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CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH COINS
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A CATALOGUE
OF
ENGLISH COINS
IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

ANGLO-SAXON SERIES.

VOLUME I.

BY

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THIS volume of the Catalogue of English Coins contains the description of the earliest Anglo-Saxon money, and that of Mercia, Kent, East Anglia and Northumbria, including the coins of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the coins with the names of Saints struck in these different divisions of the country.

The metal of each coin is stated and its size or average size in inches and tenths, and the weight of the gold and silver coins is given in English grains.

Tables for converting grains into grammes and inches into millimètres, as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are placed at the end of the volume.

The work has been written by Mr. C. F. KEARY, of the Department of Coins, and has been carefully revised by myself and Mr. B. V. HEAD, Assistant-Keeper of Coins, every coin being compared with the corresponding description.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE coins described in the present volume are the earliest § 1. struck by the English in this country, and are arranged in ARRANGE-
MENT. the following classes :—

I. A single coin which stands apart from any other series. Copy of
Roman
Solidus. It is a barbarous copy of a Roman solidus, the Latin inscriptions being blundered and rendered unintelligible; but it has a legend in Runic letters added on the reverse (Pl. I. 1). The date of it is pronounced, upon palæographical evidence, to be about A.D. 600. Whether it is to be looked upon as a coin, *i.e.* struck for circulation as money, or merely as an ornament, must be considered doubtful.*

II. A large series of small coins in both gold and silver, but Sceat
Series. by a very great majority in the latter metal, which unquestionably represent the first distinctly English coinage. These pieces are almost wholly anonymous, and those that are so afford no direct evidence as to their date. A very few have intelligible inscriptions, of which one is in Roman and two or three are in Runic characters. Among the latter we have apparently the names of two kings of Mercia who reigned in the latter half of the seventh century.† The silver coins are probably those known through some of the Anglo-Saxon laws and by a few passages in Anglo-Saxon literature as *sceattas* (sing. *sceat*, or *sceatt*), and they have always been known to numismatists under that name. On account of the

* See below, pp. vi, viii.

† Mercia, Nos. 1-6; pl. iv. 21-25. The identification of the names on these coins (Pada and Æthiliræd) with those of the two sons of Penda, king of Mercia, Pæda or Peada and Æthelred, has been questioned; but, as it seems to me, without reason. Beside this coincidence of the names of two brothers who reigned near to one another (Beda iii., c. 24, iv., c. 12), we have the evidence afforded by the copying of the type of No. 1 (pl. iv. 21) on a coin of Offa (pl. vii. 5), which is a strong argument that the runic coin is a *Mercian* sceat.

immense preponderance of these 'sceattas' in the series, it has been described as the Sceat Series.

Mercia.

III. The coinage of Mercia, which, after the sceattas of the two kings just referred to, goes on with a continuous series of pennies beginning with Offa (757-796), and ending with Ceolwulf II. (874-875 or 877), the puppet set upon the throne by the Danes after the expulsion of Burgred.

Kent.

IV. The coinage of Kent, consisting of two series of pennies. (i.) The regal series beginning with the coins of Ecgberht (765-791?)—a king unknown to history—and ending with those of Baldred (806?-825), upon whose expulsion Kent became an appanage of the kingdom of Wessex. (ii.) The archiepiscopal series beginning with Jaenberht (Archbishop of Canterbury, 766-790) and ending with Plegmund (Archbishop 890-914).

East Anglia.

V. The coinage of East Anglia, consisting likewise of two series. (i.) A regal series of eight kings, only three of whom are known to history. The series begins with Beonna (*circa* 760) and ends with the Danish king Guthorm-Æthelstan, who received the kingdom of East Anglia and part of Mercia after the Peace of Wedmore in 878, and died in 890. (ii.) A non-regal and quasi-ecclesiastical series of coins bearing the name of the martyred king 'St. Eadmund.' These memorial pennies were probably struck at the end of the ninth century and during the earliest years of the tenth.

The classes III.-V. consist of silver pennies, the sole coinage of England south of the Humber after the sceattas went out of use.

Northumbria.

VI. The coinage of Northumbria. This is divided first of all into two sections. (i.) A coinage of copper coins struck by the Anglian kings of Northumbria and Archbishops of York. (ii.) The silver coinage (of pennies) introduced after the Danish occupation.

(i.) The copper coins are known to numismatists as *stycas*. The word was undoubtedly applicable to the Northumbrian copper coins, how far specially so can hardly be determined. The Northumbrian *stycas* consist of, 1. A regal series which begins with Ecgfrid the son of Oswiu (A.D. 670-685), and

without being at all continuous except under the last three or four kings, ends with Osberht (A.D. 849–867) who perished fighting against the Danes at York. 2. A non-continuous archiepiscopal series from Ecgberht (Archbishop of York, A.D. 734–766) to Wulfhere (Archbishop, A.D. 854–900*).

(ii.) The Dano-Norse penny coinage consists of, 1. a non-continuous series of coins of Danish or Norse kings from Halfdan (A.D. 875–877) to Eric (Blóðöx ?) who was finally expelled from Northumbria in A.D. 954. 2. A quasi-ecclesiastical coinage, somewhat similar to the East Anglian coinage of ‘St. Eadmund.’ It bears the name of ‘St. Peter,’ and was undoubtedly struck at York during the Danish rule, probably about the middle of the tenth century. We may suppose it to have been issued more or less under the direction of the Archbishops of York, and thus to represent the archiepiscopal coinage of the styca period.

The above series constitute the coinages of all the Heptarchic kingdoms of which coins are known, with the exception of Wessex; many of the lesser kingdoms having decayed † or been amalgamated ‡ before the beginning of any signed coinage. The coinage of Wessex, which merges into that of the kings of all England, has been reserved for the next volume.

Exception may perhaps be taken to the beginning of the penny series with the coinage of Mercia rather than with that of the older kingdom of Kent. The reason for this arrangement is that, at the date of the introduction of the penny, Kent had sunk into a secondary position as compared with Mercia, which was at that moment by far the most important among the Heptarchic kingdoms; and that there is every reason to believe that it was in Mercia that the new coinage was first introduced.§ Many of the coins of the earlier Mercian kings were probably struck in Kent, and the

* All the coins of this archbishop were probably struck in or before the year 867. See p. 109.

† Sussex, Essex.

‡ Bernicia and Deira.

§ It will be observed also, that the only sceattas which can be attributed to any king are Mercian.

earliest of the archiepiscopal coins of Canterbury (Jaenberht, Æthelheard) bear the names of Mercian kings (Offa, Coenwulf).

More exception may be taken to the classing of a single coin struck at Lincoln with the name of 'St. Martin' (p. 138) after the 'St. Eadmund' coins, instead of at the end of the Mercian series. The isolated character of the piece and the want of any substantial relationship between it and the regal series of Mercia may be mentioned among the reasons for this arrangement.

It will be found that the period of history embraced by the different series extends from soon after the re-introduction of Christianity into this island (A.D. 597), until the fall of the Danish-Norse kingdom in the north (A.D. 954). But as the coinage of Wessex is omitted, it does not comprise the history of the whole island, and comprises a continually smaller portion as the lesser kingdoms become either suppressed or amalgamated with Wessex. From the year 825 it is only connected with the history of England north of the Thames, and from the death of Guthorm-Æthelstan (A.D. 890) only with the history of England north of the Humber. The relationship of the different series to one another will be best understood after a preliminary sketch of the numismatic history of the country within the limits of time and space indicated above.

§ 2. ORIGIN
AND HISTORY
OF THE
COINAGE.

As the English coinage was only one among many barbaric coinages which arose one by one after the fall of the Western Empire, we cannot consider its origin and history quite apart from those of the other barbarian coinages of Northern Europe. On the contrary, we find that there is the closest analogy possible between the history of money in this country and its history in some of the continental countries nearest to England; * through many stages, the only difference is, that every change here has followed or preceded by a few years a corresponding change in one or other of these countries.

* France ('Francia') on the one side, the Scandinavian countries on the other.

Almost all the barbaric coinages of Europe, after the fall of the Western Empire, began in mere imitations of the Roman money, in imitations which were at first meant to approach as near as possible to the originals, and were only differenced from them by want of skill on the part of the copiers. Later, some slight distinguishing signs (monograms, &c.) were added; finally some new legends and types. These last (the new types) were at first confined to the reverses of the coins; the head or bust, which is found in most cases upon the obverse, being intended for a copy of the head or bust upon the Roman prototypes.

It would be reasonable to expect, that the more precious the metal of the Roman coins, the more extensive would be their circulation, and therefore the wider the area over which the barbarous imitations of them extended. And this rule—though a good deal modified by another influence*—generally holds good. Thus we find, that the currency of the Roman *solidus aureus* was large enough to gain for this coin a place in the monetary system of most of the Germanic peoples, as a permanent measure of value (or money of account †), even in days before these peoples had any coinage of their own. Roman gold coins of the time of Theodosius and Honorius acquired, at a pretty early date, a wide currency in the Scandinavian lands and on the southern shores of the Baltic; and they produced in time a series of imitations in a descending order of degradation, ending with those pieces—ornaments rather than coins—called *bracteates*: broad thin discs of metal, specially characteristic of the Scandinavian countries, in the designs on which we can still faintly trace the Roman prototypes. Of the same species are, no doubt, the Roman coins and imitations of Roman coins which are

* The German nations had a long standing preference for the Roman silver currency, dating at any rate from the days of Tacitus. (*Germ.* c. 5; see Mommsen, *Hist. de la Mon. rom.* (Blacas tr.), iii. p. 132, for confirmation of this fact.) This was the counteracting influence. It was felt by people (e.g. the Franks) who had been for some generations in contact with Roman civilization; but not by the Baltic nations.

† The *solidus* was a money of account among the Franks (both Salic and Riparian), the Burgundians, the Alemanni, the Bavarians, and the Frisians, and appears as such in the laws of all these nations of Northern Europe.

frequently met with in Anglo-Saxon graves,* and which are, of course, earlier in date than the Scandinavian imitations, but later than the imitations of the same class made in France, Italy, or Spain.† In the case of the pieces of this class, it is impossible accurately to distinguish between those which were designed for currency and those which were intended merely for ornament, because immediately before the introduction of a regular coinage ornaments themselves formed a sort of currency. ‡

This is the currency which is represented by the first coin in the present Catalogue. We should not have been justified in including in a catalogue of English coins mere imitations of Roman money, even if we had a well-grounded suspicion that these imitations were made by the English. But the accident, that the coin in question bears an inscription in Anglian runes, allows us to place it in the present series. And it stands as the representative of a certain stage in the history of the use of money in England. On a later page (lxxxiv) I have repeated the remarks upon the character of the runes upon this coin, with which I have been favoured by Dr. L. Wimmer, of the Royal University, Copenhagen. And from these observations it will appear that, on palæographical grounds, this coin is one of the most interesting in the Catalogue. The date which Dr. Wimmer, from palæographical considerations, assigns to this coin is about A.D. 600.

Ornaments.

Even the use of the *solidi* (original or imitated) as media of exchange is only a development of a still earlier condition

* Discs of metal very similar to the Scandinavian *bracteates* are also found in Anglo-Saxon graves.

† We must distinguish the cases of those nations, who (1) occupied countries in which the Roman civilization had been long established, and thus succeeded to all its benefits, among others the use of a coinage; and (2) those who merely obtained the benefits of Roman civilization, and the knowledge of coins, through the slower influence of commerce and of peaceful intercourse. As regards the use of imitative gold coins of the class of our No. 1, it will be seen from what follows that the English are to be placed in the second class—with *e.g.* the Scandinavian nations—and not in the first. But it will also be seen, that the regular English coinage was not a development from these early imitative pieces.

‡ See below.

of things, in which ornaments—generally gold armlets—formed the recognised objects of value among the northern nations, and as such supplied the place of a currency. We have abundant historical evidence of this condition of things among the Scandinavian nations; and we have philological evidence, scarcely less strong, that the English preceded the Scandinavians in the same path. The changes in the meaning of the Anglo-Saxon word *beág* (and in some degree also of *hring*) exactly reflect the changes in the meaning of the Old Norse words *baugr* (and *hring*). Both *beág* and *baugr* meant originally a ring or armlet; both came in time to stand for treasure in the precious metals. The term *beágabrytta*, which we meet with so often in Anglo-Saxon poetry, corresponds exactly to the Old Norse *baugbrota* or *hringbrota*; and neither are usually to be interpreted in their etymological sense of ‘ring-breaker,’ but in the more general sense of ‘distributor of treasure,’* an attribute especially given to princes.

Two of the earliest English words for treasure are *beág* (of which we have just spoken) and *sceat*.† The latter, as it is usually employed in literature, ‡ has an even more general significance than the former. Nevertheless, it came to have a much more exact meaning also, as the denomination of a particular species of coin.

* *Beágabrytta*, *Beówulf*, l. 35, 352, 1487. *Þær he folc áhte, Burg and beagas*, l. 522; *Beágas and brogostól*, l. 2370; *Baugbrota* (or *Hringbrota*). *Helgakv. Hund. I.* 17, 45 (Edda. Bugge). For Norse ring-money see *Völundarkviða*, *passim* and *Corp. Poet. Bor. Index s.v. Money*, vol. ii. p. 703. The only reference given for coined money in this index is to the concluding verse of the *Þrymskviða*. It is not probable that the scilling was known to the Northern nations till it had become merely a money of account; therefore the *skillinga* in this passage are not actual coins.

† A third is *maðma*, which never had any but a general sense.

‡ It is needless to cite all the passages of early Anglo-Saxon literature in which the words *beág* and *sceat* are used in the general sense of treasure. The following lines in *Beówulf*, in addition to those given above, are the most important:—*beáh hord*, 894, 921.

beáh gýfa, 1102; cf. 1719, 1750, 2635.

The passage, 2172–2178, gives a sort of technical meaning to *beág* in its sense of ‘treasure.’ *Gif-sceattas*, 378.

sceattas dædle 1686.

Old Norse literature obtained subsequently, and used for greater exactness, a general term for coined money—or treasure in money. This word was *aura* (*eyrir*), derived from the Latin *aurum*, and thus clearly showing whence the Scandinavian people first derived their notion of treasure in *coins*. When *aura* was used in this more distinctive sense, *baugr* came to signify treasure in ornaments rather than in coins.* Finally *aura* came to stand for a definite money of account. But we may be sure that there was originally no clear line of demarcation between Roman gold coins used as ornaments and the same used as a medium of exchange.

We see, then, that the first advances of the English towards the use of a coinage had (at a little later date) a close parallel among the Scandinavian peoples. The stages of this advance were, first, the use of their own ring money; secondly, the use of Roman gold coins, both as ornaments and as media of exchange. It is known that at one time the custom obtained of breaking portions from the rings or armlets (*beágas*); and when the second medium began to influence the first, it is highly probable that these portions were made equal in weight to a Roman *solidus*. The *portions* of a *beág* would be called the *seillingas* or (little) *cuttings* from it; † and when these were adjusted to a fixed scale upon the weight of the *solidus*, the *seilling* (*shilling*) would become (1) a definite division of a ring; (2) a division or a piece of gold equal in weight to a *solidus*; (3) the English equivalent of the Latin *solidus*; (4) a money of account which had *originally* been of the value of a *solidus*. The second of these stages—or the transition from the first to the second—seems to be reflected in a remarkable passage in *Widsið*, l. 89.

Þær me Gotena cyning . .
 . . beág forgeáf . .
 On þam siex hund wæs smættes goldes
 Gescýred secatta seilling-rime.

* *Baugr* and *aura*, in fact, preserve the memory of the *home-made* and the *imported* media of exchange.

† *Seilling* is allied to the Icel. *at skilja*, to cut. It is a double diminutive according to Skeat, *Etym. Dict. s.v.*

Which should be translated (cf. Grein, iv. p. 408)

There me the Goth king . . . a ring gave,
On which six hundred was of beaten gold
Treasure scored, in scillings reckoned.*

Or, more plainly, a ring of pure gold marked as *worth* six hundred scillings or *solidi*.

Although at this point new influences came to bear upon the growth of the English coinage, this stage has, as we have seen, left its traces in the language and on some of the monetary denominations which continued in use.†

The influence, which may have produced the circulation of Roman *solidi* either as ornaments or coins among the English, in Britain. was that influence of Roman civilization common to all northern Europe, and one which had doubtless begun to be felt even before the migration of the Angle and Saxon tribes. But when our forefathers were settled in this country, they became gradually subjected to two fresh influences; first, that of the Roman civilization (*i.e.* for our present purpose the Roman currency), which remained in use among the conquered Britons; secondly, that of the more advanced civilization (currency) of the neighbouring country of the Franks.

1. It is reasonable to suppose that the Roman coinage in all its varieties—which under the Lower Empire were chiefly either gold or copper‡—had not gone out of cir-

* Not as Thorpe (and after him Robertson, *Hist. Essays*)—translate:

On which were scored six hundred *scattas* reckoned in shillings.

We may compare with this passage one cited by Du Cange, s.v. *mancus*, ‘*Armillam auream quæ habet 80 mancos.*’ Will of Bertric, ap. Hicks, p. 52; also in *Proc. of Palæogr. Soc.*

† The Scandinavians did not, any more than the English, develop a coinage out of their imitations of the Roman *solidi*, their *bracteates*, &c. They owed the beginnings of their coinage to the influence of more southern nations, especially of England. This began during the Viking Age, at a time when large hoards of English, Frankish, &c. pennies (and even Arabic dirhems), were accumulated in the north. Thus the people became accustomed to a *silver* coinage. They did not institute a coinage of their own in Denmark, Sweden, or Norway, till the beginning of the eleventh century.

‡ Copper slightly washed with silver. When this money was melted down to be coined into the Northumbrian copper coinage (*styca*), a certain number of silver pieces were produced from the melting-pot. (See later, p. xxvii, and p. 139, note †.)

ulation at the time of the English invasion. The copper coins especially, of which such vast quantities are being continually dug up,* must, one may believe, have continued in circulation and formed a sort of small change even in the days of the Anglo-Saxon coinage. There is nothing improbable in such a supposition when we reflect that, even at the present day, Roman copper coins serve such a purpose in Spain, as do likewise the Arabic copper coins—those of the Amawí Emirs of Cordova and their successors.† We may suppose that in this manner the Roman coinage was distributed between the two nationalities; the Saxons using chiefly the *solidi* (as ornaments or coins) the Britons, and the lower orders generally, making use of the copper for the commoner purposes of life. In this way only can we account for the strong influence which the Roman coinage evidently exercised upon the *types* of the earliest Anglo-Saxon currency; or for the fact that, before the general adoption of an Anglo-Saxon coinage, the use of money was evidently familiar to the English. There was, as we shall presently see, no wide-spread English coinage before the days of Offa, king of Mercia—possibly not before those of his successor Coenwulf (A.D. 796). But there is nothing in the historians before that date, in Beda, for instance, to suggest that the use of money was unknown in his day or even in much earlier days of which he writes.‡

* Far exceeding in number the finds of Anglo-Saxon coins in our days.

† The dirhems of the later Spanish dynasties are of very base silver, scarcely to be distinguished from the copper coinage.

‡ There are however certain passages in Beda which seem to point to the circulation of *ornaments* (i.e. *beágas*) as a sort of currency. For instance, when Rædwald, king of the East Angles, was tempted by the threats and promises of Æðelfrið king of Northumbria (*copiosa auri et argenti dona offerens*) to betray the fugitive Eadwine, his wife dissuaded him from this act of treachery. “Admonens quia nulla ratione conveniat tanto regi amicum suum optimum in necessitate positum *auro vendere*, imo fidem suam, quæ *omnibus ornamentis* pretiosior erat, amore *pecunie* perdere.” (ii. 12.) This passage suggests, though it does not necessitate the conclusion, that the pecunia offered as a bribe consisted in ornaments, i.e. rings.

More important is the passage in which Oswiu, before the battle of Winwidfeld (A.D. 655), is described as offering to purchase peace from Penda. Such a transaction as that would, if any, be likely to be made in

The actual introduction of an English coinage, however, was not due to the influence of the Roman currency, but to the other influence just spoken of, that of the Frankish currency upon the other side of the Channel. English Coinage derived from Frankish.

2. Among the barbarian coinages which developed out of the Roman, the only one which had any duration north of the Alps and Pyrenees was that of the Franks under their Merovingian kings. Beginning like all the other barbarian coinages, in mere imitation of the Roman money, the Merovingian very soon diverged from its prototype. It was from the beginning a coinage in gold. The first important change consisted in the general abandonment by the Franks of the larger gold coin of the Romans, the *solidus aureus*, in favour of the smaller piece the *triens* or *tremissis*, which was also in use in the Roman coinage but not in so large a proportion as in France. Other changes were made by (1) a more barbarous rendering of the bust upon the *obverse*, (2) by the introduction of several new *reverse* types, generally some form of cross, and (3) by the substitution for the inscriptions on the Roman coins, sometimes of the name of the Merovingian king on the obverse and the name of the town at which the coin was struck on the reverse; later on, in more anarchical times, of the names of the moneyer (or striker of the piece) and the town alone, one upon the obverse and the other on the reverse. At first, then, the Merovingian coinage consisted wholly of gold pieces. No doubt the Roman copper coins, as (or much more than) in England, continued to circulate as small change.* At the end of about the first hundred years of Merovingian rule, a silver Frankish coinage began to spring up in the north, † in the region of the lower Rhine, the country of the Ripuarian Franks and of the Frisians. This we may guess

coin, yet we are told: ‘Oswiu promisit ei [Pendæ] innumera et majora quam audi potest *ornamenta regia* vel donaria in pretium pacis largiturum,’ iii. 24.

The passages which seem most to imply the familiar use of money in England in Bede’s time are iii. 26, iv. 5, 10, 19, 21, 22.

* This is the view of M. J. B. A. Barthelemy, *Manuel de Numismatique*, p. 1.

† See Gariel, *Monnaies royales de la race Carolingienne*, p. 9.

was a concession, partly to the greater poverty of these districts, partly also to the long established prejudice which many of the German peoples retained in favour of a silver currency, a feeling which was probably shared, in a certain degree, by *our* forefathers.* It was from the Merovingian coins, in the first instance from the gold, later on from the silver, that the earliest English coinage was derived.

In comparing as a class our earliest anonymous coins (the *Seat Series*) with the whole series of Merovingian *trientes* and silver coins, we are at once struck by the general resemblance of the two. The likeness is too great to admit of the supposition of independent developments. The antecedent probabilities of the case again, and the well-known history of the introduction of a coinage into Britain, are all in favour of the theory, that the earliest English coinage was derived from the Merovingian; and finally such evidence as is afforded us by finds of coins, points in the same direction.

Finds of coins
of Class I.

One or two finds of coins throw considerable light upon the relationship of the gold and silver coinage of England to the gold and silver coinage of the Continent. But before we speak of these larger hoards, we may mention one piece which is of the greatest value as a connecting link between the Merovingian and the English coinage. This coin is unfortunately not in the National Collection, but in that of the *Bibliothèque Nationale* in Paris. The description of it is as follows:—

Obv. Profile Merovingian bust † to r. EVSEBII MONITA

Rev. Cross moline. +DOROVERNIS CIVITAS ‡ (Canterbury).

* See above, p. v, note*, and *Coinages of Western Europe*, &c. (the present writer), p. 112 [*Num. Chr.* N. S. vol. xix. p. 32.]

This feeling would not interfere with the use of the *solidi* in the way which has been described above, because the *solidi* were first of all ornaments, coins only in a secondary degree; whereas the old Roman *silver* *denarii* (the *serrati bigatique* of Tac.), of which the German tribes retained the recollection, were never anything but media of exchange.

† *I.e.* a bust resembling that on the Merovingian-Frankish *trientes*. It is not meant that the bust is a portrait of any Merovingian king. Indeed the notion of portraiture upon the coinage of this date may be discarded.

‡ See *Numismatic Journal*, vol. ii. p. 232, A. de Longpérier (this writer was the first to assign any gold *triens* to England); also *Rev. Numis.* 1841, p. 435, and Kenyon, *Gold Coins of England*, p. 7, Frontispiece, No. 7.

We come next to a remarkable find of coins made in 1828 Crondale
Find. at Crondale, Hants.* It consisted of precisely 100 gold coins, together with two jewelled ornaments and chains. The latter are certainly Anglo-Saxon, and are pronounced to belong to a date earlier than the end of the seventh century. Part of this find consists of coins which are apparently genuine Frankish trientes; the greater number are imitations of Frankish trientes made in this country. One or two look like direct copies from Roman coins, viz. of coins of Licinius I. (A.D. 307-323).† Their obverse legend seems to show traces of the word LICINIVS, with profile bust copied from the bust on Roman coins. The reverses have the letters $\begin{matrix} \text{TOV} \\ \text{XX} \end{matrix}$ and $\begin{matrix} \text{VOT} \\ \text{XX} \end{matrix}$ surrounded by a triple circle of dots, the whole being a degraded form of the type $\begin{matrix} \text{VOT} \\ \text{XX} \end{matrix}$ enclosed in a laurel wreath, which is that of the Roman coins. This is a type scarcely to be found on Merovingian trientes, but, on the other hand, it is very similar to a type which occurs with great frequency upon the sceattas. (Comp. sceattas type 2, Pl. I. 5-7, 10-13 reverses.) A notable circumstance connected with this type is that, if derived from the coinage of Licinius, it must have been copied not from his *gold* but from his *copper* coins.‡

2. Another coin has been described as copied from the money of Leo I. (A.D. 457-474) (l.c. pl. xii. 4), and certainly the obverse legend as engraved seems to bear the traces of the inscription DN.LEON. The type, however, is a common Merovingian one, that of the Victory facing, head l., holding an orb surmounted by a cross. And without the opportunity of examining the coin, I should not like to say that it was not really copied from a Merovingian triens.

The rest of the coins are distinctly Frankish in type, though not in style. It is not necessary to describe them in detail. Nearly all bear some form of cross upon the reverse, and among these crosses we notice a peculiar form, the cross *haussée* upon one or more steps, and with two letters M A or C A &c., one at either side. This type is known as

* See *Num. Chr.* vol. vi. p. 171; N. S. vol. x. 164, pl. xii. xiii.

† *Num. Chr.* N. S. vol. x. pl. xii. 1, 2.

‡ For the significance of this fact, see below, p. xviii.

the Marseilles type. It was not introduced into France until nearly the end of the sixth century * (i.e. pl. xii. 3, 5, 6, 14-17, xiii. 22, Marseilles type and English imitations of this type). A modification of the Marseilles type similar to the coin No. 8 of our catalogue (Pl. I. No. 4) also occurs in the Crondale Hoard (i.e. pl. xii. nos. 9-11, pl. xiii. nos. 29, 32). The type of Nos. 6, 7 of this catalogue (Pl. I. No. 3) also occurs among the Crondale coins (i.e. pl. xiii. 27). I believe it is not to be found in precisely the same form on any genuine Merovingian coin. In addition to the pieces mentioned there are two coins which merit a separate description. They are—

1. *Obv.* Merovingian bust (but very much degraded).

ABBO MONET *or* MANET (somewhat blundered).

Rev. Cruciform monogram of peculiar shape (i. e. pl. xii. 12).

Abbo is the name of a known Merovingian moneyer, who worked at Chalons *circa* A.D. 593, and again at Limoges *circa* A.D. 604. The piece in question, however, does not seem to have been the work of Abbo himself, but rather a ruder copy of a coin by this moneyer.†

2. The next coin to be described is—

Obv. Bust facing (derived from the bust on Byzantine coins).

Rev. Roman cross enclosed in wreath (or circle).

LONDVNIV‡ (Londunium *for* Londinium, London; compare *scattas* with legend LVNDONIA, Nos. 88-93, pl. ii. 15-18).

* *Circa* A.D. 583. *Coinages of Western Europe, &c.*, p. 71 *seqq.*

† Le Visconte Ponton d'Amécourt accepts the coin of the Crondale Find as evidence that Abbo worked as a moneyer in England, and suggests that he came here in the train of St. Augustine, in A.D. 596. (Queen Bertha would be a more likely person to bring a Frankish moneyer in her train.) See *Annuaire de Num.* vol. iii. p. 299, &c., *Le Monétaire Abbo*. And this view is apparently accepted by Mr. Kenyon in his *Gold Coins of England* (p. 5). It seems to the present writer more probable that these coins, which by general consent differ considerably from the coins of Abbo executed in France, are merely imitations of Merovingian trientes made in this country.

‡ *Num. Chr.* N. S. pl. xiii. 28. We ought perhaps to class among the London coins, and with this piece three other Crondale coins, which all bear a profile bust on the obverses and a dotted circle enclosing a cross on the reverses. In the case of one of the three, the limbs of the cross pass

Taking together all the coins above described, we see that they belong to the following classes :—

1. A coin certainly made by a Merovingian moneyer in England. This is the coin reading ‘Dorovernis Civitas.’ Its workmanship is too good for an English moneyer. It would not perhaps be too much to assume, that the Eusebius who made this coin was a Frankish goldsmith who came over in the train of Queen Berchta on her marriage with Æthelberht, king of Kent.

2. A certain number of Merovingian coins imported into this country.

3. A larger (?) number of imitations of Merovingian coins, of which the ‘Abbo’ coin is the most remarkable example.

4. A number of coins which are more or less original (English) in design, or else are copied from Roman coins without the intermediary of a Merovingian type.

But all these four classes alike are derived, more or less directly, from the class of the Merovingian triens, or *tremissis*. The latter word *tremissis* became corrupted in English into the word trims or þrimms (þrymsa), which is a word we meet with as the name of a money of account, though when it had reached this condition the þrymsa had entirely changed its value from that of the Merovingian *tremissis*.

This is enough to establish the connection of the small

through the sides of a square compartment. In the first paper on the Crondale Hoard, these three coins were described as too barbarous to be read. In the second paper, the legend was given as barbarous in the form OSUUNOOUNOU. In Mr. Kenyon’s *Gold Coins of England*, the most intelligible of these legends is given LUOONMONA. This, by substituting D for O and NI for M (cf. the sceattas with legend LVNDONIA, p. 10) becomes Ludonniona. The readings of the sceattas with Lundonia (p. 10) are given by Kenyon (Hawkins, *S. C.* p. 29) ENOON, VNOONN ELVNOOIIII AELVNOOTIA which vary quite as much from the legend LVNDONIA (the real reading) as do the readings on the gold coins. Finally it is possible that another Crondale coin (*N. C. N. S.* vol. x. pl. xiii no. 23) may be also a London coin. M. Ponton d’Amécourt writes (*N. C. N. S.* vol. xii. p. 72), that he possesses a similar specimen, which he reads on the obverse AVDVALD REGES and on the reverse AMBAL LONDENVVS. He attributes it to king Eadwald of Kent (A.D. 616–640). I doubt if there is not a good deal of imagination in the reading, especially in the word ‘reges.’

A gold triens, reading VENTA on rev. and supposed to have been struck at Winchester, is described in *Num. Chr.* N. S. ix. 172, and *Ann. de Num.* (1883), p. 335.

gold coins of our first class (anonymous coins) with the Merovingian trientes or tremisses.

The date of the introduction of this coinage is best given by the coin with the name of Abbo, which, even though a copy, was probably made not long subsequent to the time at which Abbo was working. It is fair therefore to assume, that the beginning of an English coinage may be referred to about the time of the introduction of Christianity into this country. That these coins were at first called tremisses (*prymsa*) in this country we may also suppose. But a gold coinage, modelled upon that of the Merovingian Franks of Neustria and the regions nearest our coast, was very soon exchanged for a silver currency (of *scattas*) which was much more independent in its types than the gold coinage; albeit this silver currency is not the less to be referred for its origin to the Frankish coinage.

Finds of
scattas in
the Low
Countries.

Some light is shed upon the connection of the English silver coinage with that of the Continent by four or five finds which have been made in the Low Countries between 1837 and 1868, and which are described by Mr. Dirks in his work, *Les Anglo-Saxons et leurs petits deniers dit scattas*.* These finds were made at Domburg (Zeeland), 1837, Duerstede or Wijk te Duerstede on the Waal in 1841-2; Tirwip-sel (Friesland) 1863, Hallum (Friesland) 1866, Franeecker (Friesland) 1868. It will be seen that they all took place in the region of the Lower Rhine, in the country of the Austrasian Franks or of the Frisians. The most important feature in these finds, so far as regards our present inquiry, is the appearance in some of them, by the side of a great number of well-known *scat* types, of a certain number of types which are *rarely* found in this country.


Among these the two following were the commonest:—

a. Obv. Rude head r.

Rev. What look like four V's arranged broad ends inwards, at equal distances round the coin; in field, numerous dots.

In reality these four V's are a degraded form of a design

* Comp. Van der Chijs, *Munten der fr.- en duitsch-nederl. Vorsten*.

meant to represent two interlinked annulets, thus—  This type reappears upon the denarii of Pepin the Short.*

b. Obv. Cross with rays streaming from it.

Rev. Hectagram (also called David's seal) enclosing a cross.

This type also appears upon the denarii of Pepin the Short.†

The great majority of the coins, described by Mr. Dirks, which have not English types, belong to one or other of the two types *a* and *b*, which have moreover the distinction of being among the very few Merovingian types which had any influence upon the later Carolingian coinage. This fact points to the supposition, that these types were in use among the Austrasian Franks, whose country bordered upon Frisia. Heristal, the nursery of the Carolingian House, was very near the country to which most of these finds belong. We see then that Frankish and English silver coins were interchangeable, and so fully recognised to be so as to be hoarded together. In weight there was no difference between them. The average weight of each was about 16 grains Troy = 20 grains Paris = 24 wheat grains. This was the weight of the Byzantine scruple.‡ Whether the weight of the Merovingian silver coin, and hence of the *scæat*, was derived from the Byzantine weight, must however be considered doubtful.

We may then take it as established, that the whole class of anonymous gold and silver coins (Nos. 1–200, Pl. i.–iv.), which constitute the earliest English coinage, was derived from the coinage of the Franks under their Merovingian kings. But, when we come to examine the individual *types* throughout the whole class, the instances of copying of the Frankish series by the English are far from numerous. In the case of the gold coins indeed, as we see by the Crondale Hoard, examples of the copying of Frankish types are common enough. Two out of the three types of gold coins given in

* Gariel, *Mon. roy.*, &c., 2^me p^{tie}, pl. ii. 38, 39.

† *Ibid.* pl. ii. 32.

‡ Robertson, E. Wm., *Historical Essays*, p. 49.

the present Catalogue (Pl. I. Nos. 3, 4) are probably derived, more or less directly, from Frankish types. In the case of the silver coins (*seeattas*), the instances of copying from Frankish types are not numerous, in proportion to the whole number of coins. We may attribute this fact to the influence of Roman coins still in use in this country at the time that the English coinage was introduced.* If the engravers of the coins themselves were Britons (which at first they would very probably be), who were familiar with the use of the 'small change' above spoken of, they would be very likely to take the Roman coins as the models for their types. And this may account for the otherwise unusual fact, of a number of types both on the gold † and silver ‡ coins of this series, being copied from types upon coins of an inferior metal, namely, from Roman copper coins. §

Origin of the
types of the
seeattas.

The fifty-four types of *seeattas* described in the body of the Catalogue are divided into three classes:—

1. Types 1–23, Pl. i. 5–Pl. iii. 5, are all connected, by the designs upon one side or the other, with Roman prototypes.

2. Types 24–28 (Pl. iii. 6–iii. 13) can only be referred to Frankish prototypes, while types 29–31 (Pl. iii. 14–18) may be partially derived from Frankish types.

