Norwich, a city and county of itself, is the capital of Norfolk. It is situate somewhat to the north of the British Cair Gwintgwis, called by the Romans Venta Icenorum, and by reason of this relative situation was named by the Angles Northwic, from nor, north, and wic, a dwelling, the latter word being borrowed from the Latin vicus, a village.

Numismatically, however, the history of Norwich begins with Æthelstan, whose coins bearing the name of this mint are fairly numerous. The name appears upon the money of all his Saxon and Danish successors, with the sole exception of that of Eadwig. The names of Norwich moneyers under Eadred and Eadgar appear also upon certain coins of Eadwig, and it is therefore probable that these were issued there.

From Domesday we learn that in the time of Edward the Confessor there were as many as 1,320 burgesses in Norwich.

At the time of the Survey these had become reduced in number to 665 English burgesses, who paid the customary dues, and 480 bordars, who, on account of poverty, paid no customary due. The sites of 98 houses had been occupied by the castle erected by the Conqueror.

Notwithstanding its decline in prosperity, the payments by the town had been greatly increased under Norman rule. Under the
Confessor these were 20 pounds to the king and 10 to the earl, and besides, 21 shillings and 4 pence to certain pensioners, and six quarts of honey and 1 bear and 6 dogs for bear-baiting. Under the Conqueror the sum payable to the king was 70 pounds by weight and 100 shillings by tale as a fine to the queen, and 1 goshawk (?) and 20 pounds blanch to the earl and 20 shillings by tale as a fine to G(odric).

The only statement as regards the mint is that, “In this borough the bishop can have 1 moneyer if he wishes.”

This refers to the Bishop of East Anglia, whose see was at Elmham until 1075, at which date it was removed by Herfast to Thetford. It was not until 1095 that the see was, in turn, transferred from Thetford to Norwich by Bishop Herbert Losinga. The mint at Norwich was, no doubt, originally a royal mint, but, as Domesday does not mention any specific payment from it either under the Confessor or under the Conqueror, it had with equal certainty become farmed to the burgesses prior to the decease of the former king, its dues being included in the gross sums paid by them.

The entries in the _Pipe Rolls_ of Henry II.’s reign point to the fact that the bishop was then exercising his right to have a moneyer in Norwich.1

It will be seen on reference to the appended lists that, with the exception of Type III of William I., all the types of the coinages of the Conqueror and of Rufus of the Norwich mint are preserved to us. One is tempted to attribute the lack of Type III to the troubles consequent on the rebellion of Ralf, Earl of the East Angles, called also Ralf Brito and Ralf de Guader, as the time of the currency of Type III synchronizes in part with these disturbances. We, however, think that the present absence of Type III is more likely to be due to the usual circumstance of either non-discovery or the absence of record of discovery, and that sooner or later the apparent gap will be supplied.

The occurrence of the name of Howord (HOPORD, HOPEORD, HOPORD and HOPORD) as that of a moneyer at Norwich under William I. and II., continued also under Henry I., might be made the

THE NORWICH MINT.
WILLIAM I. FIGURES 1-13.
WILLIAM II. FIGURES 14-19.
subject of speculation as to the possible derivation therefrom of that of the family of Howard, now and for so long past Dukes of Norfolk.

Such an inquiry belongs, however, to the province of the genealogists, to whom we commend the question, remarking, however, that numismatically the name occurs at Norwich and at Norwich only.

**William I.**

**Type I:**

* * EADPINE OINOR, Plate XXVI, Fig. 1.
No reading given, variety, without sceptre. A Gentleman, Jan., 1860, Lot 113.

**Type II:**

* * EADPINE ON NORD, York Find, 1845.
* * EADPINE ON NORI
† * LIOFOLD ON NOR, York Find, 1845, Plate XXVI, Fig. 2.
 * " " " NORD, York Museum.
* * OVRGRIM ON NO, York Museum.

**Type III:**

No example hitherto noted.

