

ARCHAEOLOGIA:

OR,

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS,

&c.

- I. *Description of a large collection of Coins of William the Conqueror, discovered at Beaworth, in Hampshire ; with an attempt at a chronological arrangement of the Coins of William I. and II.* By EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.

Read 6th February, 1834.

ON Sunday afternoon, June 30, 1833, as four boys, under ten years of age, were playing at marbles in a small piece of pasture land called the Old Litten, attached to the homestead called the Manor House, in Beaworth, one of them discovered in the track of a waggon-wheel a piece of lead sticking up above the surface ; upon stooping down to take hold of it, he discovered a small hole, into which he thrust his hand, and brought out a number of coins, his companions immediately following his example. Though they did not consider their treasure to be more than old buttons, they concealed a part of them in an adjoining potatoe field, and others they

took into the village of Beaworth; but treating them as of no value, some they jerked into a pond, and others they flung about the road. Half a dozen villagers who were, as usual upon a Sunday afternoon, congregated in the street, were attracted by the circumstance, and being more aware of the value of the pieces thus discovered, hastened to the spot, and commenced a regular scramble for the booty. As some of the parties obtained possession of many more than others, the parents of the boys who first discovered the treasure became dissatisfied, and appealed on the following morning to Mr. Dunn of Alresford, the owner of the land. This gentleman immediately sent a confidential person to Beaworth, to claim from the parties the delivery of the Coins to him, which was readily complied with, though, it is suspected, not to the full extent, and on the same evening Mr. Dunn received upwards of six thousand Coins.

The Coins were deposited in an oblong box thirteen inches long, eleven inches deep, and nine inches broad; but it was so mutilated by the people, in their eagerness to get at all its contents, that only one side and a part of the bottom remained entire; it had a small plain semicircular iron handle, without any ornament or trace of inscription.

The box happened to lie in a waggon track near the gate leading into two other fields, and as the side of the box bears evident marks of the pressure of a wheel, there can be no doubt that the weight of the waggons using this course was the cause of forcing a portion of the lead above the surface. It is conjectured that the box must have been originally placed about eighteen inches in the ground, because its resting place was in a line with a bank forming the boundary of the field, and the present occupiers have from time to time occasionally removed the earth from this spot, for the purpose of levelling the waggon way and easing the approach to the fields.

According to the villagers' account, the Coins were packed in regular layers, but the box was not full. Had it been so, it is evident from its dimensions that it would have contained double the number of Coins delivered to Mr. Dunn, even if they had been loosely thrown in. About one hundred are known to have been sold by a woman to a person at Southampton, but as scarcely any have found their way into the market, it is very probable that almost the whole quantity were honestly delivered up to

the owner of the soil, who has with great liberality distributed the amount for which the whole collection was sold, either in remuneration to the discoverers, or in donations to local charitable institutions.

It is believed that the spot where the Coins were found must have been just within the boundary of the old church-yard of Beaworth, but though Mr. Dunn has since excavated the ground for a couple of yards around the place, nothing remarkable appeared except that immediately about the site of the box the soil seemed to be impregnated with iron, which induced some persons to believe that the lead had been inclosed in an iron case, which from length of time and damp had become decomposed and disappeared.

The existence of a church at Beaworth rests upon tradition, and the remains of foundations still visible, which are supposed to have belonged to such an edifice; the building is, however, totally gone, and the inhabitants have baptized, married, and buried at Cheriton church, at least since the middle of the sixteenth century. There is not even a tradition as to what period, or by what means the church was destroyed, but if the report be true, which says, that certain busts and carved stones, now inserted in a wall of the church-yard at Cheriton, were brought from Beaworth, it was, in all probability, though small, not an inelegant structure. Domesday Book makes no mention of any church at Beaworth, but from documents, which once, at least, were among the archives at Winchester, it appears that the Bishops of that See held property there before the conquest,^a and that it continued in their possession until the rebellion in the middle of the seventeenth century, when the manor was sold to Stephen Estwicke for 748*l.* 6*s.* 6½*d.* As these coins were found upon property belonging to the Bishop of Winchester at the time of their deposit, and probably close to the site of some ecclesiastical edifice, if not actually a church, they may possibly have been part of the treasure of that richly-endowed bishopric.

A list is here subjoined of the Mints and Moneyers which occur upon the coins which were found at Beaworth, with the numbers of each variety prefixed. The total number of coins amounts to about 6500; but as some were

^a Edgar grants to Æthelwulf Bishop of Winchester "60 telluris cassatos at Ticceburnam & at Beowyrthi." Æthelstan makes a grant "Alfeago Episcopo, A. D. 938, villæ Ticceburnam vocitatæ. Possidet autem hæc villa mansas quinque eo loco qui Beowyrth dicitur."

given away in the country, of which no account was taken further than to ascertain that they were duplicates, and as some were disposed of which did not come at all into Mr. Dunn's possession, the exact number has not been precisely ascertained. It will be observed that, with the exception of about 100 coins, the whole mass consisted of pieces with the PAXS type. With respect to the meaning of these letters, and the occasion upon which the coinage was issued, much, but unsatisfactory, discussion has arisen among antiquaries. Ruding, drawing a general conclusion from the single specimen figured in his plates, interprets the words "Pax subditis," and considers the coinage commemorative of the surrender of Exeter, where that one coin happened to be struck. Had he given a combined list of moneys and mints of each type separately, he would have seen that this, as well as every other type, was struck at a variety of mints in different parts of the kingdom, and that consequently these letters have a general, not a local application. Sir Henry Ellis with much more probability applies them to the suppression of Ralph Guader's rebellion in 1075. "Archbishop Lanfranc," he observes, "in his letter to William the Conqueror upon the surrender of Norwich castle upon that occasion, which is still extant, expressly says: 'Omnis strepitus bellorum, miserante Deo, in Anglica terra quievit.'" There were several occasions during the troublous reign of William, when peace might have been considered to be established. Each in its turn would at the time be deemed highly important, and worthy of being alluded to upon the coin. The coincidence of one of these periods of peace with the demand for a new issue of money, might have given occasion to the type, and it by no means follows that the crisis which in our eyes is deemed the most eventful, should have been the one actually recorded. The type, which might have been neglected, or not thought of upon some early occasion, may have been adopted upon some subsequent minor event, and not repeated upon some still later, though much more important crisis. Unless we can ascertain the probable date of the coinage, it will be in vain to attempt a conclusive application of the letters to any particular event, and, after all, perhaps they have only a general allusion to the state of the kingdom as it then was, or the expression of a hope that it might be so (PAX. SIT.)

