THE MINT OF WATCHET

M. A. S. BLACKBURN

Introduction and historical outline

Watchet lies on the coast of Somerset between Minehead and Bridgwater at the mouth of the river Washford. The modern town is situated around the harbour which has a thriving fishing industry. Since the latter half of the nineteenth century it has grown in importance as a port for light cargo. The earliest reference we have to Watchet is in the Burghal Hidage\(^1\)—a list of thirty defensive burhs drawn up by Edward the Elder c. 911–19—in which Watchet is granted the service of men from 513 hides\(^2\) to 'maintain and defend' the wall. The document says that each hide should provide one man and that there should be four men for every pole of wall. On this assessment Watchet should have had a wall which was approximately 700 yards long and that indicates that Watchet was an important defensive settlement by the early tenth century. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle\(^3\) records s.a. 915 (recte 914):

In this year a great naval force came over here from the south from Brittany, and two earls, Ohter and Hroald, with them... they stole inland by night on two occasions—on the one occasion east of Watchet, on the other occasion at Porlock. Then on both occasions they were attacked, so that few of them got away—only those who could swim out to the ships.

In a charter\(^4\) dated 962 Eadgar granted to Abingdon Abbey 'a vineyard at Watchet (OE. Waecet), assessed with its vinedressers and the countryside pertaining to it that lies all around its boundaries...'

The Chronicle records two further raids which are of some importance since they lie within the early years of the mint's history and have been associated with the removal of a die from Watchet. The first of these is s.a. 988 (or 987 according to MSS. E and F):

In this year Watchet was ravaged; and Goda, the Devonshire thegn, was killed and many fell with him.

The second mention is s.a. 997:

In this year the Danish army went round Devon into the mouth of the Severn and ravaged there, both in Cornwall, in Wales, and in Devon. And they landed at Watchet and did much damage there, burning and slaying; and after that they turned back round Land's End to the southern side... and went inland until they reached Lydford, burning and slaying everything they came across.

The entry in the Domesday survey is at first surprising for Watchet is gelded for only one virgate of land, being half a carucate, and is recorded as having a full team of oxen, one slave, one border, and a mill. Is it possible that this town, which we know was a burgh in the early tenth century, and was mentioned twice as having been the subject of

---


\(^2\) H. R. Loyn, Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquests, London, 1962, p. 136, suggests that the attribution of 513 hides to Watchet, which makes it larger than either Hastings or Southampton, indicates some corruption of the document.


specific raids, could have dwindled to such a small hamlet by 1086 and yet still have remained a mint town? Mr. D. H. Hill in personal correspondence writes:

The Domesday reference is a trap. The borough is not entered and the Domesday reference is simply to a very small manor within the parish of St. Decumen probably represented by that small manor known from thirteenth century sources to have existed immediately to the east of the town in the area of Helwell Bay.

The site of the medieval settlement is uncertain, very little archaeological work has been carried out in the area, and no Saxon occupation has been found. The defensive burgh may have been situated at Dawes Castle, a fortified enclosure of unknown date, on the very eroded cliff immediately to the west of Watchet.\(^1\) The later Saxon and Norman settlement was probably situated in the valley around the parish church of St. Decumen three-quarters of a mile inland from the sea. In a late tenth century source the name Wecedport is used,\(^2\) which emphasizes Watchet’s importance as a market centre rather than a sea port and may possibly have been used to distinguish the valley site on the River Washford from the defensive burgh if these were indeed separate. In the later period, as the harbour grew in importance, the settlement slipped down to the site which the present town occupies by the sea.

**Metrology of the Watchet coins**

In the great reform near the end of his reign Eadgar instituted a periodic system of coinage whereby the type was changed at regular intervals and people had to hand in their old coins in exchange for new, paying a minting tax to the state. It has been shown by a statistical analysis of their weights that many of the types were struck to a number of different weight standards\(^3\) and Dr. Petersson has demonstrated\(^4\) on a theoretical basis how the state could benefit from a progressive lowering of the standard during a type, thereby maintaining the incentive for people to bring in their old coin and bullion to be struck throughout the validity period of the type.

The presumption is that the weight standard fell within a type, and that therefore the heavier coins should in general be earlier than the lighter ones.\(^5\) It must be remembered that they could not, and perhaps did not desire, to make the coins of exact weight; a divergence of up to about 1.5 grains (0.1 g.) from the standard was acceptable. Analyses have hitherto been carried out on a statistical basis using a large sample of coins, but it is of interest to note that the general patterns which appear from these surveys can also be seen in material related by die-links.

At a ‘one moneyer’ mint where the moneyer was producing coins more or less continuously, one would expect him to have worn out a die completely before obtaining a new one and thus coins struck from different dies should be from sequential periods.

---

\(^1\) D. H. Hill of Manchester University informs me that he dug a trial trench on Dawes Castle and found some sort of defensive work but no dating evidence.

\(^2\) Anglo-Saxon Chronicle s.a. 987, MS. E; s.a. 988, MS. C; s.a. 997, MS. E. Washford (OE. Wecedforda) is situated three miles up stream from Watchet.

\(^3\) V. J. Butler (Smart), ‘The Metrology of the Late Anglo-Saxon Penny’, Anglo-Saxon Coins, ed. M. Dolley, London, 1961, pp. 211-14; H. B. A. Petersson, Anglo-Saxon Currency, Lund, 1969. Petersson’s data are invaluable and I have drawn extensively on them. His regional distributions (Tables 1-38) often reveal more than the histograms (Figs. 1-16).


\(^5\) Towards the end of some types there may have been an increase in weight standard, as Mr. Lyon has demonstrated in Æthelred’s Long Cross type (C. S. S. Lyon, ‘Variations in Currency in Late Anglo-Saxon England’, in Mints Dies and Currency, ed. R. A. G. Carson, London, 1971, p. 101).
Table I shows the distribution of thirty Longcross coins of Watchet struck from four obverse and six reverse dies. Petersson's histogram of Longcross shows two maxima corresponding to standards of approximately 1·7 g. and 1·45 g. (26·2 gr. and 22·4 gr.), and if his regional breakdowns of Longcross are plotted a third peak corresponding to about 1·35 g. (20·9 gr.) can be seen. The Watchet material similarly exhibits these maxima, and satisfies the theory that the dies were used sequentially. Die combinations Aa and Ab were used to strike coins to the heavy standard, and it was during the life of die combination Ab that the first reduction occurred. The middle standard was used to strike coins from die combinations Ab, Be, and Bd, and it was probably during the use of the latter combination that the weight standard was again lowered: die combinations Bd, Cd, and Ce were used to strike the lowest standard. The coins of Df, the style of

\[ \text{Table I} \]

Analysis of Æthelred's Longcross Type of Watchet (weight standards drawn from Petersson's Anglo-Saxon Currency, Table 18)

Eight further specimens recorded since the table was drawn up confirm the pattern but extend the range of Be to 24·2 gr., and Ce to 21·3 gr.
which is unusual, do not fit into the pattern, and I have expressed doubts about the origin of these coins elsewhere.\textsuperscript{1} Similar patterns appear in the other substantive types, although less perspicuously. The weights of the six known Last Small Cross coins of Watchet suggest an apparent randomness in striking over a wide range (\textit{Aa}: 1-78 g., 1-71 g., 1-28 g.; \textit{Ab}: 1-10 g., 1-06 g., 0-96 g.), however Petersson’s analysis of the type indicates that at least four, and perhaps five, standards were used (1-75 g.; 1-45 g.; 1-30 g.; 1-10 g.; and perhaps 0-95 g.). When compared with these standards the weights of the Watchet coins form an intelligible sequence: coins of die combination \textit{Aa} were struck to the first, probably to the second, and to the third weight standards, and those of combination \textit{Ab} were struck to the lower two weight standards. The same obverse die was used throughout the type, and it is notable that the lighter-weight coins show a marked deterioration in the condition of this die. This confirms the proposition that the weight standard was lowered, rather than raised, during the validity period of a type.

Metrology is a useful tool in the late Saxon coinage, but it must be used with caution. The relation between a coin’s weight and its chronology within the type is useful but subject to error. In the two lists of coins appended to this paper the die combinations within each type are ordered according to their mean weights, and within each combination the coins are listed by decreasing weights.

\textit{The opening of the mint and its nature}\n
The earliest extant coins of Watchet are of the First Hand type. At least two obverse dies are known, one of which was recut during its life, suggesting that the mint was in operation for a good proportion of the First Hand validity period. A date of \textit{c.} 980 for the opening of the mint would appear reasonable. The event was probably contemplated as a part of Eadgar’s reform of the coinage in \textit{c.} 973, in which, \textit{inter alia}, the number of mints was increased to facilitate the exchange of money at the beginning of a new type. The nearest mints in operation were Langport (30 miles), Barnstaple (30 miles), and Exeter (35 miles). Professor Dolley has suggested\textsuperscript{2} that the Reform Small Cross type may have been struck at Watchet but owing to its great scarcity none of these coins have, as yet, been found.

Watchet was throughout a one-moneyer mint, save for a brief period at the beginning of Cnut’s reign when Godcild and Hunewine struck the Quatrefoil type concurrently. The moneyership was a secure post, only three men holding the position in the Saxon period; Sigeric for ten or fifteen years, Hunewine for twenty-five years, and Godcild for some thirty-five years. The mint appears to have been closed towards the end of Edward the Confessor’s reign and to have reopened under William I, for no coins are known for the period from 1056 to 1080. Our knowledge of the mint under the Norman kings is scanty owing to the poor survival rate of the coins. Sigoulf was moneyer for ten or fifteen years between 1080 and 1096, but we know of only three coins from the last sixty years, struck by Elewine and H[...]. The last coins struck were of Stephen’s Awbridge type (\textit{BMC vii}), which suggests that the mint was closed \textit{c.} 1158, approximately 180 years after it was opened.

