The ancient borough of Nottingham, a county in itself, gives its name to the shire of which it is the capital.

From the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle we learn that Nottingham was a fortified place prior to the year 868, when it was occupied by the Danes. At the request of Burgred, King of the Mercians, the West-Saxon King, Æthelred, and his brother Ælfred, went with a force of West Saxons to Nottingham and there found the army "in the works" and there besieged them, but there was no hard battle there and the Mercians made peace with the invaders.

In the year 922 Eadweard the Elder went to Nottingham and reduced the burgh, and ordered it to be repaired and peopled both with Englishmen and Danish. Two years later, before midsummer, he again went there with a force and commanded the burgh to be built on the south side of the River Trent, opposite to the other, and the bridge over it betwixt the two burghs.

It is not unlikely that Eadweard the Elder established a mint at Nottingham, as the name Osulf, one of Æthelstan's moneyers at this place, occurs also upon coins of Eadweard, which, as usual in that reign, do not bear the name of a mint.

Towards the close of Æthelstan's reign Nottingham, in association with Derby, Leicester, Lincoln and Stamford, was again in the power...
of the Danes, and it is to this period that we attribute those curious pennies of the style and fabric of Æthelstan’s money, which are struck from two reverse dies. This method was doubtless adopted to avoid the appearance of the name of Æthelstan, King of the Saxons, upon coins circulating in a confederacy of Danes.

In the year 941 Eadmund, the brother and successor of Æthelstan, reduced Nottingham and the other four Danish burghs to his rule.

There is no direct evidence to show that a mint was in operation at Nottingham under Eadmund, Eadwig, Eadgar and Eadweard the Martyr, but the mint-name appears upon coins of Æthelred II. and of all his Danish and Saxon successors.

The account of Nottingham in *Domesday* stands at the head of the Survey of the county and in a parallel column with that of Derby. It informs us that in King Edward’s time 40 shillings were rendered by two moneyers.

The borough then rendered 18 pounds, but at the date of the Survey this had been increased to 30 pounds and a further sum of 10 pounds from the mint.

From these facts we infer that Nottingham was in the reign of the Confessor a royal mint, and that prior to the date of *Domesday* the mint had been farmed to the burgesses at a rent of £10 per annum.

The appended list shows that the only absent types of William I. are Types V and VII, but of the latter there exists a mule of the obverse of VII and the reverse of VIII, so we may confidently look for the appearance of both V and VII.

All the types of William II. are represented.

**Type I:**

* FORNA ON SNOTIN

**Type II:**

* ELFSI ON SNOT, York Find, 1845.
* FORN ON SNOTINGE, Sale, 17.3.1855, Lot 422.
* " " " SNOTI[NGE], York Find, 1845, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 1.
THE NOTTINGHAM MINT.
WILLIAM II, FIGURES 14-16.

PLATE XXVIII.
Type III:—

* FORNA ON SNOTA
  * " " " STOTA, Allen, Lot 326, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 2.
  * " " " SOTINGE, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 3.
  * MAN ON SNOTINGI, Spicer MS.
  * " " " SNOTINHAN, Christie’s, 5.3.1845, Lot 81.
* MANNA ON STOTI, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 4.

Type IV:—

* FORN ON SNOTINGI, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 5.
* MANNA ON SNOTI, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 6.
† * MAN ON SNOTINGI, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 7.

Type V:—

No example hitherto noted.

Type VI:—

* GODBRAND ON SN, Spicer MS.

Type VII:—

No example hitherto noted.

Mule, obverse, Type VII, reverse, Type VIII:—

* MANA ON SNOTI, Beaworth Find, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 8.

Type VIII:—

* IETIER ON —[N ?]SOT, Beaworth Find, Plate XXVIII. Fig. 9.
* ATERE ON SNOTIN, Beaworth, 3, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 10.
* MAN ON SNOTIE, Beaworth, 1, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 11.
† * " " SNOTIE, Beaworth, 2, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 12.
† * MANA ON SNOTI, Beaworth, 11, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 13.

Type 1:—

* PULFRIE ON SOTINE, Tamworth Find, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 14.

Type 2:—

* ACERE ON SOTINGE, Tamworth Find, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 15.
Type 3 (4):

* Haldin on Snoti, the late Thomas Bliss, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 16.

Type 4 (3):

* Lipine on Snot

Type 5:

* Haldin on Snoti, Sale, 4.6.1855, Lot 30.

Oxfordshire:—D.B. Oxenefordscire.
Oxford:—D.B. Oxeneford.