It may not be amiss to direct the attention of the collector to a striking difference in the delineation of the crown upon the obverse of these coins;

upon some it appears to consist of plain bars, while upon others it consists of two bars with a row of large beads between them. See Plate I. fig. 9 and 10. Some persons have attempted to fix the era of particular types from the form of the crown; but as two distinct forms are observable upon the coins of this one type, and also upon those of fig. 6, it is evident that no safe conclusion can be drawn from the form of this ornament alone.

In the following list the names of the moneyers are given in connexion with the names of their peculiar mints, and every variation of spelling in the names of one or the other has been specified, though it has not been deemed necessary to notice every variation arising merely from the union of adjoining letters, nor from trifling differences of dress or workmanship. It was considered that this connexion would, though at the expense of some repetitions, be more interesting and advantageous, and that it would probably lead to the elucidation of some doubtful points; and it has already been shewn that such a combined list would have saved Ruding from a hasty and unsound conjecture. Collectors have long been aware of the difficulty of separating the coins of Leicester from those of Chester. This latter place being frequently, indeed generally, styled Legecester, the names so nearly approximated that, in the incorrectness and uncertainty of Saxon orthography, it was almost impossible to distinguish one from the other. An examination of the following combined list will lead to a tolerably satisfactory solution of the difficulty. There can be little doubt that the coin of VNNVLF ON LESTRE must be referred to Chester. Now it is ascertained, upon minute inspection, that this coin has its obverse struck from the very same die as the coins of SVNOLF ON LEHL and SVNOLF ON LELI; there will consequently be very little doubt that VNNVLF, SVNOLF, and SVNOLF are different spellings of the name of the same moneyer, and that LEHL and LELI are both abbreviations of the name of Chester. Another coin of SVNOLF reads LELES. Seeing then that this Chester moneyer uses the two different abbreviations of LEHL and LELES, it will be allowed that LEHELE and LELESTR on the coins of the moneyer IELFSI, that LEHL and LELE, with their variations upon the coins of the moneyer LIFPINE, as also LEHEL and LEHELST upon those of the moneyer LIFINL, are all abbreviations of the name then generally given to the ancient city of Chester.

The abbreviation LEHRE is separated, by the insertion of the letter R,

from all those which have been ascribed to Chester; it is also connected with the name of a moneyer which does not appear upon any of those coins, and it has therefore been considered as indicating the town of Leicester.

Ruding, in his list of the mints of Edward the Confessor, seems to have accidentally fallen upon a somewhat similar appropriation of the coins of these two places, but his list of mints of preceding reigns proves that he had not any fixed principle of interpretation for his guide. Had he given the mints and moneyers in connexion, it is probable that some satisfactory conclusion might have been arrived at through all the reigns. At present it appears that the presence of the letter R is necessary for a certain appropriation of a coin to Leicester.

The connexion of the names of persons and places justifies the appropriation of *SID* to Southwark, as there are several coins clearly belonging to this place struck by the same moneyer *VLDOLF*.

The various modes of abbreviating the names of Shaftesbury, Salisbury, &c. are illustrated by this allocation; but it is unnecessary to allude to more instances of the use to be made of this union of names; the collector, who is interested in the subject, will discover them as his occasions lead him to an examination of the list; and the utility of this combined list will perhaps induce future authors to adopt the plan.

The coincidence of the union of the names of Cuthbert with Durham, and Howard with Norfolk, are in some degree remarkable.

Bridport and Pevensey are mentioned by Ruding as mints, upon the authority of Domesday, but as places of which no coins are known. In this collection coins of both places are found.

BARD is mentioned by Ruding as a mint of Æthelred, but without explanation. *BVR*, upon a coin of William, is interpreted Peterborough. In this collection the abbreviations *BVRD* and *BVRDI*, which probably mean the same place as the other two, is here supposed to indicate Burgh Abbey, i. e. Peterborough, which had the privilege of a mint granted by various monarchs, probably from the time of Æthelstan.

Ruding hesitatingly ascribes a coin of the Conqueror, with the word *DVRR*, to Durham, of which mint there is not any written record earlier than the reign of John, nor was there any authentic coin known earlier than Henry the Second. There can be little doubt that *DVNE*, in the following

list, means Durham, and decides the question of a mint in that city in the Conqueror's reign. Cuthbert would be a probable name in that place, and adds some strength to the assertion.

Ruding says, "No coins of Maldon have been discovered of a later date than the reign of Harold II.," yet he inserts MELDVNA in the list of the Conqueror's mints, and the coins ascribed in the following list to that place can scarcely be located elsewhere.

Salisbury does not occur in Ruding's list of mints of the two Williams; there cannot, however, be any doubt about the correct location of the coins in the following list, corresponding as they do with the names of that ancient city in the Saxon Chronicle.

Stepney appears now for the first time in a list of mints. "The ancient name of this place," says Lysons, "was Stibenhede, Stebenhythe, or Stebunheth. The termination is a well-known Saxon word, signifying haven or wharf. I know not how to complete the etymology, unless we suppose it to have been the timber wharf, from Steb, the trunk of a tree. Some have taken Stiben or Steben for a corruption of Steven." This conjecture is strengthened by a coin of Rufus, which reads SINTSTFNI, or St. Stephen's, if, indeed, this place is the one indicated upon this coin; and it seems difficult to assign a more probable locality to it, and to the coins so placed in the following list.^b

^b While these sheets were passing through the press, a strong proof occurred of the utility of combining the names of the moneyers and mints. Mr. Cuff, whose collection is extensive and knowledge correct, suggested the possibility of some of the coins attributed to Stepney belonging to Stafford. A mere inspection of the list satisfied him that none of the coins struck by GODRIE or DURBERN could be removed from Stepney,—those with the equivocal letters STE being limited to that place by those of STEFL and STENI, struck by the same moneyer. The probability of GODPINE ON STIEF having been struck at Stafford was freely admitted, but as that place is not recorded in Domesday to have had a mint, and as Ruding, though he inserts in his list of Towns, but without naming his authority, a reading which can only refer to Stafford, still says the name does not occur upon any coin subsequent to the Conquest, it was not deemed safe to remove the coin until the coincidence of GODPINE with some fuller reading of the name of the town should be found to establish the correct locality. An examination of Mr. Cuff's Coins, upon his return home, furnished the proof required; a coin in his collection, of the type fig. 2, reads GODPINE ON STFFRD; and GODPINE ON STIEF was accordingly, without hesitation, removed from Stepney to Stafford, where it now appears in the following list.

Description of Coins of William the Conqueror,

Moneyers and Mints which occur on Figg. 9 and 10.

Bath.

7	IEGLMIE	ON	BADN.
2	OSMIER	—	BADN.
8	—	—	BADNI

Bedford.