I have been able to record 140 coins in public and private collections, struck from thirty-seven obverse and forty-one reverse dies, as shown in Table II. When, for each

\textsuperscript{1} \textit{Infra}, p. 21. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{2} \textit{Anglo-Saxon Pennies}, London, 1964, p. 25.
### TABLE II

**Summary of the Extant Coins of Watchet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dates suggested by Dolley</th>
<th>No. of dies obv./rev.</th>
<th>No. of coins</th>
<th>Total for W. Wessex</th>
<th>Total for country</th>
<th>Watchet’s per cent of the type</th>
<th>W. Wessex’s per cent of the type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aethelred II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Hand</td>
<td>979–85</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Hand</td>
<td>985–91</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crux</td>
<td>991–7</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>3,209</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longcross</td>
<td>997–1003</td>
<td>4/6</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>4,071</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helmet</td>
<td>1003–9</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>1,613</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Small Cross</td>
<td>1009–17</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>3,565</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cnut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quatrefoil</td>
<td>1017–23</td>
<td>6/5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>4,840</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointed Helmet</td>
<td>1023–9</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>4,827</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Cross</td>
<td>1029–35</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>2,871</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interregnum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewel Cross</td>
<td>1035–7</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Harthacnut)</td>
<td>(1/1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(20)</td>
<td>(108)</td>
<td>(916)</td>
<td>(0.2)</td>
<td>(19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Harold I)</td>
<td>(1/1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(68)</td>
<td>(946)</td>
<td>(916)</td>
<td>(0.2)</td>
<td>(19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleur-de-lis</td>
<td>1038–40</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>1,326</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harthacnut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm and Sceptre</td>
<td>1040–2</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward the Confessor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacx</td>
<td>1042–4</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiate Small Cross</td>
<td>1044–6</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trefoil Quadrilateral</td>
<td>1046–8</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Flan</td>
<td>1048–50</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanding Cross</td>
<td>1050–3</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointed Helmet</td>
<td>1053–6</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sword</td>
<td>1080–3</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacx</td>
<td>1086–7</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Voided</td>
<td>1093–6</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pellets in Quatrefoil</td>
<td>1131–4</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awbridge</td>
<td>1153–8</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>37/41</strong></td>
<td><strong>140</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NO COINS ARE KNOWN FOR THE PERIOD 1056–30

The number of coins struck at Watchet is compared with the total number of coins in public museums as noted by Petersson, the extent of Watchet’s contribution to the country’s production can be shown as a percentage (Table II, col. 5). Although little reliance can be placed on such a sample, it indicates a more consistent production than one might have expected over a period of seventy-five years. The rate appears to have stood at around 1.0 per cent of the country’s output in the first four types (First Hand...
to *Longcross*)¹ and to have fallen to 0.2–0.3 per cent for the remainder of the period. The same general trend can be seen in the production of all the West Wessex mints, i.e. a decline after the *Longcross* type (Table II, col. 6). These percentages are, however, based on Petersson’s figures for the total number of coins of each type, which omit all the coins in private collections, and the percentages for Watchet’s production are therefore proportionately higher than they should be. Petersson’s figures also show a bias towards the rare types which will be better represented in museums than in private collections, and in the result the statistics in column 5 are quite unreliable.

*Sigeric and the Hiberno-Norse die-link*

Sigeric is the first moneyer known to strike coins at Watchet, commencing with the *First Hand* type of which seven coins are recorded from at least two obverse dies. The obverse die *A* has been partially recut, particularly the drapery, hair, and fillet, and a flake has been lost from the die behind the king’s head (Pl. III, nos. 1a and 1b).² The style of the other obverse die (Pl. III, no. 2) is curious and I am unable to find a parallel for it. The drapery is gathered on the left shoulder and the king has a polished-looking face. The four recorded weights lie in the upper half of the weight distribution for the type.

There are six coins recorded of the *Second Hand* type from two pairs of dies. The style of the obverse die *B* (Pl. III, No. 4) is slightly unusual, having very open folds to the drapery. The metrology occasions no surprise, all six coins falling clearly within the expected limits.

The last coins to be struck by Sigeric are of the *Crux* type of which only six specimens are recorded,³ at least four of them known to be from one pair of dies. This is somewhat surprising, for, as Table I shows, coins of the *Crux* type are generally four times more common than the *First Hand* type and five times more common than the *Second Hand* type, and even within West Wessex, where the *Hand* types are well represented, the number of *Crux* coins known is more than three times that of either of the *Hand* types. On these figures one would expect there to be at least twenty *Crux* coins known for Watchet, struck from three or four pairs of dies; or slightly less than the number of *Longcross* coins which is forty-eight. The six specimens from one pair of dies are thus very few.⁴ The dies (Pl. III, no. 5), as Mr. Lyon has pointed out,⁵ are of early style exhibiting the so-called ‘almond’ eye. The four coins for which weights are recorded are all very heavy, varying between 25.0 gr. (1.62 g.) and 30.2 gr. (1.96 g.) and having a mean of 27.9 gr. (1.81 g.) which lies well within the upper decile of the type. This probably represents a very early weight standard, for although it is true that at Winchester and some West Mercian mints *Crux* coins were struck consistently during the type to a high weight standard (approx. 26 gr./1.7 g.),⁶ even this is below the weight of the Watchet coins, and there is no reason to think that Watchet should have imitated Winchester rather than the fifty or so other mints which reduced their standards two or

---

¹ The freak value of 0.2 per cent for *Crux* is due to an interruption early in the validity period, see p. 19.
² A further specimen from a different reverse die shows this obverse die to have been recut a second time.
³ One of which is doubtful. See p. 26, no. 5c.
⁴ The paucity of Watchet *Crux* coins is exemplified in the Igelösa hoard (1924) which contained 1,102 *Crux* and 556 *Longcross*, yet Watchet was represented by only one *Crux* as against four *Longcross*.
⁶ Petersson, op. cit., p. 152.
more times. The small number of coins, the single pair of dies, their early style, and the heavy weight standard suggest that these coins were struck very early in the type and that production at Watchet was interrupted soon, a matter of weeks or months, after the inception of the *Crux* type.

Sigeric is not known to mint subsequently either at Watchet or elsewhere; there are, however, four coins which occur with this Watchet *Crux* reverse die, in a rusted condition, muled with a Hiberno-Norse obverse in the name of a King Sihtric, identifiable as Sihtric III (Pl. IV, Hiberno-Norse).¹ The reverse die had clearly been removed from Watchet and taken to Dublin where a new obverse die was cut bearing the name of ‘Sihtric King of the Dubliners’. Professor Dolley has suggested² that the removal might be attributed to the raid which occurred in 997, the last year of the *Crux* type. This is unlikely, in view of the interruption in production early in the validity period, for it would require the die to have lain around the mint for a number of years after it was closed, available for the Vikings to take in their subsequent raid. Such lax behaviour is inconsistent with the strict security which I believe surrounded the mint administration in this period, as is evinced by the facts that no Anglo-Saxon dies have as yet been found and that the strict laws against the forging of coins seem to have been very effectively enforced. Mr. Lyon has tentatively suggested the earlier raid of 988 as an alternative, but Professor Dolley objects to this on the grounds that Sihtric III did not come to the throne until 994, thus the die would have had to have been preserved by a person close to Sihtric’s court for at least six, and possibly nine, years before use, and that according to the sexennial cycle the *Crux* type was not introduced until Michaelmas 991. The evidence is too scanty to pragmatize the reason for the brief closure, or the event of transferring the die, nor is it possible to say whether they were one and the same occasion. It is my suggestion that the closure occurred in the first year of the *Crux* type, but that neither of the recorded raids offers a wholly satisfactory solution, and I am in agreement with Mr. Lyon that neither can be used to substantiate the absolute chronology of the type.

**Hunewine**

Hunewine, a scarce OE. personal name, occurs only on coins of Devon and Somerset, and, save for a unique coin of Edward the Confessor, they may all be attributed to a single moneyer operating over a period of forty years at six different mints. Mr. Stewart has tentatively suggested that Hunewine was ‘a single moneyer on a protracted itinerary—starting at Totnes, passing via Exeter to Ilchester (or vice versa) in *Crux*, then on for a longish period of activity at Watchet before moving finally to Lydford, after brief stops at Axbridge and Exeter, early in Cnut’s reign’.³ On this interpretation the status of moneyer resembles that of an independent contractor, willing to go wherever his labour is required, and working for an indeterminate duration. Such a job would offer little security since even after working for some twenty years at Watchet, Hunewine had to move three times within as many years and so make way for his young successor Godcild at Watchet. If such a scheme offends one’s sense of propriety,

a study of the dies and metrology of his coins indicates that Hunewine's position was more honorific than this proposition.