**Type IV:**

* * GODRIE ON NORDP
   " " " NORDPI, variety, three pellets on the king's right shoulder. L. A. Lawrence.
   " " " City of London Find, 1872 (Guildhall Museum).
† * OVRGRM O NORDPI, Plate XXVI, Fig. 3.

**Type V:**

* * IEOLRIE O NORPI
* EDPOLD O NORDI
† " " " NORDPII, from Alabone, Montagu, Pt. 5, Lot 75, and L. A. Lawrence collections. Variety, the usual quadrilateral ornament being replaced by four pyramids.

Illustrated, vol. ii, Plate II, Fig. 39, and Plate XXVI, Fig. 4.
Type VI:—

* GODRICE O NORDP, Royal collection at Stockholm.
† * GODPINE O NORD, Plate XXVI, Fig. 7.

Type VII:—

* GODRICE O NORDPI, another, Royal collection at Stockholm. *Plate XXVI, Fig. 8.

Type VIII:—

* EADPEARD O NOR, Spicer MS.
* EDPOLD O NORDP, Beaworth, 4, Tamworth 1.
† * , , NORDPI, Beaworth, 22, Plate XXVI, Fig. 9.
* GODRICE O NORDPI, Beaworth, 6.
† * GODRICE BRD O NORDP, Hawkins, 242, Beaworth, 1, Plate XXVI, Fig. 10.
* GODPID O NORD, Beaworth, 5.
* GODPINE O NORD, Beaworth, 4.
* , , NORDI, Beaworth, 19.
* , , NORDP, Beaworth, 66.
* , , NORDPI, Beaworth, 2.
† * HOPORD O NORDP, Beaworth, 13, Plate XXVI, Fig. 11.
* , , NORDPI, Beaworth, 1.
* , , NORDPI, Beaworth, 11.
* INHVEHE O NORDPI, Beaworth, 8, †Plate XXVI, Fig. 12.
† * INHVEHE O NORDPI
† * VLFLETEL O NORD, Beaworth, 9, †Plate XXVI, Fig. 13.
* , , NORDP, Beaworth, 43.
* VLFLETL O NORDPI, Beaworth, 6.
* VLFLETEL O NORDPI, Beaworth, 1.
* /E O NORD/, cut halfpenny.
The Thetford Mint.

WILLIAM II.

Type 1:—
* IEGLRIE O NORDPI, Tamworth Find, Plate XXVI, Fig. 14.
* GODPINE O NOR-H.

Type 2:—
* IEGLRIE O NORDP, Tamworth Find; the late Sir John Evans.
* EDPOLD O NOR, Tamworth Find.
* GODPINE O NORDP, Tamworth Find; sale at Sotheby’s, 19.12.1911, Lot 225.
† OTER O NORDPI, Plate XXVI, Fig. 15.

Type 3 (4):—
† HOPEORD O NORD, from Montagu, Lot 258, Plate XXVI, Fig. 16.
† [HOPE]ORD O NORD, from different dies. Found in the Thames at Pimlico.

Type 4 (3):—
† IEFLRIE O NORI, Plate XXVI, Fig. 17.
* HOPORD O NORDI, and Trinity College, Cambridge, Plate XXVI, Fig. 19.
* ILFRI O NORDPI, Hawkins, 249, Plate XXVI, Fig. 18.

Type 5:—
* BRIESEL O NORDI, Spicer MS.
* HOPIORD O NOR, Hunterian collection.

Thetford:—D.B. Tetford.

The ancient borough of Thetford was called by the East Angles Theodford, indicating its situation at a ford over the River Theod, or Thet, which divides the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. The larger portion of the town is in Norfolk.
In the Montagu sale catalogue, lot 626, a penny of Æthelstan is attributed to this mint, but the reading is by no means convincing, and, in the present writer’s opinion, it should be assigned to Derby.

There are undoubted Thetford coins of Eadgar and of all his Saxon and Danish successors.