5	SIBRAND	—	BD
6	—	—	BEDEI
11	—	—	BEDF

Bridport.

2	BRIHTPI	—	BRD
8	—	—	BRIDI

Bristol.

20	BRIHTPORD	—	BRIL
23	—	—	BRI
2	BRIHTPOD	—	BRIL
3	BIHTPORD	—	BRIL
10	BRVNSTAN	—	BR
2	—	—	BRI
12	BRPODE	—	BRIESO.
15	LOLBLAL	—	BRL
5	—	—	BRI
32	—	—	BRIL
9	—	—	BRILL
30	—	—	BRILV
3	LIPPINE	—	BRILSI
3	—	—	BRILST
21	SPEGN	—	BRILSTO.
18	SPEIN	—	BRILSOPI.

Bridport?

2	IELFRIL	—	BRIPVT.
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Burgh Abbey, Stamford, i.e.

Peterborough.

7	SEPORD	ON	BVRD
1	—	—	BVRDI

Canterbury.

13	IELFRED	—	LNT
4	—	—	LNTL
8	—	—	LNTLI
1	—	—	LNTA
17	IELFRIED	—	LNT
2	IELREI	—	LNTLEBI.
2	BRIHTPOD	—	LN
6	BRIHTPOLD	—	LN
7	—	—	LNT
4	—	—	LTL
9	—	—	LTLI
3	BVRNOD	—	LNTL
4	GODRIL	—	LNTL
3	—	—	LNTLE
7	—	—	LNTLEI
9	—	—	LNTLI
24	SIMIER	—	LNTL
16	—	—	LNTLE
14	—	—	LNTLI
9	PINDEI	—	LNTL
3	PINEDI	—	LNTI
15	—	—	LNTL
13	—	—	LNTLE
7	—	—	LNTLEB.
7	—	—	LNTLI
4	—	—	LNTLIB.

6	PVLBOD	ON	LNTLI
4	PVLBOLD	—	LNT
12	—	—	LNTI
2	—	—	LNTL
14	PULFRIL	—	LNT
6	—	—	LNTE
12	—	—	LNTL
18	—	—	LNTLE

Chester.^b

1	VNNVLF	—	LESTRE
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Chichester.

47	BRVMAN	—	LIL
26	—	—	LILE
4	—	—	LILEI
15	—	—	LILI
35	—	—	LILST
35	BRVMN	—	LILES
30	EDPINE	—	LILES
17	—	—	LILESİ
15	—	—	LILST
18	SPRIELLINL	—	LI

Colchester.

22	IELFSI	—	LOLELE
1	DIRMAN	—	LOLE
7	DRMAN	—	LOLEL
11	PVLFRIL	—	LOEL
39	—	—	LOLL

15	PVLFPINE	ON	LOLE
1	—	—	LOIL

Cricklade.^c

15	IELFPINE	—	LRIL
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Derby.

3	GODPINE	—	DIRBI
11	—	—	DRBI
6	LEOPINE	—	DERBI

Uncertain.

5	TVRRI ^d	—	DEVITVN.
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Dover.

3	EDPORD	—	DOFRE
3	GODPINE ^e	—	DOF
8	GOLDPIE ^f	—	DOFRE
1	GOLDPINE	—	DOFI
7	—	—	DOFR
5	GOLDPVNE	—	DOF
1	LIFSTAN	—	DOFI
4	LIFPINE	—	DOF
1	—	—	DOFI
21	—	—	DOER
5	—	—	DOFRE
7	—	—	DOFRI
3	—	—	DOFRN
2	LVFRIL	—	DOFRI
18	LVLFRIL	—	DOFR.
7	—	—	DOFRI

^b The obverse of this coin is from the same die as those of SVNOLF ON LEHL and SVNOLF ON LEJI.

^c There is not any record of this mint; but a coin of Edward the Confessor reads LRELLAD, which seems to fix the locality.

^d These pieces are probably forgeries, and the names of the mint and moneyer factitious. See the account of some barbarous coins at the end of the catalogue.

^{e f} The obverse of these coins are from the same die; the names therefore are probably different or blundered spellings of the same moneyers' names.

*Description of Coins of William the Conqueror,**Dorchester.*

1	LIERIL	ON	DOREL
3	LIFRIL	—	DORELES
12	OTER	—	DORLEST.
6	—	—	DORLETR
3	—	—	DORELEST

Durham.

4	LVTDBRHT	—	DVNE.
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Exeter.

1	LFPINE	—	IEHEL
32	LIFPINE	—	IEHE
31	—	—	IEHEL
7	—	—	IEHEI
2	—	—	EXELI
12	SEMIER	—	IEHEL
5	—	—	IEHELE
2	—	—	IEHLT
46	SEPINE	—	IEHEL
12	—	—	IEHELE

Ilchester.

1	IELPORD	—	GIFL
9	IELPPORD	—	GIFLI

Ipswich.

14	IEGLPINE	—	GIP
5	IELFRIL	—	GIPSPI
2	ALFPINE	—	GIPS
8	—	—	GIPSP.
1	—	—	GPIZ V
3	LFPINE	—	GIPSPI
10	LIFPINE	—	GIPSP.
28	SPEGEN	—	GIPESP.
3	—	—	GIPS
1	SPEGN	—	GIPSPI
3	PVLFPI	—	GIP

Gloucester.

4	AFGIET	—	GLEPE
17	—	—	GLEPI
1	—	—	GLEPIL
5	BRIHTNOD	ON	GLE
10	—	—	GLP
4	BRIHTOD	—	GLEPE
1	S.....	—	GLEPEL
3	SILAL	—	GLPEL
2	—	—	GLPELT
8	SILALPINE	—	GEP.
13	SILIELPINE	—	GLE

Cambridge.

31	VLFLIL	—	GRANT
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Southampton.

12	SEPINE	—	HAMT
19	—	—	HMTIH
5	—	—	HMTVN

Hastings.

12	LIPINLL	—	HAST
12	—	—	HIESTE.
9	DVNIL	—	HIEST
32	—	—	HIESTI
7	—	—	HSTANC

Hereford.

20	IEGLPINE	—	HRF
5	IELFPI	—	HREFRD.
13	LIFSTAN	—	HRF
8	—	—	HRFI
7	ORDPI	—	HREFRI
6	—	—	HREFRD

Hertford.

1	SEMIER	—	HRTFR
7	DIEDRIL	—	HRTFI

Huntingdon.

1	ELFPINE	ON	ḡHVDIN
5	IEFPINE	—	HVT

Hythe.^h

12	EDRED	—	HIDE
2	—	—	HIDEN
1	—	—	HIID ::
1	—	—	HIIDI

Chester.

