.

THE COLCHESTER MINT.
WILLIAM I. FIGURES 1 to 9.
WILLIAM II. FIGURES 10 to 13.

LONDON STEREOSCOPIC CO.

COLCHESTER: — D.B. Colecestra.

This ancient borough, in Domesday termed a "hundret," or hundred, and there also as in a charter of Richard I., a "city," is situate within the present hundred of Lexden, 51 miles north-east-by-east from London, and in 1831 had a population of about 14,000. To-day the number is returned at 38,351.

Under the Romans the place had the status of a Colonia, but the present appellation is derived from the name of the river, the Colne, upon which it is situate. The Saxon name was Colne-ceaster, of which Colchester is the direct derivative. The town is built on the summit of an eminence rising gently from the river Colne, and occupies a quadrilateral area enclosed by the Roman walls. It is mainly due to the interest and care bestowed upon his native place by that able antiquary, Mr. Henry Laver, F.S.A., that Colchester can now boast of the preservation of so many fine sections of its ancient walls; and to the same gentleman is largely attributable both the success of the Museum, and the collection of many of the local antiquities safely lodged therein, within the walls of the Norman castle.

Colchester has a numismatic history unsurpassed by that of any other British mint. As a city of the ancient Britons it was known as Caer Colun, and another name for it was Camulodunum. The latter name is in evidence to-day on numerous coins of gold, silver, and bronze of the British king Cunobelinus, the Cymbeline of Shakespeare, which date back to the time of Christ's birth, or, at any rate, to early in the first century of our era.

Many coins were also issued here under the Roman Emperors in Britain, those of Carausius and of Allectus being distinguished in the exergue of the reverse by the initial letter c.

Under annal 921, during the Danish wars, the Saxon Chronicle narrates that a great body of people assembled in autumn, as well from Kent as from Surrey and from Essex, and everywhere from the nearest burghs, and went to Colchester, and beset the burgh, and...
fought against it until they reduced it, and slew all the people, and took all that was there within, except the men who fled away over the wall. Then again, in the same year, before Martinmas (November 11th), King Eadweard, with an army of West Saxons, went to Colchesteer, and repaired and renovated the burgh, where it had previously been ruined. It is, therefore, not unlikely that coins of Eadweard the Elder were struck at Colchesteer, but it is the exception rather than the rule for the money of that king to bear any indication of the mint name, and information can only be deduced by an examination and comparison of the names of the moneyers.

Under the Laws of Æthelstan three moneyers were accorded to Colchesteer, two for the king and one for the bishop (presumably, of London), but, unfortunately, no specimen of his coinage has yet been noted, nor does the name of this mint appear upon our existing coins until the reign of the second Æthelræd. The series is thence unbroken until the time of the Conquest, except that no coin of Harthacnut struck here has yet come to light.

In Domesday the account of Colecestra is placed at the end of the survey of Essex, and constitutes a veritable directory. The individual names of the burgesses are specified, and nearly all of these have an Anglian or Saxon form. The names of all the moneyers which appear on the coins of the two Williams struck here, occur in this ample list. We append the names in parallel columns as they respectively are written in our numismatic and Domesday evidences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upon the coins.</th>
<th>In Domesday.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IELFRI = Ælfric.</td>
<td>Alvric, Alric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IELFSI = Ælfsi.</td>
<td>Alfsi, Alsi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRIHTRIC</td>
<td>Brictric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIRMAN</td>
<td>Dereman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DORMAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRIMAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRMAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The commoner names occur many times, and relate to various persons, but Dereman, Golman, Golstan and Goldwin occur once only in our Domesday “directory” of Colchester, and the probability of their representing the moneyers of those names is strong, and the identity of some one person of each commoner name, with the moneyer of a similar name preserved upon our numismatic evidences, is not an unreasonable assumption.

The following translation of a portion of the Domesday account of Colchester may prove to be of interest:—

“The King’s demesne in Colchester (consists of) 102 acres of land, of which 10 are of meadow, on which are 10 bordars; and 240 acres of pasture and scrub; and all this belongs to the king’s ferm.

“In the burgesses’ common are 80 acres and 8 perches about the wall, from all which the burgesses have 60 shillings a year, for the king’s service if there should be need, and if not, they divide it in common.