Hunewine commenced his career at Totnes, where he joined the two established moneyers Dodda and Manna in striking the *First Hand* and *Second Hand* types. He started work late in the *First Hand* period as we know of only one specimen, and

### TABLE III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coins of the Moneyer Hunewine</th>
<th>No. of dies</th>
<th>No. of coins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ÆTHELRED II</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>First Hand</em> Totnes</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Second Hand</em> Totnes</td>
<td>5/7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crux</em> Totnes</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exeter</td>
<td>7/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crux</em> Ilchester</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Int. Small Cross/Crux</em></td>
<td>Exeter</td>
<td>(1)/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ilchester</td>
<td>(1)/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Longcross</em> Watchet</td>
<td>4/6</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Helmet</em> Watchet</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Last Small Cross</em> Watchet</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cnut</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Quatrefoil</em> Watchet</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exeter</td>
<td>2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Axbridge</td>
<td>2/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lydford</td>
<td>1/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pointed Helmet</em> Lydford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                        | 33/40       | 130         |

### TABLE IV

*Style of Quatrefoil Coins of Moneyers Hunewine and Godcild, with mean weights*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style of Quatrefoil Coins of Moneyers</th>
<th>Hunewine</th>
<th>Godcild</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Severn Valley</em> style</td>
<td>Watchet</td>
<td>Watchet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Aa</em> (23-3 gr.)</td>
<td><em>Aa</em> (16-8 gr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ba</em> (17-9 gr.)</td>
<td><em>Bb</em> (16-8 gr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Exeter</em> style</td>
<td>Watchet</td>
<td>Watchet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Aa</em> (21-9 gr.)</td>
<td><em>Aa</em> (16-8 gr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Bc</em> (20-1 gr.)</td>
<td><em>Bb</em> (16-8 gr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Somerset</em> style</td>
<td>Axbridge</td>
<td>Axbridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Aa</em> (17-3 gr.)</td>
<td><em>Bb</em> (16-8 gr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ilchester</em> style</td>
<td>Watchet</td>
<td>Watchet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Bb</em> (17-3 gr.)</td>
<td><em>Bc</em> (14-4 gr.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

this weighing 18-8 gr. is light for the type. He remained at Totnes for the introduction of the *Crux* type, although we only know of two *Crux* coins by him, both from the same pair of dies.

He then moved to the main Devonshire mint, Exeter, where he worked alongside ten or more other moneyers and for this period we know of forty-one coins from seven obverse and eight reverse dies. Twenty-eight of these coins are known to fall within the middle range (1:3–1:55 g.), and three are lower, including two late transitional
Intermediate Small Cross/Crux mules. Hunewine is also known striking the Crux type at Ilchester and he does so to the same middle weight standard. One might postulate that Hunewine had two phases of minting at Exeter interspersed with a spell at Ilchester were it not for the fact that he also struck the late Intermediate Small Cross/Crux mule at Ilchester from the same obverse die as he used at Exeter (Pl. V, nos. H20, H21), for this would require that he returned to the latter mint in the very last weeks of the validity period which would seem unlikely since the work load at the end of a period is generally light. An alternative explanation is that he held the moneyership at both places concurrently, and struck coins at both mints at intervals.

Soon after the inception of the Longcross type, Hunewine took up the sole moneyership of Watchet, which was perhaps a more desirable position than tenth moneyer at Exeter or sixth moneyer at Ilchester, and he was to retain this position until the end of Cnut’s first type. Although none of the coins exhibit early features, such as wavy hair or full rendering of the ethnic, they were, as we have seen, struck to all three weight standards, and thus we may assume that Hunewine commenced minting quite soon after the inception. Apart from the forty-six coins from three obverse and five reverse dies (Aa–Ce of Table I), nine other Longcross coins are known from five obverse and six reverse dies, each of unusual style and irregular legends. Four of them have been tentatively identified as Hiberno-Norse imitations and are the subject of another paper, three die-duplicates recently noted die-link with this group, and although the other pair (Pl. III, no. 12) are far from regular there is insufficient evidence to exclude them from this corpus. I remain unhappy about the attribution of this whole group. It is worth noting that the coins of die Ab exhibit all the four possible die-axes.

Surprisingly there are only two coins known of Æthelred’s Helmet type, but they are from different dies and their rarity may be due to chance. A similar scarcity in Helmet type may be observed at Lydford. The dies used for the Last Small Cross type are of ‘Western’ style, that is, the style used at Chester and at the mints of the Severn Valley.

In the Quatrefoil type Hunewine strikes coins at Watchet, Exeter, Axbridge, and Lydford, and at Watchet he is joined by a new moneyer, Godcild. Die cutting was again decentralized in this type and an analysis of the regional styles is instructive. Probably at no other mint do so many different styles occur in one issue, and no other moneyer uses dies from as many sources. Table IV sets out the styles based on the nomenclature used in the Elmore-Jones sale catalogue, and the mean weights of the coins for each die combination. Hunewine’s heaviest Watchet die, Aa (Pl. III, no. 17), is grotesque, but comparison with a coin of Shrewsbury (F. Elmore-Jones, 1971, lot 726) reveals its link with the ‘Severn Valley’ style, of which this is a very early example. The ‘Exeter’ and ‘Ilchester’ styles are fairly consistent, but the ‘Somerset’ style varies greatly, from the usual flowing bust as in Hunewine’s Axbridge die Aa (Pl. V, no. H25) to the more angular type as in Godcild’s Watchet die Aa (Pl. III, no. 20). Godcild’s Watchet Bb

---

1 This is further supported by Hunewine’s Exeter Int. Small Cross/Crux mule being struck from the same reverse die as his lightest Exeter Crux coin, which suggests a continuity of minting at Exeter.

2 Supra, p. 15.


4 From the same reverse die as Blackburn, op. cit., Pl. 18, no. 6: BEH 3883 bis (1-40 g.), Stockholm (SHM Inv. 15152; 1-35 g.), and D. S. Chick’s collection (1-35 g.).

(Pl. III, no. 21) does not exactly resemble any other die I know of, but the occurrence of beads in the crown and hair commends its attribution to the 'Somerset' style.

From Table IV a very interesting pattern emerges in the relationship between mean weight and style. If we accept that there was a lowering of weight standard with time, a number of important conclusions may be drawn. Hunewine struck Quatrefoil coins at Watchet over the whole range of weight standards and thus throughout the type. At the same time he also struck at other mints, namely Exeter, Axbridge, and Lydford, to the heavy and light standards. In short he held down a number of moneyships at once. Godcild started as moneyer at Watchet midway through the issue, since he only strikes medium and lighter weight coins, and for the only time, so far as we know, in the mint's history, two moneyers appear to have struck at Watchet concurrently. One of the most interesting facets, however, is that at any one time Hunewine and Godcild seem to have obtained all their dies from the same centre irrespective of the mint at which they were to be used (note the correspondence between mean weight and style in Table IV). This may have been a matter of Hunewine's personal choice, or it may reflect variations in the availability of dies. Hunewine had obtained his Last Small Cross dies from the 'Western' centre which supplied the Severn Valley so perhaps it was natural for him to go there for his first Quatrefoil die also. Soon after this he commenced striking coins at Exeter with the usual style dies for that mint, and it should occasion no surprise that he brought an obverse die of that style back to Watchet in this period. Similarly, when he received his moneyship at Axbridge he used dies of the local 'Somerset' style, and it may be that he was instrumental in procuring dies from the same source for his young colleague, Godcild. Coins of the Ilchester style are generally struck to the lighter standards, thus they may be attributed to the latter half of the validity period when, indeed, the 'Ilchester' style predominated in the south-west over the previously common 'Exeter' and 'Somerset' styles. Hunewine used these late dies as far apart as Axbridge and Lydford and the latter die (Pl. V, no. H27), Mr. Lyon has observed, was also used by Alfsig at Ilchester (Hild. 3589).

The picture we may draw of Hunewine's career is that, as a young man in the late 980s, he worked as the third moneyer for some seven years at the minor mint of Totnes, before moving to the main mint of the western peninsula, Exeter. Here he was extremely active as a junior and was offered the chance, for a short time, to coin also at Ilchester. When the sole moneyership at Watchet fell vacant Hunewine, by now perhaps in his late twenties, was offered the position which he accepted and retained for some twenty-five years. By the time he was fifty Hunewine must have become very influential for he was awarded an additional moneyership at Exeter, and later at Axbridge and Lydford also. In order that he could carry out his additional duties he was given an apprentice or junior colleague at Watchet, Godcild. A single coin is known of Cnut's Pointed Helmet type struck by Hunewine. It is of Lydford. Whether he retired from his other mints before this or not matters little. He was obviously becoming less active in his fortieth year as a moneyer and he retired or died c. 1025 after a long and notable career.

Godcild

As has been seen, Godcild started working under Hunewine in Cnut's Quatrefoil type c. 1020 and although his career may not have been as varied as his predecessor's,
it was no less remarkable, for he remained sole moneyer at Watchet for thirty-five years. Godcild struck every type down to *Pointed Helmet* of the Confessor and we are fortunate in having at least one specimen of each, including both Harold I’s and Hathacnut’s *Jewel Cross* type. The coins are not exceptional and, being so few in number, for most of the issues the metrology is of no significance. Cnut’s *Short Cross* type was struck from two pairs of dies, and although Petersson’s statistical analysis does not reveal a multi-standard for this type, the coins from Watchet are clearly struck to different weights, suggesting that there were at least two standards in that type (1.10 and 0.90 g.).

No coins are known of Edward’s last four types, of the single type of Harold II or of the first five types of William I. While it is possible that the lack of coins may be attributed to chance, the probability is that the mint was closed some time after 1055 and was not reopened until midway through William I’s reign, c. 1080. The reasons for the closure are a mystery and it is not an example which is followed at any other mint. They were probably local in nature and may have been associated with a dispute over profits or land tenure, but if the closure simply followed a natural decline, it is curious that the mint should have been given a new lease of life in the Norman period to remain one of the last surviving mints in Somerset.

The Norman period

Our knowledge of the Norman coinage is incomplete because we have but a poor representation of the material, and this is particularly true of the mint of Watchet. Sigouulf appears to have been sole moneyer from at least 1080 until 1095 although only three of the six substantive types are represented. He is first known from a single specimen of the *Sword* type and then from eight *Pax* coins, the majority of which must have come from the Beauworth hoard. One obverse and two reverse dies were employed in this type indicating a more than token production. Two coins are known for William II, each of the *Cross Voided* type.