4	IELFSI	—	LELESTR
5	—	—	LEHELE
9	LFNL	—	LEHELST
2	LIFNL	—	LEHEL
2	LIFPINE	—	LELE
4	—	—	LELEI
1	—	—	LEHL.
4	—	—	LEHLI
1	SVNOLF	—	LELES
1	—	—	LELS
3	— ⁱ	—	LEHL
5	SVNOVLfj	—	LELI

Leicester.

19	GODRIL	—	LEHRE
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Lewes.

7	IELFRIL	—	LEPIE
3	—	—	LIEP.
28	—	—	LIEPE
8	OSPOLD	—	LIEPE
3	—	—	LIEPIE

6	PINRED	ON	LEPI
5	—	—	LIEP
4	—	—	LIEPE
10	—	—	LIEPI
2	—	—	LIEPN
1	PINRIED	—	LIEP

Lincoln.

20	SIFERD	—	LINL
21	—	—	LINLOL
11	SIFRED	—	LINLO
4	VLF	—	LINLOL
1	—	—	LINLOLI
67	—	—	LINCOLN
47	—	—	LINLOLNE

London.

26	IELFRE	—	LVNDN
13	IELFRED	—	LVN.
11	—	—	LVND
28	IELFRIED	—	LV
32	—	—	LIII
7	—	—	LVNDI
1	ALFRIED	—	LVN
67	IEPI	—	LVNDEI
26	—	—	LUNDN
36	—	—	LVNDNE
8	—	—	LVNDNI
7	BRIHTPIE	—	LVN
41	BRIHTPINE	—	LV
49	—	—	LIII
14	—	—	LVN

g This letter as much resembles r as h, and the coin may read RVDIN for Rhuddlan; but the name of the moneyer makes h the more probable reading.

h Of this mint there is not any record. A coin of Canute, inscribed HYTHA, is appropriated to this town, and there can scarcely be a doubt about the locality of the above coins

i j The obverse of these coins is from the same die as VNNVLF ON CESTRE

1	BRVNIL	ON	LVND
8	EDRIL	—	LVND
40	—	—	LVNDI
31	—	—	LVNDN
54	—	—	LVNE
62	EDPI	—	LVNDE
17	—	—	LVNDEI
8	—	—	LVNDEN
5	—	—	LVNDI
10	—	—	LVNDN
18	—	—	LVNDNE
14	—	—	LVNDNEI
7	—	—	LVNDNI
4	—	—	VNDNI
9	GODRIL	—	LVND
20	—	—	LVNDN
37	GODPINE	—	LVN
53	—	—	LVND
10	—	—	LVNI
18	—	—	NDNEI

Maldon.

2	IELFORD	—	MIEL
3	IELFPINE	—	MIE
5	LIFESVN	—	MIEL

Malmsbury.

3	GODSBRAND	—	MLM
5	—	—	ML

Marlborough.

5	LILD	—	MIERLEB
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Norwich.

4	EDPOLD	—	ONORÐP ^k
22	—	—	NORÐPI

15	EDPPOLD	—	NORÐP
6	GODRIL	ON	NORÐPIE
1	GODRILBR	—	NOÐP
5	GODRID	—	NORÐP
4	GODPINE	—	NORD
19	—	—	NORÐI
66	—	—	NORÐP
2	—	—	NORÐPI
13	HOPORD	—	NORÐP
1	—	—	NORÐPI
11	—	—	NOÐPI
8	INHVHE	—	NOÐPIE
9	VLFLITEL	—	NORD
43	—	—	NORÐP
6	VLFLITL	—	NORÐPI
1	VLLITEL	—	NORÐPI.

Nottingham.

1	MAN	—	SNOTIL
2	—	—	SNOTILNE
11	MANA	—	SNOTI
3	VTSERE	—	SNOTIN

Oxford.

2	BRIHTRED	—	OXL
17	—	—	OXN
14	—	—	OXNE
31	BRIHTRIED	—	OXSI
5	SIPETMAN	—	OXI
4	SPETMAN	—	OXI
2	—	—	OXN
56	—	—	OXNE
14	PVLFP	—	OXNEF

Pevensey.

7	IELFHEN	—	PEFNS
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^k On the coins of this town the n is never reduplicated, the same letter serving for ON and NORD.

Rochester.

1	LIFSTAN	ON	ROFEIS
3	—	—	ROFI
5	LIFPINEHORN	—	RO

Rumney.

1	PINDEI	—	RVME
5	—	—	RVMN
7	—	—	RVMNE
1	PINDEI	—	RVME
1	PVLMIER	—	RIII
7	—	—	RIM
9	—	—	RVM

Sandwich.¹

4	IELFEN	—	SANDP
13	IELFGTE	—	SAND
17	GODPINE	—	SAN
5	—	—	SAND

Shaftesbury.

3	ALNOB	—	SLIEF
3	—	—	SLIEFT
1	IELNOB	—	SLAF
2	—	—	SLIEL
5	—	—	SIELF
15	—	—	SLIEF
15	—	—	SLIEFT
5	IELNOED	—	SLIEFTI
2	LIHTPINE	—	SLIE ^m
6	LIHTPINÉ	—	SLIE
2	GODESBRAND	—	SL
5	—	—	SLF

5	GODESBRAND	ON	SI
1	—	—	SRI
1	GODSBRAN	—	SLF
1	GODESBRAND	—	SLF

Shrewsbury.

7	IERNPI	—	SLRVB
6	IERNEPI	—	SLRVB
7	SEGRIM	—	SLRVB

Salisbury.

10	ESBRN	—	SERBIR
5	ESBERN	—	SIERB
7	ESBRN	—	SERBR
9	—	—	SERBRI
7	—	—	SIEREB
9	GODPINE	—	SERB
48	—	—	SIER
48	—	—	SIERI
27	OSBERN	—	SERB
45	—	—	SIER
28	—	—	SIERBI

Southwark?

30	ALDOVLF	—	SID
----	---------	---	-----

Stafford.

2	GODPINE	—	STIEF
---	---------	---	-------

Stamford.

17	BRVNSTAN	—	STI
11	—	—	STN
5	GODELEF	—	STAN
18	PVLFPORD	—	STA

¹ Ruding omits this name in his list of the Conqueror's mints, but inserts it in that of Rufus.

^m Ruding assigns the coins with these letters to St. Edmundsbury. This place certainly had the privilege of coining in this reign; and there not being any other coins in the list which can be here located, Ruding may be right; the discovery of a coin by the same moneyer, with one more letter, would decide the question.

*Description of Coins of William the Conqueror,**Stepney.*

4	GODRIL	ON	STEFNI
2	—	—	STFANI
2	DVRBEN	—	STEFN
8	—	—	STENI
9	—	—	STNIG
18	DVRBERN	—	STE
9	DVRBRN	—	STNI

Southwark.