3. Types 32–54, the remainder (Pl. iii. 19–iv. 20), seem to represent a native English art.

This is of course only a rough division, because many coins which by their obverses are connected with the Roman coinage, are connected with the Frankish by their reverses, or are on one side examples of native art merely. The notes prefixed to the different types, or classes of types, will enable

* See above, p. x.

† The coin from the Crondale Hoard, copied from the copper coinage of Licinius I.

‡ See below, p. xix.

§ It is, for pretty obvious reasons, very rare to find the type of a coin in an inferior metal copied upon a coin in a superior metal. The reverse process is frequent enough. When a new coinage is issued, it is often desired to make it recall some more valuable issue which has preceded it: it is never desired to make a coin recall one of a lower denomination.

the reader to trace their origin, wherever it is possible to do so.

On comparing classes 1 and 2 we cannot but be struck by the fact, that while the evidence of copying from Merovingian types is rather shadowy, the evidence of copying from Roman types is in many cases undoubted. Thus the coins No. 2 gold (Pl. i. 2) and No. 9 silver are certainly derived from the type of Magnus Maximus (Pl. i. *a*) on a solidus struck in London,* though the course of degradation which the coin has gone through is very curious.† Both obverse and reverse of sceattas type 2*a* are certainly derived from Roman coins of the types of Pl. i. *b.* and *d.*, denarii (small brass) of Constantine II. And this origin accounts in the main for the types 2-6, 8, as has been already pointed out; although 3 and 8 may on one side be derived from Frankish types. Then, again, types 12-23 are apparently derived from gold coins of the time of Theodosius or Honorius.

A distinction is made between two series of imitations from the Roman coinage; those copies which are derived apparently from Roman copper coins of the time of the Constantines and those derived apparently from gold coins of a later date.‡ These two classes represent the two channels of influence exercised by the Roman coinage, which have been sufficiently discussed above.§

The anonymous silver coins, whose origin we have been investigating, are, by numismatists, always known as *sceattas*. The strongest reason for believing that they bore this name is to be found in the laws of Æthelberht, king of Kent,

* The exergual legend of Maximus's coin reads AVG. OB for Augusta (London) 72.

† This type reappears upon three pennies of the ninth century (Ceolwulf II., Halfdan, and Ælfred). See (for the first two) Hawkins, *Cuerdale Find*, p. 10; Id. *Silver Coins*, suppl. pl. ii. no. 580; *Archæol. Æl.* vii. p. 48; *N. C. N. S.* vol. ix. pl. i. no. 11.

‡ See page 3. Type 1 (No. 9) of the sceattas is not classed with types 12-23, because it can be referred to the *English* gold coinage (No. 1) for its prototype. It is almost the only type here described which links together the gold and silver coinage of the anonymous series: though of course by their general similarity of form, &c., the two classes are connected closely enough.

§ Pages ix, x.

→ where *sceat* (or rather *sætt* *) occurs as a coin denomination, while the word *penny* does not occur. Now, as these laws were compiled before the introduction of the larger and broader silver pieces, which superseded the smaller though thicker ones of our first class, this is the best evidence for supposing that these last were known as *sceattas*. We must beware, however, of attributing too much exactness and permanence to coin denominations at a time when there was only one class of coins in actual currency, and when in consequence all the other coin denominations were moneys of account. And the evidence afforded by the laws of Æthelberht might be thought to be nullified by the laws of Ine where the *penny* only is mentioned, † could we be sure that these laws bore their primitive form. ‡

We have no evidence save that which is afforded by the finds of these coins, and by the few intelligible legends which they bear, to show over what districts the use of the *sceattas* extended. The evidence of the first class tends to show that they were chiefly current in Kent, that of the second that they were also in use in Essex (or at all events in London) and in Mercia.

Coins struck
in London.

The *sceattas* struck in London (comp. Nos. 88-93) have one peculiarity, which is worth noticing. They alone, among the coins of this series, are of very base silver, sometimes, indeed, of a metal so debased, that it becomes questionable whether they should not be described as copper coins. Thus, the metals of all the earliest English coins bearing the name of London are approximately very base silver or copper and gold, § the metals of the two classes of Roman coins current in this country; a fact not without its significance, especially when we reflect that the preference for silver coins was in some sort a badge of the Teutonic nations. ||

→ * In the laws of Æthelberht (Thorpe, *Ancient Laws*, &c. pp. 1-10; Schmidt, *Die Gesetze der A.-S.* pp. 2-10) the two words *sceat* and *sætt* occur. The former is used in a general sense—a thing of value, treasure; the second, in the concrete sense—a particular coin. This differentiation of form would imply that its concrete sense had long attached to *sætt*.

† Thorpe, *l. c.* pp. 45-65; Schmidt, *l. c.* pp. 20-57.

‡ The laws of Ine have only come down to us tacked on to those of Ælfred.

§ See above, p. xiv.

|| See above, p. v, *note*.

Quantum valeat the circumstance tends to show, that the city of London retained something of the habits and preferences which it had acquired under the Romans. At the same time the appearance itself of the legend 'Londonia' or 'Londunium' may suggest, that during this period London preserved some sort of autonomy.*

A similar reason may be suggested for the substitution of a copper for a silver coinage north of the Humber. This was the district of the Roman capital of Britain where, certainly in the days of Beda, deep traces of Roman civilization were still to be found.† It is generally acknowledged by numismatists, that the use of copper in place of silver, in the district north of the Humber, is due to the existence of a greater number of Roman copper coins in this part of the country.‡ But, in spite of this difference, the Northumbrian coinage must be reckoned a derivative from the sceat series. As is pointed out, § the early coins of Northumbria are, in a great proportion, silver; and the series is not at first sharply divided from the sceat series south of the Humber. It is only after the *scattas* have been superseded by the *pennies* that the Northumbrian coins take a quite distinctive character, and become henceforth almost always of copper.

With regard to the period of time over which our first series of coins extends, that has been sufficiently indicated by the foregoing enquiry. We can hardly place its commencement before the conversion of Æthelberht. But if the *scattas* mentioned in Æthelberht's laws are really the coins now known as *scattas*, we cannot place it much after this date. It is certain that they were in use in the middle of the seventh century, from the occurrence of the name of 'Pada' upon some of them (p. 23). ||

We have evidence, from the coins of Æthelred, that the *scattas* remained in circulation until near the end of the seventh century. But we may fairly assume that they lasted much longer, and were only superseded by the intro-

* Comp. Freeman, *Norm. Conq.* i. 24.

† Beda, i. c. 11.

‡ See p. 139, note †.

§ *Ibid.*

|| Pada's coins are apparently of an early form of sceat type—one which subsequently suffered considerable degradation.

duction of the *penny*, towards the end of the eighth century.* This last event, the next which falls within the period comprehended in the present volume, is the most important change which the English coinage underwent for at least five and a half centuries, *i.e.* until the introduction of a gold coinage (A.D. 1343 or 1344), and of the groat and half groat by Edward III. (A.D. 1351). †

Introduction
of pennies.

A moment's glance at the plates will show the immense difference in character between the *scattas* and the *pennies*. ‡ The former are small thick pieces, almost wholly devoid of intelligible legends, but rich, as few coinages of the world are rich, in the variety of designs by which they are adorned. The pennies are thinner, but much broader coins. They bear almost always on one side the name of the king by whose authority they were struck, on the other the name of the 'moneyer' (*monetarius, mynetere*), that is to say, of the person made responsible for the just weight and purity of the coins. At a later date, the name of the place of minting is generally added to that of the moneyer. When first introduced (by Offa), the pennies are remarkable for the beauty of their workmanship; but this characteristic is confined to Offa's coins; and in *variety* of design the penny series, from the very first, stands below the *scat* series. Amid a very considerable variety, the general types of the pennies may be described as:—

a. *Obv.* A profile bust.

Rev. Some form of cross;

or, b. *Obv. and Rev.* Some form of cross or other religious symbol.

The designs by which the cross is most often varied are

* The Frankish silver coins which, in the hoards of Duerstede, Hallum, and Franeecker were found mingled with *scattas*, must have been of the types most commonly current at the time of the introduction of the *novus denarius* by Pepin the Short (*circa* A.D. 755). See below, p. xxiii. Therefore the hoards were probably deposited about 740-50. It is to be observed that the *scattas* in these hoards are generally of *degraded*, and therefore *late* types.

† See Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage*, vol. i. pp. 217, 226. That this should be the case, and that the penny should have retained its metal value, show the stability of the English financial system even at this early date.

‡ Comp. pll. i.-iv. with pll. v.-xix. xxiv.-xxx.



the tribrach (the *pall*—generally characteristic of the Canterbury coinage), π and ω , which also seem, in some instances, to stand for the initials of Anglorum and Merciorum (M), and the Christian monogram, or the letters XPC. Sometimes the name of the king, or the name of the moneyer, is simply written across the field, without any other design.

The introduction of the penny was not an independent development of the English coinage, but was, even more than the introduction of the sceat, the result of external influences. Upon the rise of the house of Heristal to the throne of the Franks, a complete change took place in the coinage of that people. For the coinage of the Merovingian kings, which, as we have said, was chiefly a gold currency of *trientes*, was substituted a currency of silver—of broad flat pieces very much like our early pennies, and known in the laws and edicts of the time as the *novi denarii*. These coins were introduced by Pepin the Short, about the year 755. From the weight of about 19 grains Troy, of which at first they were, they advanced by two or three rapid increments to the weight of 23·6 grains, which is the weight of the denarii of Charlemagne, struck after the year 774. In a somewhat parallel way, our pennies (among which we have one or two pieces which seem to be of a transition character) advanced from the average weight of the sceattas, *circa* 15·5 to 16 grains, to 18 and subsequently to 20 grains.

Offa was the first king who struck pennies in considerable numbers, and we may fairly ascribe to him the change in the English coinage. Nevertheless there is one coin which bears more the character of a transition piece than any of the pennies of Offa. This is the coin ascribed in this Catalogue to Beonna, presumably an East Anglian king (East Anglia, No. 1, Pl. xiv. 1). The small diameter and comparative thickness of this coin, and its low weight, which is not more than that of the sceattas, have induced many numismatists to describe it as a sceat.* It is, how-

Introduction
of pennies due
to change in
Frankish
coinage.

* Hawkins' *S. C.* 2nd ed. (Kenyon), p. 55; Sale Cat. of the Shepherd Coll. no. 30.

ever, undoubtedly a penny. It bears designs similar to the designs on some of Offa's pennies,* and it has the inscriptions characteristic of the penny series.

Frankish
designs copied
on pennies.

It would be possible to indicate some types upon the early English pennies, which are apparently derived from the types on the Carolingian *denarii*. The obverse type of the coin just mentioned is of this number, as is, in consequence, the type on Offa's penny with which it has been compared (see note * below).† The designs upon the other side of both the here-mentioned coins of Offa, notably the reverse of Pl. vi. No. 10, which contains the *sigillum Davidis*,‡ are also connected with the Frankish pennies.§ The type in which the name of the king is written straight across the field of the coin, as on Pl. vi. 13 (rev.), 15 (obv.), vii. 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16 (all obverses), and 2, 3, 13 (rev.), all coins of Offa, xi. 1, 2, early coins of Kent, and xiv. 3 (obv.), an early coin of East Anglia, is a distinctly Carolingian type.|| One remarkable type of Offa's pennies, on the other hand, is evidently derived from a sceat type. This is the type of Mercia, Nos. 45, 46 (Pl. vii. Nos. 5, 6) which we may compare with the sceat of Peada, Mercia, No. 1 (Plate iv. 21), and through that with the sceattas, type 2 (Pl. i. 5), &c. Still more remarkable is the coin of Æthelberht of East Anglia (E. A. No. 2, Pl. xiv. 2), which is copied from the Roman type of the wolf and twins, as on Plate i. c, and on the sceat, Pl. ii. 9.

Designs on
pennies
generally not
Frankish.

Besides the few early types of pennies which may seem

* Compare pl. xiv. 1, obv. and pl. vi. 11, rev.; pl. xiv. 1, rev. and pl. vi. 10, obv.

† Comp. Gariel, *o. c.* 2^{me} p^{tie}, pl. ii. nos. 46, 47, pl. iii. no. 72 (all reverses).

‡ See above, p. xvii.

§ Gariel, *l. c.* pl. ii. no. 32.

|| Comp. especially Gariel, *o. c.* 2^{me} p^{tie}, pl. i. 2-4 (reverses) 17, iii. 49 (rev.), all coins of Pepin the Short, and pl. vi. 40, &c. (Charlemagne).

Mr. Evans (*N. C. 3rd S.* vol. ii. (1882), p. 78) suggests, that the English type may have been derived from the Papal coinage of Leo III. (Fioravante, p. 78, no. 2). Considering how small was the issue of Papal coins at this time, and how completely they were under the influence of the Carolingian, it seems safer to assume, that both the English and Papal types were derived from the Frankish.

to be copied from Carolingian types, there is a general resemblance of the penny series, during the ninth century, to the Carolingian denarii;* but there are henceforward few instances of direct copying of one by the other. And this, it will be observed, is exactly parallel to the case of the sceattas. In both instances the derivation of the *class* of English coins from the corresponding *class* of Frankish coins is undoubted, but there are in both cases few instances of direct copying of types. The most distinctive characteristic of the English pennies, as compared with the Frankish denarii, is the appearance of a head or bust upon about half of them; for a head or bust is almost wholly wanting in the earliest Carolingian denarii. The series of Mercia and Kent consist, in almost equal proportions, of coins with a head or bust, and of coins without. On the coins of Offa these heads are elaborated with the skill of native art, but on the money of the subsequent kings they are pretty obviously copied from the heads upon Roman or Byzantine coins. They are doubtless derived from Roman or Byzantine solidi, which about this time became practically the only gold currency for northern Europe.† This revival of Roman influence, in forming the coin types of the pennies, presents another curious parallel between the penny series and the sceattas.‡

The preceding investigation into the origin of the English coinage, and the relationship between the English and the Frankish coinages, will not be thought too lengthy when we remember, *first*, the extreme importance in the numismatic history of this country of the changes which have been chronicled, and, *secondly*, the importance in the numismatic

Relationship of these Frankish and English coinages to subsequent mediæval currencies.

* This resemblance is, of course, chiefly between the Carolingian coins and the pennies without head or bust. See below.

† Louis the Pious issued a certain number of gold coins, all of which bore the bust of the emperor. These probably circulated in England. I believe that one peculiar bust on a penny of Coenwulf (Mercia, No. 64, pl. viii. 5), is copied from the bust on a solidus of Louis. Gariel, *l. c.* pl. xiv. nos. 10-12.

‡ We have no reason to suppose, however, that the Roman types on the pennies were (like those on the sceattas) in any degree derived from Roman *copper* coins. The solidi formerly in use probably still remained in circulation. See the curious instance, mentioned above, p. xix, of the copying on two late pennies of the type of a solidus of Magnus Maximus.

history of Europe of the Frankish and English coinages. 1. From the time of the introduction (or the definite establishment) of the penny coinage, the numismatic history of England continued almost uniform. There was no break in continuity made by the Norman conquest, subsequently to which pennies continued to be issued of the same size, weight, and general appearance as those which preceded it. There was indeed during later reigns a gradual diminution of the weight of the penny; but until after the appearance of a gold currency (A.D. 1343 or 4), and the issue of the groat and half groat (A.D. 1351), this diminution was very slight. After that date it became much more rapid. This continuity of numismatic history is undoubtedly significant of a stability in the fiscal and financial condition of the country.

2. The Frankish and English silver coinages became the parents of all the early mediæval coinages of Western Christendom, excepting a very few issues in Southern Italy. From the Frankish were descended by far the greater number of coinages—the coinage of the German Empire, of the States of Northern Italy, the early Papal denarii, &c. From the English penny series were derived the coinages of the Scandinavian countries,* of Ireland,† and of Scotland.‡

Date of introduction of the penny.

The unquestioned derivation of the English penny from the Carolingian denarius strictly limits, in one direction, the date of the introduction of the penny. The pennies could not possibly have appeared before A.D. 755; and it is probable that they did not appear for some years after the accession of Offa in A.D. 757. We have given as the probable date of the 'Beonna' coin, which looks like the very earliest type of penny, about the year 760. This consideration may help us to the solution of some numismatic difficulties. The coin of Æthelberht described on p. 83 (East Anglia, No. 2, Pl. xiv. 2), has been variously ascribed to Æthelberht II., King of Kent, who died A.D. 760, § and Æthelberht, of East Anglia, who was murdered

* But see Hildebrand, *Nordens äldsta mynt*. (K. V. H. o. A. M. ån. 1886.)

† *Num. Chr.* 3^d S. ii. 308 *seqq.* (Aquila Smith).

‡ Cochran-Patrick, *Records of the coinage of Scotland*, p. ciii.

§ Kenyon, in the 2nd ed. of Hawkins' *Eng. Silver Coins*, p. 30.

at the instigation of Offa (or of his wife Cyneðryð), A.D. 793 or 794. The date of the death of Æthelberht of Kent is a sufficient reason for not attributing the coin to him. The point is of some importance, because if the piece is an East Anglian coin, it is consistent with a rule which we shall see holding good in other cases, that the coins with runic legends were always issued in some 'Anglian' (not Saxon) kingdom.

Compared with the excellently ordered penny series bearing upon one side the name of the king, on the other that of the person responsible for the character of the coin, the earlier anonymous issues seem scarcely to deserve the name of a coinage. But the penny series itself was not, of course, immediately brought to perfection from a financial point of view. Thus the varied and artistic designs of Offa's pennies are, from this point of view, a defect, and they are undoubtedly a reminiscence from the still greater licence of the time of the sceattas. Nor must the artistic inferiority of the pennies of Offa's successor be attributed so much to a decay of art, as to a more thorough appreciation of the uses of a coinage.

The changes which have been here described refer only to the half of England south of the Humber. The regular Northumbrian coinage scarcely begins before the time of Eadbert (A.D. 737-758), and even from that reign to the reign of Eardwulf (A.D. 796) considerable gaps occur in the succession of the kings. Down to the reign of Eardwulf there is no very strong line of demarcation between the Northumbrian money and the anonymous coinage current in the south.* The Northumbrian coinage is very often of silver, and it bears designs similar to some designs upon the sceattas; but as it displays the names of the kings who issued it, while the sceat series is almost wholly anonymous, the former must be considered to be financially in advance of the latter. From the time of Eardwulf, about the end of the eighth century (which we may assume was also about the time of the full establishment of the penny

Divergence
of the
Northum-
brian coinage.

* The last Northumbrian coinage of the earlier type is that of Ælfwald I. (slain A.D. 788 or 9).

coinage), a complete change comes over the coinage of Northumbria. It ceases to bear any designs save a cross, circle or pellets on the two sides of the coin, and becomes wholly (or practically wholly) a coinage of copper *styca*s. At the same time, the names of moneyers begin to appear upon it, and continue to do so till the end of the series. This last feature was doubtless borrowed from the South-Humbrian pennies. Save for this one point of resemblance, the Northumbrian coinage becomes wholly divorced from that of the other Heptarchic kingdoms. About this time too, Northumbrian history loses almost all place in the history of England. It was a period of rapid decay, during which the country was no doubt occupied by its own internal divisions.*

Cessation of
various
Heptarchic
currencies.

The successive decline of the different Heptarchic kingdoms is symbolised by the cessation of their coinages. Some of these kingdoms (Essex, Sussex) had ceased to be independent before the beginning of any coinage which can be assigned to the different divisions of England. The coinage of Kent, after the country had for some time been under the supremacy of Mercia, ceased with the expulsion of Baldred in A.D. 825, and henceforth the coinage of Wessex is the only one south of the Thames. The English kingdoms north of the Thames were all suppressed by the Danes during their eleven years of conquest between A.D. 867 and A.D. 878, namely that of Northumbria by the death of Osberht and Ælla in 867; that of East Anglia † by the martyrdom of Eadmund (A.D. 870 ‡), and that of Mercia by the expulsion of Burgred in 874, for Ceolwulf II. (who struck very few coins) reigned only as the puppet of the Danish army. But after the peace of Wedmore, a new penny currency sprang up for the use of the Danish conquerors and their English subjects. From the country between the Thames and the Humber it spread northwards to Northumbria, and for the first time took root in that district. This introduction of the penny into

* See below, p. xliii.

† Which before this date is very intermittent.

‡ Accidentally misprinted 873 in the body of the Catalogue (p. 90).

Northumbria, the breaking down the barrier which had separated the countries north and south of the Humber, is the *third* great event in the history of the English coinage, and the last which falls within the compass of the present volume.

Introduction
of penny
coinage into
Northumbria.

The Anglo-Danish coinages south of the Humber are those of Guthorm-Æthelstan, and the 'St. Eadmund' pennies. A certain number of blundered and barbarous imitations of the coins of Ælfred and Plegmund,* some of which are relegated to the next volume, represent the transition between the English and the Danish coinages. Guthorm-Æthelstan's coins are copied from a single type of Ælfred's, the same type which most of the above-mentioned blundered coins also copy; while they differ altogether from the preceding coinage of East Anglia. The 'St. Eadmund' pennies, again, have a character quite of their own.† Some are of extremely neat workmanship,‡ the special characteristics of which are scarcely to be matched in any contemporary series of coins, English or continental. Others again represent the average English work of the time;§ while a third class is extremely rude and barbarous.|| Another peculiarity of the 'St. Eadmund' coins is that they bear names of moneyers which are certainly not all English; some of these names appear to be Danish, others Frankish.¶ Almost all the 'St. Eadmund' coins described in the present volume are from the Cuerdale Find, and the immense majority of the pieces known come from the same hoard. These must therefore have been struck previous to the year 905, the

Cuerdale
Find.

* See pp. 79, 82. Some very barbarous coins, with the name of Burgred, king of Mercia, also, perhaps, belong to the same series. See p. 54, Merc. nos. 247-9, 283-6, 385.

† The 'St. Eadmund' pennies are connected by two slight links with the coinage of Guthorm-Æthelstan, of East Anglia. 1. By the recurrence of *one* of Æthelstan's moneyers (Abbonel) among the 'St. Eadmund' moneyers. 2. By the use of the words 'me fecit' on some of Æthelstan's coins, and on many of the 'St. Eadmund' pennies.

‡ See Pl. xvii. nos. 7, 10, 12, 13; Pl. xviii. no. 16; Pl. xix. nos. 2, 4, 9, 12.

§ Pl. xvii. xviii. xix. *passim*.

|| Pl. xviii. no. 10, xix. nos. 11, 13. Comp. also East Ang. nos. 362-371, 645-7, 698.

¶ Page 97.

probable date of the deposit, and therefore within some five-and-thirty years of the martyrdom of Eadmund. That the 'cult' of this saint should have sprung up so immediately, and that such a large number of pennies should have been struck in his honour, within so few years, must seem extraordinary. It is reasonable to suppose, that the coinage was issued chiefly in East Anglia, as the fame of St. Eadmund could hardly, during so short a period, have become more widely spread.

The penny coinage which began in Northumbria, subsequently to the year 877, is of a still more curious character than the 'St. Eadmund' issue. It was struck under a certain king, called Cnut, who, it is almost certain, is also the Guðred mentioned by several writers as having been the successor of Halfdan. He had been sold as a slave, and in that state was discovered by the Abbot Eadred at the miraculous instigation of St. Cuthbert.* Guðred was a Christian, and his coins all bear Christian types. But some of these types are wholly unlike those of coins current in England south of the Humber, and much more nearly resemble the coins of the Frankish kings. The reasons for this peculiarity are suggested in the prefatory note to the Danish or Norse coins of Northumbria, p. 201. Such as they are, the coins of Guðred may be considered as inaugurating the use of a coinage of pennies to the north of the Humber. Guðred's coins, are followed, without any very material change of type, by those of Siefred. But with the accession of a new dynasty in the first quarter of the tenth century, there is a change, and the remaining coins of Northumbria until its absorption into the kingdom of all England, though they have several original types, are modelled upon those of the kings of the West Saxon line.

Origin of
Scandinavian
Coinages.

This penny coinage of Northumbria may be reckoned as the earliest coinage struck by any Scandinavian people. The Scandinavian-Irish money, which is the earliest currency of Ireland, and the first coins certainly struck in Denmark, Norway, or Sweden, are all copied from

* Sym. Dun. H. D. E. c. 13.

types of Æthelred II.'s coins, and were none of them issued before the eleventh century.* The 'St. Peter' coinage, which was issued contemporaneously with the Northumbrian coinage of the second Scandinavian dynasty—the 'sons of Ivar'—and with that of Eric (Blóðöx?), corresponds to the 'St. Eadmund' coinage of East Anglia, though it is of a later date than the East Anglian coinage.

We have, for the period before the Viking invasion, no laws which make mention of the right of coinage, and therefore we cannot tell in whose hands that right lay. During the period covered by the anonymous coinage (series 1), we may safely guess that very little special right of coinage was recognised. Had it been otherwise, the names of kings, or of those who claimed such right, would have been more common. In the corresponding and partly contemporary coinage of the Franks, too, the regal rights in the coinage must, one would think, have been often in abeyance, † for an immense number of these Merovingian Frankish trientes display no name beside that of the moneyer. It would take too long to enter into a discussion upon the state of things which this implies. If a certain legal or even customary weight were exacted for the coins, if large payments (*e.g.* taxes) were made by weight, and if the money in such cases was melted down ‡ and afterwards recoined for the personal distribution of the king and the uses of his household, that would satisfy most of the requirements of the case. In the case of the Anglo-Saxon anonymous coins, there was not even so much of a guarantee as was afforded by the moneyer's name. But still the coins may have been issued by persons who were known and held responsible by their immediate neighbours for the genuineness of their issues; and for large payments (or even for more distant

§ 3.
LAWS, &C.
DENOMINA-
TIONS, VALUES,
AND WEIGHTS.

* Aquilla Smith in *Num. Chr.* l. c. Hildebrand, l. c. ; but see pp. 8, 9, for imitations of Carolingian coins which *may* be Scandinavian money of the ninth century.

† Barthelemy, however, maintains that the right of coinage vested strictly in the king during Merovingian times. *Manuel de Numis.* p. 2.

‡ See *Vita S. Eligii* (by St. Ouen), c. xv. for evidence with regard to the custom, under the Merovingian kings, of converting the taxes into bullion.

ones) the payment by tale may have been supplanted or supplemented by payment by weight, as payment in gold still is in our banks.

There can be no doubt that the Carlovingian sovereigns claimed, and strictly enforced, their sole right to the issue of coins. This was one among many imperial rights which they revived. And we may infer that, when the penny supplanted the sceat, the kings of the different kingdoms of England made similar claims. These rights, however, were shared with the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. Offa and Coenred allowed the kings of states which were subject to them to put their names on coins. But it is pretty certain that, previous to the Viking period and the anarchy which it introduced, the right of coinage did not extend beyond the kings and archbishops of England. When the last Viking kingdom had been once more reduced under the English kings, the right of coinage became, in theory at any rate, exclusively their own. The first ordinance distinctly connected with the subject of the coinage is Æthelstan's (924-940), Æðelstânes Dômas II. (Concilium Greatanleagense [Greatley]) 14, where it is ordained that there is to be one coinage throughout the kingdom (cynges onweald—regis imperio), and that no coinage is to be struck except within the city-gates. It goes on, however, to give a list of the mints in some of the chief towns, and we see that many of these mints were shared with bishops, archbishops, and abbots.* The right of using such mints was only a delegated right, for these archbishops and abbots never placed their names upon the coins; and it need not have interfered with the royal prerogative to have the exclusive regulation of the coinage. This prerogative is first distinctly asserted in a passage of the laws of Æthelred II. Æðelr. Dôm. III. (Concil. Wanetung. [Wantage] A.D. 997?) 8.†

And nân man ne áge nêmmo mynetere, buton cyng
(Et nullus habeat aliquem monetarium, nisi rex.—Latin trs.)

* § 2. 'In Canterbury 7 monoyers—4 of the king, 2 of the [arch]bishop and 1 of the abbot. In Rochester 3—2 of the king, 1 of the bishop.' These episcopal mints were long retained.

† Schmid, *Gesetze*, &c., p. 217.

There has been some controversy over the position of the moneyer (*mynetere*, *monetarius*) in Anglo-Saxon times. We have seen that he first receives official recognition with the introduction of the penny, *circa* A.D. 760. The earliest mention of the mynetere is in the laws of Æthelstan just referred to* where it is ordained that the guilty moneyer shall have his hand struck off, and that it shall be placed over the mint smithy (uppon þâ mynet-smiððan). This seems to me to imply, that the moneyer at this time was the actual fabricator of the coins, not an officer made responsible for them. And this supposition is confirmed by the legend, 'me fecit,' which we occasionally find following the name of the moneyer.† The chief difficulties in the way of this conclusion are the extraordinary varieties of spelling which characterise the names of moneyers upon the coins. They can hardly be explained on the theory of forgery, for the coins of fullest weight and purest metal are often most distinguished by these eccentricities of spelling. (But see below, p. lxxxii.)

As there were, for all the period of English history with which we are concerned, but two denominations of English coin, that is to say, the *sceat* and the *penny*,‡ and not more than one of these in general currency at one time, all the other monetary denominations mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon laws and in literature must be moneys of account merely. The denominations mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon laws, &c., are the following: POUND, MARK, MANCUS, ÔRA, SCILLING, PENNY, ÞRYMSA, SCEAT, and STYCA. Of these the *mark* and the *ôra* were introduced by the Danes, and were not definitely incorporated into the English monetary system during the greater part of the time of which we write.

* There are other passages in Æthelréd. Dôm. iii. 8. 16, which add no information touching the status of the moneyers. The first increases the penalty for issuing false coins to that of death; the second passage inflicts a like penalty for setting up private mints 'in woods or such places.'

† See pp. 95, 96, 100, 102, 105, 108, &c.

‡ The single solidus of Archbishop Wigmund cannot be looked upon as furnishing a real exception to this rule. We might perhaps add the þrymsa for the earlier years of the coinage. But this was generally only a moneys of account.

Pound. The POUND (PUND), from the Latin *pondus*, was originally the weight of the *libra*, considered by the Teutonic nations as the Latin weight *par excellence*. It was adopted from the Romans by nearly all the Teutonic peoples south of the Baltic, and, as shown by the various degradations which it underwent among them as well as by the dialectic varieties which the word assumed, it was adopted at a pretty early date. As a weight the pound would, of course, have no place among coin denominations; but we have evidence that, at a pretty early time, it came to be also a money of account, the pound by tale (money of account) being distinguished from the pound by weight.* Whether this distinction had begun at the time of which we write, it is hard to say. The pound of silver always contained 240 pence. The weight of the pound eventually always used as the standard for the English coinage (the Tower Pound) was 5400 gr. Troy, giving $22\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Tr. (32 wheat grains) for the penny-weight, which is the earliest statute weight—given in 51 Hen. III.

Mancus. The MANCUS (pl. MANCUSAS) or MANCOS is a word of uncertain derivation; that from *manu eusa* may be rejected as fantastical. It was a coin denomination in use upon the Continent quite as much as in England, and *may* have been imported into this country from abroad. It appears to be mentioned in England as early as A.D. 811; † while the earliest mention abroad cited by Du Cange ‡ is A.D. 814, at the Council (*Placitum*) of Spoleto. The mancus was equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a pound, and therefore to 30*d.*

Shilling. The SHILLING (SCILLING) is, as has been said above, in its etymological signification a 'division.' § According to the hypothesis there advanced, it grew into use for a denomination of value from having been originally an indefinite portion of an armlet, later on a portion equivalent in weight to the Roman solidus, and finally a solidus itself or the

* H. Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday*, p. 161, 'libra ad numerum,' and 'libra ad pensum.'

† Haddan and Stubbs. *Councils*, iii. 570. If this piece is undoubtedly genuine.

‡ Du Cange, *Gloss. s.v. mancus*.

§ Skeat, *Etym. Dict. s.v. Shilling*.

equivalent weight in gold. Later still it sank to be a money of account merely, and became of much less value than the solidus. In the laws of Æthelberht 1s. = 20 scættas. Taking the nominal weight of the sceat at about 16·0 grs. Troy and the value of gold to silver as 9:1,* this would give for the scilling less than 36 grs. in gold, instead of 70 grs. the weight of the solidus as fixed by Constantine.

The PENNY (PENING, PENIG, also PENDING, (the earliest form †) Thorpe Diplom., p. 471, l. 26, &c. ‡) allied to the German *Pfund*, and in its etymological meaning something like a pledge or token of value, would, of all the monetary terms in use in England, be the most appropriate as applied to the one recognised medium of exchange. As we have said, the word occurs in the Laws of Ine. If the authority of that source be doubted, the earliest occurrence would be in the will of A.D. 833 or 835 cited above. † It has been said, that the weight of the penny eventually rose to 22½ gr. Troy (1·45 grammes) which was more than that of the latest denarii of Pepin, but less than the latest denarii of Charlemagne.

The ÞRYMSA (ÞRIMSA, TRIMS, ÞRIMS, &c.) was, it has been suggested, at one time the same as the tremissis. Bosworth (A.S. Dic.) quotes from Wilkins the value 1200 solidi = 2000 þrymsas, which gives it a value of more than ½ of the solidus. It is certain, however, that in some parts of England (*e.g.* the North) the þrymsa sank down to be worth no more than the sceat, or *possibly* two scættas. (Schmid, *o.c.* App. vii. 2, and *Geldrechnung*, *s.v.* Thrymse.) It is possible that in districts into which the gold tremisses had not penetrated, the silver coins of the same class, *i.e.* the

* Madox, *Hist. of the Ex.* i. 277. Soetbeer, however, (*Petermann's Geog. Mith. Ergänz.* 57, p. 116, *sqq.*) says that in the Carlovingian age gold was to silver as 12:1. This, if it held good for England would, of course, give a still smaller weight in gold for the value of a scilling.

† Skeat, *Etym. Dict. s.v.* Penny.

‡ Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum*, vol. i. p. 575. Mr. Birch gives the date about 833, Thorpe 835, following an endorsement in a later hand. I have been unable to make use of the *Cart. Sax.* in most cases, on account of there being (as yet) no distinction drawn between genuine and spurious charters. The necessary indications will, I presume, be added when the work is complete.

sceattas, sometimes usurped the name of their predecessors the tremisses.

Sceat. SCEAT (also SCÆT), allied to the German *Schatz*, Dan. *skatt*, &c., signifies treasure, value, or payment, in the abstract, and as such the word continues to be used throughout Anglo-Saxon literature. In this sense it is still preserved in the modern *scot* ('scot-free,' 'scot and lot,' &c.) and *shot*. It has already been said that sceat occurs (in the form *scæt*) as early as *circa* A.D. 600, signifying a definite coin. This fact, of course, does not prove that the coin designated was a piece of English manufacture. We have seen that, by the laws of Æthelberht, 20 sceattas went to a shilling. But by a Mercian wergild (Schmid, *Gesetze der A.-S.*, App. vii. 3), the date of which is uncertain, the sceat is reckoned $\frac{1}{250}$ of a pound, so that 2*l.* = 25 *sceattas*, or 1 Mercian shilling = $4\frac{1}{6}$ sceattas, the £1 being equal to 60 Mercian shillings. The West Saxon shilling = $1\frac{1}{4}$ Merc. sh. Therefore 1 W.S. shil. = $5\frac{5}{24}$ *sceattas*, not much more than one-fourth of the earlier reckoning.