Although the Loyal, and Royal, City of Oxford was probably represented by little more than a marsh at the time when the present village of Dorchester, a few miles down the river, was an important Roman station and Romano-British town, it receives the consequential designation of "civitas" in Domesday as well as the more correct description of "villa."

It was not until the reign of Henry VIII. that the see of Oxford was created, and that the term "city," in the more modern sense, became applicable to Oxford. The Saxon see was established at Dorchester until removed to Lincoln under William II., and that of Oxford was, in turn, carved out of the see of Lincoln.

The name of Oxford reflects its early rurality, the translation of the Saxon Oxnaford being ford = ford, Oxna = of Oxen.

Since then its ancient University has been the Pons asinorum of not a few and the Alma mater of many thousands.

Although we cannot approve of the methods of William Camden, Clarencieux King of Arms, who, in 1622, founded at Oxford The Camden Professorship of Ancient History, in that he had prior to this good deed "interpolated" in Asser's Life of King Alfred, a long paragraph intended to prove that Oxford was at that early date a great seat of learning, we must consider what was then the spirit of the age. There then existed a desire to carry back institutions to the earliest possible date and without much regard to truth.
Evidence of this is afforded by another effort of the period: we mean the illustrated pedigree of Queen Elizabeth at Hatfield House, which deduces her origin from Adam in a series of proved generations. But how poor and short is even such a pedigree in the presence of geology, and such evidence as that afforded by the recently discovered Piltdown skull! Nor can we give greater approbation to the modern sceptical and critical spirit which, in ignorance, would deprive Oxford of that antiquity which she undoubtedly possesses. If we thus refer to Mr. C. L. Stainer's attempt to discredit the allocation to Oxford of the pennies struck there under King Ælfred, the numismatic importance of these coins must be our excuse. We will, however, refrain from a repetition of the arguments already adduced in earlier volumes of this Journal, which we are satisfied have established beyond the possibility of reasonable doubt the fact that coins bearing the name of Oxford were struck there during the reign of that great Saxon king.

It is probable, as there also shown, that coinage at Oxford was continued under Eadweard the Elder, and from and including the reign of Æthelstan to the time of the Norman Conquest the series of Oxford pennies is unbroken, save in the sole case of Eadwig.

The mint-name is in evidence even upon the coins of Eadmund and Eadred, from whose money the name of the mint is more often omitted than otherwise, and upon coins of Æthelstan and Eadred it appears in conjunction with the designation urbs.

In Domesday the account of Oxford stands, as is usual in the case of county boroughs, at the head of the Survey of Oxfordshire, but it contains no direct reference to the mint, either under King William or under King Edward; the name of "Suetman, monetarius," however, is mentioned as the tenant of one house.

On the next folio, under *Terra Regis*, it is recorded that the County of Oxford renders to the King £20 for the mint.

This must refer to the mint in the borough of Oxford, as there was no other within the county. It is clear, therefore, that Oxford was a mint town from the time of Ælfred, and that, at some time prior to the compilation of *Domesday* the mint had been farmed to the burgesses at a fixed rent. As we have already seen, this seems to have been the usual custom in the case of all boroughs of importance.

On turning to the appended list of coins struck at Oxford under William I., we find that all of the types of his money are represented; and of William II., Types 1, 2 and 4 (3), but that no specimens of Types 3 (4) and 5 are at present recorded. Both the last named are uncommon, especially Type 5. That is, the specimens of these types which have been discovered are not now numerous, whatever may have been the fact at the time of their issue.

There would appear to be no reason why these lacunae should be permanent.

### William I.

**Type I:**

* *GODPINE ON OXENI*, the late Thomas Bliss, Plate XXIX, Fig. 1.

* *HEREGOD ON OXEN*, the late Sir John Evans.

**Type II:**

* *BRIHTRED ON OXEI*, C. L. Stainer.

* *ELFPI ON OXEFORD*, York Find, 1845 (3); York Museum, Plate XXIX, Fig. 2.

* *GODPINE ON OXENEF*, Hunter Collection, Glasgow, Plate XXIX, Fig. 3.

* *HEREGOD ON OXENE*

* *MAN ONN OXFOR*, York Museum.

* *PVLFPI ON OXEN*, Plate XXIX, Fig. 4.

" " " OXENEF, York Find, 1845; York Museum.

* *PVLFPI ON OXENEF*, broken; W. S. Lincoln and Son.
THE OXFORD MINT.
WILLIAM I. FIGURES 1-18.

PLATE XXIX
Type III:—

* * AEELPI ON OXENEFO, St. Mary Hill Church Find, Plate XXIX, Fig. 5.