6	ALDOLF	—	SVDEP
22	ALDOVF	—	SVDE
25	ALDOLF	—	SVDE
48	IELDOLF	—	SVĐ
4	—	—	SVDE
10	—	—	SVĐI
16	—	—	SVĐIE
5	GODRIL	—	SVĐEI
15	—	—	SVDEP
3	—	—	SVĐEPI
87	LIFPORD	—	SVDE
10	—	—	SVĐEI
39	—	—	SVDEP
4	—	—	SVĐI
47	LIFPPORD	—	SVĐI
5	OSMVND	—	SDEP
30	—	—	SVĐ
70	—	—	SVDE
2	—	—	SVĐEI
20	—	—	SVĐI

Sudbury.

4	PVLFRIL	—	SVBR
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23	PVLFRIL	ON	SVĐ ^m
2	—	—	SVĐBI

Taunton.

25	IELFPINE	—	TAN
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Tamworth.

3	BRVNIL	—	TAMP
2	LOLIL	—	TAMPRĐ

Thetford.

39	IELFPINE	—	ĐTF
13	—	—	ĐTFI
6	—	—	ĐTFR
12	FOLLIERD	—	ĐTFI
1	GODELEF	—	ĐTFRI
6	GODELF	—	ĐTFRI
7	GODINL	—	ĐTFRD
3	GODRED	—	ĐTF
1	—	—	ĐTFEN
4	—	—	ĐTFRD
3	—	—	ĐTFP
28	GODRIL	—	ĐTFRDI

Wallingford.

122	IEGLPINE	—	PAL
93	—	—	PALI
16	SPIRTIL	—	PALN
2	—	—	PALNL
4	SPIRTINL	—	PALI

Wareham.

3	IEGELRIL	—	PER
7	—	—	PERE
1	—	—	PRE
2	IEGLRIL	—	PERE

^m svĐ is here limited to Sudbury by the letter B upon the other coins of the same moneyer; as the same letters are limited to Southwark by the letter P upon the coins of IELDOLF and OSMVND.

2	GODPINE	ON	PERE
1	—	—	PERI
19	SIDELOL	—	PERE
10	—	—	PERHE

Warwick.

7	LVFINL	—	PERI
1	—	—	PERIL
1	IELRIL	—	PERPIE ⁿ
5	LIFRIL	—	PERPI
2	—	—	PERPIE
9	DRILIL	—	PERPIL
1	DRVRIL	—	PERPI

Worcester?

4	SIGOLF	—	PILEDI
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Worcester.

7	IELFGIERD	—	PIH
9	BALDRIL	—	PIHR
10	ESTMIER	—	PIHR
15	SEPINE	—	PIHR
3	SEPINE	—	PIHRE

Wilton.

4	IELFPINE	—	PILT
12	—	—	PITV
15	SEFNROI	—	PITI
37	SEPINE	—	PILTV
4	—	—	PILTIII

Winchester.

67	UESTAN	—	PINL
64	—	—	PNLL
64	—	—	PINLE

46	UESTAN	ON	PINLI
22	—	—	PNLE
10	BRVNIL	—	PINL
12	GODPIE	—	PINLE
44	GODPINE	—	PLL
16	—	—	PIN
94	—	—	PINL
7	—	—	PINLE
4	—	—	PNL
8	GOLDPINE	—	PINL
3	—	—	PINLL
12	GOPINE	—	PINLE
9	LIFIL	—	PINLSTI
32	LIFINL	—	PINLE
31	—	—	PINLI
68	LIEFPOLD	—	PINL
17	LIFPOD	—	PINLE
9	—	—	PINLI
191	LIFPOLD	—	PINL
17	—	—	PINLE
20	—	—	PINLI
59	LIOFPOLD	—	PINL
156	LIVFPOLD	—	PINL
11	SIPORD	—	PINL
37	—	—	PINLE
27	SIPPORD	—	PINLI
145	SPRAL LINL	—	PINL
	—	—	PNL
69	SPRIELLINL	—	PINL
16	PIMVND	—	PLI
200	—	—	PINL

ⁿ The two P's in this coin are so peculiarly struck that it cannot be absolutely pronounced that the word is not intended for Derby ; unfortunately there is only one specimen, nor does the moneyer's name occur again.

<i>Fork.</i>			<i>Uncertain.</i>		
20	ALEIF	ON EFRPIL	1	IETLER	ON SOT
20	LEISINL	— EFRPI	5	GODESBRAND	— BM
17	DOVR	— EFRPILI	1	—	— L
8	VPDBERN	— EFRI			
19	VPDBRN	— EFRP			

- 16 The workmanship of which is exceedingly bad, and of a peculiar character; on three only of them the king's name is intelligible, and none of the reverses are so, except perhaps one, viz. NVTIVED NO IIVT, i. e. TVRRI ON DEVITVN, written retrograde: and it is remarkable that the five coins inserted in the foregoing list, with this legend, are the only ones which resemble these barbarous pieces in workmanship.*

Moneyers and Mints which occur on Fig. 8.

GODSBRAND	ON ML	<i>Malmsbury</i>	IELFPINE	ON TAN	<i>Taunton.</i>
LIFESVN	— MAL	<i>Maldon.</i>	LIFPOLD	— PINL	<i>Winchester.</i>
MANA	— SNOTI	<i>Nottingham.</i>	IESTAN	— PNLL	—

Moneyers and Mints which occur on Fig. 7.

IEGELPINE	ON LEH	<i>Chester.</i>	IEGSTAN	ON PINL	<i>Winchester.</i>
BRIHPINE	— LIH	<i>London.</i>	BRVNIL	— PINLI	
GODRIL	— NORÐPI	<i>Norwich.</i>	GODPINE	— PINL	
HARGOD	— OXSN	<i>Oxford.</i>	LIOFPOD	— PINL	
IELFPINE	— PLTI	<i>Wilton.</i>	—	— PIINE	
IELFGIERD	— (PHR?)	<i>Worcester.</i>			

* It is difficult to ascribe a probable origin to these coins; the workmanship is so bad and so different in style, the inscriptions so entirely without probable interpretation, that they can scarcely be considered to have been struck under the royal authority; and yet the weight and fineness of the metal, equalling that of the authentic coins, seem to take away the great temptations to forgery.

In addition to these coins, there are of the PAXS type, eighteen half coins divided in the exact line of one limb of the cross; cut therefore by design, and without doubt with the intention of being circulated as halfpence.

Moneyers and Mints which occur on Fig. 11.