Domesday informs us that in the time of the Confessor there were 943 burgesses in the borough, and that at the date of the Survey there were 720 burgesses and 224 empty messuages. The pre-Conquest payments were 20 pounds by tale to the king and 10 pounds by tale to the earl. At the date of Domesday the borough rendered to the king 50 pounds by weight, and to the earl 20 pounds blanch, and 6 pounds by tale.

Then follows the important numismatic statement: “Now also it renders to the king 40 pounds from the mint, and then as now 16 shillings to two pensioners.”

From these entries we infer that the mint at Thetford was a royal mint, and that subsequently to the death of King Edward and before the date of the Survey it had been farmed to the burgesses. The ordinary interpretation of Domesday terms, requires us to believe that the render of £40 from the mint was an annual payment, but the amount would seem to be large. It must, however, not be forgotten that the see of East Anglia had been removed from Elmham to Thetford in 1075, and that this circumstance was calculated to greatly increase the importance and prosperity of the borough.

Moreover, it would not seem that in writing of money and payments in Anglo-Saxon and Norman times a sufficiently liberal view of the wealth of the country and of the amount of money coined has been always kept in view.

Numismatists and historians alike appear to have sometimes based their views upon the amount of any given coinage now preserved to us.

Our records for the five years 1243 to 1247 give the absolute information that the number of “short-cross” pennies struck in that period was between 67 and 68 millions, whilst the issue of “long-cross” pennies for the five years 1261 to 1265 comprised between 64 and 65 millions.
THE THETFORD MINT.
WILLIAM I. FIGURES 1-11
WILLIAM II. FIGURES 12-17.

PLATE XXVII.
From a critical study of the subject the present writer deduces that the conditions and output of pennies per annum were not very dissimilar as far back as the reigns ofÆthelred II. and Cnut.

It will be seen from the appended lists that specimens of all the types of the reigns of William I. and II. struck at Thetford, are in evidence in our collections of the present day.

**William I.**

**Type I:**

† *LINRIE ON ÆOTFO*, Plate XXVII, Fig. 1.
* GOD ON ÆOTFORD, the late Sir John Evans.
† *GODRIE ON ÆOTFORDI, Plate XXVII, Fig. 2.
* GODPINE ON ÆOTF, B. Roth, from Montagu, Pt. 5, Lot 61.

**Type II:**

† *LINRIE ON ÆÆOTNF, and York Museum, † Plate XXVII, Fig. 3.
* LINRIE ON * IEOTNF, York Find, 1845.
* ELFPI ON ÆETFORD, Simpson sale, but a misreading for OXEFORD
* GOD ON ÆOTEORI, York Museum.
† † ÆOTEORD, York Museum.
* " " ÆOT - - - ND
† " " ONN ÆOTFOR, York Museum.
* GODRIE ON ÆOTFO, and York Museum.
* GODPINE ON ÆOT, York Find, 1845 (3).
† " " " City of London Find, 1872.
† " " " ÆOTI, York Museum.
* OSBEARN ON ÆET, H. Alexander Parsons.
* OTBEARN ON ÆETOI, two specimens from the same dies, York Find, 1845.
[ ] ON ÆOTFOR, York Find, 1845.

**Type III:**

* ESBERN ON ÆOTF, Spicer MS.
† GOD ON ÆOTFORDI
† * GODRIE ON ÆOTFOI, Plate XXVII, Fig. 4.

* GODRIE ON ÆOT, St. Mary Hill Church Find.

* GODPINE ON ÆOTFI, Allen, Lot 341; W. S. Lincoln and Son.

* OSBEARN ON ÆOTE, St. Mary Hill Church Find.

Type IV:—

* LENRIE ON ÆOTFI
† " " " ÆOTFO, from Bieber and Montagu, Lot 208, sales, Plate XXVII, Fig. 5.