Styca. The STYCA (also STIC), etymologically 'piece' (Germ. *Stück*), is not mentioned in the A.S. laws. In literature it is used as the equivalent of the 'mite' (λεπτόν) of Mark xii. 42, and Luke xxi. 2. We may believe that it was at one time used to designate those very small Roman coins (*minimi*) which were extensively current both in this country and in Gaul, and upon the pattern of which the Northumbrian styecas were partly modelled.

Mark. The MARK (*Marc*) and ÔRA were denominations of weight among the Scandinavian nations. The former, which is first mentioned in the 'peace' of Ælfred and Guthorm, seems to have been the unit of weight north of the Baltic, as the pound was to the south of it. Its usual weight was half that of the pound. Later on, the mark became a money of account. It was usual in England to calculate by half-marks, though there is no trace of this practice in the Scandinavian laws (Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, iv. 172).

Ôra. The ÔRA (Icel. *Eyvir*, pl. *aurar*), on the other hand, was not originally a denomination of weight. It was derived from the Latin *aurum*, meant originally treasure in coined

money, and subsequently no doubt became the equivalent of a solidus' worth of silver coins. As such it would have corresponded to the English *scilling*, only that the difference in the relations of gold and silver in this country and in Scandinavia gave it eventually a different value as a money of account. The earliest mention of the *ôra* is in Eadweard's and Guthorm's laws 7, by which it appears $12 \text{ ôre} = 30 \text{ sh.}$, which gives $1 \text{ ôra} = 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ sh.}$ $30 \text{ sh.} =$ also 3 half-marks (*ib.* 3, § 1), so that $1 \text{ mark} = 8 \text{ ôre}$.

It is not necessary to cite all the passages in the A.S. laws from which the relative values of these different monetary denominations may be gathered,* the less so as the whole question is very carefully discussed in the index to Reinhold Schmid's *Gesetze der Angelsachsen* (s.v. *Geldrechnung*). It will be sufficient here to give the tables in which Dr. Schmid sets forth the results he has obtained—

	<i>a.</i> Wessex. £1 = 48 <i>sh.</i>	
£1		Values.
= [2 marks]		
= $4 \frac{1}{2}$ -m. = 8 mancuses	= 16 (15) ôre = 48 <i>sh.</i>	= 240 <i>d.</i>
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -m. = 2	„ = $4 (3\frac{3}{4})$ „ = 12 „	= 60 „
1 mancus = 2	$(1\frac{7}{8})$ „ = 6 „	= 30 „
	1 ôra = $3 (3\frac{1}{2}) \text{ sh.}$	= 15 (16) <i>d.</i>
	1 <i>sh.</i>	= 5 <i>d.</i>

* All the coinages described in the present volume, with the exception of the tenth century coinage of Northumbria (pp. 231-244), belong to the period before the definite settlement of the Danes in England. Now we have seen that the Danes introduced weight- and money-valuations of their own into this country—the *Mark* and the *Ôra* for instance—(Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, iv. § 27); and it is quite possible that the values of the *English* monetary denominations were in some degree modified to suit these importations. Therefore, strictly speaking, the only passages from the laws which can be quoted as evidence for the values of the coinage of England before the tenth century must be taken from the laws which were written previous to that date, that is to say, from—

The *Kentish* Laws of Æthelberht I, written *circa* A.D. 596,
of Hlothar and Eadric, *circa* A.D. 673,
and of Wihtræd, *circa* A.D. 725.

And the *West Saxon* Laws of—

Ine (A.D. 683-726), though these may have
been modified in Ælfred's reign.
of Ælfred, written between A.D. 878-901.

£1	b. Mercia. £1 = 60 sh.		
= [2 marks]			
= 4 ½-m. = 8 mancuses	= 16 (15) ðre = 60 sh.	= 240 d.	
1 ½-m. = 2	„ = 4 (3¾) „ = 15 „	= 60 „	
1 mancus = 2 (1⅞)	„ = 7½ sh. = 30 „		
	1 ðra = 3¼ (4) sh. = 15 (16) d.		
	1 sh. = 4 d.		

Weights.

We have only inferential evidence as to the weight system upon which the early English coins were calculated. The average weight of the anonymous gold coins described in the present catalogue is about 20·0 grains, which is not very far from the proper weight of the tremissis. The average weight of the sceattas is 15·5 grains. We may place the full normal weight at 16 grains. The pieces, however, differ enormously among themselves, the heaviest weighing 20·4 gr. and the lowest 9·2 gr. It is not uncommon for them to fall as low as from 10 to 12 grs. This great discrepancy seems to show, that the sceattas were not generally used for large payments *by tale*. When used by tale (i.e. as coins) they were in almost the position of a token coinage at the present day. Payment in the higher values was probably generally made by weight. We may assume that they were meant to conform to the scale of the Merovingian and Frankish silver coins (*denarii* or *saigas**) of the contemporary period and of neighbouring countries. The weight of these Merovingian silver coins is, as Mr. Robertson has pointed out, exactly that of the Byzantine scruple; whether designedly so must be left to conjecture. Moreover that the sceattas had at one time a legal value by tale is evident from the quotation in a Mercian wergild, which gives 250 sceattas as the equivalent of the pound. Probably

* It is not uncommon to hear the Merovingian silver coins spoken of as *saigas*, as distinguished from the Carolingian *denarii*. The word *saiga*, however, only occurs in the Alamanian and Bavarian (Boioarian) laws. It does not occur in the *Riparian Code* (Lindenbrog, p. 450 *sqq.*), or in the *Frisian Code* (*id.* p. 430 *sqq.*), the laws appertaining to the districts from which come the small coins resembling our sceattas. It seems certain then that these coins are not *saigas* but the *veteres denarii*, as distinguished from the *novi denarii* or *denarii novæ monete* of the laws referred to, which are the new coins of Pepin and Charlemagne (*Lex Fris.* tit. i.).

the sceattas of the date to which that wergild belongs (the date is uncertain) were on a more uniform footing than the sceattas of an earlier time.

The average weight of the pennies of Offa is 18 grs., which is likewise that of the pennies of Jaenberht, Archbishop of Canterbury; but of the isolated coins of Egberht (Kent), of Beonna and Æthelberht (E. Anglia), which are probably contemporary with Offa's earliest coins, it is not more than 17·3. This last weight is equal to 21·1 grs. Paris, which seems to have been about the weight of the earliest *denarii* of Pepin. Carovingian *denarii* went on increasing in weight until the year A.D. 774, when the weight rose to 32 grs. Paris (= about 26·3 grs. Troy), which was higher than the English penny (save exceptionally) ever reached. The English penny, like the Frankish denarius, went at the valuation of 240 to the lb. The difference, therefore, lay between the Gallic and the English pound, the English being apparently what was afterwards known as the Tower pound, of 5400 grs. Troy, whereas the Carovingian *denarii* followed the heavier weight of the Gallic pound. It happens, however, that the later pennies of Ælfred, and those of Eadweard the Elder, Æthelstan, and Eadmund, are on a higher standard than this of 240 to the Tower pound. This rise in the standard, which was only temporary, may have been due to the coming of the Danes and Norsemen, and the introduction of the new penny coinage into Northumbria. For the earliest Northumbrian pennies closely resemble the Frankish *denarii* (see p. 201), and they seem to be struck upon a higher standard of weight than the contemporary coins of the southern districts, albeit they differ enormously *inter se*.

As the coinage of the West Saxons is not included among the series of pieces here described, these are, on the whole, but slightly connected with the political history of England. It will be sufficient, therefore, to resume in a

§ 4.
POLITICAL
HISTORY.*

* The names printed in capital letters, in the following sketch, are those of personages whose coins are described in this volume.

few pages the chief events of this history, for the periods in time and space to which belong the coinages described in the present volume. Two leading motives successively dominate the course of our history during this period: (1) the struggle for hegemony among the Heptarchic kingdoms, and (2) the struggles of the English nation as a whole against its Danish and Norse invaders.

Progress
towards unity.

It is now sufficiently recognised that the so-called Heptarchy is only a certain stage in the progress whereby the number of independent Angle and Saxon tribes which settled in this country slowly coalesced into one people, under one ruler. While, on the one hand, behind the heptarchic states, we can easily trace a great number of smaller divisions,* so on the other hand, from the earliest period which can fairly be called historical, we are able to signalise three or four kingdoms as those among which the rivalry for supreme power really rested, viz. Kent, Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex. I name these kingdoms in the order in which they successively rose to pre-eminence. Not more than three of these can be considered rivals at any one time. Before Wessex—occupied at first in wars with her Welsh neighbours—became a dangerous rival to the other English kingdoms, the hopes of Kent's regaining her old hegemony had disappeared. The beginning of the anonymous coinage is in all probability contemporary with the hegemony of Kent, the Bretwaldadom of Æthelberht. But we have no money which can in any way be directly associated with this period of history. After the death of Æthelberht the Bretwaldadom was exercised by Rædwald of East Anglia, while Æthelfrið of Northumbria enjoyed a power at least equal to that gained by either of these kings.† The supremacy of Northumbria was definitely acknowledged under Eadwine (A.D. 617-633), whose reign we may fairly count as the beginning of the *historical* period of the English annals. This is also the period

* See *inter alia* Stubbs, *Const. Hist.* i. 170 *sqq.*

† 'He conquered more territories from the Britons, either making them tributary or driving the inhabitants quite away and planting English in their stead, than any other king or tribune.'—Beda, ii. c. 34.

of the pretty general conversion of the English people, and, we may guess, the era of the general adoption of the new coinage.* Eadwine was the first Christian king of Northumbria (conv. A.D. 627); East Anglia was converted, under Earpwald, about 632, or, more completely, under Sigeberht a year or two later.† Wessex began to listen to the preaching of Birinus in 634; and in 635 Cynegils, its king, was converted. The East Saxons finally accepted Christianity *circa* A.D. 653; Mercia did so after the death of Penda, in A.D. 655. The South Saxons were not fully converted till A.D. 681;‡ nor the Isle of Wight until 686.

For a while, Penda, king of Mercia, was the great champion of heathendom, as opposed to Eadwine, the most powerful upholder of Christianity among the nations of the Angles. Under Penda the long rivalry of Northumbria and Mercia begins. With the aid of Ceadwalla, the king of the Strathelyde Britons, Penda attacked and slew Eadwine at the battle of Heathfield, in A.D. 633; and later on he slew Oswald, the successor of Eadwine, at Maserfeld (Oswestry?), 642. But he did not confine his operations to Northumbria. He twice attacked the hosts of Wessex, and drove King Cænwalh from his throne (643); thrice defeated the East Anglians, and slew three kings of that nation, Sigeberht, Egric, and Anna. In fact, as Mr. Freeman says, 'Penda came more near to achieving the union of the whole English nation under one sceptre than any prince before the West-Saxon Ecgberht.'§ Nevertheless, considering the great victories which he achieved, Penda seems to have been careless in reaping their full results. He did not incorporate much in his kingdom of Mercia. Thus, after Heathfield, he left Northumbria to be overrun by Ceadwalla, and at first he watched with indifference the return of the

Rivalry between Northumbria and Mercia.

* With regard to the relations between England and the Continent brought about by the conversion of the English, see Freeman, *Norm. Conq.* 3rd ed. i. 30. Of these relations the first English coinage was one of the results.

† *Chr. S.* gives A.D. 632 for baptism of Earpwald. This date appears to be too late. Sigeberht's death can be shown to have occurred in A.D. 635.

‡ *Chr. S.* gives A.D. 661 as the year of the conversion of Æthelwald, k. of the S. S.

§ *Norm. Conq.* 3rd ed. i. 36.

country under the allegiance of a king of the Bernician line. Oswald and Oswiu, the sons of Æthelfrið 'the Fierce,' had been driven out by Eadwine. Oswald went to Scotland to the monastery of Hy (Iona), where he imbibed the Christianity of the Columban church. A year after Heathfield he returned, and eventually succeeded in once more uniting all Northumbria under his sceptre. He is reckoned the sixth Bretwalda, though how any other king could rightfully enjoy such a title in the lifetime of Penda it is hard to understand. Oswald's great achievement was the re-introduction of Christianity (now under the auspices of the Columban Church) into Northumbria.

Oswald was, as has been said, slain by Penda after an effective reign of eight years, in A.D. 642. Penda was, in his turn, slain at the battle of Windædfeld (Wingfield ?) by Oswiu (A.D. 655). ALDFRIÐ, the natural son of Oswiu, and eventually king of Northumbria, was present at this battle. By it the supremacy of Northumbria was once more completely established, and PEADA, the son of Penda, was reduced to the position of an under-king. He was the first Christian king of Mercia, and this is perhaps the reason why, despite the inferiority of his position, he was the first king of Mercia who placed his name upon the coins.

Wulfhere was the successor of PEADA (A.D. 658),* and he restored Mercia to her ancient independence.† From this time forward till the death of COENWULF in A.D. 822, a period of nearly 170 years, Mercia was almost always under the sway of an able and successful ruler. The kings of the East Saxons became subject to Wulfhere; he had, indeed, so far incorporated Essex with his own territories that he possessed the right of disposing of the see of London. Finally we find him, after conquering the West Saxon king at the battle

* Three Mercian 'duces' rebelled against Oswiu and set up Wulfhere, whom they had kept in concealment.—Beda. iii. c. 24. (E. H. S.)

† This epoch of the contemporary reigns of Oswiu, Wulfhere, and Egberht of Kent, is celebrated by Beda. 'Neque unquam prorsus ex quo Britanniam petierunt Anglis feliciora fuere tempora, dum et fortissimos Christianosque habentes reges.' . . . These, too, were the days when Theodore taught throughout the land, 'the first archbishop whom all the English obeyed.'—Beda. iv. c. 2 (E. H. S.)

of Pontesbury (A.D. 661), bestowing upon the king of the South Saxons, who was evidently little better than his under-king, the Isle of Wight and some of the territory of Wessex. He defeated another West Saxon king at Biedanheafod in 675. From this time the rivalry between the kingdoms of Northumbria and Mercia began to die down. Wulfhere was succeeded (A.D. 675) by ÆTHELRED, who had a long and successful reign. He recovered some parts of the ancient kingdom of Mercia (Lindsay) which had been wrested from it by ECGFRID, the Northumbrian king. He fought one battle with ECGFRID on the Trent (A.D. 679), which is as significant for the want of any definite result, as previous battles between the two great Anglian kingdoms had been important for their effects. The quarrel was composed by Theodore, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a wergild was paid for the Northumbrian ætheling, Ælfwine, who had been slain. The reigning houses of Northumbria and Mercia were at this time closely allied by marriage. Oswiu's successors were his legitimate son ECGFRID and his natural son ALDFRID, of both of whom we have coins. Their sister Alhflæd married PEADA; another sister, Osthryð, married ÆTHELRED; while ALDFRID on his side married Cyneburg, the sister of PEADA, of Wulfhere and ÆTHELRED. These relationships did not put a stop to the rivalry of Northumbria and Mercia, but they modified its bitterness.

For the history of Northumbria under ECGFRID and ALDFRID, the reader may be referred to the short biographies at the end of this sketch. These kings are considered not to have kept the glory of their kingdom at its former height, but, save for one disastrous expedition against the Picts in which ECGFRID was slain, their reigns must be reckoned on the whole as fairly prosperous. ALDFRID governed the kingdom well and successfully, 'though within narrower limits,' than his predecessors. The rapid decline of Northumbria began after the death of ALDFRID. The country was torn with internal dissensions. Of the fifteen kings who reigned in Northumbria during the eighth century, only two died upon the throne.*

Decline of the
Northumbrian
kingdom.

* See Stubbs, *Const. Hist.* i. 137.

Rivalry
between
Mercia and
Wessex.

Meantime the rise of Wessex under Ceadwalla and Ine began to occupy the attention of Mercia, and this, perhaps, as much as anything else, accounts for the latter country's not renewing her attacks upon Northumbria. As at a later day under Egberht, the ambition of the West-Saxon kings was directed first against the kingdom of Kent. Ceadwalla and Ine both invaded Kent. During the first invasion, Ceadwalla's brother Mül ('the *Mule*') was slain by the men of Kent. Ine afterwards (694) compelled them to pay a fine of 30,000 (seeattas?) as a blood fine.* Ine also turned his arms against the South Saxons. The rivalry between Wessex and Mercia, begun at Pontesbury and Biedanheafod, was renewed at the battle of Wansborough (Woddesbeorh), A.D. 715, between Ine of Wessex and Ceolred of Mercia, the second successor of ÆTHELRED. It seems to have been a drawn battle.† Ceolred died the next year (716), and was succeeded by Æthelbald ('the Magnificent,' or 'the Proud'), under whom Mercia again rose to a position of superiority among all the Heptarchic kingdoms. In his reign the Mercians once more ravaged Northumbria (A.D. 737). But Æthelbald's arms were directed chiefly against the West Saxons. Ine had abdicated in A.D. 725‡ after a reign of thirty-seven years. Five or eight years after this (730 or 733), Æthelbald ravaged the West Saxon territory, and took the town of Somerton. Wessex

* It is generally assumed that the sum was 30,000 solidi, because Æthelweard has that reading. Later writers have 'manenses.' Allen, however, *Royal Prerog.* p. 177, suggests that the wergild was 30,000 seeattas, a far more likely sum. This is the first mention of a definite sum of money in the Chronicle. MS. A has 30 m. (= 30,000), though Thorpe translates it 30 men. (In M. H. B. it is indeed so given—30 *manna*; but this is simply a mistake.) B has 30 pounds, all the others have 30,000. F has 'xxx þusenda' with the word 'þund' written above in a later hand. This has misled Earle (*S. C. s. a.* 694, *note*). The notion of a fine of 30,000 pounds of silver is absurd. Pauli, who has evidently not read the original authority, might well be sceptical about it, *König Ælfréd, &c.*, p. 35. The proper wergild would be more nearly 30,000 seeattas, cf. *Merc. Werg.* in Schmid App. vii. 3. I suspect that this was no more than the customary blood fine (the customary one for a *king*) and that the record of it has by mere accident been preserved here and not in other places.

† H. Hunt. iv. § 9, 'Wonebirih.'

‡ Acc. to *Chr. S. A B*, 726 C-F. It seems that 725 is the right date. L. Theopold, *Kritische Untersuchung, &c.*, pp. 13, 14.

suffered a temporary eclipse. But it rose to power again under Cuðred, who defeated Æthelbald in a decisive engagement at Burford (A.D. 752).

This is perhaps the most important battle of the eighth century. It constituted a turning-point in the history of Wessex, and it has on that account been much celebrated by historians.* To this battle there marched under the standard of Æthelbald, 'king of kings' as he is styled, the men of Kent, the East Saxons and East Angles. Five years after this great defeat, Mercia was in its turn invaded; Æthelbald, in seeking to defend it, was again defeated at Seckington (in Warwickshire),† and 'disdaining to fly' fell upon the field of battle.

After a few months' interval Æthelbald was succeeded by OFFA. Despite the memory of recent disaster which hung round it, the sceptre of Mercia was still perhaps one of the most powerful in England. And OFFA raised his kingdom once more into a position of supremacy. Kent was crushed at the Battle of Otford in A.D. 774, ‡ and became little more than a dependency of OFFA'S crown. For we find the Mercian king placing his name upon the coins of JAENBERHT and ÆTHELHEARD, the Archbishops of Canterbury.§ Cynewulf, king of Wessex, was defeated at Bensington in 778. But Wessex was too powerful to be wholly subdued. OFFA entered into an alliance with Berhtric, the succeeding West Saxon king, gave him his daughter Eadburh in marriage, and later on assisted him to drive from his kingdom his rival Ecgberht. Æthelberht, the king of the East Angles, sought a similar alliance with the king of Mercia. He was enticed to the court of OFFA and murdered, A.D. 793. That, however, the conquered kingdoms Kent and East Anglia were not definitely incorporated with Mercian territory, we have the evidence of Charters to show, for on

* See the long accounts of it given by later historians, H. Hunt., &c.

† H. Hunt. iv. § 19 (R. S.) Or at Repton *Chr. S. F* only. The continuer of Bede says he was murdered, not killed in battle. For the date of Æthelbald's death, see Stubbs' Preface to Roger of Hov. (R. S.) p. xcv.

‡ Or A.D. 775, adding two years to the date of *Chr. S. A*, see Stubbs, l. c.

§ Pp. 71, 72. See also *Num. Chron.* N. S. 3rd s. ii. p. 80 (Evans) and Hawkins, *Eng. Silr. Coins* (Kenyon) p. 32.

some of these the name of Egberht, king of Kent, appears during a great part of the period which intervened between the battle of Otford and the death of OFFA. We have further evidence in the fact, that despite the acknowledgement of his supremacy shown in the Canterbury coins, OFFA was anxious to separate his own kingdom from the jurisdiction of its metropolitan, and erected Lichfield into an Archiepiscopal See.* Against the Britons OFFA's achievements were as great as against his English rivals. He conquered from the West Welsh the territory between the Severn and the Wye, and constructed, it is said, 'Offa's dyke' as a rampart to guard the newly-acquired territory. It is believed that he codified the Mercian laws, and that much of OFFA's code was afterwards incorporated into the laws of Ælfred. Finally, what most concerns the present study, we may give him the credit of introducing the *new coinage* of pennies into this country, a coinage which is in itself a monument of the art of OFFA's reign.

It will be observed that all the mints from which issued a coinage of pennies during the latter years of the eighth century were subject to, or under the immediate influence of, Mercia, viz. those of the kings of East Anglia and Kent, and the Archiepiscopal mint at Canterbury. Wessex, the only kingdom south of the Humber, which preserved its independence, issued no coinage before the accession of Egberht in 802.

Decline of
Mercia.

The greatness of Mercia was maintained by Offa's successor COENWULF (CENWULF), who is called 'ST. KYNWULF' by later chroniclers. Kent was reduced to greater subjection than before by the capture of the king EADBERHT PRÆN, who was brought as a prisoner into Mercia, and according to some accounts, was deprived of his sight. COENWULF placed CUÐRED upon the throne of Kent. With the accession of Egberht in Wessex, the throne of that kingdom was once more established in an undisputed succession, and in the most illustrious family which has ever ruled in

* Synod of Cealchythe (Chelsea), A.D. 787. See Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, iii. 445.

England. From that time the fortunes of Wessex, which had sunk since the death of Ine, began once more to rise. Those of Mercia declined after the death of COENWULF, or at any rate upon the expulsion of CEOLWULF, the third in succession from OFFA. The supremacy of Mercia was finally destroyed at the battle of Ællandun in 825, a battle which may be placed beside or before that of Burford for its importance in Mercian history, and which forms a turning-point in the history of England. England, South of the Thames—the South Saxons, the East Saxons, and the people of Kent—‘turned to Egberht,’ and the king of the East Angles sought him for king and protector. In attempting to assert his supremacy over the East Anglians, BEORNWULF of Mercia met his death, and his successor LUDICAN suffered the same fate the following year or, possibly, two years afterwards.* The kingdom of Mercia continued to exist; but Egberht obtained the hegemony (Bretwaldadom) of all England south of the Humber † (A.D. 827).

This is the close of one era in the history of England, that which embraces the time from the beginning of the historical period to the end of the rivalry of the different Heptarchic kingdoms. The central point of it may be reckoned the reign of OFFA, which is, of course, likewise the most important epoch in the history of the English coinage. The rise of Wessex to the hegemony was the chief feature of the succeeding thirty years after the death of OFFA. The first great step in this process was signalised by the cessation of the independent coinage of Kent, in A.D. 825. But, from this time, a new element entered into the development of English history, the appearance of the northern invaders known as the Vikings; and this new influence deflected the current of English history from its natural course. The coming of the Vikings, and not the growing power of Wessex, was the chief factor in the history of the declining fortunes of the Heptarchic kingdoms north of the Thames.

As the disputes between rival claimants for co-nationality

Final supremacy of Wessex.

Coming of the Vikings.

* See Biog. notices, LUDICAN, p. lvii. and *note*.

† The Northumbrians themselves made some sort of submission (*Chr. S.* a. 827).

with the northern pirates are not decided, and do not seem likely to be so, it would be safest to speak of the invaders of England always under the name of Vikings. They are, however, generally called Danes in the English chronicles, and as such it is legitimate to speak of them. The attacks of these Danes had already begun during the prosperous reign of OFFA: first, an unimportant raid by 'three keels' upon the Dorset coast (789);* six years after, a much more serious one in Northumbria, in which the famous monastery of Lindisfarne was burnt, and the community put to the sword. Other attacks followed upon the Welsh coast (795?), and upon Man (798). However, the storm, which seemed about to burst on several sides of Great Britain, eventually passed over St. George's Channel to Ireland. There, for many years, the Viking raids were continuous, and constantly increasing in number and volume. At last, the northmen not only established themselves in the most important harbours along the Irish coast, and, by so doing, laid the foundations of the Viking 'kingdoms' in Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick, but also, for a time, under a certain Turgesius,† obtained possession of all the northern half of Ireland, called Conn's half. There is good reason to believe that, when the Viking raids began again in England, they came first from the neighbouring kingdom of Ireland. ‡

Danes in
Ireland.

* *Chr. S.* 787.

† Thorgisl? It is probable that this leader came in command of the 'great royal fleet' which attacked the coast of Armagh in A.D. 831 or 832 (*An. Ul.* 830, *F. M.* 830, *The War of the Guedhill*, &c., pp. 9, 10.) In the last it is distinctly stated that Turgesius did command this fleet. Turgesius was drowned in Lough Owre, A.D. 845 (*An. Ul.* 841, *F. M.* 843, *War*, &c., 13).

‡ A remarkable hoard of coins, found at Delgany, Ireland, and described by Mr. Evans in the *Num. Chron.* 3rd series, vol. ii. (1882), p. 61 *sqq.*, contained a series of pennies of the kings of Kent and Mercia (also probably struck in Kent), some uncertain archiepiscopal coins dating probably between 832 and 833, and one papal coin of Leo III. The coins of the kings of Mercia and Kent may date from the beginning of a penny coinage; the latest of the series would be those archiepiscopal coins which may be referred to a date as late as A.D. 833. There is every reason therefore to accept the suggestion of Mr. Evans, that these coins were carried by some Viking fleet from Kent to Ireland. And as we find the Vikings reappearing A.D. 834 in England (at Sheppey), after a long interval, it seems reasonable to suppose that the fleet came to Sheppey from Ireland and returned thither, carrying away the hoard of coins as part of its booty.

These attacks recommenced in 834, when the Danes ravaged Sheppey. In 835 they gained a naval victory at Charmouth, and, two years later, politically allying themselves with the West Welsh, they offered Egberht battle on land at Hengston (Hengistesdun), but were there decisively defeated. In the following year Egberht died.

It is not necessary here to give the details of the Viking attacks upon England,* the less so that these, at first, affected chiefly the history of Wessex. We may, however, mention the important attacks upon Canterbury and London in 851, by a fleet of 350 ships, despatched by Rorik, the King of Rustringia (Oldenburg).† In defending London,

Earlier raid
on England.

* The following is a list of the chief attacks upon the English coasts, between the descent on Sheppey, 834 (*Chr. S.* 832), and the coming of the Great Army, 867. (The dates are those of the Saxon Chron., which are three years behind till 839, two years (generally) till 851. See Theopold *o. c.* and Stubbs, *Roger of Hoveden* (R.S.) Preface xcv.)

833 [6]. Thirty-five ships came to Charmouth. Danes held the field. (The new-comers are called *Danes* for the first time in this passage.)

835 [8]. D. united with Cornishmen. Bat. Hengistesdun; Engl. victory.

837 [40]. Eng. victory over 33 (34) ships at Southampton. Dan. victory at Portland.

838 [41]. D. in marsh country (Ely, &c.); Ealdorman Herebert slain. D. in Lindsay and E. Anglia. D. in Kent.

839 [42]. Great slaughter at London, Canterbury (or Quentovic?) and Rochester.

840 [42?]. Æthelwulf fought at Charmouth. [Repetition of event under yr. 833?]

845 [7]. Eng. victory on Parret (Somerset).

851. Eng. victory at Wembury (Wiganbeorh), Devon. Eng. naval victory at Sandwich. D. wintered (for first time) in Thanet. Fleet of 350 ships took London and Canterbury, and put Berhtwulf to flight; defeated at Ockley (Aeglea) by Æthelwulf.

853 (4). Men of Kent and Surrey fought ag. D. Result doubtful.

855 (6). D. wintered in Sheppey. They were under the command of Halfdan, Ivar, and Ubbe (*Steenstr. o. c.* ii. 55).

860. D. took Winchester by storm. Were afterwards defeated.

865 (6). D. wintered in Thanet. Kentish men offered to buy them off. They stole away and ravaged great part of Kent.

866 (7). Great Army came to England.

† Rorik was the nephew (or possibly brother) of a certain Harald, king of Denmark, who, having been driven from his kingdom, came to seek the protection of Louis the Pious, accepted Christianity, and (together with his son Godfred) was baptized at Mainz, A.D. 826. Louis could not restore him to his throne; but he enfeoffed him with the district of Rustringia (nearly equivalent to the modern Duchy of Oldenburg) and with the great commercial

BERHTWULF was defeated and forced to fly into Mercia, and the Danes, after ravaging for a while north of the Thames, returned into Surrey. Here they were defeated with great slaughter at the battle of Ockley, by an army under the command of Æthelwulf of Wessex, and his son Æthelbald.

England, north of the Thames, did not feel the full pressure of the Viking invasions till the coming of what is known in our chronicles as the 'Great Army' to the eastern coasts, in A.D. 866.

Coming of the
Great Army.

The history of this Great Army in England is the history, no longer of isolated attacks, but of a deliberate attempt at the conquest of the country. The career of the invaders was marked by the fall, one after another, of the English kingdoms north of the Thames. If Wessex had not been able to make a better resistance, the whole country would have come under the power of the invaders. After a delay of one year in East Anglia, the Army marched into Northumbria. It was at that time under the command of the kings, Bægseeg, Oskitel, and Hamond, to whom were subsequently added Guthorm and Halfdan, and of the earls, Frene, Ivar, Ubbe, and the two Sidrocs. Of these, Halfdan, Ivar, and Ubbe, are called the sons of the famous or fabulous Ragnar Lodbrog, the great hero of the Viking Age. Northumbria was at this time divided between two rival kings, Osberht of the legitimate line, and Ælla; and, on their first arrival, the Danes obtained possession of York without difficulty. The rival kings united their armies to attack the invaders, who, adopting a form of tactic very common with the Vikings, by a pretended flight drew the English into an ambush inside the walls, where both their kings, with the greater part of their armies, were put to the sword (A.D. 867). The Northumbrian kings who followed reigned only by sufferance of the Vikings, and there is no doubt that from this date the Northumbrian styca currency coins come to an end.

Fall of
English king-
doms north of
the Thames.

The Army next went south into the Mercian kingdom, and took winter quarters at Nottingham (A.D. 868-9).

town of Dorested. Harald's successors in the feof abandoned Christianity, forswore their allegiance to the Carolingian house, and took to Viking expeditions. The fleet was despatched in 850 or 851. Prudentius, *An.* 850.

BURGED, king of Mercia, called in the aid of his brothers-in-law, Æthelred and Ælfred, king and ætheling of Wessex, and the united armies besieged the Danes in Nottingham, but without decisive result. However, the Danes went from Mercia once more to York, and wintered there (A.D. 869-70). The next year they came a second time into East Anglia, fought some important battles in the country, and finally put to death Eadmund, the king of the East Anglians. Almost all the celebrated monasteries of this district, which stood grouped round the great lagoons of the marsh country, fell before the fury of the heathens—Bardney, Croyland, Peterborough, Huntingdon, Ely. The next year (A.D. 871) the army passed over the Thames, and took quarters at Reading, and thus began that long series of attacks upon the West Saxon kingdom, which was not brought to an end till the battle of Ethandune, and the Peace of Wedmore in A.D. 878. In the course of these years, however, the army went once more to the north, first to Northumbria, and thence through Lindsay to Mercia, where they drove Burgred from his throne (A.D. 874), setting up the puppet CEOLWULF II. in his place; and the following year (875) the army finally divided, and a portion of it, under Halfdan, went into Northumbria, settled, and ‘divided’* that country (876). Another portion ‘divided’ Mercia in like manner in A.D. 877. All England north of the Thames now belonged to the Danes, and it was only after the Peace of Wedmore, that a portion of this territory was incorporated in the kingdom of Wessex. This portion was afterwards enlarged to include nearly the whole of Mercia. From the year 874, therefore, or at latest 877, the *English* coinage of the present catalogue comes to an end.

Great obscurity hangs over the history of the Danish occupation of East Anglia and Northumbria. In Wessex the remaining years of Ælfred’s reign, though not undisturbed by Danish attacks, were chiefly devoted to the many works of peace which he undertook; the principal of which, so far as regards the political history of the time, was the

Danish king-
doms after the
Peace of Wed-
more.

* Divided it, that is, among the principal commanders, who in their turn gave allotments to their followers (cf. Steenstrup, *Norm.* i. 297) without wholly expropriating the English holders.

codifying of the laws, and the incorporation into them of a large part of the laws of OFFA, which are now lost to us. In the north too, a time of peace succeeded, upon the whole, to the long period of war, though the settled Vikings continued, from time to time, to take part with new fleets of invaders, which came from over sea. Halfdan was succeeded by GUDRED, who appears upon the coins as Cnut, who was a Christian, and whose chief recorded act was the restoration, at Cuncaestre (Chester-le-Street) of the order founded by Cuthbert, which had formerly been established at Lindisfarne.* Almost at the end of Cnut's reign, the peace of England was once more seriously threatened by the arrival of a large Viking fleet at the mouth of the Lymne, in Kent. It consisted of 250 ships, and the troops that it bore had formed a portion of the old Great Army. After ravaging in Kent, the Army fixed its camp at Appledore, and was for a while unassailable in that position. At the same time, Hasting had come to the Thames with eighty ships, and eventually established himself at Milton, in Kent. This soon produced a feeling of disturbance among the settled Danes in Northumbria, and Earl SIEGFERÐ with an army sailed down to the south, through the English Channel, as far as Exeter, to which he laid siege. Ælfred dispatched one army to attack this of SIEGFERÐ's in the west, another to protect London from the new Great Army and the troops under Hasting. The latter had made a strong camp at Benfleet, which was, however, stormed by the English, who captured, together with a considerable booty, Hasting's wife and two sons. It is unnecessary to follow the marches and countermarches of these armies during the next two years, or the series of engagements, which resulted alternately in victories for the English and for their enemies. It is enough to notice this invasion as the

* Sym. Dun. (*H. D. E.* lib. ii.), who gives a long account of the translation of St. Cuthbert's remains. These had been removed from Lindisfarne in the reign of Halfdan through fear of desecration by the Danes, were carried from place to place, and on the foundation of the House at Cuncaestre, were deposited there. There they remained 113 years (*S. D. o. c.* iii. c. i.), and were then taken to Durham—or rather to the site on which the cathedral and city arose.

last important attack, of the old Viking kind, upon England. The attack came to an end in A.D. 897; part of the armies returned to their homes in Northumbria and East Anglia; another portion recrossed the Channel to the mouth of the Seine. Before these disturbances quieted down, SIEGFERÐ had succeeded to the throne of Northumbria. Five years of peace followed the termination of these campaigns in the south and west of England. In Northumbria they were years of great internal discord, of which no details have come down to us. The English kings in Northumbria were not wholly dispossessed of their power; for we hear of one or two as still reigning in a portion of the country. Towards the beginning of the new century, the Danish-Northumbrian kingdom came to be united with the Danish or Norse kingdom of Dublin; but the exact process by which this union was brought about, or how the claims of the House of Ivar (which was probably Norse) to provide a successor of the Danish kings of Northumbria came to be established, we have no means of knowing.