Until 1971 only one certain further coin was known of Watchet, that of Stephen’s last type, and on the evidence of this single specimen the mint was said to have remained open for a further sixty years until c. 1158. Welcome justification for this view came when a penny of Henry I was found in the Lincoln Hoard (Pl. IV, no. 41a). The coin is of *BMC* type xiv struck by the moneyer ELE........E, probably Elewine who struck *BMC* x at Ilchester. A die duplicate of this coin has since been identified by Mr. Elmore-Jones from a plaster cast in the British Museum of a coin which occurred in the Canterbury hoard (Pl. IV, no. 41b). Its mint reading is illegible and the present location of the coin is unknown.

A coin of Stephen’s *Watford* type (*BMC* i) attributed by the late Dr. Brooke to Watchet, has been doubted and can, I think, no longer be accepted as an official product. It is of very coarse style and has heavy ghosting. The obverse legend starts at eleven o’clock with an S turned on its side, and while the E’s on the obverse are rounded those on the reverse are square backed. It bears the letter W which is more common on irregular issues than the Saxon P. The weight of the coin is extremely low (17.29 gr.)

---

1 The only coin of *Trefoil Quadrilateral* type of Edward was reportedly found in the Walbrook hoard 1872 (Inv. 255) but I can find no record of it since, and its identification must be doubted.

2 To whom I am grateful for permission to publish this.

and the factor which might be thought to clinch the matter is that its provenance is the infamous Nottingham hoard, 1880, which contained great numbers of irregular coins of the Watford type.

Stephen's last issue (BMC vii) is known at Watchet from a single specimen struck by a moneyer H.... Mr. Elmore-Jones tentatively attributed a coin struck by Ti..... to Watchet,\(^1\) but he is now inclined to the view that it should remain unattributed until a die duplicate is found which may assist in its conclusive interpretation.

Material

I have endeavoured to compile as complete a list of the coins of Watchet and of the moneyer Hunewine as I am able, drawn from public and private collections, and auction catalogues. Of the public collections referred to, apart from those with specimens listed below, I have received replies in the negative from the London Museum (inc. the Guildhall Collection), Belfast (Ulster Museum), Dublin (N.M.I.), The Hague (Royal Cabinet), Berlin (Staatliche Museum), Reykjavik, Kraków (National Museum), Łódź, Poznań, Warsaw (National Museum), and Prague (National Museum). I have only listed coins from auction catalogues when I am certain that they cannot be specimens otherwise recorded. I was able to visit Stockholm only while this journal was in the press and had to add an extra 43 coins from the unpublished hoards to the proofs. The text takes account of all the new material. Some of the coins could be included in the corpora as they stood but a further 28 coins with five illustrations of new die-combinations will appear in an appendix in a future volume of this journal. The Watchet corpus is now, I believe, some 95 per cent complete, the two main omissions being the Hermitage Museum, Leningrad and those coins in private collections to which my attention has not been drawn.

The arrangement broadly follows that of Mossop's *The Lincoln Mint*, that is, chronologically under types, and then within types under moneyers (or in the second corpus under mints). Within each die combination the coins are ordered in descending weights.

Every known die combination is illustrated on the plates by one example only, except in one instance where the die shows signs of having been recut. An asterisk denotes that the example is illustrated.

Each coin is described as follows:

1. A number for each die combination, referring to the plate; with the prefix H in the *Hunewine* corpus.
2. A die-identification consisting of one capital and one lower-case letter, the former referring to the obverse and the latter to the reverse die. Thus where one coin has the designation *Aa* and another *Ab*, this means that the coins are struck from the same obverse die but have different reverses.
3. Individual specimens are referred to by a lower-case letter; weights are recorded in grains and grammes, and mean weights are given where relevant. Die-axes are recorded according to the following convention: holding the coin between the thumb and forefinger, obverse facing, and turning it about the 12 o'clock/6 o'clock axis, the angle the reverse initial cross makes with the 12 o'clock position is recorded in degrees reading clockwise.

\(^1\) F. Elmore-Jones, 'Stephen Type VII', *BNJ* xxviii (1957), pp. 537–54.
THE MINT OF WATCHET

THE COINS

ÆTHELRAED II (978–1016)

‘First Hand’ Type (BMC iia; Hild. Ba)\(^1\)

1. Aa  
   Obv.  +ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLOX
   Rev.  +SIGERIC M'O PECED.
   *(a) BM-ex Morgan (1915); ex J. Evans; ‘bought in Sweden’.
   *(b) Stockholm (BEH 3886) [obverse die recut].
   Weights: *(a) 26.0 gr./1.69 g.; *(b) 24.5 gr./1.59 g.
   Mean weight: 25.3 gr./1.64 g. Die-axes: *(a) 0°; *(b) 180°.

1A. Ac  Publication forthcoming.

2. Bb  
   Obv.  +ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLOX
   Rev.  +SIGERIC M'O PECED:
   *(a) Stockholm (BEH 3887).
   Weights: *(a) 22.7 gr./1.47 g.; *(b) n.r. Die-axes: *(a) 180°; *(b) 180°.

Unseen Coins
   *(a) ?—ex Parsons (1954, lot 156).
   *(b) ?—ex Lockett (1955, lot 669).
   Weights: *(a) n.r.; *(b) n.r. Die-axes: *(a) n.r.; *(b) n.r.

‘Second Hand’ Type (BMC iid; Hild. B2)

3. Aa  
   Obv.  +ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLOX
   Rev.  +SIGERIC M'O PECED
   *(a) Stockholm (BEH 3888)—ex Halsarve hoard (1848, SMH Inv. 1501).
   *(b)–(d) Publication forthcoming.
   Weight: *(a) 19.4 gr./1.26 g. Die-axis: *(a) 225°.

4. Bb  
   Obv.  +ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLOX
   Rev.  +SIGERIC M'O PECED
   *(a) Oxford (SCBI 464)—MS Ash. Catalogue (1833), no. 75.
   *(b) BM (BMC 336)—MS BM Catalogue (1834); ? ex Taylor Combe.
   *(c) Taunton (SCBI 459)—ex J. Marshall (1880).
   *(d) Taunton (SCBI 458)—ex Elmore-Jones (1971, lot 893).
   *(e) ?—ex Glendining (24.v.1972, lot 707); ex Lockett (1960, lot 3730); ex Carlyon-Britton (1913, lot 492).
   Weights: *(a) 18.5 gr./1.20 g.; *(b) 18.3 gr./1.19 g.; *(c) 16.8 gr./1.09 g.; *(d) 16.8 gr./1.09 g.; *(e) n.r.
   Mean weight: 17.6 gr./1.14 g.
   Die-axes: *(a) 270°; *(b) 270°; *(c) 270°; *(d) 270°; *(e) n.r.

‘Crux’ Type (BMC iia; Hild. C)

5. Aa  
   Obv.  +ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLOX
   Rev.  +SIGERIC M'O PECED
   *(a) Taunton (SCBI 487)—ex J. Marshall (1880).
   *(b) Stockholm (BEH 3889).
   *(c) Lund—ex Igelösa hoard (1924).
   *(d) BM (BMC 337)—ex J. Evans (1886) [pierced].

\(^1\) One coin of the First Hand Type is ex Sir Benjamin Chapman (1894, lot 15); ex Mullingar hoard, cf. BNJ xxxv (1966), p. 12.
(e) Weights: (a) 30-2 gr./1-96 g.; (b) 28-4 gr./1-84 g.; (c) 27-9 gr./1-81 g.; (d) 25-0 gr./1-62 g.; (e) n.r.
Mean weight: 27-9 gr./1-81 g.
Die-axes: (a) 0°; (b) 180°; (c) 180°; (d) 180°; (e) n.r.

Unseen coins
(a) — ex Lockett (1955, lot 686); ex J. Evans.
Weight: (a) n.r. Die-axis: (a) n.r.

'Longcross' Type (BMC iva; Hild. D)

6. Aa Obv. +ÆDELÆĐ REX ANGŁO
Rev. +HVNEPINE MİO PECED
*(a) BM— ex Morgan (1915); ex J. Evans; ‘bought in Sweden’.
(b) Copenhagen (SCBI 1274)— ex Stockholm (1834).
(c) Stockholm— ex Kännungs hoard (1934, SHM Inv. 20879).
Weights: (a) 26-7 gr./1-73 g.; (b) 25-9 gr./1-68 g.; (c) 26-8 gr./1-74 g.
Mean weight: 26-3 gr./1-71 g. Die-axes: (a) 0°; (b) 0°; (c) 0°.

7. Ab Obv. As above
Rev. +HVNEPINE MİO PECED
(a) Stockholm (BEH 3884)—? ex Näs hoard (1704, no. 386)2
*(b) Lund— ex Igelösa hoard (1924).
(c) Lund— ex Igelösa hoard (1924).
(d) — ex Symonds (1973, lot 42).
(e) Lund— ex Igelösa hoard (1924).
(f) J. Stephens Cox.
(g) Helsinki (SCBI 340)— ex Raisio hoard (1834)?
(h) BM (BMC 338)— ex J. Evans (1886).
(i) Stavanger— ex Jøssang hoard (1923).
(j) Helsinki (SCBI 341)— ex Asikkala hoard (1934).
(k) B. H. I. H. Stewart— ex F. Baldwin [fragment].
(l)-(m) Publication forthcoming.
Weights: (a) 27-9 gr./1-81 g.; (b) 26-2 gr./1-70 g.; (c) 26-2 gr./1-70 g.; (d) 26-0 gr./1-68 g.;
(e) 25-8 gr./1-67 g.; (f) 25-4 gr./1-65 g.; (g) 24-7 gr./1-60 g.; (h) 24-7 gr./1-60 g.; (i) 24-4 gr./
1-58 g.; (j) 22-3 gr./1-45 g.; (k) n.r.
Mean weight: 25-4 gr./1-64 g.
Die-axes: (a) 270°; (b) 180°; (c) 270°; (d) 180°; (e) 180°; (f) 180°; (g) 90°; (h) 0°; (i) 90°; (j) 90°;
(k) 180°.