* ESBEARN ON ÆOTI
* FOLERD ON ÆTFRD, Spicer MS.
* GODRIE ON ÆOTFO, F. A. Walters.
" " " ÆFRDEI, Montagu, Pt. 5, Lot 72.
† * GODRIE ON ÆTFRDEI, Plate XXVII, Fig. 6.

Type V:—

* LINRIE ON ÆETF
" " " ÆETF, York Museum.
† " " " ÆTFRD, from O'Hagan, 18.12.1907, Lot 410, Plate XXVII, Fig. 7.

* ESBERN ON ÆET, Christmas, Lot 222.
* " " " ÆOTF, Beaworth Find; and Lt.-Col. H. W. Morrieson.

* FOLIERD ON ÆTFI, Spicer MS.
* FOLLARD ON ÆTFI, Beaworth Find.
* GODRED ON ÆTF, Allen, Lot 363.
* GODRIE ON ÆOTF, Beaworth Find.
" " " ÆTFEI

Type VI:—

* ELCERD ON ÆTFOR, Durrant, Lot 120, ?misreading of FOLERD.

* HOLIERD ON ÆTFI, Plate XXVII, Fig. 8.

* FOLERD ON ÆTFRD, and Lt.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, from Moon sale, Lot 40.

* GODRED ON ÆTFRD, Rashleigh, Lot 385.
* GODRIE ON ÆTFRD

Type VII:—

* LINRIE ON ÆTFRD, a Gentleman, Jan., 1860, Lot 109.
† * GODRED ON ÆTFR, from L. A. Lawrence, Plate XXVII, Fig. 9.
Mule, Types VII–VIII:

* * **FOLLIERD ON DTI, Montagu, Pt. 5, Lot 78.

Type VIII:

† * * **IELFPIE ON DTFR, Beaworth, 39, Plate XXVII, Fig. 10.
† * * " " " DTFI, Beaworth, 13.
† * * " " " DTFR, Beaworth, 6.
* * **FOLLIERD ON DTFR, Beaworth, 12.
† " " " " Hawkins, 242, Rashleigh, Lot 385.
* * " " " " Hawkins, 242, Rashleigh, Lot 385.
* * **GODELEF ON DTFRDI, Beaworth, 1.
* * **GODELF ON DTFRDI, Beaworth, 6.
* * **GODINE ON DTFRRD, Beaworth, 7.
† " " " " Hawkins, 242, Rashleigh, Lot 385.
* * **GODRED ON DTFR, Beaworth, 3.
* " " " DTFER, Beaworth, 1.
* " " " DTFRD, Beaworth, 4.
* " " " DTFP, Beaworth, 3.
* * **GODRIE ON DTFRDI, Beaworth, 28.
† " " " " Hawkins, 242; and W. C. Wells.
† Illustrated, vol. ii, Plate III, Fig. 60, and Plate XXVII, Fig. 11.

**WILLIAM II.**

Type 1:

* **IELFPIE ON DTFR, Allen, Lot 341.
* **BALDRIC ON DTFRFR
* **FOLLIERD ON DTFR
† " " " DTFI, Royal collection at Stockholm.
* " " " DTFER, Spicer MS.
* * **GODRED ON DTFRDI, Tamworth Find; the late F. G. Hilton Price, Plate XXVII, Fig. 12.
* * **NEIGEL ON DTFRDI, and B. Roth, from Montagu, Plate 5, Lot 83.

Type 2:

* **BVNON ON DTI
* **BVNDND ON DTFR
* **BANPIND ON DTFR, Montagu, Pt. 5, Lot 87.

This and the preceding coin are possibly the same.
Type 3 (4):

- *BVR[NA]RD O[N]D*, the late Sir John Evans, Plate XXVII, Fig. 15.
- *FOLIERTD ON ØTF*, overstruck on a coin of the type of *Hawkins*, 250, Plate XXVII, Fig. 16.