We have, in fact, no internal history of Northumbria during the first half of the tenth century; for this period, the history of England as a whole belongs to that of the West Saxon kings, and therefore to the succeeding volume rather than to this. It will be enough, for the illustration of the meagre Northumbrian coinage, to refer the reader to the short biographies at the end of this sketch. The history of England, from this time, is the history of the recovery of power by the English kings. At first their efforts—those of the kings of England south of the Thames, and of the ruler of Mercia, Æthelred or his wife Æthelflæd, were directed to minimising the power of the Danes south of the Humber. The initial step was the suppression of the revolt of Æthelwald (A.D. 901-5).* This was followed by other engagements, the most important of which was the battle of Tettenhall or Wodanesfeld (Wednesfield), † in

Decline of
Danish power
in the tenth
century.

* This rebellion was finally suppressed by the victory of Holme in *Norfolk*, which took place in A.D. 905 (not 902, as in *Chr. S. B, C*). See *Steenstr. o. c.*

† On the identity of the battles of Tettenhall and of Wodanesfeld see *Steenstr. o. c.* iii. 13. These two sites are near together in S. Staffordshire. The modern name of the latter is Wednesfield (pron. Wedgefield).

A.D. 911. Then follow the building and rebuilding of fortresses and strong towns, which belong especially to the years A.D. 912-921. The work was begun by Æthelflæd and continued by Eadweard. The activities of the former were confined chiefly to the counties of Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; those of Eadweard embraced Hertfordshire, Bucks, Essex, Bedfordshire, Huntingdon, Derby, Northampton, Lincoln, and even part of Lancashire. The work was often resisted, and sometimes long retarded, by the Danes, but, when completed, the building of any strong city generally led to the submission of those who lived in the neighbourhood.* A fresh race of Northmen from Dublin kept alive the flame of resistance in the north, and Regnald, Sihtric, Godfred, a second Regnald, and two Anlafs, all of the same royal house in Ireland, alternately received † and forfeited the countenance of the West Saxon kings, and gained and lost the Northumbrian crown. The most important event in the course of these attempts was the battle of Brunnanburg (A.D. 937). For this battle the Norsemen seem to have collected all their forces, and determined upon a greater effort than any previous one, and the decisive victory of the English under Æthelstan was of proportionate importance. This achievement was followed by the recovery of the Five Burgs, which shattered the power of the Danes south of the Humber. Finally, with the expulsion of Eric by Eadred in 954, the last Scandinavian kingdom in England came to an end, and Eadred's successors inherited the right to the title of kings of all England.

KINGS OF MERCIA.

§ 5. BIOGRAPHICAL
NOTICES. ‡
Kings of
Mercia.

PEADA (PÆDA), s. of Penda, made king of the Middle Angles during the lifetime of his father. He and they received Christianity, A.D. 653. On the death of

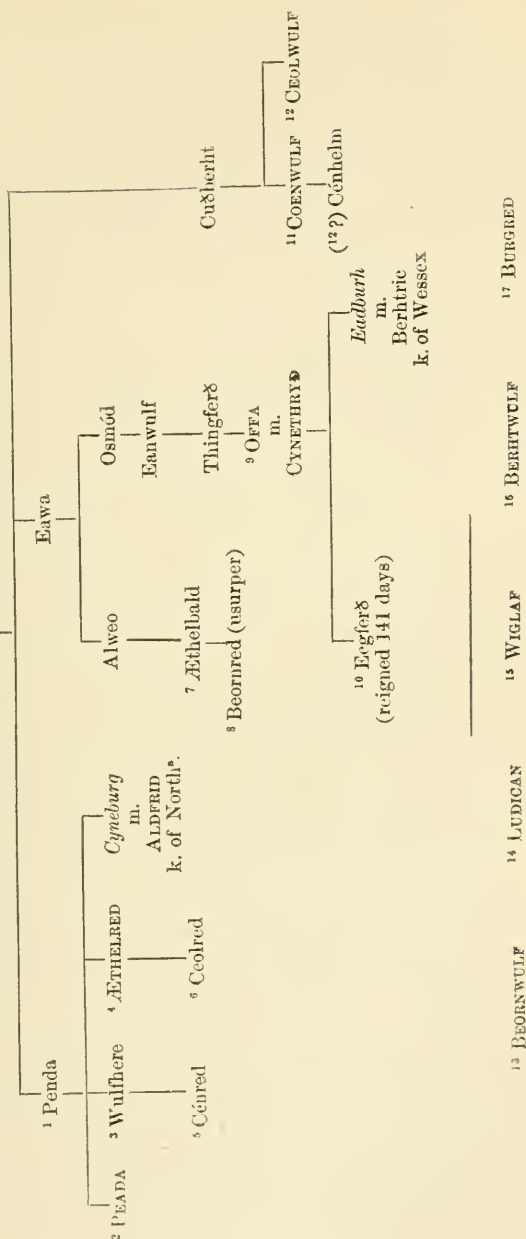
* See especially *Chr. S.* a. 915, 918 (B-D), 921 (A).

† Godfred mar. the daughter of Æthelflæd; Sihtric mar. the sister of Æthelstan.

‡ Of those only whose coins are described in the volume.

GENEALOGY OF THE KINGS OF MERCA.

called the tenth in descent from Woden. (acc. to some geneal. the twelfth.—R. Wen.)
Wybba



13 BEORNWULF

14 LUDIGAN

15 WIGLAF

16 BERTHWULF

17 BURGED

Penda at the battle of Winwædfeld, A.D. 655, Mercia became subject to Northumbria, but Peada was allowed to retain the kingship of the Middle Angles and aft. of the Mercians. He was betrayed by his queen (Alhflæd) and slain 657.

ÆTHELRED suc. (A.D. 675) his brother Wulfhere as k. of Mercia, which, under Wulfhere, had recovered its independence. Ravaged in Kent, A.D. 676. Fought with Ecgfrið k. of North^a. by Trent, A.D. 679, where Ælfwine, ætheling of North^a. was sl.; but the quarrel was composed by Arbp. Theodore, and Æthelred paid the blood-fine. Took the tonsure, A.D. 704. He had mar. Osthryð, sister of Ecgfrið and Aldfrið; she was slain by the South Humbrians, A.D. 697.

OFFA suc. on expul. of Beornred, A.D. 757. He was a distant cousin to Æthelbald, the last king of the legitimate line, who had been sl. the same year at the battle of Seckington or Repton, and 'quinto genu Penda abnepos' (W. Mal.) See Genealogy. Subdued East Anglia A.D. 771? (R. Wend.) Gained victory of Ottanford (Oxford) over the men of Kent, A.D. 774 or 775; and victory of Bensington over Cynewulf, k. of Wessex, A.D. 778. He converted Lichfield into an archiep. see, A.D. 787. Ordered the murder of Æthelberht, k. of East Anglia, A.D. 793 or 794. The foundation of the monastery of St. Albans is referred by later writers to Offa and to the year A.D. 795. Died, A.D. 796. He mar. Cynethryð. Concerning Offa's friendship and correspondence with Charlemagne see *Aleuini Epis.* (Migne) iii.; Wilkins' *Cone.*, i. p. 158; and Mat. Par. *Vita Offæ ii.*; R. Wend. a. 775 (E. H. S. i. 240) and Theopold's 'Critical Enquiry' upon this very question.

CYNETHRYÐ, the wife of Offa. She is represented by later historians as a sort of Jezebel, inciting Offa to the murder of Æthelberht of East Anglia. Whether there be not some confusion between her and another Cynedryð dau. of Coenwulf, murderess of her brother

(St.) Cênhelm, may be doubted. She signs charters with her son Ecgfrið in 796.*

COENWULF (ST. KENULPHUS—Fl. Wig.), of another branch of the desc. of Wybba. Suc. Ecgferð (who r. 141 days only) in A.D. 796. Harried Kent and took prisoner Eadberht, called *Præn* or *Prænn*, k. of Kent (*q.v.*), 798. In 801 he went to war with Eardwulf, k. of Northumbria. Died A.D. 821 or 822. ‘Nihil quod livor digne carperet unquam admisit; domi religiosus, in bello victoriosus.’—Wil. Malm.

CEOLWULF, brother of Coenwulf.† Suc. after brief interval of (St.) Cênhelm’s reign, in A.D. 821 or 822.‡ Expelled from the kingdom, A.D. 823 or 824?§ Under Ceolwulf the decline of the Mercian kingdom begins. It was probably made the more rapid by the extinction of the old royal house, for the genealogy of the remaining kings cannot be ascertained.

BEORNWULF, suc. Ceolwulf, A.D. 823 or 824. Presided at the Council of Clovesho, A.D. 824, in which he endeavoured to settle long standing disputes between the Archbishop of Canterbury and certain Mercian relig. houses. Took up arms on the expuls. of Baldred, k. of Kent (*q.v.*), by Æthelwulf and Bp. Ealhstan, and was defeated by Ecgberht at Ællandune, A.D. 825; again defeat. and sl. same or next year by East Anglians.||

LUDICAN suc. Beornwulf. Marched an army into East Anglia to avenge the death of Beornwulf, but was himself def. and slain with five of his ealdormen.

WIGLAF suc. Ludican, A.D. 825, 826, or 828. Deposed by Ecgberht, A.D. 829, restored A.D. 830, and held his kingdom as trib. to Ecgberht. Died A.D. 839.

* Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, i., Nos. 172, 173.

† S. D. ‡ *Chr. S. A-E* 819, **F** 822.

§ *Chr. S. A-E* 821 (not in **F**).

|| The chronology of the three kings, Beornwulf, Ludican, and Wiglaf, is uncertain. Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, give—Death of Beornwulf, A.D. 826; death of Ludican, A.D. 828; Wiglaf, A.D. 828; exp. same year; rest. A.D. 830. This chronol. agrees with Rog. Wend., but it does not agree with that given by Stubbs, R. Hov. pref. xvii.; nor with R. Hov., who says that Ludican reigned one year, and that Wiglaf was exp. three years afterwards.

BERHTWULF suc. Wiglaf, 839. Marched to defend London ag. a large fleet of Vikings, and was defeated by them, A.D. 851 or 852.* D. same year of wounds rec. in battle.†

BURGRED suc. Berhtwulf, A.D. 851 or 852. Asked the assistance of Æthelwulf, k. of Wessex, to reduce N. Welsh, A.D. 854? ‡ On coming of the Great Army to Nottingham, A.D. 868, asked assist. of Æthelred, who, with Ælfred, joined him with his West Saxon army to bes. the Danes. The Danes came to terms, and promised to quit the country. They returned from Lindsay in A.D. 874, fought with Burgred at Repton, and drove him over seas. He went to Rome, and d. there same year, 'and his body lies in the English School in St. Mary's Church.'—*Chr. S.* He mar. in A.D. 854, Æthelswið, dau. of Æthelwulf, k. of Wessex, and sister of Æthelred and Ælfred. Accord. to Fl. Wig., R. Wend., &c. he reigned 22 yrs. With his deposition the independent kingdom of Mercia came to an end.

CEOLWULF II., an 'unwise king's thane,' was placed upon the throne as puppet king by the Danes. He held it till the following year, or till 877, when 'the Army divided Mercia and gave part to Ceolwulf.'

KINGS OF KENT.

Kings of
Kent.

The coinage of the kings of Kent does not begin till the line of Hengist has become extinct.

ECGBERHT is unknown to history.

EADBERHT II., called *PRÆN* or *PRÆNN*. Obtained the throne A.D. 796. Capt. by Coenwulf, k. of Mercia (*q. v.*), A.D. 798 [deprived of his sight §], and carried into Mercia. [Aft. released at Winchelcombe, with the consent of Cuðred his successor. ||]

CUÐRED. Made k. of Kent by Coenwulf, on depos. of Eadberht *Præn*. A.D. 798. Died A.D. 806 or 807? ¶

* 851 *Chr. S.* A C-F, 853 B; comp. Prudentius, *Ann.* 850.

† A.D. 852, Fl. Wig.

‡ 853 *Chr. S.* A. D-F, 854 B.

§ *Chr. S.* MS. F only.

|| Will. Malm. *G. R.* 1. i. § 95 (E. H. S.) ¶ *Chr. S.* 805 A B D-F, 804 C.

BALDRED. Suc. to the throne of Kent (but under the supremacy of Mercia) on the death of Cuðred? * In A.D. 825, Egberht, k. of Wessex, sent an army into Kent, comm. by Æthelwulf his son and Ealhstan, Bp. of Sherborne, who exp. Baldred, and drove him across the Thames. After this, Kent became an appanage of the kingdom of Wessex, and was generally ruled by the heir to that throne.

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

JAENBERHT. Consec. Feb. 2, A.D. 766. Rec. the pall from Pope Paul I. A.D. 767. During his episcopate (A.D. 774), Offa, k. of Mercia, conq. Kent, and Jaenberht's coins are struck under the suprem. of Offa. In A.D. 787 was held the synod of Cealchythe (Chelsea), by which, or about which time, Lichfield was erected into an archbishopric, and the bishop of Lichfield, Higberht, made archbishop and metropolitan for Mercia. D. A.D. 790 or 791. † (*See* Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, pp. 402-466.)

Archbishops
of Canterbury.

ÆTHELHEARD. Elected, A.D. 791. Consec. July 31, 793. During the interval between these two events, the coins with legend 'Pont.' (p. 72) were probably struck. He was prob. a Mercian by birth. Was Abbot of Malmesbury (acc. to W. Mal.) and Bp. of Winchester. He fled from his see in 797, but returned upon the deposition of Eadberht *Præn* in A.D. 798. He had always resisted the continuance of the arch-episcopate of Lichfield, and in this was assisted by Eanbald, Archbishop of York. ‡ Finally in 797, or more probably on the death of Higberht (May, 802) the Archbishopric of Lichfield was abolished. Æthelheard d. May 12, 805. (Haddan and Stubbs, *o. c.* iii. 467-555.)

* This is agreeable to the statement of H. Hunt., who says that Baldred r. 18 yrs. No mention is made of the date of his accession in *Chr. S.*

† Stubbs, *R. S. A.* 790. Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, 791 or possibly 792.

‡ W. Mal. *Gest. Pont.* (R. S.) p. 226.

WULFRED. Probably a Kentish man. Consecrated A.D. 805.* Engaged in disputes with Mercia, from A.D. 807 (death of Cuðred), and more so after A.D. 817. He first espoused but afterwards deserted the cause of Baldred, and favoured the claims of the West Saxon king Ecgberht. Died A.D. 832? (Haddan and Stubbs, *o. c.* iii. 556-608.)

There was a certain interval between the death of Æthelheard and the consecration of Wulfred. See Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, iii. 559. It is possible then that some of the coins mentioned on p. 73 were struck during this interval. But it is more probable that these coins belong to the interval between Wulfred and Ceolnoth. Between these two prelates some accounts place a certain Feologeld, who struck no coins, and who may, for some reason, have not been generally acknowledged.

CEOLNOB. Consecrated A.D. 833?† One of his most important acts was the introduction of secular clerks into the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury. Died Feb. 4, 870. (Haddan and Stubbs, *o. c.* iii. 610-636.)

ÆTHERED (ÆTHELRED). Succeeded Ceolnoð. Consecrated A.D. 870.‡ Acc. to an insertion in *Chr. S.* ¶ he sought to remove the secular clerks who had been introduced into Ch. Ch. monastery, Canterbury. Died, June 20, 889. §

PLEGMUND. Consecrated A.D. 890.|| He was a Mercian,¶ and was invited by Ælfred to his court, and eventually, on the death of Æthelred, made Archbishop of Canterbury. 'A learned and venerable man' (Fl. Wig.), he faithfully and gloriously governed the Church (Sym. D.), and died Aug. 2, 914. He is said to have had a share in the compilation of the *Chronicle*.

* Haddan and Stubbs, *Counc.* iii. 587, note a.

† See Haddan and Stubbs, *o. c.* iii. 610 note, &c.

‡ S. D. H. R. 870.

§ Fl. Wig. (E. H. S.) i. 108. *Chr. S.* 888 (except C, 889). W. M. Gest.

P. 1. i. says his pontif. lasted 18 years.

|| *Chr. S.* a. 890.

¶ Fl. Wig. i. p. 82 (E. H. S.) *Chr. S.* A and D (both in later hands?), where he is called 'Bishop of Wiltshire.' He subscribed charters in 871 and 875 (Kemble, *C. D.* nos. 301, 307).

KINGS OF EAST ANGLIA.

BEONNA. Uncertain king. Perhaps the same as Beorna. Kings of East
Anglia.
(See Fl. Wig. a. 758; W. Mal. (E. H. S.) i. p. 136;
Alured of Beverley, *Annal.* lib. vi.)

ÆTHELBERHT. Son of Æthelred, the succ. of 'Beorna.*
Came to the court of Offa, king of Mercia, to ask his
dau. in marriage, and was mur. by Offa [at the
instigation of Cyneðryð? †], A.D. 793 or 794. ‡
He is raised to the rank of a saint and martyr by
Fl. Wig., W. Mal. &c.; perhaps by some confusion
with St. Eadmund, nearly 80 years later.

EADWALD.	}	Unknown to history. The approximate dates given in the Catalogue are from D. H. Haigh's <i>Numism. Hist. of East Anglia.</i>
ÆTHELSTAN I.		
ÆTHELWEARD.		

BERHTRIC. Possibly the Berhtic, *filius regis* [*Merciorum*],
who signs charters, A.D. 840-845.

EADMUND. Succeeded 857? or 859? § Slain by the Great
Army when in East Anglia, Nov. 20, 870, || at the
special instance (as tradition related) of Ingvar
(Ivar) and Ubbe, called the sons of Ragnar Lodbrog.
William of Malmesbury says, that this was through a
mistaken belief that Eadmund had murdered Ragnar.
But the Ragnar Lodbrogssaga (Fornm. Sög. i. 239-299)
makes Ragnar suffer death at the hands of Ælla, king
of Northumbria. The account in Malmesbury is prob-
ably, therefore, a confusion between two kings, both
of whom were slain by the Vikings between 867-871.
St. Eadmund was traditionally said to have been tied
to a tree and shot to death, like St. Sebastian.

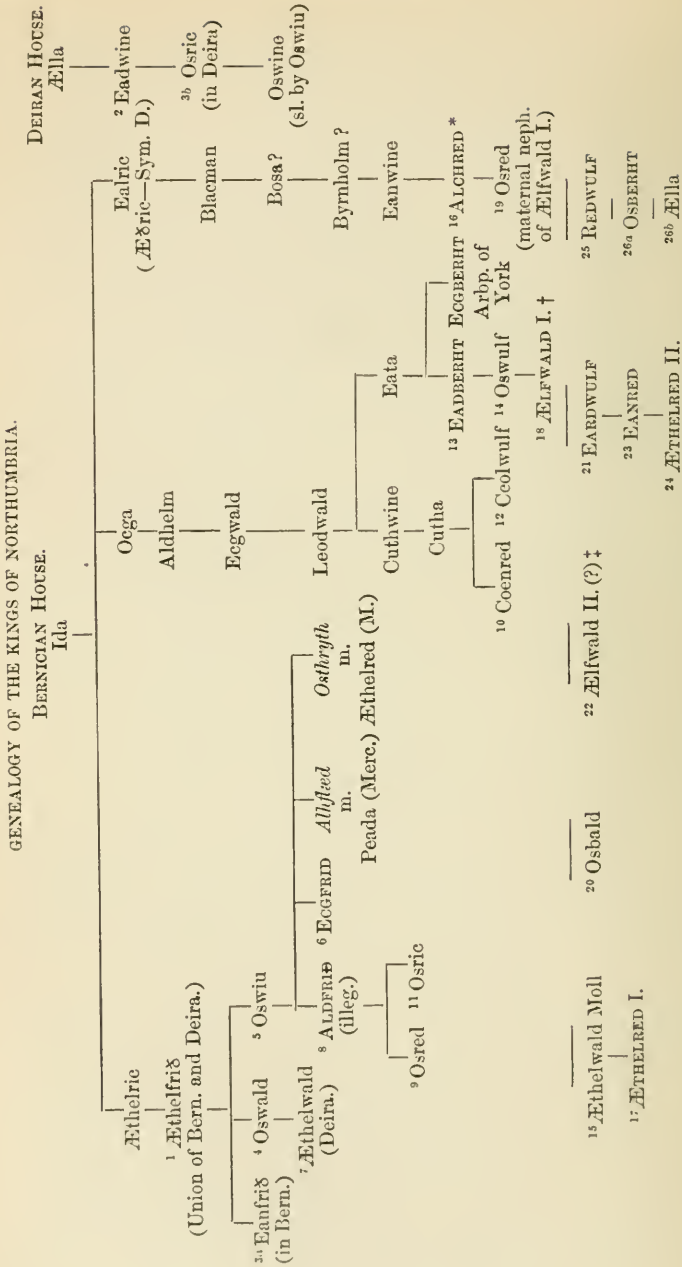
DANISH KING IN EAST ANGLIA.

GUTHORM-ÆTHELSTAN. First came to England with an
auxiliary force to the Great Army in A.D. 870.
When the Army divided, and Hålfðân went into
Northumbria, Guthorm remained in command of
the southern portion, and in the spring of A.D. 875

* W. Mal. p. 136 (E. H. S.) † *Chr. S.* 792 (=794?); Fl. Wig. 793.

‡ Abbo Flor. *De pass. S. E.* § Fl. Wig. (E. H. S.) i. 78.

|| Erroneously given A.D. 873 on p. 90.



* The genealogy of Alchred is uncertain. Sym. D. H. R. § 45. The above is taken from Fl. Wig., with some correct. of names.
 † Called brother of Æthelred I. by Fl. Wig., which must be a mistake. Cf. Sym. Dun. H. D. E. ii. c. 4 (R. S. i. p. 49.)
 ‡ The reign of this king is not certain.

he went with this army into Cambridgesh. From Cambridgesh. the army proceeded to Wareham (Dorsetsh.), 876; but, on the approach of the English army under Ælfred, made peace and stole away to Exeter. In Jan. 878 (Twelfth Day) the army, with Guthorm at its head, settled at Chippenham, and harried throughout Wessex, Ælfred being driven to the fastness of Ætheln-ey. After Easter (878) Ælfred issued from his fastness, summoned the men of Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire, and met the Danish army at Ethandune, gaining a complete victory. Guthorm made peace, and allowed himself to be baptised under the name of Æthelstan. He div. England, south of the Humber, with Ælfred, and took East Anglia and a portion of Mercia. Guthorm d. 890 or 891.*

KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA.

ECGFRIÐ (or ECGFERÐ), s. of Oswiu, whom he suc. Feb. 15, 670. Deprived Wilfred of his Bishopric and expelled him from the kingdom, A.D. 678. Fought ag. Æthelred of Mercia by Trent, A.D. 679 (v. ÆTHELRED). Sent an army under Berht ag. the Scots in Ireland, A.D. 684. Against the advice of St. Cuðberht he led an army ag. the Picts, and was def. and slain at the battle of Nectansmere, May 20, A.D. 685. He mar. 660, Æthelthryth dau. of Anna, k. of the E. Angles. He is called 'rex piissimus et Deo dilectissimus' by Symeon of Durham. Wil. Malm. says he was more memorable for the piety of his wife than for his own merit, and that he and his brother Aldfrið (*q. v.*) were infamous for their conduct to St. Wilfred. His exp. ag. the Irish is also accounted impious by Beda, and reckoned the cause of the disaster of the following year.

ALDFRIÐ (called also EALDFRIÐ, ALHFRID, ALFRED, &c.) was the elder brother of the foregoing, but illeg. son of Oswin. He took part in the battle of Winwædfeld

* 890 *Chr. S.* (exc. C), 891 Fl. Wig.

(A.D. 655) which established the independence of Northumbria. Suc. Ecgfrið in Bernicia, A.D. 685, and Æthelwald,* s. of Oswald, in Deira. He appointed Wilfred to the see of Hexham, but afterwards quarrelled with him and expelled him from Northumbria. Gov. his country peaceably for nineteen years and d. Dec. 14, A.D. 705 (704). He mar. Cyneburg, dau. of Penda, k. of Mercia.

EADBERHT (miscalled ECGBERHT by Wil. Mal.), s. of Eata, suc. his cousin Ceolwulf A.D. 737. Led an army into Scotl. and in company with Angus k. of the Picts, took Alclythe (Dumbarton) A.D. 756. Abdicated and took the tonsure, A.D. 758. D. 768.

ALCHRED, s. of Eanwine and a desc. of Ida, suc. *Moll* Æthelwald (who was not of the desc. of Ida?) A.D. 766. † Driven from the throne at Easter, A.D. 774. †

ÆLFWALD I. (ALFWOLD), s. of Oswulf and grands. of Eadberht (*q. v.*). Suc. on expulsion of Æthelred I., s. of *Moll* Æthelwald, A.D. 778 or 779. § Obt. the pall for Archbp. Eanbald (*q. v.*). Sl. after a reign of ten years, by Siega or Siegan, Sept. 24, 788 or 789. ¶ 'A light from heaven was frequently seen at the spot where he was slain.' **

EARDWULF (HEARDWULF). Son of ^{Suc. Ælfwald II?} Eardwulf. Suc. Oswald or Osbald, May 14, 796. Went to war with Coenwulf, k. of Mercia, 801; soon made peace. Expelled A.D. 806, †† 807, or 808. †† Rest. through the intervention of Charlemagne and Leo III. A.D. 808. §§ D. same year or 810? |||

* Oithelwald, Fl. Wig. i. 21 (E. H. S.); Æthelwald, Id. *Geneal.*

† R. Hov. 765. He reigned eight winters, *Chr. S. E*; nine winters, D.

‡ Sym. D. *H. R.* 774. The year of the battle of Otford, R. Hov.

§ *Chr. S.* 779; Sym. D. *H. R.* 779; R. Hov. 779.

|| Sym. D. (R. S.) App. vol. ii. 376.

¶ *Chr. S.* 788; Sym. D. *H. R.* 788; R. Hov. 788.

** *Chr. S.*; Fl. Wig.; Sym. D. *H. D. E.* &c.

†† See Sym. D. (R. S.) ii. App. 377, *regn. x annos.*

‡‡ H. Hunt. The latter is the true date acc. to Haddan and Stubbs, iii. 561 *note*. But it does not seem to agree with Sym. Dun. *H. D. E.* ii.

§§ Pertz, i. 195, 196. Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, iii. 561.

||| The intervention of Ælfwald II.'s reign between Eardwulf and Eanred is not certain, and the dates from this time to the accession of Osberht become very uncertain.

^{Son of Eardwulf}
EANRED suc. ~~Ælfwald II. (?)~~ in A.D. 808 or 810. In A.D. 829, Egberht of Wessex led an army into Northumbria; Eanred made submission and obtained peace. Died A.D. 841?

ÆTHELRED II. Son of Eanred, whom he suc. in 841? He was expelled in 844, and restored after the death of Redwulf. Died A.D. 849 or 850.

REDWULF* suc. on expuls. of Æthelred II. in A.D. 844. Sl. (by Danes?) same year.

OSBERHT suc. Æthelred II. in A.D. 849 or 850? † A portion of his subj. rebelled, A.D. 867, and set up a rival k. Ælla, 'not of royal blood.' The rival kings composed their quarrel, and united their forces to attack the Danes, who had taken poss. of York. By a pretended flight the D. drew the Eng. within the walls, where the greater part were sl. and with them Osberht and Ælla. With this the English dynasty may be said to have ended, although English kings continued for some time to enjoy a nominal rule while the country was in the possession of the Danes and Norsemen.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

ECGBERHT, brother of Eadberht and son of Eata, ‡ consecr. Bish. of York A.D. 734; § journeyed to Rome and received the pall (the first bishop of York after Paulinus who did so, and consequently the second Archbishop), A.D. 735; || d. A.D. 766. ¶ He restored the library at York, and is spoken of by Alcuin as his master.

Archbishops
of York.

EANBALD II. suc. another Eanbald as Archbishop, Aug. 14,

* Only mentioned by Mat. West. a. 844.

† *A. dccc liiii. imp. . . . Osberti . . . anno quinto.* He therefore suc. 849 or 850? Sym. Dun. *II. D. E. I. ii.* Æthelred II. r. 9 yrs. Sym. D. (R. S.) App. v. ii. 377, *i.e.* suc., say, 840 or 841. Eanred r. 32 yrs., *ib.*, therefore he suc. in 808 or 809. Allowing two years, or a year and a half, for Ælfwald II., this would put Eardwulf's access. back to A.D. 806 or 807, which agrees with App. i. (*l. c.* 377).

‡ S. D. *II. D. E. ii. c. 3.*

§ *Chr. S. 734*; Sym. D. *II. R. § 34, 735.*

|| *Chr. S. a. 735.* But Sym. D. *II. D. E. ii. c. 3,* implies that he was in Rome before his election.

¶ S. D. *II. R. § 15. Epist. D. A. E. § 2.* He held his see for 32 yrs.

796; * rec. pall Sept. 8, 797. † He had been presbyter in the Cathedral of York. ‡ He assisted Æthelheard in obtaining the abolition of the Archbishopric of Lichfield. He also presided at the second synod of Wincanhealth (or Pincanhealth) [Fincale?], A.D. 798, at which he ordered the adoption of the Confession of faith of the Five Councils as drawn up by Archbishop Theodore. § He died A.D. 808 ?

WIGMUND. Succeeded Wulfsig, A.D. 837. || Died 854. ¶

WULFHHERE. Succeeded Wigmund, A.D. 854.** On the invasion of Northumbria by the Great Army, and death of Osberht and Ælla, A.D. 867, he abandoned his see, and fled to Addingham in Wharfedale (W. Riding). †† He was expelled from Northumbria, along with king Ecgberht, A.D. 872, and was restored the following year. Died A.D. 900 or 902. ‡‡

DANISH OR NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA.

HALFDAN. Viking leader. With his brothers Ivar and Ubbe commanded Viking fleet which wintered at Sheppey, A.D. 855.§§ One of the commanders of the contingent which in A.D. 870 joined the Great Army in Lincolnshire, and assisted in the defeat of the English army under Ealdormen Algar, Morcar and Osgod; joined with Bægseæg in command of one wing of Danish army at battle of Ashdown, A.D. 871; gained possession of London this year or 872, and struck coins with monogram of London (see p. 203); went with one half of the Great Army into Northumbria, A.D. 875, and 'divided the land' between his own followers

* *Chr. S.* 796. *Sym. D. H. R.* § 58 (R. S.) Aug. 13.

† *S. D. H. R.* § 58. ‡ *S. D. D. A. E.* § 2. § *S. D. H. R.* § 59.

|| *Stubbs, R. S. A.* and *Haddan and Stubbs, Conc.* iii. 611, note *b.* *Sym. D. D. A. E.* § 2, gives 16 years as the length of Wigmund's episcopate, and he d. 854 (see note below). *R. Wend.* however gives the unaccountable date 831.

¶ *S. D. D. A. E.* § 2. *Stubbs, R. S. A.* *R. Wend.* 854.

** *S. D. H. R.* § 67, 89; *D. A. E.* § 2.

†† *Sym. D. H. D. E.* ii. c. 6.

‡‡ *S. D. D. A. E.* § 4.—900. *Id. H. R.* § 81.—902.

§§ *Chr. S.* 853. *Pertz*, xix. 506.

and the English, A.D. 876. The cruelty of his reign is commemorated by later historians.* Halfdan was driven out by his army, A.D. 877; sailed to Ireland and attacked the Norse colony in Strangford Lough, and was killed in battle? † Æthelweard and Fl. Wig. ‡ however, relate that he fell in the battle of Tettenhall or Wodansfeld, A.D. 911.

GUÐRED. Called son of Harðacnut. Said to have been rescued from slavery by Abbot Eadred, to whom St. Cuthbert had appeared in a vision and commanded him what to do. He was brought by Eadred to the Danish army and acknowledged king.§ What claim he had to the throne we are not told. This Guðred is identical with the Cnut whose coins are described p. 204. || He died August 24, 894. ¶

SIEGFRED (SIEGFRED, SIEGFERÐ). This is probably the Earl Siegfērð who, in the lifetime of Guðred-Cnut, viz. in A.D. 892, came with a fleet of 140 ships to aid the fleet which Hasting had brought to the mouth of the Thames, and afterwards sailed round to the south coast and attacked Exeter.** He had perhaps come from Ireland this year 892, †† for he is probably the Siegfērð *the Earl* †† under whom part of the Danes of Dublin ranged themselves, while another part sided with Siefrið (Sihtric) the son of Ivar. §§

* *E.g.* Sym. Dun. *H. D. E.* ii. c. 6 (R. S. i. 58).

† *Ann. Ult.* 876; *Four M.* 874. (Both = 877). *Normannerne*, ii. 91. *War of the Gaedhill*, &c. p. 27.

‡ Æthelweard, *Chr.* iv. 4, *Halfdene, Eowysl quoque*. Fl. Wig. i. 121. (E. H. S.) *Eowils et Halfdene fratres regis Ingwari*. Ivar had not a brother named Eowils. § Sym. Dun. *H. D. E.* c. 18.

|| Cf. Olaf Trygvassons *Saga*, c. 61-2; Steenstr. *o. c.* ii. 94; Haigh in *Archæol. Æl.* vii.; Rashleigh, *Num. Chr.* N. S. ix. Mr. Rashleigh, however, confounds this Guðred with Godfred or Godfrið, grandson of Ivar. (See Genealogy of House of Ivar.)

¶ Æthelweard, iv. iii. ed. Savile, p. 482. Sym. D. *H. R.* 894; *H. D. E.* ii. 14.

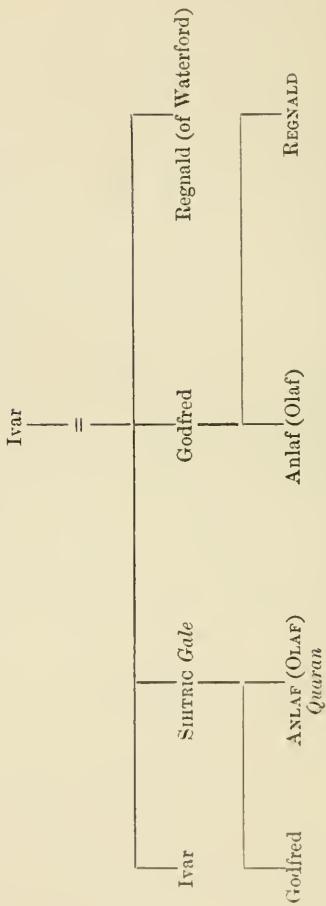
** *Chr. S.* s. a.

†† *An. Ult.* 892. Steenstr. ii. p. 143, *note 2*.

‡‡ It may be noticed that Siefred seems to retain the title of earl (which was a personal and not a territorial title) along with that of king. See p. 222 and *note*.

§§ Todd, *War of the Gaedhill and the Gaill*, Introd. p. lxxxiii.

GENEALOGY OF THE KINGS OF THE HOUSE OF IVAR.*



* Taken from Todd, *War of the Gaicthill and the Gaill*, App. D. p. 278.

KINGS OF THE HOUSE OF IVAR.

Regnald, grandson of Ivar, came to Waterford, A.D. 916. [Had prev. been in Man, where he slew Barið, son of Ottir, A.D. 914.*] Went to Northumbria and drove out Aldred, Eng. k. in Bernicia, who fled to Constantine III., k. of Scotl. Sailed thence to Tyne stream in E. Lothian, and in A.D. 918 fought with Constantine at Dunblane, north of the Firth of Forth. † In A.D. 919 he came from Scot. and took York. Did homage to Eadward A.D. 921, and d. same year. This is probably *not* the Regnald whose name appears upon coins.