8. Bc Obv. +ÆDELÆĐ REX ANGŁO
Rev. +HVNEPINE MİO PECED
(a) Sommar (Scandinavian private collection).
(b) Stockholm (BEH 3883)—? ex Näs hoard (1704, no. 386)2
(c) Stockholm— ex Stora Sojdeby hoard (1910, SHM Inv. 14091/2).3
*(d) Lund— ex Igelösa hoard (1924).
(e) Taunton (SCBI 554)— ex J. Marshall (1880).
(f) Visby— ex Karls hoard, Tingstäde parish, Gotland (1966, GFC 10396).4

1 M. Dolley, ‘Some Irish Evidence for the Date of the Crux Coins of Aethelred II’, Anglo-Saxon England, vol. ii, p. 149. Dolley records five die-duplicates in Stockholm, BM, Lund and Taunton; I know of only one specimen in each. The fifth may be erroneously based on an inaccurate listing in Stockholm of the Igelösa hoard in which two Watchet Crux are recorded.
2 See page 33, note 2.
Weights: (a) 23.6 gr./1.53 g.; (b) 23.3 gr./1.51 g.; (c) 23.2 gr./1.50 g.; (d) 23.0 gr./1.49 g.;
(e) 22.3 gr./1.45 g.; (f) n.r.
Mean weight: 23.0 gr./1.49 g.
Die-axes: (a) 0°; (b) 0°; (c) 0°; (d) 0°; (e) 180°; (f) 0°.

9. Bd Obv. As above
Rev. +HVNEPINE MJO PECED
(a) Taunton—on loan from Linney; ‘found in a box of coins in 1920’s’.
(b) Stavanger—ex Jøsang hoard (1923).
*(c) Baldwin & Sons—ex Lockett (1960, lot 3747).
(d) Taunton (SCBI 553)—ex J. Marshall (1880).
(e) ?—ex Glendining (13.iii.1974, lot 111); ex Wilcox (1908, lot 31).
Weights: (a) 22.3 gr./1.45 g.; (b) 22.1 gr./1.43 g.; (c) 20.9 gr./1.35 g.; (d) 20.7 gr./1.34 g.;
(e) 20 gr./1.3 g.
Mean weight: 21.2 gr./1.37 g.
Die-axes: (a) 180°; (b) 0°; (c) 180°; (d) 0°; (e) 180°.

10. Cd Obv. +ÆDELFRED REX ANGLO
Rev. As above
(a) J. Stephens Cox.
*(b) Stockholm—ex Stora Sojdeby hoard (1910, SHM Inv. 14091/2).
(c) Stockholm—ex Bursgård hoard (1911, SHM Inv. 14379) [fragment].
Weight: (a) 21.6 gr./1.40 g.; (b) 20.4 gr./1.32 g.; (c) 16.9 gr./1.10 g.
Mean weight: 20.9 gr./1.36 g. Die-axes: (a) 180°; (b) 180°; (c) 180°.

11. Ce Obv. As above
Rev. +HVNEPINE MJO PECED
(a) Taunton (SCBI 555)—ex Elmore-Jones (1971, lot 894).
(b) Taunton (SCBI 556)—ex A. V. Cornish (1962).
*(c) Lund (Systematic Collection).
(d) Taunton (SCBI 557)—ex C. Tite (1919).
(e) C. H. Allen—bt Baldwin & Sons (1942).
(f)—(h) Publica forthcoming.
Weights: (a) 20.6 gr./1.34 g.; (b) 20.4 gr./1.32 g.; (c) 20.2 gr./1.31 g.; (d) 19.9 gr./1.29 g.; (e) n.r.
Mean weight 20.3 gr./1.32 g.
Die-axes: (a) n.r.; (b) 90°; (c) 90°; (d) 180°; (e) 90°.

12. Df Obv. XEDDELRED REX ANG
Rev. +HVNEPINE MJO PEC
(a) Stockholm (BEH 3882).
*(b) Bergen—ex Tjore hoard (1866).
Weights: (a) 21.6 gr./1.40 g.; (b) 21.3 gr./1.38 g.
Mean weight: 21.5 gr./1.39 g. Die-axes: (a) 270°; (b) 270°.

Unseen Coins
(a) Schleswig—ex List hoard (1937, no. 583).¹
(b) Schleswig—ex List hoard (1937, no. 584).¹
(c) Tallin—ex Vaabina hoard.
Weights: (a) 22.1 gr./1.43 g.; (b) 20.3 gr./1.32 g.; (c) n.r.
Die-axes: (a) n.r.; (b) n.r.; (c) n.r.

¹ K. Kersten and P. La Baume, Die vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Denkmäler und Funde in Schleswig-Holstein, Bd. 4, Neumünster, 1958, pp. 462-76.


'Helmet' Type (BMC viii; Hild. E)

13. Aa  Obv. +ÆDELRED  REX ANGL
    Rev. +HVNEPIÆ MIO PECED
    *(a) Stockholm (BEH 3885).
    Weight: (a) 22.9 gr./1.48 g.
    Die-axis: (a) 180°.

14. Bb  Obv. +ÆDELRED  REX ANGL
    Rev. +HVNEPIÆ MIO PECED
    *(a) BM—ex Montagu (1896, lot 32).
    Weight: (a) 22.8 gr./1.48 g.
    Die-axis: (a) 180°.

'Last Small Cross' Type (BMC i; Hild. A)

15. Aa  Obv. +ÆDELRED  REX A:-  (Western style)
    Rev. +HVNEPIÆ ON PEESYT
    *(a) Stockholm—ex Frösundabo hoard (1918, SHM Inv. 16047).
    (b) Stockholm—ex Mannegårda hoard (1900, SHM Inv. 11300).
    (c) Stockholm—without provenance (SHM R-13).
    Weights: (a) 27.6 gr./1.79 g.; (b) 19.7 gr./1.28 g.; (c) 23.6 gr./1.71 g.
    Mean weight: 24.5 gr./1.59 g.
    Die-axes: (a) 0°; (b) 270°; (c) 0°.

16. Ab  Obv. As above
    Rev. +HVNEPIÆ ON PECT:
    (a) Bergen—ex Tjøre hoard (1866).
    *(b) Stockholm (BEH 3881).
    (c) BM—ex Elmore-Jones (exchange 1955).1
    Weights: (a) 16.9 gr./1.10 g.; (b) 16.4 gr./1.06 g.; (c) 14.8 gr./0.96 g.
    Mean weight: 16.0 gr./1.04 g.
    Die-axes: (a) 0°; (b) 0°; (c) 180°.

'Cnut (1016–1035)

'Quatrefoil' Type (BMC viii, x; Hild. E)

17. Aa  Obv. +CNVT  REX ANGLORV— (Severn Valley style)
    Rev. +HVNEPIÆ ON PE
    *(a) Stockholm (BEH 3585).
    Weight: 23.3 gr./1.51 g.
    Die-axis: 180°.

18. Ba  Obv. +CNVT  REX ANGLOR (Exeter style)
    Rev. As above
    *(a) BM—ex Elmore-Jones (1971, lot 395); ex Bagnall; ex Drabble (1939, lot 489).
    Weight: 17.9 gr./1.16 g.
    Die-axis: 0°.

19. Cb  Obv. +CNVT  REX ANGLOR (Ilchester style)
    Rev. +HVNEPIÆ O PECOD
    *(a) Stockholm (BEH 3588).
    Weight: 13.5 gr./0.88 g.
    Die-axis: 90°.

1 See page 31, note 4.
THE MINT OF WATCHET

GODCILD

20. Aa Obv. +CNVT REX ANGLOR (Somerset style)  
Rev. +GOTCILD ON PE:
   (a) Copenhagen (SCBI 3917) (Beskrivelse Catalogue, 1791, no. 31).
   (b) Copenhagen (SCBI 3918)—ex Bruun; ex Bille-Brahe (1922); ex Scharp (1853, lot 137).
   *(c) BM—ex Lockett (1958, lot 2780).
   (d) Stockholm (BEH 3586).
   (e) Stockholm (BEH 3586 bis).
   (f) Helsinki (SCBI 716)—ex Nousiainen hoard (1895) [Cut halfpenny].
   (g) Stockholm—without provenance (SHM X-24).
   Weights: (a) 17-4 gr./1-13 g.; (b) 16-8 gr./1-09 g.; (c) 16-0 gr./1-04 g.; (d) 15-6 gr./1-01 g.;
   (e) 17-2 gr./1-12 g.; (f) n.r.; (g) 17-5 gr./1-14 g.
   Mean weight: 16-8 gr./1-09 g.
   Die-axes: (a) 0°; (b) 0°; (c) 0°; (d) 0°; (e) 0°; (f) 0°; (g) 0°.

21. Bb Obv. +CNVT R·EX· ANGLORV: (Somerset style)  
Rev. +GODCILD ON PE:
   (a) Stockholm—ex Stora Sojdeby hoard (1910, SHM Inv. 14091/2), no. 1969.
   *(b) Taunton (SCBI 617)—ex Grantley (1944, lot 1142); ex Lawrence (not in sale).
   Weights: (a) 17-6 gr./1-14 g.; (b) 15-9 gr./1-03 g.
   Mean weight: 16-8 gr./1-09 g.
   Die-axes: (a) 0°; (b) 0°.