LIFPINE	ON BRIL	<i>Bristol.</i>	PVLFRIL	ON SV?	— ?
ÆLFRED	OF CĀNPĀR	<i>Canterbury.</i>	IELFPINE	— TANV	<i>Taunton.</i>
PILHXSLI	ON GIFLI	<i>Ilchester.</i>	SPIRTINL	— PAL	<i>Wallingford.</i>
—	— GFLDS		SPERTINL	— PALI	
LFSTAN	— GIPSP	<i>Ipswich.</i>	SIPOLF	— PILDE	<i>Worcester.</i>
PINRED	— LIEPE	<i>Lewes.</i>	ANDRBOD	— PIL	<i>Winchester.</i>
ANSPVL	— LINL	<i>Lincoln.</i>	ANDERBOD	— PNL	
GODPINE	— LVNE	<i>London.</i>	IENTIEN	— PNLST	
EDPI	— LVNDEI.		IENTAN	— PINL	
—	— LVNDNE		GODPINE	— PINL	
—	— LVNDNI		—	— PINLI	
GODPINE	— LVN		LEOFFOLD	— PINL	
—	— LVND		LIFINL	— PINLSI	
LILD	— MIERLBI	<i>Marlborough.</i>	HRÐOVLF	— EFR	<i>York.</i>
PVLFP	— OXSNEF	<i>Oxford.</i>	ÐOR	— EFRPILIII	
GODSBRAND	— SLF	<i>Shaftesbury.</i>	IEGLRIL	— PERHE	<i>Wareham.</i>
IERNPI	— SLRVB.	<i>Shrewsbury.</i>	—	— PERHEI.	

Moneyers and Mints which occur on Fig. 6.

SIGOD	ON BEDEFOR	<i>Bedford.</i>	GODPI	ON LVNDEI	
IELFRED	— LNTL	<i>Canterbury.</i>	GODPI	— LVNDI	
BRIHTRIL	— LV	<i>London.</i>	GODPINE	— LIH	
BRVNANN	— LIL	<i>Chichester.</i>	—	— LVN	
GODPINE	— LILEI		—	— LVND	
PVLSTAN	— LRI	<i>Cricklade.</i>	LNIHTPINE	— SE	<i>Shaftesbury.</i>
OTER	— DORTLET	<i>Dorchester.</i>	IELFPINE	— TANV	<i>Taunton.</i>
IEGLPNE	— GIFELL	<i>Ilchester.</i>	ESBERN	— ÐEOTF	<i>Thetford.</i>
OSPOLD	— LIEPEN	<i>Lewes.</i>	FOLLARD	— ÐTFI	
ANSPVE	— LINL	<i>Lincoln.</i>	GODRIL	— ÐEOTF	
BRHTRIL	— LIH		GOLDPINE	— PILL	<i>Winchester.</i>
EDPI	— LVNDE	<i>London.</i>	ANRBD	— PINL	

... IRBOD	ON PIN	<i>Winchester.</i>	LFNL	ON PINLESR
GODPINE	— PINL		SIP... RD	— PNLE
—	— PLI		PVLFPORD	— ... IDE
—	— PNLSI			

The following is a list of the various modes in which the king's name and titles appear upon the coins with the PAXS type, and also upon those of Figg. 7 and 11.

ILLELM REX	PILLELM RXII
PILLELM REX.	PILLHIM REXI
PILLELM I REX.	PILLEL REX
PILLELM REXI.	PILLELM RX
PILLELM REXII	PILLEIM R
PILLELM RIEX	ILLELIM REXI
PILLEILM REX	PILELELM REX
PLLELLM REX	PILLLELM REX
PILELM. REX	PILLELLM REX
PILLEM REX I	PILELM RIEXI
PILLELIM REX	PILEM REX
PILLEM RIEX	

Upon Fig. 6. the name and titles of the king appear as follows :

PILLEM REX ANII	PILLEM REX ANI
PILLELM REX AI	PILLELM REX A
PILLELM REX AN	PILLELM REIX AI
PILLEM REX III	PILLEM REX AI
PIIIIIHIX III	PILLEM REX AN

Upon the first announcement of so extensive a discovery of coins of William I. and II. it was naturally expected that the collection would comprise specimens of each variety of type coined by those monarchs previous to the original deposit, as well as by some of their immediate predecessors, and that by their means some certain distinction might be arrived at be-

tween earlier and later coinages; though doubts might still remain with regard to the correct appropriation of the coins to the respective Williams. This would most probably have been the case had the hidden treasure consisted of monies collected and reserved from the general circulation of the country at that period; but these coins are all in the most perfect state of preservation, any apparent defect in the type or legend arising from imperfect impression, not from detrition; the edges which have been forced up between the die and the collar, and which would have exhibited the earliest marks of wear, are perfectly sharp; it is therefore almost certain that these coins had never been in circulation. They must have been transmitted immediately from the respective places of mintage to the person by whom they were concealed, and were probably a portion of some tax or tribute remitted to the royal treasury, during some of the royal sojourns in this favourite county of Hampshire; or perhaps an offering collected for some ecclesiastical establishment, of which remains have been traced in the immediate neighbourhood.^p The concealment of these coins must have taken place at the period of striking the PAXS type, and the other types discovered with them were nearly contemporary, and probably of the immediately preceding coinages; but in or about what year of either of the Williams there are not sufficient data upon which to found a satisfactory conclusion. As the treasure then consisted of new coins never circulated, it could not be expected to contain specimens of other types than those contemporary with the deposit, and it does not therefore materially assist in correcting the appropriation of the coinages of the two Williams.

The minute examination of so large a collection of coins, with a view to the selection of a specimen of each variety for the enrichment of the National Collection, led to a consideration of the various coinages of the two Williams; and revived the slumbering wish to arrive at a probable conclusion

^p Such transmission of coins fresh from the die, from the various mints dispersed over the whole country, would appear to have been usual, for the coins of Henry II. amounting to about 6000, which were found at Tealby, "were all as fresh as when they first issued from the mint." Such also was the condition of some other large parcels of coins which have been heretofore discovered.

respecting their correct appropriation. Placing all the types together before the eye, there is no difficulty in separating from the rest, Pl. I. figg. 1, 2, 3, 4. The general appearance and workmanship connect them immediately with the coins of the Confessor and Harold, and leave scarcely a doubt of their being the earliest coins after the conquest. The general appearance and workmanship connect in like manner figg. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, with those of Henry I. which have an annulet on each side the head, clearly ascertaining therefore the latest coins of William II. and the earliest of Henry I. Figg. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, clearly hold a middle place between these two classes, but though it is perfectly evident that the workmanship of the coinages became gradually deteriorated during the reigns of the two Williams, the successive steps are not so marked as to enable any one with certainty to ascertain the chronological arrangement of the different types; nor are there any data for clearly determining the coinages of each monarch. A star appears on each side of the effigies of Rufus upon his great seal, and this, in the absence of other reasons, has induced antiquaries to ascribe to this monarch the coins which have the stars on each side the head. This conjecture was a very probable one, and as far as regards fig. 18, is confirmed by its most close resemblance to the coins of Henry I. From this coin, however, fig. 6, which has also two stars, is far separated by its style and workmanship, and is so closely connected with fig. 5, (the two sceptres upon which are considered conclusive of the Conqueror's claim to that coin, as Rufus had no right to two such symbols of royalty,) that a separation between the two coins seems necessary, and while one may certainly be ascribed to Rufus, the other more probably belongs to the Conqueror. As collectors are generally desirous that some uniform disposition of the coins should be adopted in their several cabinets, an attempt is here made at a chronological arrangement, and the minute circumstances pointed out, which have determined, not always very satisfactorily, it must be acknowledged, their relative positions.