Kings of the House of Ivar.

SILTRIC *GALE* † or *CAOCH*, § grandson of Ivar, came first to Dublin [as a child ¶], A.D. 888. Left Ireland and took refuge in Scotl. A.D. 902 or 903. Ret. to Ireland to Confeý A.D. 917, and in A.D. 918 recov. Dublin. Slew, in battle of Kilmashogue 919, ¶ king Njel Glundubh, ** k. of Dublin. Driven out of Dublin by Irish, A.D. 920. Sailed to Engl. and rav. Devenport in Cheshire, 921. Suc. Regnald (above) as k. of York, A.D. 921 or 925, after Eadweard's death, and mar. A.D. 926 the sister of Æthelstan. D. A.D. 926 or 927. ††

REGNOLD, s. of Godfred, who was himself a grandson of Ivar, and who d. A.D. 934. In A.D. 943 was confirm. by Bishop Wulfstan and rec. by the k. at the bishop's hands. Was exp. with Anlaf (Olaf) A.D. 944, and prob. sl. same year. ††

* *An. Ult.* a. 913 (= 914?). Todd, *War*, &c. p. lxxxiv., says 913, Steenstr. *o. c.* iii. 57, 914 (which is the correct date) and Anglesey (also Mona) not Man.

† *An. Ult.* 917. See Todd, l. c. lxxxvi., Steenstr. l. c. 13 seqq. Sym. Dun. (II. R.) gives the date quite wrongly 912.

‡ Hero?

§ Blind (*i.e.* of one eye).

¶ He died young, 'immaturâ ætate,' *An. Ult.* a. 927. Therefore, if he came to Dublin in 888, he could not have been more than a child. See F. M. 885 (= 888) and Todd, l. c. lxxviii. ¶ Not 920 as in *Chr. S.*

** Mis-called Siltric's brother by *Chr. S. E* and *F*, Sym. Dun., II. Hunt., Gaimar (v. 3561), and *Chron. Meilrose*—unless he were his half-brother or his brother-in-law.

†† See Todd, *o. c.* App. D. p. 279, and Steenstrup, *o. c.* iii. pp. 16 seq., 61, 64, 109 seq.

‡‡ See *Annal. Clonmarn.* a. 937 (= 944); Steenstr. *o. c.* iii. p. 81 *note*.

ANLAF or OLAF *QUARAN*. Also called *the Red*. Son of Sihtric *Gale* (*q. v.*). Called in *Chr. S.** Anlaf of Ireland; by Fl. Wig. 'pagan king of Ireland and of many other Isles.' He prob. left Ireland on the death of his father with the other Danes of Dublin.† Went to Northumbria same time(?) ‡ and was expelled thence with his uncle Godfred k. of Dublin in A.D. 927 (?). § Went to Scotland, and event. mar. dau. of Constantine III. In A.D. 934 || Æthelstan sent an exped. to harry in Scotland; and in 937 Constantine and Anlaf, in revenge prepared an exp. into North^a. Olaf, with his cousin Olaf Godfredsson ¶ came to the Humber with a fleet of 615 sail and seized York.** Many other princes joined the league; but they were def. in the famous battle of Brunnanburg (Brunanbyrig) the same year, †† and Olaf fled with the remnant of the army. He was in Ireland again in A.D. 938 and pillaged Kilcullen. †† On the death of Æthelstan in A.D. 940 or possibly before, §§ Olaf again came to York and was rec. as king. The Danes of Mercia and East Anglia likewise ackn. him, as did Wulfstan, Arb. of York. He marched on Northampton, but failed to take it; he took Tamworth by storm. Edmund marched to attack him, and the two armies came face to face at Leicester. ||| By the intervention of the two Archbishops, Odo and Wulfstan, peace was made. Olaf was bapt. and took Northumbria, or according to Sym. Dun. ¶¶ all England N. of Watling Street (A.D. 941). He then div. North. with his cousin Olaf

* D only.

† Todd, p. 280.

‡ According to Todd. He alleges no proof.

§ Also according to Todd.

|| Or 933 (Todd), *Chr. S.* 934, Fl. Wig. 934, Steenstr. 934. But Fl. Wig. gives 938 for date of Brunnanburg; and so is perhaps a year in advance here, and the dates of the *Chr.* are frequently wrong at this time.

¶ See Todd, p. 282 note 2.

** Todd says 115—by a slip? Steenst. 625. See Fl. Wig. and Sym. Dun.

†† *Chr. S.* 937, Song of Brunnanburg.‡‡ Or in 940? See Todd, *o. c.* p. 282. It is not easy to distinguish between the two Olafs in these records.

§§ Four M. a. 938 (= 940), S. D. 939.

||| *Chr. S.* 943.¶¶ Which, however, must be a mistake. See Steenstrup, *o. c.* iii. 79.

Godfredsson (*q. v.*) who d. next year. Anlaf was expel. along with Regnald Godfredsson in 944.* The two following years he was in Ireland, and perh. became k. of Dublin in 945.† The account in the *Chronicle* becomes here very confused. It is probable that, in A.D. 948, Olaf succeeded Eric (*q. v.*) who had been expell. by Eadred; but that Eric again became king in A.D. 952, when Olaf was driven from Northumbria for the last time. He is afterwards frequently heard of in Ireland. His last appearance in the field was at the battle of Tara, A.D. 980. Finally he became a monk of the monastery at Iona, and d. 981.‡

Anlaf or Olaf *Godfredsson*, brother of the second Regnald§ and cousin of Olaf *Quaran*. In A.D. 929 we find him plundering in Kildare, and in 933 he plundered in Armagh and Monaghan; in the latter expedition he was defeated. In 935 he was in Meath. In 937 he left Dublin to join in the expedition which ended in the battle of Brunnanburg. He was in Ireland again in A.D. 938, and plundered Kileullen. He accompanied Olaf *Quaran* in his second expedition to York in A.D. 940 or 941; and, for a while, was joint king of England with him, but died the next year? (A.D. 941 or 942 ||).

It is not probable that any of the coins with the name of Anlaf or Olaf were struck by him. The distinction which numismatists have sought to draw

* *Chr. S.* 944.

† Todd, *l. c.*

‡ Todd.

§ Accord. to Todd (*see* *Geneal.*), though this is not absolutely certain.

|| *Chron. Scot.* 940; *Chr. Sax.* (E F) 942; Sym. D. 941; 'Olilaf . . . mox perit'—'died soon after' (this date), Clonmac. 934 (= 941). Steenstrup gives 941 as date of his death. As Todd says, much confusion has been caused by confounding these two Olafs, and, again, by separating Olaf *Sihtricsson* and Olaf *Quaran*. The confusion is less likely to arise from reading any one MS. of the *Chronicle*. For observe that it is only MSS. E F of the Saxon *Chron.* which mention the death of Olaf *Godfredsson* under that patronymic: that the taking of Tamworth, &c. and the baptism of Olaf (who has no patronymic, but who *is* *Sihtricsson*) 943 (= 941), are mentioned—the former in D only, and the latter in A and D only; also that while the subj. of all Northumbria and expulsion of Olaf in 941 is mentioned in all MSS., in A-D only is this Olaf called *Sihtricsson*, while in E-F only (of 949) the same Olaf is called *Quaran*.

between the two spellings, ANLAF and ONLAF (see pp. 234-6), has no justification in the historical notices of these two kings.

Eric.

ERIC. The paternity of this king is uncertain. According to Adam of Bremen, he was the son of Harald *Blaaland*, king of Denmark.* But this assertion is unsupported by other authorities. It is more probable that he was Eric the son of Harald *Haarfagr*,† who, having been appointed by his father to succeed him in the kingdom of Norway, at length raised a rebellion by his cruelties, and was expelled by his brother Hakon. He appears to have first come to England in A.D. 948, and to have been received as king. Eadred invaded Northumbria, and the Danes immediately abandoned their king, but almost as soon accepted Olaf Quaran (*q.v.*). Eric returned in 852, and drove out Olaf and was himself driven out in 854. He betook himself to Stanmore Heath, in Cumberland, where he was attacked and slain by Maccus, Olaf's son.‡

§ 6. COMPONENT PARTS OF THE COIN.

Method of coining.

‘The modes of coinage, in early times,’ says Ruding,§ ‘so far as they can now be traced, were rude and inartificial; the sole expedient being to fix one die firmly in a wooden block, and to hold the other in the hand as a puncheon, when, by striking the latter forcibly and repeatedly with a hammer, the impression required was at length worked up.’ On a coin of Charlemagne, struck at Melle,|| in Poitou, we have the representation of a block, with a sort of anvil fixed into it, and two hammers.¶ Doubtless these are meant for implements used in striking coins, but, of course, the

* This statement is accepted by Todd, *o. c.* p. 266.

† Steenstrup, *o. c.* *Heimskringla Saga* (Laing, vol. i. 310, 314 *seqq.*).

‡ Steenstr. *o. c.* iii 89.

§ *Annals of the Coinage*, i. 67.

|| Concerning the importance, in the early middle ages, of the series of coins issued from Melle, and its influence on subsequent monetary terms, see Lenormant, *La monnaie dans l'Antiquité*, pp. 4, 84.

¶ Gariel, *o. c.* 2^{me} p^{me}, II ix. 97.

representation is not clear enough to give us any exact idea of the shape of such implements. The curiously broadened edges, which characterise the coins of certain series, must, one thinks, have been caused by gathering the coins up in rouleaux, and giving these rouleaux some sharp blows with the hammer all round the edges of the coins. Among the series described in the present volume, this characteristic is almost confined to the 'St. Eadmund' and Northumbrian pennies. But it is found in some of the contemporary West Saxon coins, and becomes common in the tenth and eleventh centuries.

No exact classification can be given of the types of coins contained in the present volume. The coins of the first (the anonymous) class, are so wholly different in character from those which follow, that any classification, which included all series, would give an erroneous impression. We may, perhaps, gain a useful distinction by the use of the words *design* and *pattern*. Thus, while the former word would apply to almost all the types of the sceat class, and to some of the earliest Northumbrian coins, the word *pattern* would apply to almost all the types of the pennies, except the heads or busts upon them, and to all the later Northumbrian stycas: some few of the late Dano-Norse pennies may, perhaps, be described as having designs on one or both sides. Making, then, this distinction, we have, for the general classification of the coins described in this volume,—

1. Designs on both sides, without intelligible legends (pll. i. 2-8; ii. 1-14, 19-26; iii.; iv. 1-20).

2. Designs on both sides, with legend on one or other, or both sides (pll. i. 1, 9-14; ii. 15-18; iv. 21, 22; xxviii. 3, 5, 9; xxix. 1; xxx. 2-4).

3. Design, with or without legend, on one side, legend and pattern on the other (pll. iv. 23-5; xx. 2-11; xxii. 1; xxiii. 1; xxviii. 8; xxix. 2, 5, 12, 13; xxx. 1).

4. Head or bust,* and legend, on one side, design and legend on the other (pll. v. 4, 5; xiv. 2).

* These heads and busts include only those on the penny coinage, for there is a marked distinction between such as are designed to represent the author of the coin, and such as are merely *designs* imitated from Roman, &c. coins.

5. Head or bust, and legend, on one side, pattern and legend on the other (pll. v. 1-3, 6-15; vi. 1-9; viii. 1-5, 14-19; ix. 4-14; x. 1-7, 9-16; xi. 3, 4, 8, 9; xii. 6-13; xiii. 1-9; xiv. 4, 5; xxiii. 6; xxviii. 6, 7).

6. Patterns and legends on both sides (pll. vi. 10-16; vii.; viii. 6-13; ix. 1-3, 12, 15; x. 8; xi. 1, 2, 5-7, 10, 11; xii. 1-5; xiii. 10-14; xiv. 1, 3, 6-12; xv.-xix.; xx. 1, 12-14; xxi.; xxii. 2-19; xxiii. 2-5, 7-12; xxiv.-xxvii.; xxviii. 1, 2, 4; xxix. 3, 4, 6-11; xxx. 5-10).

We have included, in the last group, even those coins which have little else than a legend on either side (*e. g.* pl. xi. 2), because, even in these cases, there is an endeavour to form a pattern out of the legend.

Art. There are few known series of coins which contain, in proportion to their number, such a variety of designs as do the *seattas*. We have said something about the types which are apparently inspired by Roman prototypes, and of those others probably copied from Frankish prototypes; and more is said about them in the notes preceding the descriptions of the various types, in the body of the Catalogue. There remain a still greater number of designs, which may be taken as examples of distinctively native art; that is to say, while the greater number of known *coins* of the *secat* class belong to one or other of the imitative series, the greater number of *secat types* are original. The reverses of Pl. ii. Nos. 15-17, 19-26, are, in a great degree, original, though, as is suggested (p. 10), probably inspired by Roman coins. Even the obverses of these coins have a great character of originality. The reverses of Nos. 9, 18 on this plate are quite original, and the obverse of No. 8 has, out of a degradation of a Roman type, in a noticeable way grown up again into an original design. The obverses of Pl. iii. 1-5, are all original designs; those of 14-18 become so by excessive degradation; the reverses of 16 and 17 are perhaps remotely indebted to Roman coins; the reverse of 18 is altogether English; and the rest of the coins in this plate, and almost the whole of those in Pl. iv. (1-20) show little or no trace of foreign influence on either side. With the designs upon the *secat*

Of the
seattas.

series, we may group the few which appear upon the early Northumbrian coins (Pl. xx. 2-11, Pl. xxii. 1). Of these English designs — we may fairly call them so — some are worthy of special attention.

1. The bird upon the coins, Pl. ii. 17, 22-24 (rev.), represents, I believe, the Victory in Pl. i. 1, as the cross represents the labarum. No. 17 would, of course, be a later and more original development of the type, for here the likeness to the Roman prototype has entirely disappeared. On No. 26 of the same plate we see a Victory alone, expanded to constitute the whole type. This may, possibly, be only a different development from the same prototype.

2. The cross of the type now called Irish cross, but equally an Anglo-Saxon (as well as a Frankish) form, which appears on Pl. ii. 18 (r.)*, Pl. iii. 25 (r.), Pl. iv. 2 (r.), is noticeable, as are the circles of dots by which it is accompanied, and which are a very characteristic feature of Anglo-Saxon and Irish manuscripts † of the seventh and eighth centuries. Very noticeable, too, is the development of the same type of cross into the design of wheels and pellets on Pl. iv. 13 (r.).

For other examples of this cross on the coins of Offa, see Pl. vii. 11 (r.), 15 (r.), and on Northumbrian stycas Pl. xxii. 6 (r.), 7 (r.).

3. The development of a sort of whorl as on Pl. iii. 4 (o.) out of the type of the bird or animal on Pl. iii. 2 (o.) is very noticeable. So are the whorls on Pl. iii. 5 (o.), Pl. iv. 12 (o.), composed, the first of three, the second of four animals' heads united by their tongues. (Comp. Pl. iii. 23, 24 (revs.)) We see a completer development of the type in Pl. iv. 10 (r.), in which the origin of the design is entirely lost. These types become the more interesting, when we remember how characteristic the whorl-patterns are of the Irish and Northern English illuminated MSS. of the seventh and the early part of the eighth century, while they are almost, if not wholly, wanting in later and South English MSS.

* The letters o. and r. are henceforward used to signify *obverse* and *reverse*.

† See *Num. Chron.* N. S. vol. xv., *Art on the Coins of Offa* (the present writer), p. 215.

4. The change undergone by the type of the wolf on the coins, Pl. iii. 19-22 (revs.), is very noticeable. This wolf is perhaps derived from that on Pl. ii. 9 (o.), which is itself a copy from a Roman prototype (Pl. i. e).

5. A similar, but not quite so clear, development of a type is traceable from Pl. iii. Nos. 26-29, where in the first place both obverse and reverse designs become doubled, and finally out of four birds there is developed a rose.*

6. The heads on Pl. ii. No. 24 (o.), iii. 19-20 (o.), and iv. 18 (o.) seem to show some indication of a special method of representing the hair which is characteristic of Hiberno-English MSS., viz. by a kind of interlacing or very open plaiting of the locks, quite different from the tight plaiting represented on the heads upon Offa's coins.† (See below.)

7. Most of the remaining sceattas as well as the Northumbrian coins, Pl. xx. 2 (r.) 4-11 (revs.), contain some fantastic animal of the kind with which we are familiar upon Anglo-Saxon illuminated MSS. The type of Pl. iv. No. 4 ‡ presents particular features which are noticeable on very many of the fantastic animals in MSS., e.g. the bent-up legs and the tail in the mouth. §

Of Offa's
pennies.

The pennies, as a class, bear no comparison to the sceattas for variety of design. The richest in that respect are the coins of Offa. Offa's coins have always been celebrated for their artistic excellence, which is far greater than that displayed by any other Western series for some centuries. So far as England is concerned, making allowance for a certain rudeness in design, Offa's pieces may on the whole be pronounced artistically superior to any series of coins struck in this country before the reign of Henry VII. This beauty is chiefly shown in the busts upon the obverses of

* The development would be more clearly shown, had a greater number of examples been photographed.

† There are numerous instances in the *Book of Kells* (Publ. Paleogr. Soc.), ii. pll. 57 and 58, Westwood *Facsimiles*, pl. 10. See also Westwood, pl. 28 (*St. Gall MS.*), *Pal. Soc.* ii. pl. 21 (*St. Chad's Gospels*).

‡ The reverse type of this coin seems to be derived from a type on the coins of Anthemius (A.D. 467-472).

§ Comp. *Psalter of Augustine*, Cotton MS. Vesp. A. 1; *Durham Book*, 15a, 16a.

a great number. These busts are perhaps derived from those on Roman *solidi*, but they are distinctly original in character and are really fine examples of Anglo-Saxon art. Some of these wear diadems similar to those of the Roman Emperors; one has an elaborate jewelled diadem or crown such as is not to be found on any contemporary coin. (Pl. vi. 1.) With the exception of one piece which has the hair of the bust loose and flowing (Pl. vi. 3), the busts have it either in close curls or in plaits. The plaits on Pl. v. Nos. 8, 9 are reproduced with considerable beauty and skill, and are probably very good representations of contemporary fashion. I have not been able to find any examples of hair dressed quite in this way upon Irish or Anglo-Saxon MSS. of this time; but the representations in these last are likely to be more conventional and less realistic than the representations upon coins. The arrangements of the hair in Pl. v. Nos. 1, 2, 10 are also curious and pleasing.

The most interesting reverse types are those which represent a serpent (Pl. v. 4, 5), or two serpents curled or intertwined (Pl. vi. 6). In the latter case, the intertwining forms remind one of the interlaced zoomorphic patterns which are so universal in the Irish and in the early Anglo-Saxon MSS. The difference is that the interlaced zoomorphic patterns scarcely ever consist of simple serpents, but almost always of some elongated form of beast or bird.* There are some other characteristics of the designs on this coinage which recall the art on Anglo-Saxon MSS.† Most of the remaining reverse types, and a great number of the obverse represent elaborate and ornamented forms of crosses.

The coins of Cynethryð are exactly like those of Offa. Those of the succeeding sovereigns of Mercia—and the contemporary Kentish and East Anglian coins—are much more conventional and inartistic. The obverses show a

Of the
later
pennies.

* The interlacing bodies in the Book of Kells (Westwood, *Faesimiles*), pl. 9, 11 are apparently simple serpents. Even these, however, have animal heads; and they differ from the serpents on Offa's coins in this respect.

† See *Num. Chr.* N. S. xv. 196, *Offa, k. of Mercia* (Pownall), and p. 206, *Art on the Coins of Offa*.

closer copying of the Roman bust. Exception may be made in favour of the Archiepiscopal coins of Canterbury, with facing bust (Wulfred—Ceolnoð). The facing bust does not occur upon any of the Frankish coins contemporary with that of these archbishops; * and there is nothing to show that these busts are copied from any Roman or Byzantine type. The reverse types throughout the whole series of pennies generally consist of some form of cross. The other religious devices are a combination of π and ω , the Christian monogram PC or PC , and the letters XPC . The tribrach, which appears chiefly upon the coins of the kings of Kent, and of the Archbishops of Canterbury, may be looked upon as a religious type, and as a symbol of the Trinity; but it is believed also to represent the pall of the archbishops, and to stand for a kind of heraldic symbol of the Canterbury see. The coins of Coenwulf, king of Mercia, with this type, were probably struck in Canterbury. †

The art upon the coinage continually deteriorates from the time of Offa till the end of the ninth century. As has been said above, this fact must not be looked upon merely as an evidence of declining civilization—though in part it is this. The greater use of a coinage generally tends to diminish its artistic merit; and it is fair to assume, from the evidence of modern finds, that, under the later kings of Mercia, a far larger number of pennies were minted (in proportion to the length of the reigns) than were issued by Offa. Another noticeable thing is that the pennies of the latter half of the ninth century (*e.g.* especially those of Berhtwulf of Mercia, Baldred, king of Kent, Ceolnoth, archbishop of Canterbury, and the later kings of East Anglia), show a nearer approach to the types and style of the Frankish deniers, than do the coins which precede them.

The first coin of the Northumbrian styca series, that of Ecgfrið, contains an interesting design (or pattern), that of the radiate cross, which, with the inscription LVX or LVX X

Of the
styca.

* The full-faced bust occurs on Frankish coins of quite the end of the ninth century, Gariel, pl. lxii., lxiii. But most of these were struck in Italy. Their type was copied from Papal coins of an earlier date (Leo III., Adrian I., &c.).

† See p. 39.

(Lux Christus?), forms a sufficiently remarkable type. So does the coin of Eadberht and Ecgberht with the standing figure of the archbishop. This, we may suppose, is derived from some figure such as those on Pl. ii. 15, 19 (revs.) The rest of the Northumbrian *styca* series presents no types save those of animals, and of these we have already spoken. These animal types only occur upon quite the earliest *stycas*. The rest have no designs properly so called, and no pattern save a cross, circle, or pellet, &c.

There is one *solidus* in the archiepiscopal series of York (that of Wigmund, p. 193, Pl. xxiii. 6), which has on the obverse a full-faced bust of the archbishop. It is the only Northumbrian coin which bears a head or bust, with the exception of a few pennies, doubtfully attributed to Regnald (p. 232). This *solidus* of Wigmund, with a few Canterbury coins (see above), and a very few Frankish,* are the only instances, north of the Alps and Pyrenees, of coins with full-faced bust, struck before the tenth century. The type of Wigmund's coin has all the appearance of being an original design; but it may perhaps have been suggested by Byzantine *solidi* with a similar bust.

Of the
solidus of
Wigmund.

The early Northumbrian *pennies* present no types of interest, from the artistic point of view, unless, perhaps, it be the long cross which appears on the coins of Siefred (Pl. xxvi. 5, 6, 12). It also appears on Ælfred's coins; and it is difficult to say whether it was first introduced in the north or in the south. The patriarchal cross, which likewise occurs on these early pennies, is a more or less original design. It would, that is to say, be impossible to find an exact prototype for it on the earlier or contemporary English or Frankish, or even on the Byzantine coinage; though there are some types of Frankish *denarii* by which it may have been suggested. The remaining types of this early Northumbrian penny series are a cross pattée, which may have been derived either from the Frankish coinage, or that of Southern England, a cross crosslet, and the 'Karolus' monogram: the last is certainly taken from the Carolingian coins.

Of the
Northumbrian
pennies.

* See previous page, note *.

In the later Northumbrian pennies, the coinage of the tenth century, we get one or two interesting types, viz. :—

1. A curious trefoil pattern (Pl. xxviii. 3 (o.), xxix. 1 (o.)), formerly supposed to represent three shields laid one over the other. (See Worsaae, *Om Danebrog*, p. 9.) This notion seems to me fantastical, but I am unable to say from what the type is derived.

2. The flag or pennon, which is a wholly original device, and is peculiar to the coins of the Northmen in Northumbria (Pl. xxviii. 3 (r.), xxix. 1 (r.)). See p. 231 *note*. It is, as is there said, probably the earliest representation of a standard borne by any Scandinavian army. The type suggested the type of a very interesting Danish coin, representing the 'Danebrog,' the Danish national standard which (according to legend) came down from heaven. The Danish type shows a star in the same field as the flag, symbolising its celestial origin.

3. The raven (Pl. xxix. 2), which is generally believed to be also a war-standard. It may be suggested that the emblem of a raven, which was undoubtedly used by the Vikings (see *Chr. S.* a. 878), was an idea derived from the Roman *aquila*, and that it was not a raven painted on a banner, but a piece of cloth in the shape of a raven. In fact that it was this seems to result necessarily from the stories told of the auguries drawn from the attitude of its wings on going into battle. (Compare the figure from the Bayeux tapestry, given by Worsaae, *Om Danebrog*, p. 13.) This would account for the difference between the standard or pennon, spoken of just now (Pl. xxviii. 3, xxix. 1), and this simple representation of a raven (Pl. xxix. 2). And the two types of banners would, *in a certain degree*, represent the *vevillum* and the *aquila* of the Roman armies; though of course there is only a remote connection between the cloth raven of the Norsemen and the bronze eagle of the Roman legions.*

4. The divine hand in Pl. xxviii. 8 (o.), of which enough is said in the body of the Catalogue (p. 233).

* Haigh thinks that the bird is meant for a dove and not a raven (*Arch. Æl.* vii.), but the shape of the beak seems to negative this theory.

5. The type on the reverse of Pl. xxviii. 9, is a bow and arrow; the obverse type may be meant for a club or battle-axe.

6. The sword on the coins of Eric (Pl. xxix. 12, 13) and (copied from them?), on the coins of St. Peter (Pl. xxx. 1-4) and St. Martin (Pl. xix. 14), is also an original type. Some rather absurd speculation has been set on foot with regard to its meaning. Mr. Haigh having observed in some passages of the Irish Annals,* mention made of the sword of Carlus, assumed that this was the sword represented on the coins of Northumbria. Mr. Haigh concluded, that it was a sword presented by Charles the Bald to Ragnar Lodbrog after he had advanced upon Paris, 845, and preserved by his descendants (?) There was certainly a sword of Carlus in the possession of the Norse kings of Dublin, which happens to have been twice taken by the Irish from the Norsemen and twice recovered. This Carlus is called, in the Four Masters, son of Anlaf (Olaf). He was the son of Olaf the White, and he was slain at Killinern, near Drogheda, A.D. 868.† That his sword was considered an object of such veneration or renown as to be represented on the coins of Eric (Blóðöx) is in the last degree improbable. And it need not be said that this Carlus had no connection whatever with Charles the Bald.

The legends upon the coins may, in their turn, be classed in the following way:—

Classification
of legends.

1. Names of those under whose authority, or in whose name, the coins are struck (*i.e.* of Kings, Archbishops, and, in cases of the memorial coins, of Saints).

2. Names of moneyers.

3. Names of towns, which are very rare in the series contained in the present volume.

* F. M. 994, 1029, 1058, Arch. Æliana, vii. 69. Haigh imagines that the 'Karolus' monogram is connected with the type of the sword.

† F. M. 868. Haigh, it must be said, was aware of this passage. Two Carluses, one son of Anlaf, and k. 868, another son of the k. of Lochlann (Norway) k. in the battle of Clontarf (1014), are hopelessly confused in the index to 'Todd's War of the Gaedhill, &c.', but are distinguished by Todd himself in his *Introduction*.

4. Religious legends, very rare throughout the whole Anglo-Saxon series.

All these four classes of legends are given by the indexes at the end of the volume.

Proper
names.

In printing the lists of names which occur upon the coins, some difference is made between the rendering of the names of the kings and archbishops, and that of the names of moneyers. The former, which are known to us from many documents, besides the coins, it has been considered best to print in a uniform and convenient spelling, which fairly represents the pronunciation of the original. Thus the diphthong *Æ* is always used at the beginning, though not in the last syllable of such a name as *Æthelred*. When, however, there are two or more alternative spellings of any name (*e.g.* *Aldfrið*, *Ealdferð*, *Aldferð*, *Alfrid*, &c.), the spelling given by the coins is always preferred. In the case of the moneyers the spelling of the name upon the coins has been more closely followed. If, for instance, we find a moneyer always, or even most frequently, spelling his name *Ethelred*, there seems no reason for printing that name *Æthelred*. There is no more reason in this case for adhering to any one orthography than there would be for refusing to accept the varieties of the name of, say, *Smith* (*e.g.* *Smith*, *Smyth*, *Smythe*, *Smijth*, &c.), which we meet with at the present time. Of course it is quite possible that the engraver of the coin was not the moneyer, and was not writing his own name. But the fact remains, that the coins are the only documentary evidence for the names of the moneyers.

The varieties which occur in the spelling of the same moneyer's name are sometimes very remarkable. These might, it has been said already, be taken as evidence that the moneyers were not the engravers of the coins. But we know the extraordinary ways in which uneducated people of the present day spell their names, and, therefore, this argument is not of great weight. We will instance some of these varieties, for they may not be wholly without interest to the philologist; seeing, that the more unconventional, and the more distinctly phonetic the spelling is, the more value will it have from this point of view. Among the moneyers

of Burgred, it will be noticed, that the two names, Guðhere (or Guðnere) * and Huðhere (or Huðnere), † occur; and a comparison of the coins which bear these two names, makes it almost certain that they are from the same hand. We have, of course, numerous proofs that, in certain positions, the Anglo-Saxon *G* and *H* represented almost the same sound. The name of Burgred himself, for instance, which, upon the coins, is spelt with a *G*, is in MSS. more usually written with an *H*; and a hundred other examples might be cited. In this case we have the alternative use of the letters *G* and *H* at the beginning of a name, which is, of course, the strongest possible evidence of their equivalence.

More curious still is the fact of the forms Degemund (or -mond), Dagemond, Daiemond, ‡ being all used for the same personal name, as it is nearly certain that they are; as of the forms Sæmund and Sigemond § (or -mund), Ansiger (or Ansicar) and Ansier, ¶ Winiger and Winier, ¶Æðelred and Aeilred.** The dropping or addition of the *H* (Heardwulf, Eardwulf), the simplification of diphthongs—*E* or *A* for *Æ*, *A* for *EA* (e. g. Tidweald, Tidwald ††), *E* for *EI* (Sten and Stein ‡‡)—call for no comment.

With regard to the moneyers' names themselves, it will be seen, when looking at the index, that a considerable number there given are almost inexplicable. But these extraordinary forms almost all belong to the curious 'St. Eadmund' series. The probable forms of these obscure names are sometimes obtained by comparison of a number of various spellings, and by a process of elimination which it would be impossible minutely to explain. It can only be understood by any one accustomed to the examination of coins. Very often, some slight mark, some peculiarity in the formation of a single letter, are sufficient evidence that two coins, whose legends seem very different, are really the work of the same moneyer, and present the same name variously written; and a long familiarity with the forms of mistakes to be anticipated in writing and spelling, assists

* P. 58. † P. 62. ‡ P. 111-113. § P. 127-8.
 ¶ P. 105-107. ¶ P. 132, 133. ** P. 165. †† P. 82.
 ‡‡ Pp. 129, 130.

in the decipherment of the coin inscriptions. But there are, of course, many difficulties in the way, and these are largely increased by the perversity in spelling, and equal perversity in the formation of the letters.

Paleography.

The different forms of letters are given sufficiently for the identification of the coins by the type used in the body of the work. But in the accompanying plate, the shapes are exactly rendered, having been drawn with great care, in an enlarged form, by Mr. F. Anderson, and reduced by photography.

Runic inscriptions.

i. The inscriptions, which are wholly or chiefly in Runic characters, are reproduced entire; for as they belong to different dates, it is important to show what modification (if any) the letters have undergone between one date and the other. With regard to the most important of these Runic inscriptions, I will repeat the remarks upon them with which I have been favoured by Dr. Wimmer, of the Royal University, Copenhagen—

1.* ‘There can be no doubt that this inscription is as given on the plate, and that the runes are to be read *Scanomodu*. That it is an Old English inscription is evident from the specially English rune \mathfrak{F} . The inscription is the more remarkable, as I look upon it as the oldest of all yet known English runic inscriptions. The first rune \mathfrak{s} (*s*), differs only by the little hook below from the common Germanic form, sprung from the Latin s †, viz., ζ or \mathfrak{z} , that is to be found in the Gothic, German, and Northern inscriptions. The last have, also, beside ζ , \mathfrak{z} , such forms as \mathfrak{s} , \mathfrak{z} , and the like; while the English inscriptions had, at an early date, the form \mathfrak{H} , which also belongs to the *later* northern runes. In the same way the λ *c* (*k*) is an intermediate form

* This remarkable inscription has already been published more than once (see p. 1), but never with such exact reproductions as are given on this Plate, and by the photograph of the coin (Pl. i. 1).

† This, and some other remarks which follow, are, of course, part of the theory which Dr. Wimmer has made specially his own, touching the origin of the Runic alphabet. See *Aarbog for nordisk Oldkyndighed* for 1874. The theory is contested by Canon Taylor, in his *Greeks and Goths*, and his *History of the Alphabet*. I may mention that the most exact attention has been given to the drawing of the two letters \mathfrak{s} and \mathfrak{H} or λ of this inscription, and that the forms given on the plate may be completely relied upon.

between the original form ζ (sprung from the Latin C), and the later English κ . In the North, where ζ in like manner, in early times (with the addition of a straight line), appears in both the forms λ γ , the *latter* form eventually survived; and from this form the ν in the later runic alphabet is derived. In England, therefore, the development is ζ λ κ ; in the North it is ζ γ ν . Finally, the φ in this inscription has still the original meaning *o*, the same meaning as in the Gothic, German, and Northern inscriptions. With this early stage of the characters the form of the language of the inscription also agrees, as *Seanomodu* is the name of a man in the nominative singular. While the corresponding later Old English form has the termination *-môd* (compare *Here-môd* in *Beowulf*), the end sound of the stem (*-u*) has here been retained. On palæographical and linguistic grounds, I should pronounce the date of the inscription (in round numbers) about the year A.D. 600.'

2. The next inscription, read, only tentatively, *Beartigo*, is, as will be seen from the drawing, very doubtful. Dr. Wimmer found, in the cast sent, only the letters 1 \mathfrak{S} ; 2 \mathfrak{M} ; 7 \times ; 8 \mathfrak{A} ; quite clear. He considers it very doubtful whether the third letter can be \mathfrak{F} . On the whole, he pronounces it to be, probably, nearer in date to the inscription 5, than to the inscription 1. This, it will be seen, accords perfectly with the numismatic evidence, and with the history of the coinage sketched at the beginning of this *Introduction*. The form \mathfrak{F} (*o*) might, Dr. Wimmer holds, have very well existed alongside of the other form φ during a certain period. Putting the inscription 1. at *circa* A.D. 600, and this inscription at more near to A.D. 650 (the date of 5.), there would, of course, be left a certain interval for the development of the alphabet.

3, 4. Obviously belong to nearly the same period as No. 5.

5. The date of this inscription is exactly determined (betw. A.D. 655 and 656 or 657), if we admit, as I think we must, that the name is that of *Peada*, the son of *Penda*. Dr. Wimmer finds, upon palæographical grounds, no difficulty in accepting this date.