22. Cc Obv. +CNVT REX ANGLORV (Ilchester style)  
Rev. +GOTCILD ON PECD
   *(a) Copenhagen (SCBI 3915)—ex Kelstrup hoard (1859).
   (b) Oxford (SCBI 674)—ex Browne Willis (1745 gift).
   (c) Lund (Systematic collection).
   (d) Helsinki (SCBI 715)—ex Raisio hoard (1834)?
   (e) Copenhagen (SCBI 3916)—ex Kelstrup hoard (1859).
   (f) Stockholm (BEH 3585)—ex Copenhagen (1861 exchange: SHM Inv. 2882) [Now missing, photo in archive].
   (g) Stockholm—ex Espinge hoard (1880, SHM Inv. 6620) [Cut halfpenny].
   Weights: (a) 17-3 gr./1-12 g.; (b) 15-4 gr./1-00 g.; (c) 13-5 gr./0-88 g.; (d) 13-3 gr./0-86 g.;
   (e) 12-5 gr./0-81 g.; (f) 15-4 gr./1-00 g.; (g) (8-6 gr./0-56 g.).
   Mean weight: 14-4 gr./0-93 g.
   Die-axes: (a) 180°; (b) 180°; (c) 180°; (d) 90°; (e) 180°; (f) n.r.; (g) 180°.

*Pointed Helmet* Type (BMC iv; Hild. G)

23. Aa Obv. +CNVT R·EX· A·N (Southern style)  
Rev. +GOTCILD: ONN PECE
   (a) Copenhagen (SCBI 4223)—ex Kelstrup hoard (1859).
   (b) Copenhagen (SCBI 3919)—ex Bruun.
   (c) Baldwin & Sons.
   (d) BM—ex Lockett (1955, lot 738); ex Macfadyen.
   (f) Stockholm—ex Djuped hoard (1919, SHM Inv. 16295).
   Weights: (a) 17-6 gr./1-14 g.; (b) 17-1 gr./1-11 g.; (c) 16-9 gr./1-10 g.; (d) 16-2 gr./1-05 g.;
   (e) 16-2 gr./1-05 g.; (f) 16-4 gr./1-06 g.
   Mean weight: 16-8 gr./1-09 g.
   Die-axes: (a) 0°; (b) 0°; (c) 0°; (d) 90°; (e) 180°; (f) 0°.
24. Aa  *Obv. +CNVT RECX:
   Rev. +GODCILD ON PECED:
   *(a) BM (BMC 530)—ex Wedmore hoard (1853, Inv. 374).
   *(b) Stockholm (BEH 3584).
   *(c) Copenhagen (SCBI 3914)—ex Bonderup hoard (1854).
   *(d) Taunton (SCBI 646)—ex Lockett (1960, lot 3767); bt Spink.
   *(e) ?—ex Symonds (1973, lot 43); ex Bliss (1916, lot 110).

   Weights:  *(a) 17.7 gr./1.15 g.; *(b) 17.4 gr./1.13 g.; *(c) 17.3 gr./1.12 g.; *(d) 17.2 gr./1.11 g.; *(e) 16.7 gr./1.08 g.
   Mean weight: 17.3 gr./1.12 g.
   Die-axes:  *(a) 90°; *(b) 90°; *(c) 90°; *(d) 90°; *(e) 90°.

25. Bb  *Obv. +CNVT RECX:
   Rev. +GODCILD ON PECED:
   *(a) Stockholm (BEH 3583).
   *(b) Taunton (SCBI 645)—ex Elmore-Jones (1971, lot 896).

   Weights:  *(a) 14.5 gr./0.94 g.; *(b) 13.1 gr./0.85 g.
   Mean weight: 13.8 gr./0.89 g.
   Die-axes:  *(a) 90°; *(b) 90°.

INTERREGNUM (1035–1037)

Harthacnut: *Second Jewel Cross* Type (BMC ia; Hild. Aa)

26. Aa  *Obv. +HARBA/CNVT RE (Bust left)
   Rev. +GODCILD ON PECED:
   *(a) Stockholm (BEH 191).

   Weight: 16.9 gr./1.10 g. Die-axis: 90°.

Harold I: *Jewel Cross* Type (BMC i; Hild. A)

27. Aa  *Obv. +HAR/OLD REX (Early bust, single laticlave drapery)
   Rev. +GOTCILD ON PECD:
   *(a) Stockholm (BEH 968).
   *(b) Stockholm—ex Pilgårds II hoard (1939, SHM Inv. 22336).

   Weight:  *(a) 17.1 gr./1.11 g.; *(b) 17.0 gr./1.10 g. Die-axis:  *(a) 270°; *(b) 90°.

HAROLD I (1038–1040)

'Fleur-de-lis' Type (BMC Vc; Hild. B)

28. Aa  *Obv. +HAROLD REX
   Rev. +GODCILDD ON PEC
   *(a) BM—ex Montagu (1896, pt. II, lot 84).
   *(b) Copenhagen (SCBI 568)—ex Bruun (no. 1155).
   *(c) Stockholm (BEH 967).

   Weights:  *(a) 17.7 gr./1.15 g.; *(b) 17.3 gr./1.12 g.; *(c) 15.6 gr./1.01 g.
   Mean weight: 16.9 gr./1.09 g.
   Die-axes:  *(a) 0°; *(b) 0°; *(c) 0°.

HARTHACNUT (1040–1042)

'Arm and Sceptre' Type (BMC xvii; Hild. I)

29. Aa  *Obv. +CNVT. REC++
   Rev. +GODCILD ON PECEDGOD
   *(a) Stockholm—ex Sigsarve hoard (1918, SHM Inv. 16200).

   Weight: 16.8 gr./1.09 g.
   Die-axis: 180°.
THE MINT OF WATCHET

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR (1042–1066)

‘Pax’ Type (BMC iv; Hild. D)

30. Aa  
Obv.  +EDPÆRD · RECX  
Rev.  +GODCILÐ ON· PEC:
*(a) Cambridge (SCBI 820)—ex Young (1936 bequest)—ex Carlyon-Britton (1913, lot 593).
Weight: 17/2 gr./1·12 g.
Die-axis: 0°.

‘Radiate Small Cross’ Type (BMC i; Hild. A)

31. Aa  
Obv.  +EDPÆRD REX A  
Rev.  +GODCILÐ ON· PÈCE:  
*(a) Stockholm (BEH 12).
Weight: 17·4 gr./1·13 g.
Die-axis: 270°.

‘Trefoil Quadrilatera’ Type (BMC iii; Hild. C)

32. Aa  
Obv. Not recorded  
Rev.  GODCILÐ . . . .  
(a) ?—ex London, Walbrook hoard (1872, Inv. 255).  
Weight: n.r.
Die-axis: n.r.

‘Small Flan’ Type (BMC ii; Hild. B)

33. Aa  
Obv.  +EPÆRD PE  
Rev.  +GODCILÐ ON· PÈCE:  
*(a) Stockholm (BEH 743).
Weight: 17·8 gr./1·15 g. Die-axis: 180°.

34. Bb  
Obv.  +EDPÆRD RE  
Rev.  +GODCILÐ ON· PÈCE:  
*(a) Stockholm (BEH 744).  
(b) Stockholm—ex Garde III hoard (1935, SHM Inv. 21401).
Weight: (a) 16·8 gr./1·08 g.; (b) 17·1 gr./1·11 g.
Die-axis: (a) 270°; (b) 180°.

‘Expanding Cross’ Type (BMC v; Hild. E)

35. Aa  
Obv.  +EDPÆRD REX (Heavy issue?)  
Rev.  +GODCILÐ ON· PÈCE:  
*(a) ?—ex Elmore-Jones (1971, lot 897); ex Lockett (1960, lot 3805); ex Roth (1917, lot 89); ex London, Walbrook hoard (1872, Inv. 255).
Weight: 22·4 gr./1·45 g.
Die-axis: n.r.

‘Pointed Helmet’ Type (BMC vii; Hild. F)

36. Aa  
Obv.  +EDPÆRD REX  
Rev.  +GODCILÐ ON· PECE:  
*(a) Taunton (SCBI 694)—ex Elmore-Jones (1971, lot 898); ex BM (BMC 1300); ex Chancton hoard (1866, Inv. 81).

---

2 BMC 1298, Rev. +L·C ON CAPOI, is irregular and is no longer considered a product of Watchet.
3 Recorded by E. H. Willet in NC 1876, p. 323; but no further record of such a coin is known and thus its identification may be doubted.
4 Mr. Elmore-Jones made an exchange in 1955 of this coin for the Last Small Cross, 16 (c) supra, now in the BM.
32 THE MINT OF WATCHET

(b) BM (BMC 1299)—ex Chancton hoard (1866, Inv. 81).
Weights: (a) 21-7 gr./1-41 g.; (b) 20-2 gr./1-31 g.
Mean weight: 21-0 gr./1-36 g.
Die-axes: (a) 180°; (b) 180°.

WILLIAM I (1066–1087)

'Sword' Type (BMC vi)
37. Aa Obv. + PILLEM REX I I
   Rev. + SIGOLF ON PICDE
   *(a) BM (BMC 440)—ex Beauworth hoard (1833, Inv. 37).
   Weight: 21-2 gr./1-37 g.
   Die-axis: 90°.

'Pasx' Type (BMC viii)
38. Aa Obv. + PILLEM REX
   Rev. + SIGOLF ON PICDE
   (a) BM (BMC 1054)—ex Beauworth hoard (1833, Inv. 37).
   *(b) ?—ex Symonds (1973, lot 44).
   (c) Stockholm (SCBI 131)—ex Västade hoard (1873, SHM Inv. 4984).
   Weights: (a) 23-3 gr./1-51 g.; (b) 21-8 gr./1-41 g.; (c) 21-3 gr./1-38 g.
   Mean weight: 22-1 gr./1-43 g.
   Die-axes: (a) 180°; (b) 90°; (c) 270°.