“And there is a custom that every year, on the fifteenth day after Easter, the king’s burgesses render 2 marks of silver; and this belongs to the king’s ferm. Moreover from each house (are due) yearly 6 pence, which can be devoted to the support of the king’s soldiers, or to war service by land or sea; and this does not belong to the (king’s) ferm. And let this be so whether the king has soldiers or calls for war service. And in addition to these (dues of) 6 pence, the whole city used to render from all dues in King Edward’s time 15 pounds and 5 shillings and 3 pence each year, of which the moneyers used to render 4 pounds in King Edward’s time. It now renders
80 pounds and 4 sestiers of honey or 40 shillings [and] 4 [pence?]; and, besides this, 100 shillings to the sheriff for fine; and 10 shillings and 8 pence for feeding the prebendaries. And besides this the burgesses of Colchester and of Maldon render 20 pounds for the mint; and Waleram arranged this; and they vouch the king to warranty that he remitted to them 10 pounds, and the holder (?) Bishop Walchelin demands from them 40 pounds."

The conjoint mention of the burgesses of Colchester and of Maldon, with regard to the mint is of much interest. The entry establishes the point that at the date of Domesday, the mints of Colchester and Maldon were farmed to the burgesses.

The coins of William I. and II. struck at Colchester and Maldon entirely refute Mr. Andrew's assumptions in regard to the coinage issuing from them being of an alternate character, namely, that "if only one mint was in operation during the year the king remitted £10, but if both, then each town paid £10, and so £20 was retained in the Survey as the nominal firma from the burgesses." He adds: "This is borne out by the coins we have of these two mints issued during the reigns of William I.-II., for the types of Maldon fill up most of the blanks of Colchester." The actual state of the case is that all, except type IV, of the issues of William I. at Colchester are to-day known to us, as are all the types of William II. struck there.

Of the Maldon mint we have the mule VII-VIII and type VIII of William I. and types 1, 2 and 4 of William II. Types 3 and 5 are always uncommon, but they may yet be found of Maldon.

It would seem, therefore, that the arrangement made by Waleram possibly had to do with the re-opening of the mint at Maldon, and that this was effected not long before the compilation of Domesday.

What Bishop Walkelin's position in the matter was is uncertain. He was Bishop of Winchester from 1070-1098, and, under Rufus, was, with Flambard, joint regent of the kingdom when the king went to the French war in 1097.

We may be pardoned for here remarking upon how very slender a thread some of our numismatic facts do hang. The knowledge of the existence of types III and VII of Colchester is due to the

1 A Numismatic History of the Reign of Henry I., p. 162.
preservation by that observant and thoughtful numismatologist, Mr. L. A. Lawrence, of fragments that many would have thrust aside. He, however, preserved them, and very kindly presented them to the writer of these lines.

**William I.**

**Type I:**

* BRIH[TRI]E ON COLE[LE], Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, from Pollexfen, 1900, Lot 51.
† * GOLDMAN ON CO, Plate XII, Fig. 1.
* * GOLDSTAN ON COLE, Plate XII, Fig. 2.

**Type II:**

* GOLDMAN ON COLE.
* GOLDSTAN ON COLE, York Museum; Cuff, Lot 662;
  A gentleman, January, 1860, Lot 112; Allen, Lot 306.

**Type III:**

† * [PVLFPIN]E ON COLEE, presented by L. A. Lawrence,
  Plate XII, Fig. 3.

**Type IV:**

No specimen hitherto noted.

**Type V:**

* DRIMAN ON COLI, Plate XII, Fig. 4.
* GOLDFINE ON COL.
* * PVLFPIN N E ON COLEI, from L. A. Lawrence, Lot 55,
  Plate XII, Fig. 5.

**Type VI:**

* DORMAN ON COLEE, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson,
  from Lowsley, 1899, Lot 193.

**Type VII:**

† [☆] PVLFPOD ON CO[- - -], presented by L. A. Lawrence,
  Plate XII, Fig. 6.

**Type VIII:**

† * IELFSI ON COLEE, Beaworth, 22, † Plate XII, Fig. 7.
* * DIRMAN ON COLE, Beaworth, I.
* * DRMAN ON COLEE, Beaworth, 7, Plate XII, Fig. 8.
* * PVLFRIE ON COLE, Beaworth, II.
* † " " " COLE, Beaworth, 39.
† * PVLFPIN E ON COLE, Beaworth, 15, Plate XII, Fig. 9.
  " " " COLE, Beaworth, 1.
A Numismatic History of William I. and II.

WILLIAM II.

Type 1:—
* * PVLFPIE ON EOLEE, Tamworth Find, Plate XII, Fig. 10.

Type 2:—
* * IELFRIE ON EOLEE.
* * ILFSI ON EOLEEES, Plate XII, Fig. 11.
* * S ----- ON EOLEI, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, from Pollexfen Sale, 1900, Lot 54.

Type 3:—
* * IELF[RIE] ON EOLI, Reginald Huth, from Allen Sale, Lot 305.
* * SIPORD ON EOLEE.