6 and 7. The date of Nos. 6, 7, would be, at least, twenty

years later than that of No. 5. In this case the inscription is boustrophedon. 'This fact,' Dr. Wimmer says, 'has, according to my theory, no special significance in determining its age. The original direction of the runic writing is straight, from left to right; but every inscription which runs round a circular, oval, or rectangular object, takes, in fact, a boustrophedon form. The fact that the inscription [No. 7] is here written from right to left is, probably, merely due to the forgetfulness of the engraver.' In fact, as we see in Nos. 6 and 7, the inscription runs both ways, from right to left and from left to right. The two inscriptions are copied, to show the contemporary use of the two forms **þ** and **⚏** (for **þ**).

8. This inscription belongs to the period of transition from the use of the sceat to that of the penny—*i. e.* to about the year 760. It will be seen that it is only partly in runic characters, the runic **ƿ** being replaced by the far more convenient Roman form **O**. (Nevertheless we see in 10 the form **ƿ** retained at a much later date.)

9. Belongs to twenty or thirty years later than 8. It accompanies the name of the king, which is written almost wholly in Roman letters. There is, perhaps, some significance in the fact, that the king's name is written in Roman, and that of the moneyer in runic characters.

10, 11. Belong to a still later period, the reign of Eanred, in Northumbria (A.D. 807 or 808–841). In these the mixture between Roman and runic characters is more complete than in any of the other nine inscriptions. In each case, too, the name of the king upon the obverse of the coin is written wholly in Roman characters. Besides this, the moneyer, in each case, has, upon the greater number of his pieces, written his name in Roman characters. If, then, there existed any doubt about the force of any of the runic letters in these two inscriptions, for the period to which they belong, these doubts would be at once set at rest by the transliterations into Roman characters. The most curious feature in these inscriptions is the retention in 10 of the runic **ƿ**, which one would have expected to be very early abandoned in favour of the Roman **O**, and which is abandoned in the much earlier East Anglian inscription, no. 8.

Looking, then, through the runic inscriptions (1-10), it will be seen that they afford no bad epitome of the history of this alphabet, in some of its important stages in England. They show a steady increase in the proportion of Roman to runic letters; and, but for the exception just cited, the three forms used for O— \mathfrak{O} , \mathfrak{N} , \mathfrak{O} —would be expressive of certain stages in the history of the runic alphabet.

Survival of
runic letters.

A further stage in this history is given by the survival of runic forms for certain letters, while the rest of the legend is given in Roman characters. The letters which survive in this way are given at the end of the alphabetic forms in the second part of the accompanying plate (p. lxxxv).

By far the longest lived were the letters \mathfrak{P} or \mathfrak{D} and \mathfrak{P} (W). The last two, especially, are found on coins long subsequent to the conquest. I do not think that any of the others extend much beyond the beginning of the tenth century.

Ψ This form is given at the end of A and also of Y. In runic alphabets it is said to have had the force of *a* and of *i*. The name of the moneyer, in which it occurs, could scarcely have been written Cinwulf, but it might very well have been Cynwulf. However, the alternative form \mathfrak{V} also appears in his name, and we cannot determine whether the name was Canwulf, Cunwulf or Cynwulf, or even Coenwulf. It is only certain that, in this instance, Ψ must represent some vowel sound.*

\mathfrak{B} May perhaps be reckoned a runic or semi-runic form.

F (\mathfrak{AE}) Where it is confused with E may, as is suggested (p. 151 *note*), have been, in some sense, a survival of a runic form.

X (\mathfrak{G}) This occurs both on the early coins of Mercia, and several times in the later Northumbrian styca coinage. In the latter series it is scarcely to be distinguished from the form for N (\mathfrak{I}).

* Ψ has, in Scandinavian runes, the force sometimes of M, sometimes of R. Still earlier it had the force of Z. (Wimmer, in *Aarbog for nordisk Oldkyndighed*, 1874, pp. 114, 122, &c.) The value here must be a vowel sound. Wimmer also gives the form \mathfrak{A} = *e* or *æ*; others have given *ö*: *oe* (Coenwulf) would suit the position of the letter Ψ in question.

- † (L) Occasionally occurs in inscriptions otherwise written in Roman letters; and it almost insensibly merges into the form ɾ.
- ⌘ (M) This is far from infrequent upon the 'St. Eadmund' coinage, and occurs also in that of Northumbria; but not, I believe, in other series.
- ‡ (N) Of this form we have already spoken. It is most common upon the Northumbrian coinage.
- ↑ (T) This is the only other runic form which occurs in inscriptions isolated among Roman characters. It is found in the coinage of Mercia and Northumbria.

ii. With regard to the various forms of Roman letters, it must be borne in mind *first*, that there is upon the coins no continuing of strokes below the line, such as we find in MSS., and, therefore, that all distinction given by this process is lost; *secondly*, that the inscription being nearly always circular, and requiring a constant change in the point of view of the observer, a careless engraver was in much greater danger of writing his letters sideways, than a scribe would be when engaged upon a manuscript. That the engravers of coins were much more careless than any ordinary scribe is also abundantly evident. These considerations will account for many of the peculiar forms which we observe upon the coins.

- A The first seven * forms of this letter call for no comment. The eighth is, I believe, very rare, if at all to be found, in manuscripts. It only occurs once upon coins (p. 25). The ninth form only occurs twice. (It is not represented in the type of the catalogue.) It may be due to a mere slip of the engraver's tool, or it may be a common manuscript (uncial) form written sideways.
- C The closed or Lombardic form of this letter (Ⓞ) is common enough on coins (as it is in manuscripts) of the twelfth century. But its use at so early a date as here (before A.D. 904) is hardly to be accounted for.

* See p. lxxxv. These numbers are counted not from the beginning of alphabetic *varieties*, but by including the normal form of the letter which stands first in each row.

The form given is more like a **D** reversed. It may be meant for **G** and not **C** (see p. 105). We have another instance (difficult enough to account for) of the alternative use of **G** and **D** in the same name; though this occurs in quite a different series of coins (p. 160).

- D** The only form of this letter which calls for notice is the last (**O**). It is not taken from an isolated example, or due to any mere slip of the engraver, for it occurs several times, and on the coins of different moneyers; though it is confined to a portion of one series, viz. to the earlier coinage of East Anglia.
- F** The single variety of this letter is entirely confined to the stycas of Northumbria. Its identity with the familiar manuscript form is noticeable, taken together with its local use on the coins; the inference being that the coin engravers of Northumbria were more familiar with manuscript (semi-uncial) forms, than the engravers further south. (See **G**.) The same form however is found occasionally in lapidary inscriptions from other parts of England.
- G** The fifth form of this letter is peculiar, and no doubt only a chance ornamental form. It occurs only once. The sixth form is still more peculiar; but if it be turned round, it becomes more like an ordinary form. The others are varieties which may be closely matched in manuscripts. The forms (9–11) which most nearly resemble the semi-uncial writing are (like the MS. form, **ƿ**) confined to Northumbria. No. 12 (**ɾ**) can only be explained as being the Greek *gamma*. It occurs only on a tenth century coin of Northumbria (p. 232).
- H, N** The alternative use of these two forms, both for **H** and **N**, which constitutes the chief difficulty in the way of deciphering the names upon these coins, may be paralleled, to some extent, in manuscripts and in lapidary inscriptions, but not nearly to the same extent as here. It must, one thinks, have arisen

chiefly from confusion between the runic and the Roman forms of H.

- L The form Γ must likewise be a survival of runic influence.
- M The numerous varieties of this letter are remarkable. No. 2 (ᚷ) is, in these coins, very distinct from No. 3 (ᚹ), and is, likewise, the more common form of the two, whereas in MSS. ᚹ is extremely common, and ᚷ very rare. ᚷ is most common on the Mercian coinage, ᚹ on that of East Anglia. The various forms of double N (nos. 4, 7, 9) are, I believe, rare in MSS. No. 5 (ᚱ) is common enough, as is no. 8 (ᚳ) which is (*e. g.*) used almost universally as an ornamental letter in the Durham Book. But no. 6 is, so far as I have been able to find out, extremely rare, or even non-existent, in extant *English* MSS. An example of it occurs in Westwood's *Facsimiles of Miniatures and Ornaments of A.-S. and Irish MSS.* pl. 19. This is taken from the Gospels of Thomas, Abbot of Hagenau. It may be noted that this form only occurs upon the earlier coins of East Anglia. The same is the case with all the forms from 5 to 9. The form 4 (ᚴ) occurs both on the earlier and the later (the 'St. Eadmund') coins of East Anglia. The forms 10 (ᚵ), 11 (ᚶ), 12 (ᚷ), are taken from the 'St. Eadmund' coins.
- N The varieties of this letter call for no special comment. No. 4 (ᚸ), which is one very common in MSS. is on the coins almost confined to the East Anglian series.
- O The different forms of this letter, which are chiefly fanciful, likewise require little comment. The diamond shape (nos. 2 and 6) is common enough in manuscripts.* So is the square form No. 7. But

* Hübner says that this is common in Gaulish Christian inscriptions of the sixth and seventh centuries, but that it does not occur in Spanish or British. (*Exemp. Scr. Ep. Lat.* Proleg. p. lxiii. col. 2.) It scarcely occurs elsewhere in late Latin inscr. We must assume, therefore, that the form in Anglo-Saxon inscr. is derived remotely from Gaulish inscriptions; otherwise one might be tempted to connect it with the runic ᚹ.

on the coins this last is confined to one particular Northumbrian king (p. 140). The forms 3-5 occur only on the coins of Mercia. No. 6 occurs only, in the present series, on those of Plegmund, Archbishop of Kent; but it is also found on contemporary coins of the West Saxon kings.

- R This letter can only be distinguished by the open and closed forms. If, however, the straight stroke of some of the open forms were to be lengthened, we should get a form (𐛦) which is a characteristic MS. form, and develops into the cursive letter r. (See what is said above, p. lxxxix.)
- S The use of M for S can hardly be explained. The fact however remains, that the same moneyer's name is spelt both BOMEIN and BOSEIN, and the most reasonable interpretation is that M is the Greek (Σ) placed sideways. (See above, under G.) The form 5 (𐛧) is cognate to a form which occurs in manuscripts, and which develops into the cursive letter r. It only occurs singly on 'St. Eadmund' coins, and on early stycas of Northumbria (pp. 105, 140). In the case of the coin Mercia No. 71 (Pl. viii. 8), the same form seems to be combined with the letter H.
- T The curious *decay* of this letter, given on p. 124, is not drawn here, as it scarcely constitutes a new variety, and is sufficiently shown upon Pl. xviii. 6-8.
- V (U) Appears in a great variety of forms, many of which are, however, modifications of No. 2 (U). Nevertheless some of the forms which these modifications take cannot be distinguished from some of the forms of N.* Of the form V we have already spoken. (See p. lxxxviii, also pp. 146-7.)

On the whole, by far the greater number of peculiar alphabetic forms are to be found upon the earlier pennies

* The above forms of letters are, as a rule, made exclusive of reversed or inverted letters. But no doubt some of the forms of V here given come under one of these two heads.

—those of Mercia, Kent, and East Anglia, struck before the middle of the ninth century. A change in the general formation of the letters gradually sets in as this century advances. The strokes of which they are composed become more cuneiform. The coins of Mercia, from Berhtwulf onwards, the Archbishops of Canterbury from Ceolnoð, and the 'St. Eadmund' coinage of East Anglia, afford the best examples of this cuneiform style. (Compare Pl. x. xii. xvii.—xix.) It is not used to any extent upon the styca coinage of Northumbria, but is very noticeable on the Dano-Northumbrian penny series. (Comp. Pl. xxiv.—xxx.)

It will have been already seen that in a great number of cases identical alphabetic forms are used for several different letters. Thus, some among the forms for G and T (𐌮, &c.) cannot be distinguished; H, N, И, &c., may be either H or N; Γ either G, L, or S; X may be the runic form of G, or of N, or the Roman X; N may be N or V. The possibilities of confusion are further increased by the great frequency upon the coins of reversed and inverted letters, letters placed sideways, &c.; the reason for which has been already given. So that A may be A or V, N may sometimes be Z (*i.e.* S), and, as we have seen, C may (in one case, at any rate) be C, and M be Σ (S). These ambiguities, added to the extreme carelessness of the engravers, occasionally make the interpretation of the names upon the coins no easy task. It will further be seen, upon examination of the Catalogue itself, that whole inscriptions and individual letters are frequently written from right to left; sometimes the inscription reads from right to left, and each letter of it faces in the usual way, or, conversely, the inscription reads in the right direction, and the letters of it face to the left.

In the preparation of this Catalogue I have been under special obligations to Mr. John Evans, P.S.A., Treas.R.S., who has read the proofs both of the Introduction and of the Catalogue; to Mr. H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., Dept. of Coins, for reading the proofs of the Introduction; to Mr. E.

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C. F. KEARY.

CATALOGUE.

CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH COINS.

ANGLO-SAXON SERIES.

COINS OF UNCERTAIN DATE.

GOLD.

Solidus.

SIXTH CENTURY, A.D. ?

The following piece is believed to have been found in this country. It is a barbarous copy of a solidus of Honorius, such as that described in Cohen, *Monnaies Impériales*, tom. vi. p. 478, no. 21, viz., *Obv.* DN HONORIVS PF AVG. Bust r. diademed and wearing paludamentum. *Rev.* VICTORIA AVGGG. The emperor standing r. holding standard and Victory, and placing his l. foot upon a recumbent captive. In addition to a blundered imitation of this type, the piece in question contains a legend in runes which are of the Anglian form, as below.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1	Blundered legend, $\forall N \cdot HNOI \cdot$ INBHNC points, small circles of dots. Diademed bust, r. wearing paludamentum or cuirass.	Blundered legend to l.; to r. $\approx K F \dagger \otimes \text{P} \otimes \text{P} \text{N}$ [SCANO- MODU?]. Figure standing r., holding standard and Victory, and placing l. foot upon recumbent captive. Traces of legend in exergue. $\mathcal{N} \cdot 75$ Wt. 67·2.

[Pl. I. 1.]

The piece is published in Stephens, *Old Northern Runic Monuments*, pp. lxxviii. and 879, in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S., vol. viii. (1868), p. 87 and pl. iv. nos. 17-19 (B. V. Head), and vol. ix. (1869), p. 174, pl. v. no. 2 (D. H. Haigh). The legend has been interpreted SCAN O MODU "Scan owns this mot" (coin or die). It is more probably the name of a person, and it has been suggested that we may find a trace of the name in Scammonden, near Halifax. That the piece was used as a coin, and not merely as an ornament, must be considered doubtful. We may compare it with a similar coin discovered in Harlingen (Netherlands) and published by Thomsen, *Atlas*, no. 251; Stephens, *O. N. R. M.*, vol. ii. p. 554, and *Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S., vol. ix. pl. v. no. 3.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
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II.—SILVER COINS.

Types 1-23 of the following series are apparently all connected with some Roman prototype. Types 2-11 are derived, either on obverse or reverse, from Roman denarii of the time of the Constantines. Types 12-23 are apparently derived from gold coins of the time of Honorius or later. See *Introduction*.

Type 1.


Imitated, like the gold coins of the same type (Gold, Type 1), from the solidi of Magnus Maximus or of Valentinian I.

9	Blundered legend. Bust r. diademed.	Two busts, with traces of hands supporting an orb between them; above, head and two wings; on either side of head, pellet. (Cf. Pl. I. 2.)
		Æ 45 Wt. 19.3.

Type 2a.


Probably imitated from the small brass coins of Constantine II. struck in London. *Obv.* Bust l., radiate. *Rev.* Standard inscribed $\begin{matrix} \text{V} & \text{O} & \text{T} \\ \text{X} & \text{X} & \end{matrix}$, and on either side of it a captive. Compare Pl. I. *b* and *d*, and Cohen, tom. vi. p. 240, Constantine II. no. 190, and pl. ii. no. 56 (Licinius Jun.).

10	TIC (blundered legend). Bust r., radiate; behind, A; behind bust, two annulets; in front, one.	Blundered legend, T[RI?]AT Square compartment within which, $\begin{matrix} \text{T} & \text{T} \\ \text{O} & \end{matrix}$; below, cross. Æ 45 Wt. 19.4.
11	" " "	TRI " Æ 5 Wt. 20.0.
12	" " "	R IA " Æ 5 Wt. 19.5.
[Pl. I. 5.]		
13	" " "	AT " Æ 45 Wt. 19.5.
14	" " "	" " Æ 45 Wt. 19.5.
15	" two annulets behind; none visible in front.	TRI AT Æ 45 Wt. 20.0.
16	" " "	" Æ 45 Wt. 19.2.
17	" one annulet behind; one in front.	TA IAT Æ 45 Wt. 19.5.
18	" one annulet behind; none visible in front.	[TA] IAT " Æ 45 Wt. 20.2.
19	" " "	TRI [AT] Æ 5 Wt. 19.9.
		B 2

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
20	TIC (blundered legend). Bust r., radiate; behind, A; one annulet behind; none visible in front.	Blundered legend T[R!?]AT Square compartment within which,  ; below, cross. \mathfrak{A} .45 Wt. 19.8.
21	„ two annulets behind one in front.	TR AT „ \mathfrak{A} .45 Wt. 17.0.
22	„ „ „	R A „ \mathfrak{A} .45 Wt. 19.0.

Type 2b.

A degraded form of the same type.

23	HC Degraded radiate bust r.; annulet in front.	Square compartment with traces of  usually blundered, and a cross at every side. \mathfrak{A} .45 Wt. 13.2.
24	VAI „ „ „	„ „ \mathfrak{A} .45 Wt. 17.8.
25	IV „ annulet behind and in front.	„ „ \mathfrak{A} .45 Wt. 10.2.
[Pl. I. 6.]		
26	VER „ „ „	„ one cross only. \mathfrak{A} .45 Wt. 18.2.
27	No inscript. Bust l.	„ four crosses \mathfrak{A} .5 Wt. 13.5.
[Pl. I. 7.]		




Type 2c.

28	Blundered letters; degraded radiate bust r.	Traces of legend + MOM. Cross; dot in each angle. \mathfrak{A} .45 Wt. 12.1.
[Pl. I. 8.]		

Coins with Runic Legends.

Uncertain Legend IMF?

29	Degraded form of radiate bust r. as in Type 2b, and in front traces of legend $\mathfrak{c} \mathfrak{M} \mathfrak{I}$	Square compartment as in Type 2b, but with an annulet at every side. \mathfrak{A} .5 Wt. 10.5.
[Pl. I. 9.]		
30	„ IM only.	„ crosses at every side of compartment. \mathfrak{A} .5 Wt. 11.5.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
43	Degraded radiate bust r. similar to Type 2a. Behind, A; in front three annulets.	Square compartment within which  as in Type 2a; cross above compartment; to r. Λ[T]. AR 45 Wt. 19.7.
44	„ two annulets.	„ blundered letters within compartment; outside, cross on every side. AR 45 Wt. 18.0.
[Pl. I. 12.]		
45	„ one annulet.	 within compartment; outside, cross on every side. AR 45 Wt. 15.9.
46	„ two annulets.	„ „ AR 45 Wt. 18.6.
47	„ blundered.	Blundered legend; cross, dots in angles. AR 4 Wt. 19.0.
48	𐌲𐌶𐌹 or 𐌲𐌶𐌺 Same type as last; behind head, A.	Square compartment within which  cross on every side. [Pl. I. 13.] AR 45 Wt. 17.8.

Legend ΓM𐌲𐌹 (LEPA?)




49	ΓM𐌲[𐌹] Similar type; behind head, A.	Square compartment; within, traces of letters round annulet; cross on every side, as in Type 2b. [Pl. I. 14.] AR 5 Wt. 18.6.
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For other Sceattas with runic legends see Mercia.




Type 3a.

Obverse possibly derived from a Merovingian obverse type. The reverse has the same origin as that of the previous types, viz., the Roman coins with standard between two captives.

50	Bust r. diademed; in front of it a long cross.	Square compartment derived from standard; an annulet (O) and four crosses (X) within, and cross (+) on every side. AR 45 Wt. 17.2.
[Pl. II. 1.]		
51	„ „	O, three crosses, and . within compartment. AR 45 Wt. 19.2

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type 3b.</i>		
52	Degraded form of the above type.	Square compartment within which blundered letters. Æ .45 Wt. 17.8. [Pl. II. 2.]
53	Degraded bust; varied; annulet instead of cross in front.	Square compartment; within, X with three dots in each angle. Around, blundered legend. Æ .45 Wt. 18.8. [Pl. II. 3.]
<i>Type 4.</i>		
Degraded form of Type 3.*		
54	Curved figure with long bristles behind and two angles in front, one below the other. [Degraded form of head r.]	Square compartment with remains of  ; outside, cross. Æ .5 Wt. 19.0.
55	,, one angle; cross in front, annulet below.	Within compartment, annulet surrounded by four dots; outside, blundered inscription. Æ .45 Wt. 18.9. [Pl. II. 4.]
56	,, one angle; cross, annulet, and other marks in front.	Within compartment, annulet, surrounded by  and four dots; outside, cross and blundered letters. Æ .45 Wt. 18.0.
57	,, one angle; cross in front, annulet below.	Within compartment, annulet and four dots; outside, blundered inscription. Æ .45 Wt. 17.7. [Pl. II. 5.]
58	,, one angle; no cross or annulet.	Square compartment as in No. 54, cross not visible. Æ .45 Wt. 18.0.
59	,, type much defaced.	Square compartment; within,  ; outside, crosses. Æ .5 Wt. 14.8.

* This type is a great degradation of the previous type, so great in the obverse that the relationship of the two can with difficulty be distinguished. A careful examination of the obverses of the following pieces will however, it is believed, show that the type began in an attempt to imitate the diademed bust proper to Type 3. A study of the same kind of degradation of type shown in the British Series will further tend to this conclusion (cf. Evans, *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, Pl. xvi.).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type 5.</i>		
Degradation of Type 4.*		
60	Curved figure having long bristles behind (degraded form of the head to r.); trace of nose and eye; three straight lines in front.	Square compartment; within, remains of inscription,  ; outside, slight traces of crosses. R .45 Wt. 20.2.
61	,, four straight lines (lower line of nose being separated) and two triangles in front.	,, blundered letters outside compartment. R .5 Wt. 20.2.
62	,, four straight lines and one triangle in front.	,, four straight lines outside compartment. R .5 Wt. 20.1.
63	,, four straight lines, two triangles in front.	,, traces of inscription or crosses outside compartment. R .45 Wt. 19.5.
[Pl. II. 6.]		
64	,, four straight lines, one triangle in front.	,, ,, R .45 Wt. 19.3.
65	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, R .45 Wt. 19.2.
66	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, R .45 Wt. 18.5.
67	,, four straight lines, cross, and two triangles in front.	Within compartment,  ; outside, traces of inscription or of crosses. R .45 Wt. 17.5.
68	,, four straight lines in front.	,, outside, VOI R .4 Wt. 15.7.
69	,, three straight lines in front.	Compartment with blundered form of  ; blundered letters outside. R .45 Wt. 16.8.
70	,, $\overline{\text{X}}$ and triangle in front.	,, ,, R .45 Wt. 15.8.
[Pl. II. 7.]		
71	,, $\overline{\text{X}}$ an:l > in front.	,, ,, R .45 Wt. 15.7.

* This type has been generally called a type of the Wolf and Twins, and referred for its prototype to Type 7, which again is reproduced on the coin of Æthelberht, king of East Anglia (q.v.). These coins may well have been derived from the small brass coins of Constantine I., bearing the inscription "Urbs Roma." See Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England*, 2nd ed., p. 23, and Dirks, *Les Anglo-Saxons et leurs sceattas*, pp. 51, 86 seq. It seems, however, more probable that this type is a degraded form of the diademed bust on Type 3, passing through the last type. The question is nevertheless difficult to decide, and on this account it has been thought better to let these coins constitute a separate type. The reverse is a form of the standard-device.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type 6.

Altered form of Type 5, in which the degraded head has changed into a bird.

72	Bird r. with long feathers standing up from back; in front of it a small cross.	Square compartment similar to those in preceding types; within, annulet, lines, and dots; outside, crosses and numerous dots. Æ 45 Wt. 18.3.
73	" " "	" crosses seen on three sides. Æ 5 Wt. 19.2.
74	" in front of bird, ☉ [Pl. II. 8.]	" cross on one side. Æ 5 Wt. 19.0.
75	" " "	Within compartment five annulets (☉) and four pyramids of dots (··); outside compartment, cross on every side. Æ 45 Wt. 17.8.
76	" " "	" " Æ 45 Wt. 15.5.

Type 7.

The obverse of this type shows the wolf and twins, probably copied from the reverse of coins of Constantine, with the legend VRBS ROMA and the head of Rome on the obverse. Compare Pl. I c and Cohen, *Médailles Impériales*, tom. vi. p. 179, no. 13. The reverse is a bird and flower design, such as does not occur on early Saxon or Irish MSS. But a design similar to this of the coin is to be seen on the Bewcastle and Ruthwell crosses (cf. Stephens, *Old Northern Runic Monuments*, i. p. 398, &c.). Compare again an example of a design not dissimilar from the following, upon a Gaulish coin (Hucher, *L'Art Gaulois*, pl. 32, no. 1; cf. also pl. 13, nos. 1 and 2).

77	Wolf r., and twins (distinctly re-presented).	A bird between two stalks of corn? Æ 5 Wt. 16.0. [Pl. II. 9.]
78	" " "	" " Æ 5 Wt. 17.5.

Type 8.

The obverse of this type appears to have been imitated from Merovingian coins. (Cf. Conbrouse, pl. 158E, nos. 9, 10 [Poitou].) The reverse is a form of the standard type.

79	VIΛOΞ · A In centre, cross, two dots in angles.	Square compartment as before (Type 6), outside of which a cross and traces of letters. Æ 45 Wt. 18.4. [Pl. II. 10.]
80	AAAN three dots in angles of cross.	" no traces of letters. Æ 45 Wt. 18.9.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
81	AVHA In centre cross, dot in each angle.	Square compartment as before (Type 6), outside of which a cross; no traces of letters. \mathfrak{A} .45 Wt. 18.8.
82	A+ numerous dots around cross. [Pl. II. 11.]	„ traces of two crosses and of letters outside compartment. \mathfrak{A} .45 Wt. 18.9.
83	+V · HΔИ numerous dots around cross.	„ one cross outside compartment. \mathfrak{A} .45 Wt. 20.4.
84	Cross; annulets and uncertain letters around.	„ „ \mathfrak{A} .45 Wt. 18.1.

Type 9.

85	Bust r. diademed; in front, + LEL. [Pl. II. 12.]	Degraded form of diademed head 1. as in Type 5; four lines in front. \mathfrak{A} .45 Wt. 15.0.
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Type 10.

86	Rude bust r.; in front, traces of letters. [Pl. II. 13.]	Rude bust r.; in front, ILV (?). \mathfrak{A} .45 Wt. 16.0.
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Type 11.

Possibly Merovingian.

87	Bust r.; in front, annulet; above, cross. [Pl. II. 14.]	AROLDXO In centre, square compartment, within which saltire with dots in angles. \mathfrak{A} .5 Wt. 17.8.
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With legend LVNDONIA.*

Type 12.

Remotely derived from coins of Honorius, similar to No. 1, (compare *Num. Chron.*, 1869, pl. v.).

88	ΓVNDONIA+ (somewhat blundered). Bust r.; hair dressed in Saxon fashion. [Pl. II. 15.]	Helmeted figure, holding two long crosses, standing on boat-like curve, facing, head r. \mathfrak{A} (base) .5 Wt. 15.3.
89	LVNDONIA Bust r., diademed; hair differently arranged, and possibly traces of helmet.	„ „ \mathfrak{A} .5 Wt. 14.8.

* The legends upon the following coins have been read, CNOON, VNOONN, ELVNOOIII, AELVNOOTIIA, &c. (see Hawkins, *Silver Coins*, &c., 2nd ed. p. 29), and some have been referred to Numa, a king of the South Saxons. There is in reality little room for doubt that they are all forms more or less blundered of the legend LVNDONIA. A similar legend, it is to be noticed, is likewise found upon an Anglo-Saxon gold coin. See *Coins found on Bagshot Heath* [Crandal, Hants] *Num. Chron.*, vol. x. (1870), pl. xiii. 2^a.

No.	Obyerse.	Reverse.
90	∩NDONI+ Bust r., diademed.	Helmeted figure, holding two long crosses, standing on boat-like curve, facing, head r. ⌘ (base) .45 Wt. 15.8.
91	ONNIO? Bust r., diademed.	Similar type; no curve; straight line joining bases of crosses. ⌘ (base) .5 Wt. 15.5.
[Pl. II. 16.]		
<i>Type 13.</i>		
92	VIOONNI+ Bust r.; hair dressed in Saxon fashion.	Figure seated r. in chair, head turned back, holding in r. hand bird, and in l. long cross. ⌘ (base) .5 Wt. 15.3.
[Pl. II. 17.]		
<i>Type 14.</i>		
93	+VIIIIONVΓΘ. Bust l., diademed, and possibly traces of helmet.	Cross of peculiar shape, having circular spaces between limbs; in centre and on each limb, pellet, and in each space between limbs, circle of dots enclosing pellet. ⌘ (base) .5 Wt. 14.5.
[Pl. II. 18.]		

Without Legend LVINDONIA.*Type 15a.*

94	Bust r., diademed; in front, long cross.	Helmeted figure, holding two long crosses, as in Type 12. ⌘ (base) .5 Wt. 15.2.
95	„ „ cross on a base.	„ „ no curve visible. ⌘ (base) .5 Wt. 16.0.

Type 15b.

96	„ „	Helmeted figure, standing facing, head r., holding branch and long cross. ⌘ (base) .45 Wt. 13.4.
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[Pl. II. 19.]

Type 16.

97	Bust r. diademed; in front, floral ornament.	Figure standing facing, holding two long crosses, bases joined by straight line. ⌘ (base) .5 Wt. 15.8.
98	„ „ „	„ „ no straight line at base of crosses. ⌘ (base) .5 Wt. 15.0.

[Pl. II. 20.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type 17.</i>		
99	Bust l. diademed; in front, long cross.	Helmeted figure holding two long crosses, facing, head r. A (base) .5 Wt. 14.3. [Pl. II. 21.]
<i>Type 18.</i>		
The reverse as well as the obverse is probably derived from some Roman gold coin with reverse type a standing figure holding labarum and Victory. Compare <i>Rev. Num. Belge</i> , 4me s. vol. iii. pl. xvi. 2.		
100	Bust r. diademed; in front, long cross.	Helmeted figure standing facing, on a curved line, head r., holding in r. hand a long cross, in l. a bird. A .45 Wt. 15.3.
101	" " "	" to right of figure, T. A .45 Wt. 14.5. [Pl. II. 22.]
102	" " "	" to r., > A (base) .45 Wt. 13.8.
103	" " "	" no letter. A (base) .45 Wt. 13.0.
104	" " "	" curve not visible; no letter. A (base) .45 Wt. 11.8.
<i>Type 19.</i>		
105	Bust l. diademed; in front, long cross.	Helmeted figure on curved line, holding long cross and bird, as in last type. A (base) .5 Wt. 17.2. [Pl. II. 23.]
<i>Type 20.</i>		
106	Bust r., hair and dress of Saxon character, hand holding cup.	Helmeted figure on curved line, holding long cross and bird, as in Types 18 and 19. A .45 Wt. 14.2. [Pl. II. 24.]
107	" " "	" " A .45 Wt. 17.1.
<i>Type 21.</i>		
108	Head l., surrounded by circle of dots outside of which, wreath.	Figure with long moustaches, standing facing on curve, holding two long crosses. A (base) .5 Wt. 16.5. [Pl. II. 25.]
109	" " "	" " A .45 Wt. 12.5.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type 22.

110	Victory r., holding wreath; in front traces of letters (Runic?)	Helmeted figure standing facing, head r., holding two long crosses; double border, inner representing curve in Type 21. [Pl. II. 26.] Ⓐ (base) .5 Wt. 17.0.
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Type 23a.

In this type we have on the reverse a complete departure from any Roman prototype.

This dragon-like figure is common in early Irish and Anglo-Saxon MSS. Its prototype is probably not to be looked for on any coin.

111	Dragon-like figure r., head turned l.	Helmeted figure standing facing, head r., holding staff and long cross; double border, as above. Ⓐ .5 Wt. 13.8. [Pl. III. 1.]
112	Same figure l., head r.	Ruder form of same figure holding long cross in l.; to l., small cross. Ⓐ .45 Wt. 13.8.

Type 23b.

113	Fantastic bird-like figure to r. pecking at branch.	Helmeted figure facing, on curve, head r., holding two long crosses. Ⓐ .45 Wt. 18.7. [Pl. III. 2.]
114	Varied form of same type.	Ruder form of same type. Ⓐ .45 Wt. 16.5.

Type 23c.

115	Bird-like figure to l. pecking at branch.	Figure with long moustaches standing facing on curve, holding two long crosses as before (Type 21). Ⓐ .4 Wt. 12.3. [Pl. III. 3.]
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Type 23d.

116	Bird almost changed into a whorl.	Helmeted figure standing facing, head r., on curve, as no. 88. [Pl. III. 4.] Ⓐ .45 Wt. 13.8.
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Type 23e.

117	Whorl which seems to be composed of three heads with tongues meeting in the centre.	Helmeted figure standing facing, head r., holding two long crosses, the bases of which are joined by a straight line; no curve. Ⓐ (base) .5 Wt. 16.7 [Pl. III. 5.]
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No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
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Types 24-28 seem to be most nearly related to the series of Merovingian Coins, which have on the obverse a head, on the reverse a small cross, either plain, haussée, or molino in one limb.

Type 24a.

118	Rude bust r.; around uncertain letters.	Uncertain legend. Cross raised upon two steps; on either side of upper limb, an annulet, dot above and on left. $\text{æ} \cdot 5$ Wt. 19·7.
		[Pl. III. 6.]

Type 24b.

119	Uncertain legend, MUIOT? Rude bust r.	Uncertain legend, $\text{I} \square \text{E} \text{I} \Delta$. Cross raised upon two steps, with annulets at extremity of each limb; between the annulets $\begin{matrix} \text{T} & \text{T} \\ / & \backslash \end{matrix}$; above, small cross. $\text{æ} \cdot 4$ Wt. 16·9.
		[Pl. III. 7.]
120	Different legend, illegible. still more rude.	Bust Uncertain legend. Cross on two steps; around TT and four annulets; another cross above. $\text{æ} \cdot 5$ Wt. 18·5.
121	„ traces of letters.	„ Different legend, but illegible. Two crosses as in last; around lower cross, annulets and dots. $\text{æ} \cdot 45$ Wt. 15·8.

Type 25.

122	Cross and uncertain legend. rude bust r.	Very Uncertain legend $\cdot \text{ANO} \cdot$; cross with arabesque above. $\text{æ} \cdot 5$ Wt. 14·8.
		[Plate III. 8.]

Type 26.

123	OVANTOIA (meaningless legend?) Bust r., diademed.	le- +EVAONVA+ Cross raised upon three steps; above it a bird r., and on either side an annulet with dot below. $\text{æ} \cdot 45$ Wt. 20·0.
		[Pl. III. 9.]

Type 27a.