Pl. I. fig. 1. The very close resemblance of this coin to those of Harold, seems to give it claim to precedence; and several coins of this type only were once found with some of Harold's.

Fig. 2. The general resemblance of this to some of the Confessor's money, gives it a claim to an early place ; the crown resembles that of Harold ; and also that of the Conqueror's great seal.

Fig. 3. The obverse is the same as fig. 1, the reverse as fig. 2. This is probably unique.

Fig. 4. Of these four, which are undoubtedly of William I., this is placed last, because it less strongly resembles the Saxon money, and the head of the king is nearly allied in character to that upon the later coins.

It is to be observed, that upon these four coinages the king's name has the Latin termination, and that the diphthong *æ* is formed by a short stroke branching off from the top of the *ε*, thus *æ*, while upon all the other coinages it is distinctly indicated by the separate letters *ī* and *ε*. Upon these earlier coins some knowledge of anatomy is observable ; on the profile busts the neck muscle is strongly marked, and on the front-faced busts a strong line indicates the trachea, both which are entirely neglected in the latest coins, and are only occasionally to be seen in the intermediate ones. Upon all the other coinages the king's head is inclosed within an inner circle, which does not appear upon these four early ones.

Fig. 5. The head upon this coin resembles that inclosed within the canopy on fig. 4 ; the Latin termination of the king's name appears upon some specimens ; three or four, and sometimes more, letters of the name of the kingdom are inserted upon this coinage ; and upon some specimens the trachea is indicated.

Fig. 6. The obverse of this coinage strongly resembles the last, substituting stars for sceptres ; the name of the kingdom, though less fully expressed than upon that, is yet more so than upon others ; so that they must surely be almost contemporary, and this has therefore precedence over the other types found with it at Beaworth. The trachea, however, is not marked upon this coinage, and the arched top of the crown is in some specimens omitted ; in these respects resembling the later coinages.

Fig. 7. This coin is closely connected by the disinterment at Beaworth, and by the style of workmanship, with those of the *PAXS* type, especially with that variety of it, fig. 8, which has a profile bust of the king on the obverse, like the present. On these the neck muscle is marked.

Fig. 8. The obverse of this connects it with the preceding, while the reverse connects it with the following. It is therefore placed between them.

Fig. 9. This type is placed after figg. 6 and 7, because it is reasonable to suppose that the great mass of a collection of coins found together, would be of the most recent issue; the workmanship of this type is also upon the whole rather inferior to those numbers, and, with very few exceptions, there are not any indications of the trachea.

Fig. 10. Varies from fig. 9, only in the form of the crown.

Fig. 11. The discovery at Beaworth, as well as the workmanship, proves this type to be contemporary with the four preceding numbers, and it possibly rather preceded fig. 8; but the peculiarity in the form of the crown, which resembles in some degree the flat-topped varieties of fig. 5, and is exactly similar to that upon some of the latest numbers, together with some inferiority of workmanship, forms a ground for placing it after fig. 8. Two coins of Wareham of this type have a pellet on one side of the king's head.

Figg. 12 and 13, so resemble each other on the obverse, that they must have been contemporary, and fig. 13 is closely connected by the reverse with fig. 14.

Fig. 14. The workmanship of this type is decidedly inferior to that of the preceding numbers, but the character of the head still so far resembles that upon fig. 9, that it may probably be considered the earliest of those decidedly later coins, upon most of which the form of the crown is peculiar, the top being quite straight, and surmounted by three balls. The face, on the specimen engraved, is much broader than usual upon this type. Upon a coin of Dover of this type there is a pellet on one side of the king's head.

Fig. 15. The character and style of the head make it probable that this type quickly succeeded fig. 14.

Fig. 16. This type much resembles fig. 15, substituting a sceptre for a sword; but the workmanship is worse, approximating in that respect to the two next types.

The specimen engraved was hastily selected, being in good preservation, and shewing the form of the dipththong *æ*; but upon all other specimens the face is long and narrow, as upon figg. 15, 17, and 18.

17. This, except the omission of the stars on each side the head, exactly resembles fig. 18.

Fig. 18. This is surely the last of the coinages of the Williams, from its almost perfect identity of appearance and workmanship, with some of the coins of Henry I.

It would be reasonable to expect that the names of the moneyers of the Confessor and Harold, would appear more frequently upon the coins struck in the early times after the conquest than at a more distant period, and an examination of the various types in the collection of the British Museum affords the following results :

Fig. 1, out of 12 coins 7 moneyers occur on the Confessor or Harold.

2,	—	13	—	6
4,	—	17	—	6
5,	—	35	—	9
6,	—	48	—	8
7,	—	16	—	5
11,	—	29	—	7
14,	—	19	—	1
15,	—	8	—	1
16,	—	8	—	1
18,	—	16	—	3