39. Ab Obv. As above
   Rev. + SIGOVLF ON PICED
   *(a) Taunton (SCBI 825)—ex Lockett (1955, lot 990).
   (b) Mack (SCBI 1428)—ex Spink (1950).
   (c) Norweb (SCBI 282).
   (d) ?—ex Bird (1974, lot 227).
   (e) Elmore-Jones [pierced].
   Weights: (a) 21-6 gr./1-40 g.; (b) 21-6 gr./1-40 g.; (c) 21-1 gr./1-37 g.; (d) 20-7 gr./1-34 g.; (e) n.r.
   Mean weight: 21-3 gr./1-38 g.
   Die-axes: (a) 180°; (b) 0°; (c) 180°; (d) n.r.; (e) 0°.

WILLIAM II (1087–1100)

'Cross Voided' Type (BMC iii)
40. Aa Obv. + PILILM REX
   Rev. + SIGOIFF OF PICI
   (a) BM (BMC 226)—ex Roberts (1810).
   *(b) Taunton (SCBI 845)—ex Lockett (1960, lot 3891).
   Weights: (a) 21-6 gr./1-40 g.; (b) 21-6 gr./1-40 g.
   Mean weight: 21-6 gr./1-40 g.
   Die-axes: (a) 0°; (b) 180°.

HENRY I (1100–1135)

'Pellets-in-Quatrefoil' Type (BMC xiv)
41. Aa Obv. + he ... CVS R:
   Rev. + ELP ... E: ON: PECETI
   *(a) BM—ex Lincoln hoard (1971).
   *(b) ?—ex Caryon-Britton (not in sale); ex Whelan; ex Canterbury hoard (1901, Inv. 71).
   Weights: (a) 19-6 gr./1-27 g.; (b) n.r.
   Die-axis: (a) 300°; (b) n.r.

1 Weighed personally: the weights recorded in BMC should be reversed assuming that plate xxix n. 11, illustrates BMC 1299.
THE MINT OF WATCHET

STEPHEN (1135–1154)

"Awbridge' Type (BMC vii)

42. Aa Obv. +STIE...
Rev. +h...PACHE
*(a) BM—ex Lockett (1955, lot 1148); ex Carlyon-Britton (1916, lot 1478).
Weight: 21.5 gr./l.39 g. Die-axis: n.r.

IMITATION

*Hiberno-Norse. Hiberno-Norse Crux imitation, Dolley¹ no. 39b, National Museum of Ireland, no. 2995. [Struck from Watchet reverse die (cf. Pl. IV, no. 5).]

CORPUS OF THE COINS OF THE MONEYER HUNEWINE EXCLUDING THOSE OF WATCHET

ÆTHELRAED II (978–1016)

"First Hand’ Type (BMC iia; Hild. Ba)

H1A. Aa Publication forthcoming.

"Second Hand’ Type (BMC iid; Hild. B2)

H1. Aa Obv. +ÆDELÆÆD REX ANGLÆX
Rev. +HVNEPINE M’O TOTA
*(a) Stockholm (BEH 3852)—ex Näs hoard (1704, no. 188).²
Weight: 19.4 gr./l.26 g. Die-axis: 90°.

H2. Ab Obv. As above
Rev. +HVNEPINE M’O TOTA
*(a) BM—ex Elmore-Jones (1952).
(b) Totnes Council (SCBI 455).
Weight: (a) 19.0 gr./l.23 g.; (b) 18.5 gr./l.20 g.
Mean weight: 18.8 gr./l.22 g. Die-axis: (a) 270°; (b) 270°.

H3. Bc Obv. +ÆDELÆÆD REX ANGLÆX
Rev. +HVNEPINE M’O TOTA
*(a) Lund—ex Igelösa hoard (1924).
Weight: 18.1 gr./l.17 g. Die-axis: 270°.

H3A. Bg Publication forthcoming.

H4. Cd Obv. +ÆDELÆÆD REX ANGLÆX
Rev. +HVNEPINE M’O TOTA
*(a) Trondheim—ex Dronningens hoard.
Weight: 17.0 gr./l.10 g. Die-axis: 270°.

H5. De Obv. +ÆDELÆÆD REX ANGLÆX
Rev. +HUNE PINÆ M’O TOTA
*(a) Plymouth (SCBI 456)—ex Sir John Evans; ex ‘Danegeld’.
(b) Visby—ex Hemänge hoard (1938, GF. C 8914).
Mean weight: 16.4 gr./l.07 g.
Weight: (a) 16.2 gr./l.05 g.; (b) 16.6 gr./l.08 g.
Die-axis: (a) 270°; (b) 270°.

H6. Ef Obv. +ÆDELÆÆD RX ANGLÆX
Rev. +HVNEPINE M’O TOTA
*(a) Stockholm (BEH 3853).
Weight: 15.9 gr./l.03 g. Die-axis: 90°.

Crux Type (BMC iiia; Hild. C)

**Totnes**

H7. Aa **Obv. ÆDELÆÐ REX ANGÆORX**

*R ev. HVÆÆPINÆ MÔ TO TOTAN*

*(a) Stockholm (BEH 3854).
(b) Stockholm—ex Sandtorp hoard (1913, SHM Inv. 14935).

Weight: (a) 24·8 gr./1·61 g.; (b) 20·6 gr./1·34 g. Die-axis: (a) 90°; (b) 90°.

**Exeter**

H8. Aa **Obv. As above**

*R ev. +HVÆÆPINÆ MÔ EAXE*

*(a) Lund—ex Igelösa hoard (1924).
(b) ?—ex Brettell (1970, lot 75).
(c) Publication forthcoming.

Weights: (a) 23·0 gr./1·49 g.; (b) 22·1 gr./1·43 g.
Mean weight: 22·6 gr./1·46 g. Die-axes: (a) 90°; (b) 90°.

H9. Ba **Obv. +ÆDELÆÐ REX ANGÆORX**

*R ev. As above*

*(a) Lund—ex Igelösa hoard (1924).

Weight: 20·1 gr./1·30 g. Die-axis: 270°.

H10. Ca **Obv. ÆDELÆÐ REX ANGÆORX**

*R ev. As above*

*(a) Lund (Systematic collection).
(b) Lund—ex Igelösa hoard (1924).
(c) Copenhagen (SCBI 189)—ex Enner hoard (1849).
(d) Lund—ex Igelösa hoard (1924).
(e) Stockholm (BEH 545)—? ex Näs hoard (1704, no. 229).
(f) B. H. I. H. Stewart—bt Baldwins (1969); ex Lt.-Col. H. Allcard [pierced].
(g) Stockholm—ex Oxarve hoard (1920, SHM Inv. 16504).

Weights: (a) 23·0 gr./1·49 g.; (b) 22·7 gr./1·47 g.; (c) 22·5 gr./1·46 g.; (d) 22·3 gr./1·44 g.;
(e) 21·6 gr./1·40 g.; (f) n.r.; (g) 21·3 gr./1·38 g.
Mean weight: 22·2 gr./1·44 g.

Die axes: (a) 270°; (b) 270°; (c) 270°; (d) 270°; (e) 270°; (f) 270°; (g) 270°.

H11. Cb **Obv. As above**

*R ev. +HVÆÆPINÆ MÔ EAXE*

(a) Stockholm (BEH 544).
*(b) Lund—ex Igelösa hoard (1924).
(c) Copenhagen (SCBI 190).
(d) Stockholm (BEH 544 bis).

Weights: (a) 23·8 gr./1·54 g.; (b) 22·6 gr./1·47 g.; (c) 21·6 gr./1·40 g.; (d) 22·7 gr./1·48 g.
Mean weight: 22·7 gr./1·47 g.

Die-axes: (a) 270°; (b) 270°; (c) 90°; (d) 270°.

H12. Cc **Obv. As above**

*R ev. +HVÆÆPINÆ MÔ EAXE*

*(a) Uppsala (Holm no. 63).

Weight: 22·9 gr./1·49 g. Die-axis: n.r.

H13. Cd **Obv. As above**

*R ev. +HVÆÆPINÆ MÔ EAXE*

*(a) Oslo—ex Fuglevik hoard (1880) [fragment missing?].
(b)—(e) Publication forthcoming.

Weight: (a) (19·6 gr./1·27 g.). Die-axis: (a) 270°.
47 THE MINT OF WATCHET

H14. Ce  Obv. As above
   *Rev. +HVNEPIE M'O EAXE
   *(a) ?—ex Brettell (1970, lot 74).
   *(b) Lund—ex Igelösa hoard (1924).
Weights: (a) 22.1 gr./1.43 g.; (b) 20.4 gr./1.32 g.
Mean weight: 21.3 gr./1.38 g.
Die-axes: (a) 270°; (b) 270°.

H15. De  Obv. +ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLORX
   *Rev. As above
   *(a) Lund—ex Igelösa hoard (1924).
   *(b) Stockholm—ex Smiss hoard (1970-1, SHM Inv. 29976).
Weight: (a) 21.4 gr./1.39 g.; (b) n.r.
Die-axis: (a) 90°; (b) n.r.

H15A. Ch Publication forthcoming.
H15B. Gh Publication forthcoming.

H16. Ef  Obv. +ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLORX
   *Rev. +HVNEPIE M'O EAXE
   *(a) Lund—ex Igelösa hoard (1924).
   *(b) Weight: 20.3 gr./1.32 g. Die-axis: 270°.

H17. Fg  Obv. +ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLORX
   *Rev. +HVNEPIE M'O EAXE [same rev. die as H21]
   *(b) Stockholm—ex Gudings hoard (1909, SHM Inv. 13867).
Weight: (a) 18.5 gr./1.20 g.; (b) 20.1 gr./1.30 g. Die-axis: (a) 0°; (b) 0°.