124	OR ···· IAINO Head r.; in front, a cross.	Head r. OIOTIOOO ···· Cross, upon which bird r. $\text{æ} \cdot 5$ Wt. 19·0.
		[Pl. III. 10.]
125	Ruder form of same type; traces of letters only.	Ruder form of bird l.; long cross; annulet on either side; traces of letters only. $\text{æ} \cdot 5$ Wt. 17·2.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type 27b.</i>		
126	ΟΤΑΥ[ΙΩ]ΥΑΗΥΛΟ (meaningless legend?). Head r., diademed, within circle of dots in form of serpent.	Legend as on obv. (ending VIO). Cross, on either side of which, annulet; above, bird r.; all within circle of dots in form of serpent. Æ 45 Wt. 19.3.
127	ΟΤΑΥΙΩΥΑΗΥΛΟ Same type.	· · ΛΥΗΩΥΑΗΥ · · Æ 5 Wt. 17.2.
128	+ΟΗΥΛ · · · · ΤΑΥΗΟ "	ΟΤΑΥΙΟ · · · · ΗΑΥΤΟΟ · · Æ 5 Wt. 19.0.
129	ΟΤΑΥΩΥΑΗΥΑΙΤΟΟ "	ΟΤΑΥΗΩΥΛ · · ΥΟΟ Æ 5 Wt. 19.0.
130	Traces of legend only. "	+Λ · · · · · Λ + ΟΟΟ Æ 5 Wt. 19.0.
131	ΟΤΑΥΩΥΑΗΥΑΙΙΟ " [Pl. III. 11.]	ΟΤΑΥΗΩΥΛ · · · · in front of bird numerous dots. Æ 5 Wt. 18.8.
132	" "	ΤΑΥΗΩΥΑΗ · · · no dots in field. Æ 5 Wt. 18.7.
133	ΟΤΑΥ · · ΥΑΗΥΛΟΟ "	Ο · · ΛΗΥΙΟΟΟ · · · Æ 5 Wt. 18.5.
134	ΟΤΑΥ · · ΥΑΗΥΑΙΤΟ "	ΟΤΛ · · · · ΙΥΑΗΥΛΟΟ numerous dots in field. Æ 5 Wt. 18.0.
135	Traces of legend; bust r., diademed; in front, annulet.	ΥΛΩΥ · · · · ΥΛΟΟΟ six annulets round cross. Æ 5 Wt. 19.1.
136	" " no annulet	ΙΥΩΛΩΥΛ · · ΟΟΟ annulet above dot on each side of cross. Æ 5 Wt. 16.5.
137	" " "	ΥΩΛΩΥΛΙΥΥΟΟ annulet above dot on each side of cross. Æ 5 Wt. 18.1.
138	Ruder form of head r., diademed; no traces of letters.	Traces of legend · · ΥΑΥΑΥ · · on either side of cross, annulet; in front of bird, small cross. Æ 5 Wt. 17.4.
139	" " "	· · ΥΑΥ · · " Æ 45 Wt. 17.5.
140	Still ruder form of same type; no traces of letters.	No legend; much ruder form of same type; annulets only; double circle of dots. Æ 5 Wt. 14.2.
141	" " varied.	" dot within each annulet; numerous dots in field. [Pl. III. 12.] Æ 45 Wt. 10.2.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type 28.</i>		
This may be a Merovingian coin.		
142	· · · · ECPAVIOCIV · · radiate.	Head r., + · · · · · CMONI Cross; around six dots. a: 4 Wt. 16·0.
[Pl. III. 13.]		
<i>Type 29a.</i>		
The prototype of the obverse of this type and types 30, 31 is probably the obverse of some Merovingian coin with the head of Christ. Compare <i>Num. Chron.</i> , N.S., vol. xix., Pl. iv. 20 and Combrouse, pl. 24, 3. It may however have been derived from coins of Justinian II. (681-695 and 705-712). Compare Sabatier, <i>Monnaies Byzantines</i> , tom. ii. pl. xxxvii. 12.		
143	Traces of legend D + · + · + V Bearded head, facing.	Traces of legend; cross fourchée on which a bird r.; ⊙ on either side of upper limb. a: 45 Wt. 19·2.
[Pl. III. 14.]		
<i>Type 29b.</i>		
144	Traces of legend VIC + : + : + V ⊙ I V very rude form of same type.	Traces of legend; similar type; on either side ⊙ a: 45 Wt. 19·0.
[Pl. III. 15.]		
<i>Type 30a.</i>		
145	Bearded head facing with long monstaeh and hair standing up from the head.	Two male figures in hats standing facing, each holding a long staff; dots in field. a: 5 Wt. 17·5.
[Pl. III. 16.]		
<i>Type 30b.</i>		
146	Rude head facing, with long beard and hair standing up from head; on either side, cross.	Two male figures standing facing, long cross between them and cross on either side; two dots in field. a: 45 Wt. 17·7.
[Pl. III. 17.]		
<i>Type 31.</i>		
147	Rude bearded head facing; on either side, a cross.	Dragon-like animal to r., head turned l. towards raised claw. a: 45 Wt. 17·8.
[Pl. III. 18.]		
148	Head still more rude; crosses as on last.	Animal to l., head r. towards raised tail. a: 45 Wt. 17·5.
149	" " "	" " a: 45 Wt. 16·0.
150	" " "	" " a: 45 Wt. 14·2.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type 32a.</i>		
151	Bust of Saxon type r, holding cross in one hand (compare Type 20).	Animal (wolf) with short fore legs and long hind legs and with long tongue, curved round to r. (compare Type 7, obv.). [Pl. III. 19.] Ȿ ·45 Wt. 16·8.
152	Uncertain legend D VVO; bust l. diademed; no hand or cross.	Wolf to l.; tongue ending in trefoil. Ȿ (base) ·45 Wt. 17·4.
153	Similar to No. 151; dress varied.	The hind legs of the wolf have disappeared, and it has only two short fore legs and long tail. It is curved to r. Ȿ ·45 Wt. 13·8. [Pl. III. 20.]
154	„ dress varied.	Fore legs of wolf have also disappeared, and it has become a wolf-headed serpent, curved to l.; outside it, another curved line, ending in animal's head. [Pl. III. 21.] Ȿ ·5 Wt. 17·2.
155	„ „ „	Serpent represented by a single dotted line, curved to r., and with wolf-head. Ȿ ·45 Wt. 17·6.

Type 32b.

156	Saxon bust l., diademed; in field, four circles of dots enclosing pellets.	Wolf-headed serpent, curved to l. Ȿ ·45 Wt. 14·3. [Pl. III. 22.]
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Type 33.

157	Saxon bust r., diademed; in front, long cross; dog-tooth border.	Wolf's head r., with long tongue, collar of dots and dog-tooth pattern on neck; dog-tooth border. [Pl. III. 23.] Ȿ ·45. Wt. 18·2.
158	„ hair and dress varied; no dog-tooth border visible.	Similar head; tongue forked and knotted; no dog-tooth border visible. Ȿ ·45 Wt. 15·5.
159	Similar, dress varied.	Similar head; tongue not forked or knotted; in front, long cross; no dog-tooth border. Ȿ (base) ·45 Wt. 14·5.
160	Similar bust, varied.	Similar head l.; long tongue twisted and forked, but not knotted; no dog-tooth border visible; numerous dots in field. [Pl. III. 21.] Ȿ (base) ·45 Wt. 15·5.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type 34.</i>		
The reverse of this type is similar to that of Type 14.		
161	Bust r.; hair and dress of Saxon fashion; in front, long cross.	Cross of peculiar shape, having circular spaces between limbs; on each limb, pellet; in centre and in spaces between limbs, circles of dots enclosing pellets. (Similar to Type 14 rev.) Æ 45 Wt. 11·8.
[Pl. III. 25.]		
162	Similar bust, diademed; in front, branch.	Cross of same shape; upon it plain cross, with dot in each angle; in spaces between limbs, circles of dots enclosing pellets. Æ (base) 45. Wt. 12·8.
<i>Type 35.</i>		
The development of the reverse of Type 37 from the reverses of this type and of the following is worthy of notice.		
163	Rude bust r.; in front, cross; numerous dots in field.	A fantastic bird l.; in front, cross; dots in field. Æ 45 Wt. 13·5. [Pl. III. 26.]
<i>Type 36.</i>		
164	Rude bust r.; in front, cross.	Two birds r., the larger below, the smaller above; in front of them, a cross. Æ 45 Wt. 17·0. [Pl. III. 27.]
165	Similar; bust varied.	" " Æ 5 Wt. 16·0.
<i>Type 37.</i>		
166	Two heads facing one another; between them, long cross on pedestal.	A rose formed of four rudely-shaped birds; in centre, cross. Æ 45 Wt. 16·5. [Pl. III. 28.]
167	" " "	" " Æ 45 Wt. 12·3.
168	" " "	" " Æ 45 Wt. 15·7. [Pl. III. 29.]
<i>Type 38.</i>		
169	Bust of Saxon type r.; in front, cross; cable border and border of dots.	A crested bird r.; in front, cross; all within incomplete circle, consisting of a line enclosed by similar circles of dots. Æ 45 Wt. 16·5. [Pl. IV. 1.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type 39.

170	Fantastic bird r.	Cross of peculiar shape similar to that in Types 14 and 34; in centre and between limbs, circles of dots enclosing pellets. \bar{A} .45 Wt. 12.4. [Pl. IV. 2.]
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It is quite possible that the figure holding two crosses upon the ensuing type as well as the two figures of type 41 *b*, are derived from coins of Heraclius I. (610-641) Sabatier, *op. cit.* tom. i. pl. xxviii. *seqq.*, or from some Byzantine coins of about this period; comp. especially No. 175.

Type 40.

171	Dragon-like animal l., head r.	Figure standing, facing, holding two long crosses. \bar{A} .5 Wt. 18.9. [Pl. IV. 3.]
172	Similar animal; one leg raised above head.	,, ,, \bar{A} .5 Wt. 16.8.

Type 41a.

173	Dragon-like animal r., head l.; tail in mouth.	Two figures standing facing one another, each holding a long cross, which stands between them; on either side, cross of dots. [Pl. IV. 4.] \bar{A} .45 Wt. 19.2.
174	Similar.	Similar; figures helmeted; remains of crosses of dots. \bar{A} .45 Wt. 15.4.

Type 41b.

175	Dragon-like animal l., head r.	Two figures standing facing, each holding long cross; the left-hand figure bearded, the right hand with hood or perhaps nimbus; between them, cross of dots. [Pl. IV. 5.] \bar{A} .45 Wt. 19.5.
176	Similar animal r., head l.	,, no sign of beard or nimbus; crosses very indistinct. \bar{A} .45 Wt. 18.8.
177	Similar animal l., head r.	Same figures; crosses distinct. \bar{A} (base) .45 Wt. 18.5.
178	,, ,,	,, cross pommée between the two figures. \bar{A} .45 Wt. 15.3.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
179	Dragon-like animal l., head r.	Very rude figures, apparently with hoods or nimbate; long cross between them. \bar{A} : 45 Wt. 17.7.

Type 42.

180	Bust r.; hair plaited in Saxon fashion; on l. shoulder, bird l. [Pl. IV. 6.]	Hound running l. past a tree, looking back. \bar{A} : 45 Wt. 16.4.
181	Similar bust, holding a cross; no bird (compare Types 20, 32a).	„ var.; tail knotted. \bar{A} : 45. Wt. 15.0.

Type 43.

The reverse of this type occurs upon Merovingian coins, and is also not uncommon upon Carolingian (cf. *Annuaire de la Numismatique*, iii. p. 314). But it appears also to have been a type in use on Gaulish coins (*Rev. de la Numis. Belge*, pl. xiii. No. 7).

182	Dragon-shaped animal l., head r. [Pl. IV. 7.]	Irregular interlaced tetragram with dots inside (two rings interlinked). \bar{A} : 45 Wt. 17.8.
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Type 44.

183	Fantastic bird r., similar to that on No. 113; branch in front. [Pl. IV. 8.]	Beast with large claws and tongue out, walking l. \bar{A} : 5 Wt. 14.8.
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Type 45.

184	Fantastic beast, crested and with long tongue r. [Pl. IV. 9.]	Ornamental spiral; at outer end; \odot \bar{A} : 5 Wt. 15.0.
185	„ „ „	„ „ \bar{A} : 45 Wt. 12.2.
186	Similar beast without crest l.	Spiral of different form. \bar{A} : 45 Wt. 18.0.
187	Dragon with long wings r.; otherwise similar to last. [Pl. IV. 10.]	„ „ \bar{A} : 45 Wt. 16.5.

Type 46.

188	ORVIII ·· ONI TA TC (Uncertain legend). Bird walking r., looking back. [Pl. IV. 11.]	Square compartment with saltire in centre, the limbs ending in annulets; the whole within dotted circle. \bar{A} : 45 Wt. 15.1.
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No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type 47.</i>		
189	Four wolves' heads from which issue long tongues joining in the centre, so that the whole forms a kind of whorl. (Comp. Type 23e obv.)	A centaur-like figure, but having wings and female breasts, to l., head r. Æ 45 Wt. 17·8.
[Pl. IV. 12.]		
190	" " "	" " Æ 5 Wt. 14·3.
<i>Type 48.</i>		
191	Whorl somewhat like three wolves' heads. (Compare Type 47.)	Four wheels set cross-wise, a pellet in the middle and one between each pair of wheels. (Derived from cross in Types 14, 34, 39.) Æ 45 Wt. 14·8.
[Pl. IV. 13.]		
<i>Type 49.</i>		
192	A small head facing; around, circle of eight annulets each enclosing pellet; dots between.	Fantastic bird r., similar to that on Type 39, outlined also in dots; in front, circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ 5 Wt. 14·5.
193	" ten annulets round head.	" " Æ 45 Wt. 14·3.
[Pl. IV. 14.]		
194	" seven annulets round head.	⊙ behind head of bird; cross of dots in front. Æ 45 Wt. 15·5.
[Pl. IV. 15.]		
195	" " "	" " Æ 45 Wt. 14·6.
<i>Type 50.</i>		
[Possibly a Merovingian coin.]		
196	Traces of letters. A chalice (?) or perhaps very degraded form of bust r.	Traces of letters. A cross, having a dot in each angle. Æ 45 Wt. 19·1.
[Pl. IV. 16.]		
<i>Type 51.</i>		
197	Two men standing facing, side by side, holding long cross between them, and each a cross in outside hands. (Possibly from Byzantine type, see Type 41.)	Two squares formed of dotted lines, the inner one divided by dotted diagonal lines, with three dots (·) in each quarter. Æ 5 Wt. 18·8.
[Pl. IV. 17.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type 52.</i>		
198	Bust facing, hair plaited in Saxon fashion.	Cross-like arabesque of interlaced lines, with dot in centre and in each open space. $\text{AR} \cdot 45$ Wt. 15·9. [Pl. IV. 18.]
<i>Type 53.</i>		
199	Very degraded form of bust r. (as in Type 4), with annulet beneath angle of nose.	Cross of zigzags with \odot in centre; dog-tooth border. $\text{AR} \cdot 45$ Wt. 16·2. [Pl. IV. 19.]
<i>Type 54.</i>		
200	Fantastic half-figure r., holding two long crosses, the limbs terminating in annulets.	Eight-rayed star composed of four crosses and four straight lines; annulet in centre. $\text{AR} \cdot 5$ Wt. 19·5. [Pl. IV. 20.]

M E R C I A.

SCEATTAS.

PEADA.

A.D. 655—A.D. 656 OR 657.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1	Traces of inscription $\text{OTI} \cdot \cdot$ OIZNO Helmed bust r. [Pl. IV. 21.]	Traces of inscription in Roman letters $\cdot \cdot \Lambda \omega \text{T T}$ Standard type, reversed, cross below; on standard $\text{HFF} \times \text{F}$ [PADA] R 45. Wt. 20.3.	
2	Similar to last OTIO OIZNO [Pl. IV. 22.]	More degraded form of standard type; within compartment $\begin{matrix} \text{T} & \text{T} \\ \text{O} & \\ \text{X} & \text{X} \end{matrix}$; side to r., $\text{HFF} \times \text{F}$; and in Roman letters around, $\cdot \text{A} \text{O} \text{O} \text{T}$ R 5. Wt. 17.5.	
3	Traces of inscription $\text{OH} \cdot \text{VHC}$ Filleted bust r. [Pl. IV. 23.]	Cross with annulet in each angle, enclosed in a circle; traces of inscrip- tion in Roman letters, $\Lambda \text{VHIV} \omega \Lambda \text{O}$, and in Runic letters $\text{HFF} \times \text{F}$ R 45. Wt. 18.7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
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ÆTHELRED.

A.D. 675—A.D. 704 (ABDICATED).

4	Degraded form of bust r., as in Type 5 of Seattas. Dog-tooth pattern in front.	FPII RF× (ÆPILIRÆD) in two lines <i>boustrophedon</i> , second line inverted; triple border. ♂ · 5. Wt. 19·2. [Pl. IV. 24.]	
5	Same; type 1.	FPII RF× (dots) single border. ♂ · 5. Wt. 18·2.	
6	Same; type r.	legend from right to left ƿƿŋ MI+ŋ ♂ · 5. Wt. 20·0. [Pl. IV. 25.]	

PENNIES.

OFFA.

A.D. 757—A.D. 796.

Moneyers of Offa.

* * The list here given contains only substantially different names, and only such varieties of spelling as are necessary for the assistance of the student.

The names printed in italics are those of moneyers not represented among the coins in the Museum Collection, and have in most cases been taken from descriptions of coins only.

Alchmund [Alhmund, Ealhmund].
 Alred [Ælred, Ealred].
 Babba.
 Beaghard? [Begherd = Beanneard?].
 Beanneard [Bannard, Bernard].
Botred.
 Ciolhard [Celhard].
Deimund.
 Dud [= Udd?].
 Eadberht.
 Eadhun [Eadmund?].
 Ealhmund [= Alhmund].
 Ealred [= Alred?].
Eama?
 Eoba.
 Eðelmod [= Eðelnoð?].
 Eðelnoð.
 Eðelwald.

Fehtwald [= Pehtwald?].
 Heagr [or Hearer?].
 Ibba [= Eobba?].
 Inoð [for Winoð?].
 Lul [Lulla].
 Oeðelred [Oeðelres = Eðelred?].
 Osmod.
Oter.
Pendraed [or *Wendred*?].
 Penwald [Wenwald, Pehtwald?].
 Regniht.
Redwin.
 Rendred [= Wendred?].
 Udd [= Dud?].
 Wenwald [or Penwald?].
Wintred [*Wendred*, *Winred*].
Wilhun [= *Wilmund*?].
 Winoð.

FIRST SERIES.

Coins with head or bust.

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
7	+OFFA REX+ Dots in legend. dressed in Saxon fashion.	Bust r.; hair elab- orately dressed in Saxon fashion.	ΛΛH MΛN ∅ in three lines with- in wreath ending in serpent-heads; numerous dots in field. Æ.* Wt. 16.3.	Allmund [Alchmund].
		[Pl. V. 1.]		
8	+OFFA REX+ (Dots).	Same type.	+ΛΛHΓΥΛN∅ in spaces left by elaborate pat- tern, an orna- mental and a plain cross form- ed into star of eight rays; num- erous dots. a. Wt. 19.1.	
		[Pl. V. 2.]		

* The measurement of the pennies is so nearly uniform that it has been thought unnecessary to give it in each individual case. In the present series it only varies between .65 in. and .7 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint, Moneyer.
9	<p>OFFÆ REX Bust (the latter word r., hair from right to much left). curled; dots in field.</p> <p>[Pl. V. 3.]</p>	<p>+ÆLR EÐ in four com- partments of a cruciform pat- tern, having in centre compart- ment a small cross, and between limbs floral or- naments; nume- rous dots. Æ. Wt. 19.5.</p>	Alred
10	<p>+◊FFÆ REX+X Bust (Dots). r., hair much curled.</p> <p>[Pl. V. 4.]</p>	<p>CELH A serpent coiled ÆRÐ between lines of legend. Æ. Wt. 17.7.</p>	Celhard, or Ciollhard.
11	<p>+OFFÆ REX+ Similar (Dots). bust.</p> <p>[Pl. V. 5.]</p>	<p>+C I O L Similar type. HÆRÐ Æ. Wt. 18.0.</p>	
12	<p>+OFFÆ REX+ Undraped (Dots). diademed bust r.; to r., branch.</p> <p>[Pl. V. 6.]</p>	<p>+D H Ð in spaces formed by erneiform pat- tern composed of one large circle and four smaller ovals; in centre of large circle quatrefoil with trefoils between leaves. Æ (pierced). Wt. 18.2.</p>	Dud.
13	<p>+◊FFÆ REX MERCI- ◊R H M (Dots). Draped and dia- demed bust r.; in front, long cross.</p> <p>[Pl. V. 7.]</p>	<p>+Ð H Ð between leaves (Dots). of large quatrefoil, trefoils with- in and between leaves. Æ. Wt. 16.3.</p>	
14	<p>+◊FFÆ REX MERCIOR- (Dots). Draped bust r.; hair plaited in Saxon fashion.</p> <p>[Pl. V. 8.]</p>	<p>+E Æ Ð H V N Cross (Dots). having crosses at end of limbs and voided; small cross surrounded by dots in centre. Æ. Wt. 17.2.</p>	Eadhun, or Eadmund?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
15	⊙FFA (Dots.) Similar bust r.; dress varied.	+E AÐ HV ǷN (Dots.) Similar type; the small cross with dots (·) in each angle. æ. Wt. 18·2.	Eadhun, or Eadmund?
	[Pl. V. 9.]		
16	OFFA REX TERCIORI (Dots.) Bust r., hair simply plaited round head.	+E AΛ TPI NÐ (Dots.) Lozenge-shaped compartment; in centre, floral ornament. æ. Wt. 15·8.	Ealmund.
	[Pl. V. 10.]		
17	EALRÆÐ (Dots.) Bust r., diademed; dots in field.	⊙ E R T (Dots.) within four limbs of a eruciform pattern, having cross in centre with dot in each angle, and floral ornaments between limbs. æ. Wt. 18·0.	Ealred.
	[Pl. V. 11.]		
18	+OFFA REX+ (Dots.) Undraped bust r., diademed or with hair simply plaited, as on No. 16?	EÐ IL VÆ LÐ (Dots.) Cruciform pattern composed of one large circle and four smaller ovals; in centre of circle floral ornament (Comp. No. 12). æ. Wt. 18·1.	Eðelwald.
	[Pl. V. 12.]		
19	IBBA (Dots.) Bust r., diademed; cross behind and another above head.	O E R T (Comp. No. 17). Cross flory, voided in centre, containing cross with dot in each angle. æ. Wt. 20·7.	Ibba.
	[Pl. V. 13.]		
20	OFFA R EX (Dots.) Bust r., diademed.	+I B B A (Dots.) Same type. æ. Wt. 16·7.	
	[Pl. V. 14.]		
21	OFFA REX (Dots.) Similar; dress varied.	+I B B A (Dots.) Same type. æ. Wt. 16·5.	
	[Pl. V. 15.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
22	<p>+⊙FFΛ+XΞϑ+ Bust r., (Dots). draped and diademed.</p> <p>[Pl. VI. 1.]</p>	<p>+L W LL A Four bosses (Dots). surrounded by dots between letters of inser.; in centre, floral ornament, as on No. 12. Æ (thrice pierced). Wt. 20·2.</p>	Lulla.
23	<p>+⊙FFΛ REX+ Similar; bust undraped.</p> <p>[Pl. VI. 2.]</p>	<p>" " " " Wt. 16·5.</p>	
24	<p>OF FΛ RE XX Undraped (Dots). bust r., hair unbound, within lozenge- shaped compart- ment having cross at each angle.</p> <p>[Pl. VI. 3.]</p>	<p>+L W L L A as before. Simi- lar type; floral ornament varied. Æ. Wt. 16·8.</p>	
25	<p>OFFΛ+REX Draped bust r.; on each side long cross.</p> <p>[Pl. VI. 4.]</p>	<p>OE ðE LR EÐ Cross with smaller crosses at ends of limbs, voided and containing quatrefoil and circle combined in centre. Æ. Wt. 18·5.</p>	Oeðelred [Eðelred?]
26	<p>+⊙FFΛ REX+ Bust r., (Dots). draped.</p> <p>[Pl. VI. 5.]</p>	<p>PE H VA LÐ in circular spaces between limbs of a cruci- form figure, on which is an or- namental cross flory. Æ. Wt. 14·0.</p>	Penwald, Wenwald, or Wehwald.
27	<p>OFFΛ REX on two bands; (Dots). between them, a serpent coiled. Bust r., draped, hair much plaited.</p> <p>[Pl. VI. 6.]</p>	<p>+REN ÐRED (Dots). In centre, oblong compartment within which two serpents inter- twined. Æ. Wt. 16·7.</p>	Rendred.

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
28	+⊙FFΛ REX+	Bust r.	+⊙ ⊙ V (Dots). [for DVD?] Four bosses surrounded by dots between letters of inscr., as No. 22; in centre, cross within circle. Æ. Wt. 17·0.	Udd [Dud?]
			[Pl. VI. 7.]	
29	+⊙FFΛ REX+	Bust r., draped.	⊙ η I UU ⚡ Cross flory, voided in centre, containing double cross. Æ. Wt. 16·7.	Winoð?
			[Pl. VI. 8.]	
30	OFFΛ R EX (Dots).	Bust r.; hair curled.	⊙ E R T (Dots). Within four limbs of a cruciform pattern, having cross in centre and trefoil ornaments between limbs. (Comp. No. 17.) Æ. Wt. 17·8.	No moneyer.
			[Pl. VI. 9.]	

SECOND SERIES.

Coins without head or bust.

31	· · · Λ +	RE X	Square compartment; on each side of which a branch dividing the legend.	· · C H V η ·	Hexagram, in the centre and at each point of which a pellet surrounded by dots. Æ (fragment).	Alemund [or Albmund.]
			[Pl. VI. 10.]			
32	⊖ F R Λ	Legend divided by cross; numerous dots in field.	+ALH	MVVD	Cross, with dots in angles; numerous dots in field. Æ. 65 Wt. 19·5.	
			[Pl. VI. 11.]			
33	⊖ E R T	Cross flory, voided and with ⊙ and four dots in centre; numerous dots.	+ Λ L H M W N ⊙		divided and enclosed by double anchor pattern; numerous dots. Æ. 65 Wt. 19·0.	
			[Pl. VI. 12.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
34	<p>◇ E Cross flory, voided R T and with ⊙ and four dots in centre; numerous dots.</p>	<p>+ divided and en- closed by double A L H anchor pattern; M U N numerous dots. ⊙ æ (pierced) · 7 Wt. 16·2.</p>	Almund [or Alhmund].
35	<p>+◇FFA REX T̄ Double (Dots). circle, inner of dots, en- closing pellet.</p>	<p>BABBA between two lines; above OTO, be- low XX; dots. æ · 75 Wt. 19·5.</p>	Babba.
[Pl. VI. 13.]			
36	<p>T̄ On either side of ◇FFA T̄, triangle; lines +REX dividing legend.</p>	<p>” æ · 8 Wt. 14·5.</p>	
37	<p>+◇ FF AR EX Quatre- (Dots). foil over which a cross having limbs ter- minating in loops.</p>	<p>+BΛH in two lunettes, HAR⊙ a double cross between. æ · 65 Wt. 17·7.</p>	Beannard.
[Pl. VI. 14.]			
38	<p>T̄ Dotted lines be- +OFFA tween; dots in REX field.</p>	<p>+BEAΛ in two lunettes; NEAR⊙ traces of double (Dots). cross. æ · 75 Wt. 19·7.</p>	
[Pl. VI. 15.]			
39	<p>+O FF AR EX Round- (Dots). limbed cross, leaf - shapes in four angles; all with dots within.</p>	<p>+B E Q in two lunettes; HAR⊙ two long crosses connected by dot- ted line between. æ · 65 Wt. 18·0.</p>	Beagnard [Beannard?]
[Pl. VI. 16.]			
40	<p>OFFA (Dots). Floriated REX line between lines of legend; dots.</p>	<p>+ Floriated line + ⊙ dividing legend U D (as Obv.); nu- + merous dots in field. æ · 65 Wt. 19·1.</p>	Dud.
[Pl. VII. 1.]			
41	<p>O F̄ (Dots). Cross cross- R T̄ let voided, and with rosette of dots in centre.</p>	<p>EA D (Dots). Dotted BERH lines between TG lines of legend. æ · 65 Wt. 18·0.</p>	Eadberht.
[Pl. VII. 2.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
42	<p>[O] $\overline{\text{E}}$ [R] $\overline{\text{T}}$</p> <p>Cross crosslet voided, and with rosette of dots in centre.</p>	<p>[E]AD Dotted lines between lines of legend. [B]ERH [T]E æ (fragment).</p>	Eadberht.
43	<p>OF FA (Dots). Lozenge-shaped compartment, in which circle enclosing quatrefoil with trefoils between leaves.</p> <p>[Pl. VII. 3.]</p>	<p>EAD (Dots). BERH æ '65 Wt. 18.3. TE</p>	
44	<p>$\overline{\text{T}}$ +O$\overline{\text{FF}}$ REX</p> <p>Similar to No. 38.</p> <p>[Pl. VII. 4.]</p>	<p>EALHTVNØ (Dots). Small open cross in centre. æ (much broken).</p>	Ealhmund.
45	<p>Dotted compartment with long cross through it (standard type as in No. 1 [Peada]). In compartment O$\overline{\text{F}}$ FA; below, R $\overline{\text{T}}$; numerous dots.</p> <p>[Pl. VII. 5.]</p>	<p>E O (Dots). Cross voided in centre and having cross of dots within; limbs ending in broken circles. B A æ 7 Wt. 17.8.</p>	Eoba.
46	<p>” ”</p> <p>[Pl. VII. 6.]</p>	<p>E O B A Cross voided in centre, having small cross within; limbs of large cross ending in triangles; numerous dots. æ 65 Wt. 18.2.</p>	
47	<p>+O FF AR EX Plain cross having quatrefoil over it; numerous dots.</p> <p>[Pl. VII. 7.]</p>	<p>E O (Dots) in four circles joined by lines; in centre, cross with dots in angles; between circles, trefoils. A B æ 7 Wt. 15.0.</p>	
48	<p>$\overline{\text{T}}$ +O$\overline{\text{FF}}$ REX</p> <p>Lines between legend as on No. 35 (rev.); numerous dots in field.</p> <p>[Pl. VII. 8.]</p>	<p>EPEL (Dots). Oblong compartment with bi-lobed ends between lines of legend; pellets within it; dots in field. NO$\overline{\text{P}}$ æ 75 Wt. 21.7.</p>	Eðelnoð.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
49	<p> </p> <p>Between lines of legend, lines of dots, as in No. 38; numerous dots in field.</p>	<p> </p> <p>(Dots) within compartment shaped like Beofian shield; a cross at each side joined by dots.</p> <p>Æ 75 Wt. 19.9.</p>	Eðelnoð.
	[Pl. VII. 9.]		
50	<p> </p> <p>in two lunettes; between, two crosses connected by dotted line.</p>	<p> </p> <p>(Dots). Cross above and below; double anchor pattern between lines of legend.</p> <p>Æ 65 Wt. 18.8.</p>	
	[Pl. VII. 10.]		
51	<p> </p> <p>in angles of plain cross with quaterfoil in centre; numerous dots.</p>	<p> </p> <p>HE A B* R in circular spaces between limbs of cruciform figure (as in Secattas Type 14 rev.) in centre of which is an ornamental cross.</p> <p>Æ 7 Wt. 17.8.</p>	Heagr, or Hearer?
	[Pl. VII. 11.]		
52	<p> </p> <p>Dotted lines between lines of legend.</p>	<p> </p> <p>+ L L L in compartments of quartered quaterfoil. Three pellets in each outer cusp, and numerous dots within.</p> <p>Æ 8 Wt. 21.3.</p>	Lulla.
	[Pl. VII. 12.]		
53	<p> </p> <p>Plain lines between legend; dots in field.</p>	<p> </p> <p>(Dots) between two lines; ornaments above and below.</p> <p>Æ 75 Wt. 14.7.</p>	Osmod.
	[Pl. VII. 13.]		
54	<p> </p> <p>between limbs of cross botouneé over which is a smaller cross of same kind.</p>	<p> </p> <p>© SM © D between limbs of cross botouneé voided in centre; numerous dots.</p> <p>Æ 65 Wt. 18.8.</p>	
	[Pl. VII. 14.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
55	<p> (the Γ has a long limb dividing the word below); dotted lines between; dots in field. </p>	<p> RE G NI HT on limbs of cruciform figure (comp. No. 51), having double square in centre, and four dots in each space between limbs. \mathfrak{a} .8 Wt. 21.1. </p>	Regniht.
[Pl. VII. 15.]			
56	<p> Dotted lines between lines of legend; dots in field. </p>	<p> (Dots). Compartment with bilobed ends between lines of legend, having dots within it, as No. 48. \mathfrak{a} .7 Wt. 19.5. </p>	Winoð.
[Pl. VII. 16.]			
57	<p> " " " </p>	<p> Same type. \mathfrak{a} .7 Wt. 19.1. </p>	
58	<p> " " " </p>	<p> Two crosses connected by dotted line between lines of legend. \mathfrak{a} (fragment) .7. </p>	
[Pl. VII. 17.]			

CYNETHRYÐ.

WIDOW OF OFFA, 796.

Moneyer.

Eoba.

59	<p> (Dots). Bust r., hair in long curls; behind head, long cross. </p>	<p> +CYNEDRYÐ REGINA (Dots). In centre, within double circle, $\bar{\Gamma}$; dots. \mathfrak{a} .65 Wt. 17.4. </p>	Eoba.
[Pl. VIII. 1.]			
60	<p> no cross behind head. </p>	<p> " REGINA $\bar{\Gamma}$ within single circle. \mathfrak{a} .65 Wt. 15.9. </p>	
[Pl. VIII. 2.]			
61	<p> no cross. </p>	<p> +CYNEDRYÐ REGIN $\bar{\Gamma}$ within single circle. \mathfrak{a} .7 Wt. 19.7. </p>	
[Pl. VIII. 3.]			

COENWULF (CENWULF).

A.D. 796—A.D. 822.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

<i>Babba.</i>	Eðelmod [= Eðelnoð ?].
Beornfreð [Biomfrið, &c.].	Hereberht.
Ceolbeald.	<i>Huntælf?</i>
Ciollheard [Ceolheard, &c.].	Ludoman [Ludaman].
Dealla [Deola, &c.].	Lul.
<i>Diar</i> [<i>mod?</i> = Diormod].	Oba [= Eoba ?]
Diormod.	<i>Pendwine</i> [<i>Wendwine</i>].
Duda.	Sigeberht [Seberht, &c.].
Dun.	Sigestef.
Ealhstan.	Swefheard [Swefheard].
<i>Eama.</i>	Tidbearht.
Eanmund.	Werncard, [Werncard, Werheard.]
<i>Egberht.</i>	Wigherd [Withard ?].
<i>Edtjotr?</i>	<i>Wīlhun.</i>
<i>Elhun</i> [= <i>Elmund?</i>].	Withard [Withed, Witnerd ?].
<i>Elmund</i> [= <i>Alcmund?</i>].	Wintred [= Withard ?].
Eoba [Eaba = Oba ?].	Wodel.

FIRST SERIES.

Coins with head or bust.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
62	✠COENVVLF REX T̄ Bust r., diademed.	✠BIORNFREÐ TONETA Cross flory of peculiar form; dot in centre. Æ ·8* Wt. 21·7. [Comp. Pl. VIII. 16.]	Biornfrið.
63	+C◊ENVVLF REX T̄ Head r., diademed.	+ B ◊ T R E D (Dots). In centre, within circle, diamond compartment quartered diagonally, joined to circle by lines from centre of sides; dots. Æ Wt. 21·8. [Pl. VIII. 4.]	Botred.
64	+COENVVLF REX T̄ Bust r., laureate.	CEOLBEALD Cross, dot in each angle. Æ ·75 Wt. 20·0. [Pl. VIII. 5.]	Ceolbeald.