Type 4 (3):

- *FOLIERTD ON ØTF*, W. S. Lincoln and Son.
- *GODRIED ON ØTFRI*
- "*, *ØTF*, variety, a pellet in the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the cross on reverse.

Illustrated, vol. ii, Plate IV, Fig. 84, and Plate XXVII, Fig. 17.

Type 5:

- No reading given, Whitmore, Lot 127.
- *BVNDI ON - TFR*

YARMOUTH (GREAT) — D.B. *Gernemuua, Gernemutha.*

The ancient borough of Yarmouth is, as its name implies, situate at the mouth of the River Yare.

*Domesday* informs us that it was held by King Edward the Confessor. Then and at the date of the Survey it had 70 burgesses. In King Edward's time it was worth, with 2 parts of the soke of 3 hundreds, 18 pounds by tale, and the earl's part was 9 pounds by tale. At the time of *Domesday* the king's 2 parts were worth 17 pounds and sixteen shillings and four pence blanch, and the earl's part 10 pounds blanch.

From the above extract it will be seen that Yarmouth in the time of the Confessor was a Royal borough, and that its status so continued under the Conqueror.
The Yarmouth Mint.

These conditions, as we have endeavoured to show in Chapter VII, *The Domesday Boroughs*, in vol. iii of this journal, pp. 164–170, import the existence of a mint.

At present we are unaware of any Anglo-Saxon coin capable of attribution to Yarmouth, and the only Norman coin we know that may so, provisionally, be attributed, is one of Type V of William I. reading

*LEOFFINE ON ERAMI.*

It may, we think, be conceded that where the Norman scribe wrote Gernemuua or Gernemutha an English scribe would have written Eremutha, for neither the initial *g* nor the internal *n* is essential to the name, as its present form sufficiently indicates. That this is no mere assumption is shown by the mediaeval corporate seal of Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight which bears the inscription

**S. COMMVNE • DE • ERE • MVE.**

The *i* which terminates the inscription upon the coin probably represents an incomplete *ii = v*, which gives us ERAMV, a form practically identical with EREMVA.

We, however, think that Yarmouth in Norfolk is the place indicated by the coin, as Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight did not become a borough until a considerable time after the date of *Domesday.*

**WILLIAM I.**

Type V:—

*LEOFFINE ON ERAMI.*

This is the sole coin of this mint that has been noted.
The ancient borough of Northampton gives its name to the shire of which it is the chief town.

There were in Anglo-Saxon and Norman times many places bearing the common name of Hamtun or, according to the usual Domesday spelling, Hantone.

In connection with our present subject all of these except Hamtun, now known as Southampton, and Hamtun, now known as Northampton, may be disregarded. These two places were boroughs in Anglo-Saxon times, and so continued to be throughout the Norman period. Although we are in accord with prior writers in thinking that the Hamtun mentioned in the laws of Æthelstan enacted at Greatley, and to which two moneyers were assigned, is the place now called Southampton, we disagree with their conclusion that the Hamtun now known as Northampton was excluded from the general right thereby given to unspecified boroughs for each to have one moneyer (see British Numismatic Journal, vol. vi, pp. 13–15).

The solution would appear to be that both Southampton and Northampton issued coins from the time of Æthelstan, and that these, so far as pre-Conquest coins are concerned, are at present intermixed in our cabinets and are all there attributed to the southern town.

The same remark applies in part to the Norman series.

At the time the coins were issued the names of the moneyers would be sufficient to enable persons concerned to distinguish the town whence they respectively emanated, but to-day the task of separating them is so difficult that hitherto no serious attempt has been made to perform it. On the contrary the easy, but entirely illogical and unjustifiable, plan has been adopted of assigning all Hamtun coins to Southampton.

The only exception to this general practice is Mr. Grueber’s attribution to Northampton of a penny of Eadgar bearing the inscription *BALDRIC MONETA* • *N* • *AM*. This piece formed lot 722 at the Montagu sale in November, 1895, and the following note
The information is not conclusive, but the association of Baldric with Hamtun and Bedford points to Hamtun being in this instance Northampton rather than Southampton.