Type 4:—
† * * SPIQEN ON EOLEI another, H. B. Earle Fox, †Plate XII, Fig. 12.

Type 5:—
* * SPIQEN ONOLI, Plate XII, Fig. 13.

MALDON: D.B. Malduna, Melduna.

The borough of Maldon is situate in the hundred of Dengy, 38 miles east-north-east from London. It stands upon high ground near the confluence of the rivers Blackwater and Chelmer. In 1831 it had a population of nearly 1,400 inhabitants, and the number is now 5,564.

The Saxon Chronicle informs us that in the year 920, before midsummer, King Edward went to Maldon, and built and established the burgh ere he went thence. In the following year Maldon withstood a siege by the Danes.

This mint is not specifically mentioned in the Laws of Æthelstan, and it therefore had only one moneyer. A coin of his in the National Museum at Rome reads, according to Signor de Rossi, MAELD ABONEL. Although it is unusual for the name of the mint to precede that of the moneyer, there can be little doubt but that Maldon is here indicated. Abbonel occurs as a moneyer on the Memorial Coinage of St. Eadmund, and under Æthelstan a moneyer of the name, Abonel, coined at Hertford. Abenel was a moneyer of Ælfred, and the name so spelt occurs again under Eadmund and Eadwig.
The name of this mint does not, however, occur again on our coins until the reign of Eadgar. No specimen of this town's coinage under Eadweard the Martyr has been noted, but Maldon coins of Æthelræd II., Cnut, Harold I., Edward the Confessor and Harold II. are known.

In Domesday is the following account of this place, under "Terra Regis":

"Half Hundret of Maldon:

"In Maldon the king has one house and pasture for 100 sheep. And (there is) 1 sokeman with 49 acres, who has one bordar; (there was land for) 1 plough in the time of King Edward, now a half; it was then worth ten shillings, now 5. In the same the king has 180 houses held by burgesses, and 18 messuages that are waste; of which (burgesses) 15 hold half a hide and 21 acres, while the other men hold no more than their houses in the borough. And among them they have 12 rounceys, and 140 beasts, and 103 swine, and 336 sheep. From the king's hall there are always received 6 shillings and 8 pence, and from Suen's land 4 shillings, and from 2 houses of Eudo dapifer 16 pence, which the king has not received since he came into this land. From the aforesaid sokeman, Ranulf Peverel has received yearly a customary due of 3 shillings; but in King Edward's time his predecessor had only 'commendation.' And in King Edward's time the whole, together, rendered 13 pounds and 2 shillings; and when Peter received it 24 pounds, now 16 pounds by weight."

No mention is made of the mint, but in our account of Colchester, the reference to the fact that the burgesses of Colchester and of Maldon rendered twenty pounds for the mint, has already been noted. Domesday adds that Waleram arranged this. John the son of Waleram and John the nephew of Waleram are mentioned as tenants-in-chief in the Essex survey, so it is assumed that Waleram himself was then dead. He probably arranged for the re-opening of the mint at Maldon, as no coin struck here of William I. earlier than the mule VII–VIII is known to us. Coinage was continued here under William II., and although types 3 and 5 are absent, there is, in our opinion, no reason why they should not yet be forthcoming."
William I.

Types I to VII:—

No examples hitherto noted.

Mule, Obverse, Type VII, Reverse, Type VIII:—

* * LIFESVN ON MIEL, Plate XII, Fig. 14.

" " " " Licut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, from Pollexfen, 26.6.1900, Lot 53.

* " " " MAL, Beaworth Find.

" " " " Allen, Lot 322 (Plate II of the catalogue).

Type VIII:—

* * IELFPINE ON MIE, Beaworth, 3, Plate XII, Fig. 15.

MAL.

† * * IELFORD ON MIE, Beaworth, 2, *Plate XII, Fig. 16.

* * LIFESVN ON MIEL, Beaworth, 5.

William II.

Type 1:—

* * LIFSVNE ON MIELI, Tamworth Find, Plate XII, Fig. 17.

Type 2:—

* * PVLFPINE ON MLD, Allen, Lot 323 (2).

† * * PVLFPINE ONMLD.

† Illustrated, vol. ii, Plate IV, Fig. 69, and Plate XII, Fig. 18.

Type 3:—

No example hitherto noted.

Type 4:—

† * IELFPORD ONMLD, Plate XII, Fig. 19.

Type 5:—

No example hitherto noted.

Flintshire—see Cheshire—Rhuddlan, vol. iv, pp. 66–68.
COINS FOUND AT DUNWICH.