" " " " OXENEI, Hunter Collection, Glasgow.

* * BRIHTRED ON OXEN, Ruding, Plate I, Fig. 1.

† " " " " X ---

* GODPINE ON OXENE, B. Roth, from Montagu, Lot 200.

" " " " OXENEF

* HIERGOD ON OXENI, Spicer MS.

* HARGOD ON OXENEF, Spicer MS.

* * PVLFPI ON OXENEF, Plate XXIX, Fig. 6.

† " " " " OXENEFONI

Type IV:—

* IELFPI ON OXENAE, Hunter Collection, Glasgow, Plate XXIX, Fig. 7.

* * GODPINE ON OXENI, Plate XXIX, Fig. 8.

* HARGOD ON OXENEF, Plate XXIX, Fig. 9.

* * PVLFPI ON OXENAF, Plate XXIX, Fig. 10.

Type V:—

* * IELFPI ON OXSNEF, Plate XXIX, Fig. 11.

* * IELFPI ON OXSNEI, Hunter Collection, Glasgow.

† * GODPINE ON OXSNE, from the Wakeford and Montagu, Lot 217, collections, Plate XXIX, Fig. 12.

Type VI:—

† * BRIHTRED ON OXSI, Plate XXIX, Fig. 13.

* * PVLFPI ON OXSNEF, Beaworth Find, Plate XXIX, Fig. 14.

Type VII:—

† * BRIHTRED ON OXSE, and Bodleian Library, Plate XXIX, Fig. 15.

* HARGOD ON OXSE, Beaworth Find, Plate XXIX, Fig. 16.

" " " " OXSE

* * HAREG ON OXSNEF, Plate XXIX, Fig. 17.

* PVLFPI ON OXSE, Ashmolean, Oxford.

" " " " OXSNEF, Hunter Collection, Glasgow, Plate XXIX, Fig. 18.
A Numismatic History of William I. and II.

Type VIII:—

* BRIHTRIED ON OXSI, Beaworth, 31, Plate XXX, Fig. 1.
* BRIHTRED ON OXI, Beaworth, 2, Plate XXX, Fig. 2.
† * " " " OXN, Beaworth, 17, Tamworth, 1, Plate XXX, Fig. 3.
† * " " " OXNE, Beaworth, 14, Plate XXX, Fig. 4.
† * * SPETMAN ON OXI, Beaworth, 5.
* * SPETMAN ON OXLE, Plate XXX, Fig. 5.
* " " " OXI, Beaworth, 4, Plate XXX, Fig. 6.
* " " " OXN, Beaworth, 2.
† * " " " OXNE, Beaworth, 56, Plate XXX, Fig. 7.
* * PVLFPI ON OXNEF, Beaworth, 14, Plate XXX, Fig. 8.

WILLIAM II.

Type 1:—

* BRYNSTAN ON OXN
* PVLFPI ON OXNE, the late Sir John Evans.

Mule, obverse, Type 1, reverse, Type 2:—

* SPETMAN ON OX, Royal Mint Collection, Plate XXX, Fig. 9.

Type 2:—

* BRIHTRIED ON OXEN
† * BRIHTRIED ON OXEF, Tamworth Find, Plate XXX, Figs. 10 and 11.
* BRIHTRIE ON OXE, Allen, Lot 327.
† * EELFPINE ON OXNE, Plate XXX, Fig. 12.
* --pine ON OXNE, Tamworth Find.
* SPETMAN ON OX, Tamworth Find.
* SPETMAN ON OXN, Royal Mint Collection, Plate XXX, Fig. 13.
* PVLFPI ON OXENE, Allen, Lot 327.
† * " " " OXNE, Tamworth Find, Plate XXX, Fig. 14.

Type 3 (≠):—

No example hitherto noted.
THE OXFORD MINT.
WILLIAM I. FIGURES 1-8.
WILLIAM II. FIGURES 9-16.
Type 4 (3):

* IEGLNOD ON OEXN, the late Sir John Evans.
† * IEGLPINE ON OXF, and Hunter Collection, †Plate XXX, Fig. 15.
† * GODPINE ON OXNE, illustrated, vol. ii, Plate IV, Fig. 83.
* * SPETMAN ON OXI, Hawkins, 249, Plate XXX, Fig. 16.

Type 5:

No example hitherto noted.
PHOTOPHANE CO. S.E.

SILVER PENNIES OF STEPHEN'S FIRST COINAGE, VARIETY A.
LEGEND, STIFNE REX, A.D. 1136.

PLATE IV.