Unseen Crux Coins of Exeter
(a) Schleswig—ex List hoard (1937, no. 18).1
(b) Visby—ex Karls hoard, Tingstäde parish (1966).2
(c) Visby—ex Karls hoard, Tingstäde parish (1966).2
(d) Visby—ex Karls hoard, Tingstäde parish (1966).2
(e)–(h) Publication forthcoming.
Weights: (a) 20.8 gr./1.35 g.; (b–d) n.r.
Die axes: (a) n.r.; (b–d) n.r.

Ilchester

H18. Aa  Obv. +ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLORX
   *Rev. +HVNEPIE M'O GIEF
   *(a) Stockholm (BEH 1032).

H19. Bb  Obv. +ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLORX
   *Rev. +HVNEPIE M'O GIEF
   *(a) J. Stephens Cox.
   *(b) Trondheim—ex Dronningens gt. hoard.
Weights: (a) 21.6 gr./1.40 g.; (b) 21.0 gr./1.36 g.
Mean weight: 21.3 gr./1.38 g. Die-axes: (a) 270°; (b) 90°.

‘Intermediate Small Cross/Crux’ Mule (BMC iii; Hild. Cb)
Ilchester

H20. Aa  Obv. +ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLORX
   *Rev. +HVNEPIE M'O GIEF
   *(a) Visby—ex Karls hoard, Tingstäde parish (1966).2
Weight: n.r. Die-axis: n.r.

1 See page 27, note 1.
2 See page 26, note 4.
THE MINT OF WATCHET

Exeter

H21. Aa Obv. Same obv. die as H20 above
Rev. +HVNEPIN富有M O EAXE [same rev. die as H17 above]
*(a) Stockholm (BEH 546).
(b)–(d) Publication forthcoming.
Weight: (a) 18-8 gr./1-22 g. Die-axis: (a) 270°.

For Hunewine’s coins struck at Watchet see the Watchet Corpus.

CNUT (1016–1035)

‘Quatrefoil’ Type (BMC vi; Hild. E)

Exeter

H22. Aa Obv. +CNVT REX ANGLOR (Exeter style)
Rev. +HVNEPIN富有O E
*(a) Stockholm (BEH 396).
Weight 21-9 gr./1-42 g. Die-axis: 270°.

H23. Ab Obv. As above
Rev. (Hunewine) O EX
(a) Visby—ex Karls hoard, Tingstäd parish (1966).
Weight: n.r. Die-axis: n.r.

H24. Be Obv. +CNVT REX ANGLOR (Exeter style)
Rev. +HVNEPIN富有O EX (may be same rev. die as H23)
*(a) Copenhagen (SCBI 461)—ex Lübeck hoard (1875, no. 165).
Weight: 20-1 gr./1-30 g. Die axis: 180°.

Unseen Quatrefoil Coin of Exeter
(a) Tallin—ex Vao hoard.

Axbridge1

H25. Aa Obv. +CNVT REX ANGLOR (Somerset style)
Rev. HVNEPIN富有NE O AX
*(a) Copenhagen (SCBI 3)—ex Enegaard find (1862).
Weight: 17-3 gr./1-12 g.
Die-axis: 0°.

H26. Bb Obv. +CNVT REX ANGLOR (Ilchester style)
Rev. +HVNEPIN富有NE O AXS
(a) Copenhagen (SCBI 2)—ex Enegaard find (1862).
*(b) ?—ex Elmore-Jones (1971, lot 61); ex Grantley (1944, lot 1144).
(c) Stockholm—ex Botvalde find (1943, SHM Inv. 23228).
Weights: (a) 13-2 gr./0-86 g.; (b) 13-1 gr./0-85 g.; (c) 11-0 gr./0-71 g.
Mean weight: 12-5 gr./0-81 g.
Die axes: (a) 180°; (b) n.r.; (c) 270°.

Lydford

H27. Aa Obv. . . . T REX ANGLOR . . . (Ilchester style: die used by Alfsig at Ilchester, Hild. 3589)
Rev. +HV . . . . NLYD
*(a) Stockholm (BEH 2509) [fragment].2
Weight: (5-9 gr./0-38 g).
Die-axis: 180°.

THE MINT OF WATCHET

'Pointed Helmet' Type (BMC iv; Hild. G)

Lydford

H28. Aa Obv. +CNVT RECX AN
Rev. +HYPINE ON LYHDAN
*(a) Stockholm (BEH 2510).
Weight: 14.2 gr./0.92 g.
Die-axis: 90°.

THE WATCHET MINT-SIGNATURES

MARGARET GELLING

Æthelred II: Weced 13 dies, Wect 1, Wee 1, Wasyt 1; Cnut: We 2, Weced 2, Wecet 2, Wee 1, Wec 1;
Interregnum: Weced 1, Wecet 1; Harold I: Wee 1; Harthacnut: Weced 1; Edward the Confessor: Wec 3,
Wecet 1, Wee 1, Wee 1, William I: Wiede 1, Weced 1, Wecet 1; William II: Wici 1; Henry I:
Weceti 1; Stephen: Wache 1.

Watchet is generally regarded as a British place-name ending in Primitive Welsh *c§d 'wood' (Modern Welsh coed). This is one of the commoner Primitive Welsh elements in English place-names, occurring also, for example, in Lycett, Dors., and Melchet, Wilts. The early spellings for Watchet differ from those of other names which have this final element in having a very high proportion of spellings with -d rather than -t. The coin spellings bring out this peculiarity very clearly, there being twenty-four with d and four with t. This is not considered by Professor Kenneth Jackson (Language and History in Early Britain, p. 555) to throw any doubt on the identity of the second element. The vowel of this element is probably -e-, which is the usual one for it to have in this position; the single spelling wasyt should probably be disregarded.

Much more difficulty is presented by the first part of the name. The coin spellings have thirty-three examples of we- and only one of wee- (in the dubious wasyt 1009-17) before the Conquest. After the Conquest there are three spellings with wi- from t. William I, one with wi- from t. William II, and one with wa- from t. Stephen.

In the pre-Conquest documentary spellings there are two with We- (one from a charter and one from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle) to set beside the usual We-.

There is no reason why an original Old English e should be spelt æ. It is possible for an original Old English æ to be spelt e, but not likely that this would occur in such an overwhelmingly high proportion as is shown in the Watchet spellings. If the Old English vowel were really æ, a close parallel would be provided by the Berkshire name Watchfield, which has as its first element an Old English personal name Wace. The only genuine pre-Conquest spelling is Wacesfeld, and after the Conquest there is regular -æ- with occasional -e-. The Watchet spellings are not like this, and the different proportion of -e- to -æ- seems to rule out a single source with -æ-. The problem is further complicated by the coin spellings with wi- from the time of William I and William II. I do not see how a single Old English vowel could give these spellings in -æ-, -e-, and -i- in the tenth and eleventh centuries.

E. Ekwall, in The Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names, suggested that Watchet was identical with Gaulish (mons) Vocetius, which he translated 'lower wood'. Professor Kenneth Jackson, in a personal communication, says that *vocaito- (which lies behind Vocetius) would mean 'small wood' not 'lower wood'. The prefix *wo- becomes *we- in Primitive Welsh, so this name in Britain would be Primitive Welsh *waceduc. Professor Jackson regards this as a plausible place-name. Names containing æ in Primitive Welsh normally have Æ or æ when adopted by speakers of Old English, however, and the extreme rarity of -a- and -æ- in the early spellings for Watchet seems to me an insuperable difficulty in the way of deriving Watchet from *waceduc.

1 See p. 36, n. 2.
The later development to Watchet (rather than *Wetchet) does not necessarily throw light on the original form. Norman French spellings are always likely to include some with -a- for Old English -e-, and in Watchet (as in Watchfield, Berks.) there has probably been additional influence from the word watch.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbr.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>Historisk Museum, Bergen University, Norway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.M.</td>
<td>British Museum, London. Published in <em>British Museum Catalogue</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Published in <em>SCBI</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copenhagen</td>
<td>National Museet, København, Denmark. Published in <em>SCBI</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exeter</td>
<td>City Museum and Art Gallery, Exeter. Published in <em>SCBI</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helsinki</td>
<td>Suomen Kansallismuseo (inc. University Collection), Helsinki, Finland. Published in <em>SCBI</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.r.</td>
<td>Not recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oslo</td>
<td>Universitets Myntkabinett, Oslo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Published in <em>SCBI</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>Plymouth Museum and Art Gallery, Plymouth. Published in <em>SCBI</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCBI</td>
<td><em>Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schleswig</td>
<td>Schleswig-holsteinisches Landesmuseum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Schleswig, D.B.R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stavanger</td>
<td>Stavanger Museum, Stavanger, Norway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taunton</td>
<td>Somerset County Museum, Taunton. Published in <em>SCBI</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totnes Council</td>
<td>Totnes Museum, Totnes. Published in <em>SCBI</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trondheim</td>
<td>De Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Myntkabinett, Trondheim, Norway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visby</td>
<td>Gotlands Fornsal, Visby, Sweden.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would like to thank the staff of the many museums who have very kindly given me much assistance in supplying information, taking photographs and casts, and recording weights and die-axes of specimens in their collections. A special mention must be made of the debt owed to the staff of the Scandinavian museums without whose unstinting generosity this work would not have been possible, for of the 211 coins recorded in this paper no less than 139 are in Scandinavian public collections. I should also like to record a personal note of thanks to Mr. F. Elmore-Jones, Mr. A. Gunstone, Professor Dolley, and Dr. Metcalf for their advice and criticisms, which were gratefully received, and to Margaret Gelling for providing an analysis of the Watchet mint-signatures. However, responsibility for the opinions and errors contained herein, remains my own.
BLACKBURN: COINS OF HUNEWINE (Totnes H1-7, Exeter H8-17, H21-24; Axbridge H25-26; Lydford H27-28)