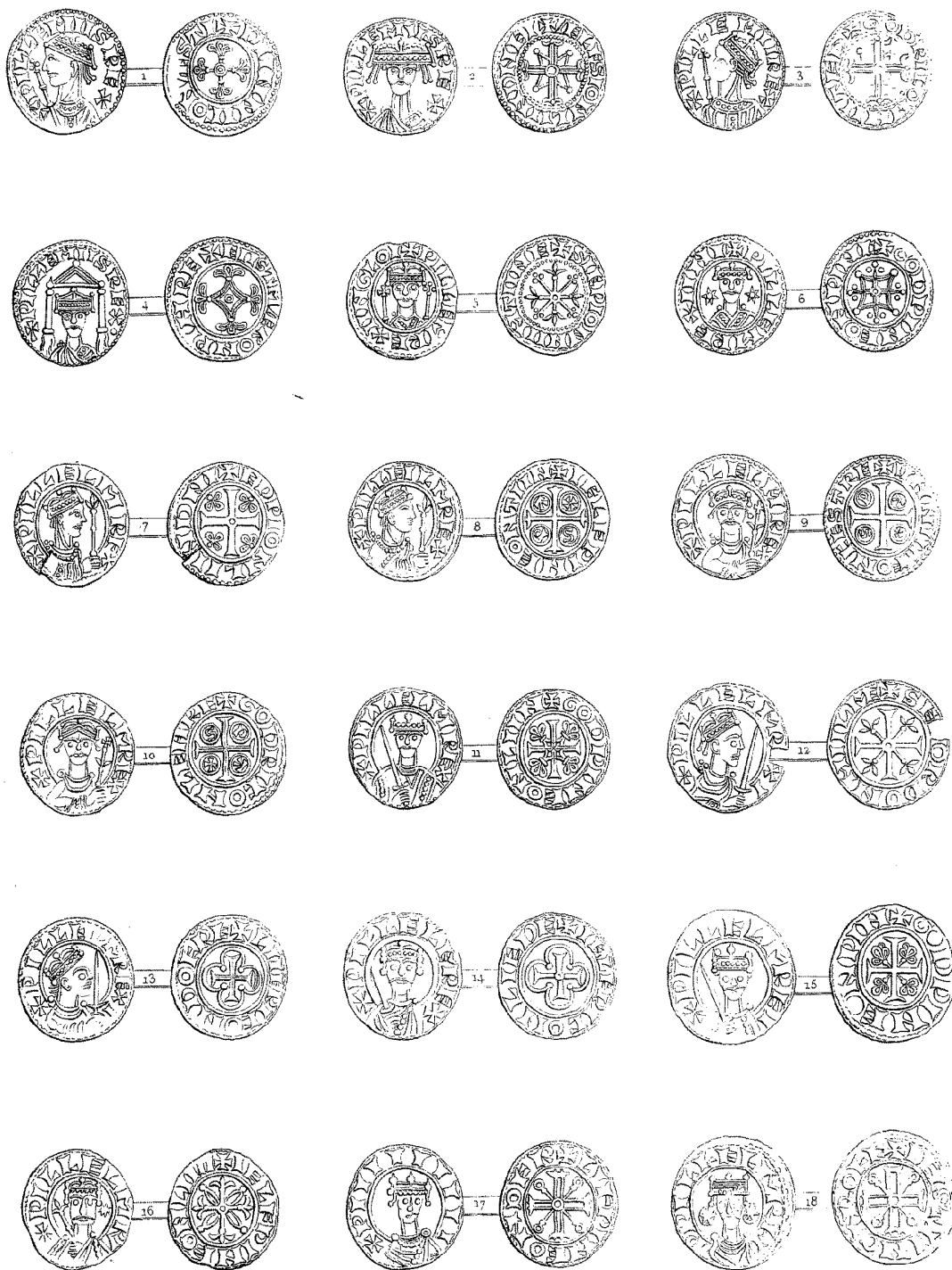
From this statement it appears that a very remarkable proportionate difference takes place after fig. 11, at the very point where also a most striking deterioration in the style and workmanship of the coinage has been already observed. It is understood that “prodigious wealth was found in the Conqueror’s treasury after his death,” and that Rufus was remarkable for his poverty ; it seems therefore very probable that it was not until a rather late period in his reign that he began to strike coins, and that consequently sufficient time elapsed between his earliest and the Conqueror’s latest coinage, to have allowed a considerable number of moneyers to have abandoned their occupations, and to have lost the little skill they formerly possessed. This would account for a great appearance of new names among the moneyers of Rufus, and the deterioration of workmanship in the coins assigned to him. Upon the whole, it is not unreasonable to consider fig. 11 and the preceding numbers as the coins of the Conqueror, and the succeeding numbers as those of Rufus.

The following is a statement of the average weights of the coins of the several types derived from the collection of the British Museum, as it existed previous to the Beaworth discovery :

No.		Grains.			Grains.
No. 1.	.	20	Beaworth Coins	.	$20\frac{2}{3}$
2.	.	$17\frac{1}{3}$	—	.	21
4.	.	$19\frac{2}{3}$	—	.	$20\frac{2}{3}$
5.	.	$20\frac{1}{5}$			
6.	.	20			
7.	.	$17\frac{2}{3}$			
11.	.	$18\frac{1}{2}$			
14.	.	$20\frac{1}{3}$			
15.	.	$20\frac{3}{4}$			
16.	.	$21\frac{1}{2}$			
18.	.	$21\frac{3}{8}$			
Henry I.	.	$21\frac{1}{2}$			

From a comparison of the weights of No. 7 and 11 of the Museum collection with the Beaworth coins, it will appear that the coinages of those types must have been much in circulation, while the coinage of No. 6 had perhaps been speedily superseded by that of its succeeding type. The coinages of No. 2 and 4 seem to have had a similarly extensive circulation. The variation thus occasioned prevents the drawing of any strong conclusion from the weights of the various types; still, an examination of the above list somewhat tends to confirm the opinion expressed as to the earliest and latest coins of the two Williams. The three earliest coinages do not exceed 20 grains; the middle coinages, taking the specimens which have never been in circulation, do not exceed 21 grains; while the latest, taking specimens which have actually suffered from wear, average full that weight, some exceeding it, and in this respect agreeing with the coins of Henry I.

With regard to the two coins, No. 1 and 2, in Ruding's Supplement, Part II. pl. ii. and ascribed by that author to Rufus; there cannot be any hesitation in removing them from the situation thus assigned to them. They are each unique, and both were found near Salisbury with some coins of Stephen and Henry I. No. 2, with some of the others, is now in the British



Basrelief et sculpture

Coins of King William I and King William II.

Museum, and with a half coin, on which the name of Henry appears, the style of workmanship and the type are quite identical. Could it be absolutely decided whether these coins belong to Henry I. or to Henry II. it would not be difficult to assign the coin in question. Henry I. had a son William, who perished by shipwreck in 1120, in the eighteenth year of his age, and there does not appear any reason for his having struck money. Stephen had two sons, Eustace and William; of Eustace the coins are well known, as are those of his cotemporaries and relations Henry Bishop of Winchester and Robert Earl of Gloucester; these coins are very peculiar in character and type, and very dissimilar from those two bearing the name of William. It is nevertheless highly probable that these two coins were struck by William the son of Stephen; he, as well as the three persons mentioned above, might issue money; the workmanship and general character of the coin entirely preclude the possibility of their having been struck by Rufus; the company in which they were found, the style of work, and form of the letters, fix them to the time of Stephen, and there does not appear to be any more probable claimant than that monarch's son William.