What we have written above is by way of a suggestion as regards the methods to be followed in order to separate the Southampton and Northampton coins of Saxon date.

It is not impossible that the coins of Æthelred II. of the uncertain mint Hamwic may represent an early and soon discontinued attempt to distinguish the southern and northern Hamtuns. That they do not belong to Harwich we have already endeavoured to show (see British Numismatic Journal, vol. vi, p. 26).

The account of Northampton in Domesday stands at the head of the Survey of Northamptonshire. In it the names Northantone and Hantone both occur. As in the case of Southampton also there is no mention of mint or moneyers. The coins of our period which undoubtedly bear the name of Northantone are limited to three in number of Type II of William I. All are from the same dies, the best specimen being in the collection of Mr. W. C. Wells, and the other two in the cabinet of the writer.
The legend disclosed upon the reverses is

*SÆPINE ON NODHANT*

The name of the moneyer Sæwine is, for our purposes, unfortunate, inasmuch as it occurs upon coins of many and widely separated mints of the period, and, in particular, upon many of the coins now attributed to Southampton.

The form for Northampton on the last two types of Henry I. (*Hawkins* 262 and 255) becomes definitely NORHAM, but in the immediately preceding type (*Hawkins* 265) we have *PAIEN : ON : NORSiKM*, which must be compared with *PAIEN : ON : NORHAM* (*Hawkins* 255).

Another circumstance is that under Henry I. the *HAMTVN* (Southampton?) coins appear to cease when the NORHAM coins begin, from which it might be argued that there is greater likelihood of all the post-Conquest coins being of Northampton rather than of Southampton.

It follows from all the above that those who are interested in the coinage of Northampton must refer also to the coins attributed to Southampton, and that the meagre list appended to this section must be read in conjunction with that given in our account of the Hampshire mint.

**WILLIAM I.**

Type I:—

No example hitherto noted.

Type II:—

*SÆPINE ON NODHANT*, W. C. Wells. Illustrated, vol. ii, Plate I, Fig. 16.

† " " " " two specimens from the same dies.

PENNIES FROM THE SAME DIES OF WILLIAM I., TYPE II, NORTHAMPTON MINT.
The Peterborough Mint.

N.B.—One of the secondly described specimens is believed to be from M. H. Bobart's sale at Sotheby's, November 13th, 1894, lot 5 where it is read * STEFNE ON NO-AM. Types III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII:—

No examples hitherto noted.

WILLIAM II.

No example hitherto noted.


PETERBOROUGH:—D.B. Burg.

Much might be written as to the history and importance of this ancient place, but the only reason for referring to it in this work is that Eadgar in the year 970 granted to the monastery of Burch, formerly called Medehamsted, the right to have one moneyer in Stamford. In Birch's Cartularium Saxonicum, vol. iii, p. 543, the words of the grant are, "ac unum monetarium in Stawmford in perpetuam libertatem concedimus," and in a later form of the same charter, ascribed to the year 972, printed op. cit., p. 579, the words are "et unum monetarium in Stanforde in perpetuam libertatem concedimus."

Both versions refer to earlier grants to Medehamsted by Wulfhere and Æthelred, kings of Mercia, but the grant of the right to a moneyer in Stamford is, of course, an additional and entirely new grant by King Eadgar.

The second version purports to have been confirmed by the following kings, namely, Eadweard the Martyr, Æthelred II., Cnut, Edward the Confessor, and William I.

No coins were issued at or bear the name of Peterborough, but any that were issued under the terms of the above-mentioned charter and its confirmations must be sought amongst the coins of Stamford.

The coins of Type II of William I. reading * LEOFPINE ON BVR and * LEOFPINE ON BVRI, heretofore assigned to Peterborough, belong, in the present opinion of the writer, to Bury St. Edmund's.