* The size of the coins in this series varies between ·8 in. and ·85, except in the few cases specified.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
65	+COENVVLF REX T̄ Bust r.	DEAL LAMO NETΛ Circle from which spring three crosses dividing the legend; within circle, cross cross- let, with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 21·8. [Pl. VIII. 6.]	Dealla.
66	„ Bust r., diademed.	✠DEALLA MONETA No crosses dividing legend, nor dots in angles of cross crosslet. Æ Wt. 20·5.	
67	„ „ „	„ MONETA In centre cross cross- let over St. An- drew's cross pom- méc.* Æ Wt. 21·7. [Pl. VIII. 7.]	
68	„ „ „	✠DIORTOD TONETA Cross flory as No. 62. Æ Wt. 21·8.	Diormod.
69	„ „ „	„ „ Cross moline. Æ Wt. 19·5.	
70	„ no diadem.	+DVN TONETA. Cross crosslet; dot in each angle. Æ Wt. 22·0.	Dun.
71	„ Bust r., diademed.	✠EALHTAN TONETA Cross surrounded by crescents and wedges. [Pl. VIII. 8.]	Ealhstan.
72	+COENVVL F REX T̄ no diadem.	+EALHZTAN TONETA Cross crosslet. Æ Wt. 18·7.	

* "Botone." Hawkins, S.C., 2nd ed., p. 40.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
73	✠C◊ENVVLF REX T̄ Bust r., diademed.	✠ L V L in the four compartments of a quatrefoil, enclosed in circle and having dots in outer cusps. Æ Wt. 21·6. [Pl. VIII. 9.]	Lul.
74	" " no diadem.	Similar. Æ ·75 Wt. 18·5.	
75	" Bust r., diademed.	◊BA TON ETA Legend divided by three crosses springing from circle in centre; within circle, cross moline. Æ ·75 Wt. 21·0. [Pl. VIII. 10.]	Oba, or Eoba.
76	" " "	OBA TON ETA in centre eight-foil. Æ Wt. 22·2. [Pl. VIII. 11.]	
77	" " "	✠OBA✠TON✠ETA Cross with leaf in each angle. Æ Wt. 21·8. [Pl. VIII. 12.]	
78	" " "	✠SEBERHTI TONETA (Dot) Cross with wedges in angles (cross pommée over cross pattée). Æ ·7 Wt. 20·0.	Seberht.
79	✠OENVVLF REX T̄ Bust r., diademed.	✠SIMESTEF TONET In centre $\bar{\Lambda}$ Æ Wt. 16·8. [Pl. VIII. 13.]	Sigestef.
80	✠COENVVLF REX T̄ Same type.	✠SVVEFHERD MOHETA Cross fourchée, with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 22·3. [Pl. VIII. 14.]	Swefherd.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
81	+COENVVLF REX T Same type.	✠TIDBEARH TONETA Cross flory as on No. 62. Æ Wt. 21·7. [Compare Pl. VIII. 16.]	Tidbearht.
82	Var : no division in legend.	” TONETA Æ Wt. 20·3.	
83	Same.	✠TIDEARH MONETA Same type. Æ Wt. 18·5.	
84	·OENVVLF RE ·· Same type.	✠TIDBE ·· H TONETA Quatrefoil. Æ (fragment).	
85	Similar. COENVVLF, &c. [Pl. VIII. 15.]	✠VERHEARDI TONETA Cross pommée over cross pattée. Æ 75 Wt. 21·0.	Werneard.
86	” ” ” [Pl. VIII. 16.]	✠PERHEARDI TONETA Cross flory as on No. 62. Æ Wt. 21·2.	
87	” legend undivided.	✠PERHEARD MONETA Same type. Æ Wt. 21·3.	
88	” legend divided. [Pl. VIII. 17.]	✠PERHEARDI TONETA Cross moline with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 20·5.	
89	+COENVVLE REX T Head r., diademed. [Pl. VIII. 18.]	✠PINTRED (Dots). Tribrach with dots in each angle. Æ 75 Wt. 21·2.	Wintred.
90	+COENVVLF REX T Head r., diademed.	PI H ↑ R E D Lozenge- shaped compart- ment from angles of which spring crosses dividing the legend; cross in centre. Æ Wt. 22·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
91	+C \diamond ENVVLF REX Υ Head r. diademed; traces of bust.	P \diamond ∂ E L+ Similar type, cross of dots in centre.	Wodcl.
	[Pl. VIII. 19.]	\mathfrak{z} .75 Wt. 18.2.	

SECOND SERIES.

Coins without head or bust.

92	\ddagger C \diamond ENVVLF REX (Dots). In centre $\bar{\Upsilon}$	C \diamond L H $\bar{\Lambda}$ RD Tribrach moline, voided, dividing the le- gend; dots in field. \mathfrak{z} * Wt. 13.3.	Ciolhard.
93	„ (No dots). „	D VD $\bar{\mathfrak{z}}$ (Dots). „ \mathfrak{z} Wt. 19.5.	Duda.
94	\ddagger COENVVLF (Dots). „	„ „ \mathfrak{z} Wt. 18.0.	
95	\diamond (Dot) „	EAN Υ V ND „ „ \mathfrak{z} (Pierced). Wt. 19.2.	Eanmund.
96	COEHVVLF (Dot). „	\ddagger E OB $\bar{\mathfrak{z}}$ Tribrach mo- line composed of three lines to each limb; dots in each angle. \mathfrak{z} Wt. 19.8. [Pl. IX. 1.]	Eoba, or Oba.
97	+C \diamond ENVVLF (Dots). „	E ρ EL MOD Tribrach as in No. 92; nu- merous dots in field. \mathfrak{z} Wt. 21.0. [Pl. IX. 2.]	E \ddot{z} elmod.
98	\therefore COENVVLF (Dot)	„ small circle in each angle of tri- brach. \mathfrak{z} Wt. 20.0.	
99	$\bar{\Upsilon}$ C \diamond ENVVL Broken REFX dotted lines be- tween legend; dots in field. [Pl. IX. 3.]	LVD \diamond Υ $\bar{\Lambda}$ $\bar{\Lambda}$ within compart- ment shaped somewhat like Bœotian shield; dots in field. \mathfrak{z} Wt. 21.2.	Ludoman.

* The size of the coins in this series is .75-.8 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
100	†COENVVLF REX (Dot). In centre \bar{T} . Similar to No. 92.	SIQ EBE RHT Tribrah moline, voided, dividing the le- gend; pellet in each angle. Si- milar to No. 92. ⚭ Wt. 17.1.	Sigeberht.
101	†EΩENVVLF REX „	VV I3H ARD „ ⚭ Wt. 19.7.	Wighard [or Withard?].

There can be no doubt that many of the coins of both Offa and Coenwulf were struck at Canterbury. This may be affirmed with most certainty with regard to the coins of the above series bearing the type of the *tribrah*, which probably represents the Archbishopal *pall*. See *Num. Chron.* N.S. vol. v. p. 351 *seqq.* (J. Evans), and 3rd S. vol. ii. p. 61 *seqq.* (J. Evans), and *Introduction*.

CEOLWULF I.

A.D. 822—A.D. 823 OR 824 (DEPOSED).

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Alhun [= *Almund*, &c. ?].
Ceolbald.
Ceolheard.
Dealing.
Dunn.
Dunnic.
Eactu [= *Eucsta* ?]
Eadgar ?
Ealhstan.
Eanwulf [= *Eonwulf*].

Eldfotr.
Eðelmoð [*Eðelmod*].
Hereberht.
Oba [= *Eoba* ?].
Rihelt [= *Rineld* ?].
Sigestef.
Werbold [= *Werbald*].
Wertnið [or *Pertnið* ?].
Wodcl.

First Series.

Coins with head or bust.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
102	✠CIOLVVLF REX T̄ Bust r., diademed. [Pl. IX. 4.]	✠DVNN TONETA In centre ∴. A. ∴. R* Wt. 21·5.	Dunn.
103	+CEOLVVLF REX T̄ ,, [Pl. IX. 5.]	✠EALCZV TONETA Cross crosslet; around, eight dots. R Wt. 21·8.	Eactu.
104	+Δ●EONULF REX ,, (Rude letters.) [Pl. IX. 6.]	+EAD SVR (Rude letters). Two long crosses, molino at base; cross and nume- rous dots be- tween; the whole dividing legend. R Wt. 20·4.	Eadgar ? [See also No. 111.]
105	✠CIOLVVLF REX T̄✠ ,, [Pl. IX. 7.]	✠EALHTAN TONETA Cross; around four crescents and four dots. R Wt. 20·5.	Ealhstan.
106	✠CIOLVVLF REX T̄ ,,	✠EALHTAN TONET In centre A. R Wt. 19·7.	

* Size .85 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
107	✠CIOLVVLF REX T̄ Bust r., diademed.	EAN ΛALFTO NETV (Dots). R Wt. 21·2.	Eanvulf. Lines between legend with crooks, one at r., the other at l. end.
108	+CEOLVVLF REX T̄ ,, [Pl. IX. 8.]	HER +EPE LHY R Wt. 21·0.	Hereberht. Similar type, lines with crooks at both ends.
109	” ” ”	PER BALD TONE R Wt. 19·2.	Werbald. Dots in field.
110	+CELVVLF REX T̄ ,, [Pl. IX. 9.]	+ PER↑ HIQ R Wt. 19·6.	Wertnið, or Pertnið? (Dots). Lines with bent ends between legend.
111	CEOLVVLE + REX T̄ ” [Pl. IX. 10.]	Two long crosses on three legs, sideways; between them, St. Andrew's cross. Above [E] A ω, below GAZ R Wt. 17·0.	Uncertain, [Eadgar?]
112	✠CIOLVVLF REX T̄CI ” [Pl. IX. 11.]	✠DOROBREBIA CIBI T In centre + V + (for DOROBERNIA CIVI-TAS) R Wt. 21·3.	CANTERBURY.

SECOND SERIES.

Coin without head or bust.

Struck at Canterbury (Dorobernia).

CANTERBURY.

113	+CIOLVVLFREXMERC Long cross, on either side of which CR V̄ [Pl. IX. 12.]	✠SIGESTEF DORO- BERNIA Cross crosslet. R Wt. 21·7.	Sigestef.
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BEORNWULF.

A.D. 823 OR 824—A.D. 825.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

<i>Eadnoð.</i>	<i>Eðonoð [= Eðelnoð ?].</i>
<i>Eadweas</i> [<i>Eadweas</i> for <i>Eadgar</i> ?].	<i>Monna.</i>
<i>Eucsta</i> [= <i>Euctu</i> ?].	<i>Werbald.</i>

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
114	+BEORNÐVLF REX (Dots). Bust r., diademed.	✠EƿONOP ƦONET* Cross crosslet. R ·85 Wt. 19·2.	Eðonoð, or Eadnoð?
115	+BEORNÐVLF REX Bust r., no diadem.	ƦER BALD TOHE R ·75 Wt. 22·2.	Werbald.

[Pl. IX. 13.]

LUDICAN.

A.D. 825, SLAIN SAME YEAR.

Moneyers.

<i>Eadcar</i> [<i>Eadgar</i>].	<i>Eadnoð.</i>	<i>Werbald.</i>
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116	✠LVƦICAR✠ HE † Bust r., diademed.	✠EADHOP ƦOHET Cross crosslet. R ·8 Wt. 22·7.	Eadnoð.
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[Pl. IX. 14.]

WIGLAF.

A.D. 825. DEPOSED 829? RESTORED 830-839.

Moneyers.

<i>Hunmocl.</i>	<i>Redmand.</i>
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117	✠VVIGLAF REX Ʀ (Dots). Small cross with dots in angles.	D +REDƦA h D and h in two lunettes of dots, with pellets on either side. R ·8 Wt. 25·7.	Redmand.
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[Pl. IX. 15.]

* If the reading be EADNOP the name of the moneyer is Eadnoð. O is sometimes written for D, especially on coins of East Anglia.

† The R and H (=N) apparently transposed.

BERHTWULF (BEORHTWULF).

A.D. 839—A.D. 853.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Brid.	Liaba.
Byrnwald [Burnwald].	Oswulf.
Deneheah [Denemeah, Denehean?].	Sigeheah.
Eadwald.	Tatel.
Eanbald.	Wigeheah [Wigehean, Sigeheah?].
Eanna [Eana].	Wine.
Eunrald.	



FIRST SERIES.

With bust.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
118	BERHTVLF REX Bust r., diademed.	✠BRID TONETA Cross crosslet. a: * Wt. 19.3.	Brid.
119	H " " [Pl. X. 1.]	" " TONETA " a: Wt. 17.3.	
120	" " [Pl. X. 2.]	✠BVRNVVALD Cross with annulet in each angle. a: Wt. 19.5.	Byrnwald, or Burnwald.
121	HT " " [Pl. X. 3.]	" " Cross having two limbs crosslet. a: Wt. 17.5.	
122	H " " [Pl. X. 4.]	✠BVRNVVALD In centre ⚡ a: Wt. 19.7.	
123	BERHTVVL "	· BVRNVVA · · Cross potent. a: (fragment).	
124	BERHTVVL REX "	✠DENENEAH Cross crosslet voided in centre. a: Wt. 19.3.	Deneheah.

* The size of the coins of this series is from .8-.85 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
125	BERHTVLF REX Bust r., diademed.	✠DENEHEAH Cross, two limbs ending in crosslets, two moline, or ending in T Æ Wt. 20·3.	Deneheah.
		[Pl. X. 5.]	
126	" " "	✠DENEHEAH " Æ (two fragments joined).	
127	BERHTVLF REX "	EÄHHÄ TONETÄ Cross crosslet over quatrefoil. Æ Wt. 20·2.	Eanna.
		[Pl. X. 6.]	
128	" " "	✠EÄ✠H✠Ä T Cross moline. Æ Wt. 19·3.	
129	BERHTVLF REX "	✠LÄBÄ TNO Cross crosslet, voided in centre. Æ Wt. 16·5.	Liaba.
130	" "	✠LÄBÄ TONET : Cross, voided in centre, with an- nulet in each angle. Æ Wt. 16·2.	
131	BERHTVLF REX Bust r., diademed.	✠OÄVLF T Cross crosslet. Æ Wt. 18·7.	Oswulf.
132	BERHTVLF REX "	✠ÄIGEHEAH Same type. Æ Wt. 17·0.	Sigheah.
133	✠BERHTVLF REX "	" Cross with dots in angles, three in first quarter, one in others. Æ Wt. 19·9.	
134	BERHTVLF REX "	" Cross, annulet in each angle. Æ Wt. 19·2.	
135	" " "	" A kind of cross fourchée. Æ Wt. 18·2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
136	†BERHTVLF REX T Bust r. diademed, dividing legend.	†WIGEHEAH „ In centre  R Wt. 23.7.	Sigeheah.
[Pl. X. 7.]			
137	BERHTVLF REX „ legend undivided.	†SIGEHEAH  R (broken).	
138	BERHTVLF REX „	†VVINE TONNE Cross crosslet. R (broken).	Wine.

SECOND SERIES.

Without head or bust.

139	+BERHTVVLF REX T Cross potent over plain cross.	+TATEL MONETA Cross potent. R Wt. 22.3.	Tatel.
[Pl. X. 8.]			

BURGRED (BURHRED).

A.D. 853—A.D. 874, DEP.; DIED SAME YEAR.

Monnyers.

See note on p. 25.

Adhelm [Aldhelm].	Eðelheah.
Beacilia [Beagliu].	Eðclwulf.
Beagstan.	Eðered.
Bearneah [= Beanneah?].	Framrie.
Berhtel.	Guðhelm = Cuðhelm.
Berned.	Guðhere [Guðhere, Gunðere =
Bhlghm?	Gunðer?].
Biarnwulf [for Diarwulf?].	Guðmund.
Biornoð [= Diornoð, Diormod?].	Hatwie.
Blehtia?	Heawulf [Hewulf].
Cened [Ceinred].	Hereferð.
Ceðelwulf.	Hercmelð.
Ceðliaf [= Ceðclwulf?].	Hewig [= Heawulf?].
Ciallaf [Ceollaf].	Hugered.
Cunehelm.	Hussa [Hassa, Hucca].
Cuðberht.	Huðhero [= Guðhere?].
Cuðhelm.	Idiga.
Cuðhere = Guðhere.	Inea.
Dealgo [= Dealla, Dela?].	Lcfla.
Dela.	Liafman.
Dialine [Dialing].	Liafwald.
Diarwald.	Liulla.
Diarwulf.	Lude [= Ludiga?].
Diga.	Ludiga.
Dudda [Duda].	Lulla.
Dudecil.	Manman?
Dudemán.	Messa.
Dudhelm [for Cuðhelm?].	Osmund.
Dudwinc.	Tata [= Tatel?].
Eadnoð.	Tatel.
Ealdwulf.	Tidhelm.
Eanred.	Winc.
Elfear.	Wulfheard.

Description of Types.

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type a.</i>	
Bust r., diademed.	Legend in three lines; the upper and lower portions enclosed in lunettes. Pyramids, &c., of dots in one or more of the spaces left by legend.
[Comp. Pl. X. 9, 15.]	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
		<i>Type b.</i>	
	Bust r., diademed.	Legend in three lines; upper and lower portions enclosed in lunettes broken in centre of curve. Dots as before.	
		[Comp. Pl. X. 12.]	
		<i>Type c.</i>	
	" "	Legend in three lines; upper and lower portions each enclosed between line with crook at each end and curve; forming lunette, broken at the angles. Dots as before.	
		[Comp. Pl. X. 13.]	
		<i>Type d.</i>	
	" "	Legend in three lines; lines with crooks at each end between. Dots as before.	
		[Comp. Pl. X. 10, 14.]	

		<i>(Type a.)</i>		
140	BVRGRED REX M	MOH ADHELM ETΛ	Æ Wt. 16·8.	Adhelm.
141	BVRGRED REX	"	Æ Wt. 22·2.	
142	"	MON ADHELM ETΛ	Æ Wt. 17·2.	
		<i>(Type a.)</i>		
143	BVRGRED REX T	rMON BEAGSTΛ ETΛ	Æ Wt. 21·0.	Beagstan.
144	" "	"	Æ Wt. 21·0.	
145	" REX T	"	Æ Wt. 20·3.	
146	" "	"	Æ Wt. 20·6.	
147	" "	"	Æ Wt. 19·9.	
148	" REX T	"	Æ Wt. 20·8.	
		[Pl. X. 9.]		

* The size of the coins in this series is from .75-.8 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
		(Type a.)	
149	BVRGRED REX †	rMON BEAEGITÆ ETÆ Æ Wt. 17·0.	Beagstan.
150	„ REX ⁻	„ Æ Wt. 19·5.	
151	„ „	IMON Æ Wt. 21·2.	
152	„ REX	IMON Æ Wt. 19·3.	
		(Type b.)	
153	BVRGRED REX ⁻ †	IMON BEAEGITÆ ETÆ Æ Wt. 18·2.	
		(Type a.)	
154	†BVRGRED REX †	MON †BEARNE ETÆ Æ Wt. 20·3.	Bearneah?
155	BVRGRED REX M	rMOH BERHEÆ ETÆ Æ Wt. 19·3.	
156	„ REX ⁻ †	rM X N †BERHEÆ ETÆ Æ Wt. 20·3.	
157	„ „	„ Æ Wt. 21·3.	
158	„ REX ⁻ †	(rMON) Æ Wt. 20·0.	
159	„ RE ⁻ X+	rMOH BERHEÆ ETÆ Æ Wt. 21·2.	
160	„ REX ⁻ †	rMON †BERHEÆ ETÆ Æ Wt. 22·0.	
161	„ REX ⁻	„ Æ Wt. 22·0.	
162	„ REX	rMOH BEARHEÆ ETÆ Æ Wt. 21·2.	
163	„ „	(BERHEÆ) Æ Wt. 17·8.	
164	„ „	(†BERHEÆ) Æ Wt. 19·2.	
165	†BVRGR † ED REX	M X N †BERANh ETÆ Æ Wt. 20·7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>(Type a.)</i>			
166	BVRGRO†ED REX ⁻	hMON †BERAN ETΛ ℞ Wt. 20·6.	Bearneah?
167	†BVRGRED REX	„ ℞ Wt. 21·2.	
168	†BVRGRED REX	MON †BEVRN ETΛ ℞ Wt. 19·5.	
169	BVRGREDREX ⁻	MON BERLM ETΛ ℞ Wt. 20·5.	
170	BVRGRED REX M	MON BIORHOD ETΛ ℞ Wt. 17·3.	Biornoð [Diormod?].
171	BVRGRED REX †	MON CENRED ETΛ ℞ Wt. 18·0.	Cenred.
172	BVRGRED REX M	„ ℞ Wt. 19·7.	
173	„ REX	(ETΛ) ℞ Wt. 22·0.	
174	„ „	„ ℞ Wt. 20·8.	
175	„ „	„ ℞ Wt. 19·7.	
176	„ „	M†N CENRED ETΛ ℞ Wt. 18·5.	
177	„ „	MOH CEIHRED ETΛ ℞ Wt. 21·7.	
<i>(Type c.)</i>			
178	†BVRGRED REX M ⁻	MON †CENRED ETΛ ℞ Wt. 20·6.	
179	„ REX M	(M†N) ℞ Wt. 18·2.	
180	„ REX	(MON) ℞ Wt. 20·2.	
<i>(Type d.)</i>			
181	†BVRGRED REX	M†N †CENRED ETΛ ℞ Wt. 19·2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>(Type d.)</i>			
182	✠BVRGRED REX	M ✠N ✠CENRED ETΛ	Æt Wt. 19.8. Centred.
183	,, RE	(MON) Æt Wt. 19.8. [Pl. X. 10.]	
<i>(Type d, var: lines dotted on rev.)</i>			
184	✠BVRGRED REX	MON ✠CENRED ETΛ	Æt Wt. 20.5.
185	,, "	,, Æt Wt. 20.7.	
186	BVRGRED REX	(CENRED) Æt Wt. 16.0.	
<i>(Type c.)</i>			
187	✠BVRGRED REX M ⁻ [Pl. X. 11.]	LF MO ✠CEÐELLV IETΛ	Æt Wt. 21.7. Ceðelwulf. [for Æðelwulf?]
<i>(Type c.)</i>			
188	✠BVRGRED REX T ⁺	MON ✠CEÐLIAF ETΛ	Æt Wt. 24.0. Ceðliaf = Ceðelwulf?
<i>(Type c.)</i>			
189	✠BVRGR ED REX ⁻ Bust dividing legend.	F MON ✠CIALLΛ ETΛ	Æt Wt. 20.2. Ciallaf.
190	✠BVRGRED REX Legend undivided.	F MON ✠CIALLΛ ETΛ	Æt Wt. 19.0.
<i>(Type d.)</i>			
191	✠BVRGRED REX	F MON ✠CIALLΛ ETΛ	Æt Wt. 18.5.
<i>(Type a.)</i>			
192	BVRGRED REX ⁻ T ⁺	M MON CVNEHEL ETΛ	Æt Wt. 20.0. Cunchelm.
193	,, "	(CVNEHE Γ) Æt Wt. 18.5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	<i>(Type a.)</i>		
194	✠BVRGRED REX ⁻	M ON CVNEHEL ET A ♂ Wt. 21·0.	Cunthelm.
195	„ REX	MMON CVNEHEL ET A ♂ Wt. 20·1.	
196	BVRGRED REX ♂	MMON CVNEHL ET A ♂ Wt. 19·5.	
197	„ „	(ET A) ♂ Wt. 17·1.	
198	„ REX ⁻	(ET A) ♂ Wt. 19·7.	
199	„ REX	„ ♂ Wt. 18·7.	
	<i>(Type b.)</i>		
200	BVRGRED REX ⁻	MMON CVNEHL ET A ♂ Wt. 20·7.	
	<i>(Type c.)</i>		
201	BVRGRED REX ♂	MMON CVNEHEL ET A ♂ Wt. 18·6.	
202	„ REX ⁻	MON CVNEHLM ET A ♂ Wt. 19·8.	
203	✠BVRGR ED REX ⁻ Bust dividing legend.	M ON CVNEHLM ET A ♂ Wt. 20·7.	
204	BVRGRED REX Legend undivided.	MON CVNEHL ET A ♂ Wt. 21·3.	
	<i>(Type d.)</i>		
205	BVRGRED REX ⁻	MMON CVNEHEL ET A ♂ Wt. 19·3.	
206	✠BVRGRED REX ♂	(CVNEHL) ♂ Wt. 21·0.	
207	„ REX	„ ♂ Wt. 20·1.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
208	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Type d, var.)</i></p> BVRGRED REX ⁻ Double circle en- closing head.	<p style="text-align: center;">MOH CVHEHLM ETÆ</p> Dotted lines above and below crooked lines. ⚊ Wt. 20·6.	Cunehelm.
209	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Type a.)</i></p> BVRGRED REX	<p style="text-align: center;">MON DEÆLGE ETÆ</p> ⚊ Wt. 20·5.	Dealge.
210	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Type a.)</i></p> BVRGRED REX Obverse very rude.	<p style="text-align: center;">MON †DELA ETÆ</p> ⚊ Wt. 18·3.	Dela.
211	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Type a.)</i></p> BVRGRD REX ¶	<p style="text-align: center;">MON DIÆRVLF ETÆ</p> ⚊ Wt. 21·1.	Diarwulf.
212	BVRGRED REX ⁻	<p style="text-align: center;">„</p> ⚊ Wt. 21·5.	
213	„ „	<p style="text-align: center;">(M×N)</p> ⚊ Wt. 21·0.	
214	„ RE ¶	<p style="text-align: center;">LMON DIÆRVF ETÆ</p> ⚊ Wt. 20·8.	
215	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Type b.)</i></p> BVRGRED RE ¶	<p style="text-align: center;">MON DIÆRVLF ETÆ</p> ⚊ Wt. 21·3. [Pl. X. 12.]	
216	†BVRGRED REX ⁻	<p style="text-align: center;">„</p> ⚊ Wt. 20·0.	
217	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Type c.)</i></p> BVRGRED REX ¶	<p style="text-align: center;">MON DIÆRVLF ETÆ</p> ⚊ Wt. 18·4.	
218	„ „	<p style="text-align: center;">MON DIÆRVL F ETÆ</p> ⚊ Wt. 19·2.	
219	†BVRGRED REX	<p style="text-align: center;">MON DIÆRVLF ETÆ</p> ⚊ Wt. 18·1.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>(Type d.)</i>			
220	BVRGRED REX ⁻	MON DIARVLF ETĀ	Æ Wt. 21.3. Diarwulf.
221	‡BVRGRED REX	„	Æ Wt. 20.0.
222	„ „	(M‡N)	Æ Wt. 20.1.
223	„ „	F MON DIARVLF ETĀ	Æ Wt. 22.5.
224	BVRGRED REX ⁻	IM‡N DIARVLF ETĀ	Æ Wt. 20.1.
<i>(Type a.)</i>			
225	BVRGRED REX M	MON ‡DIEĀ ETĀ	Æ Wt. 20.1. Diga.
226	„ REX ⁻ ᵀ	„	Æ Wt. 16.0.
227	„ RE ᵀ	(M‡N)	Æ Wt. 21.2.
228	„ REX ⁻ ‡	(MON)	Æ Wt. 20.6.
229	„ REX ⁻	„	Æ Wt. 20.7.
230	„ REX	„	Æ Wt. 20.8.
<i>(Type a.)</i>			
231	BVRGRED REX ᵀ	MON ‡DVDDĀ ETĀ	Æ Wt. 19.9. Dudda, or Duda.
232	„ REX	„	Æ Wt. 20.0.
233	„ „	„	Æ Wt. 19.3.
234	„ „	MON DVDDĀ ETĀ	Æ Wt. 19.6.
<i>(Type b.)</i>			
235	BVRGRED REX	MON ‡DVDDĀ ETĀ	Æ Wt. 21.6.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>(Type c.)</i>			
236	✠BVRGRED REX M ⁻ Bust dividing legend.	MON ✠DVDDΛ ETΛ Æ Wt. 22·8.	Dudda, or Dnda.
237	BVRGRED REX	„ Æ Wt. 21·1.	
238	✠BVRGRED REX M ⁻	(✠DVDΛ) Æ Wt. 18·0.	
239	„ REX	„ Æ Wt. 20·7.	
240	✠BVRGR T̄ED REX	M ^O N ✠DVDΛ ETΛ Æ Wt. 20·8.	
[Pl. X. 13.]			
<i>(Type d.)</i>			
241	✠BVRGRED REX	M✠N VDQΛQ ETΛ Æ Wt. 18·8.	
242	„ REX ⁻	MON ✠DVDΛ ETΛ Æ Wt. 22·0.	
243	✠BVRGR ED REX Bust dividing legend.	M✠N ✠DVDΛ ETΛ Æ Wt. 19·2.	
244	„ „	(MON) Æ Wt. 20·1.	
245	✠BVRGRED REX Legend undivided.	(M◇N) Æ Wt. 18·7.	
<i>(Type d, var : dotted lines between the crooked lines.)</i>			
246	BVRGRED REX ⁻	M ^O N ✠DVDΛ ETΛ Æ Wt. 19·3.	

The three following coins are much more barbarous than the other coins of this type, and may be barbarous imitations of the time of the Danish invasion of Mercia.

<i>(Type a.)</i>			
247	✠BVRGR ED REX ⁻ Bust dividing legend.	MON +DADΛ ETΛ Æ Wt. 21·0.	
248	„ „	(+DVDV) Æ Wt. 19·9.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	<i>(Type d.)</i>		
249	BVRGR ED REX ⁻ Bust dividing legend.	MON +DVDA ETΛ	Æ Wt. 19·1. Dudda, or Duda.
	[Pl. X. 14.]		
	<i>(Type a.)</i>		
250	✠BVRGRED REX M	MON ✠DVDECIL ETΛ *	Æ Wt. 20·8. Dudecil.
251	✠BVRGR ED REX M Bust dividing legend.	(M✠N)*	Æ Wt. 21·7.
	<i>(Type e.)</i>		
252	✠BVRG RED REX Bust dividing legend.	LMON ✠DVDECI ETΛ	Æ Wt. 22·3.
253	✠BVRGR ED REX ⁻ ”	ILMO ✠DVDEC NETA	Æ Wt. 22·1.
	<i>(Type d.)</i>		
254	✠BVRGRED REX	ILM✠ ✠DVDEC NETΛ	Æ Wt. 22·3.
255	” ”	LMON ✠DVDEC ETΛ	Æ Wt. 21·3.
256	” ”	”	Æ Wt. 21·6.
	<i>(Type d.)</i>		
257	✠BVRGRED REX	N MON DVDEMT ETΛ	Æ Wt. 22·6. Dudeman.
258	” ”	(MNON)	Æ Wt. 21·1.
	<i>(Type a.)</i>		
259	BVRGRED REX M	MON DVDPINE ETΛ	Æ Wt. 21·0. Dudwine.
260	” REX ⁻ ∏	”	Æ Wt. 18·0.

* Nos. 250, 251 are somewhat barbarous.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>(Type a.)</i>			
261	BVRGRED REX T	MON DVDPINE ETÆ Æ Wt. 21·0.	Dudwine.
262	„ REX T	(DVDINE) Æ Wt. 21·1.	
263	„ REX I	(DVDPINE) Æ Wt. 19·6.	
264	„ REX T	(DVDPINE) Æ Wt. 20·4.	
265	„ REX	„ Æ Wt. 21·1.	
266	„ „	(DVDPINE) Æ Wt. 20·5.	
<i>(Type d.)</i>			
267	BVRGRED REX T	M X N DVDPINE ETÆ Æ Wt. 19·3.	
268	„ „	MON DVDPINE ETÆ Æ Wt. 19·3.	
<i>(Type a.)</i>			
269	BVRGRED REX M̄	M X N EADNOÐ ETÆ Æ Wt. 23·2.	Eadnoð.
270	„ REX	(MON) Æ Wt. 20·8.	
<i>(Type a.)</i>			
271	BVRGRED REX M	MON EADVLF ETÆ Æ Wt. 21·3.	Eadwulf.
272	„ „	„ Æ Wt. 18·5.	
273	„ T	(EADLVLF) Æ Wt. 19·4.	
274	„ REX X	(EADLVLF) Æ Wt. 19·4.	
275	„ REX	MON EADVLF ETÆ Æ Wt. 17·8.	
276	„ REX T	MON EADLVLF ETÆ Æ Wt. 16·1.	
277	„ „	(EADLVF) Æ Wt. 20·2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>(Type a.)</i>			
278	✠BVRGRED REX ṽ	MON ✠EǼNRED ETǼ	Æ Wt. 22·3. Eanred.
279	„ REX	(M♣H)	Æ Wt. 21·2.
280	✠BVRGRE D REX M ⁻ Bust dividing legend.	DMON ✠EǼNRE ETǼ	Æ Wt. 21·9.
281	✠BVRGR ED REX ⁻ „	DM♣N EǼNRE ETǼ	Æ Wt. 21·5.
282	„ REX „	MON EǼNRED ETA	Æ Wt. 18·0.
The four following coins are barbarous. (See p. 54.)			
<i>(Type a.)</i>			
283	+BVRGR ED REX Bust dividing legend.	MON EǼNRED ETǼ	Æ Wt. 19·5.
284	„ REX ⁻ „	MON DǼRNVE ETǼ	Æ Wt. 20·0.
285	„ „ „	MON EǼRNVE ETǼ	Æ Wt. 20·8.
286	„ „ „	MON EǼNRED ETǼ	Æ Wt. 17·6.
<i>(Type a.)</i>			
287	BVRGRED REX	MON EÐELHEǼ ETǼ	Æ Wt. 20·5. Eðelheah.
<i>(Type a.)</i>			
288	BVRGRED REX M	MON EÐELVLF ETǼ	Æ Wt. 17·4. Eðelwulf.
289	„ REX I	„	Æ Wt. 17·3.
290	„ REX	„	Æ Wt. 18·6.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>(Type a.)</i>			
291	BVRGRED REX T	MON EÐEVLV ETĀ	Æt. Wt. 18.2.
292	„ T̄	(EÐELLĀF)	Æt. Wt. 18.8.
<i>(Type b.)</i>			
293	BVRGRED REX	MON EÐELVLF ETĀ	Æt. Wt. 19.8.
<i>(Type c.)</i>			
294	†BVRGRED REX	F MON †EÐELVL ETĀ	Æt. Wt. 22.0.
295	BVRGRED REX T̄	F MǫN †EÐELVLF ETĀ	Æt. Wt. 19.5.
296	BVRGR†ED RE*	(F MOH)	Æt. Wt. 20.2.
297	BVRGRED REX	HM †H EÐELΛEL ETĀ	Æt. Wt. 13.3.
<i>(Type d.)</i>			
298	†BVRGRED REX	F MON †EÐELVL ETĀ	Æt. Wt. 22.0.
299	„ „	„	Æt. Wt. 21.3.
<i>(Type e.)</i>			
300	†BVRGRED REX M ⁻ Bust dividing legend.	CMON †FRAMRI ETĀ	Æt. Wt. 18.2.
<i>(Type a.)</i>			
301	BVRGRED RE T̄	MON GVÐHERE ETĀ	Æt. Wt. 19.8.
302	„ RE T	MON GVÐHERE ETĀ	Æt. Wt. 20.6.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	<i>(Type a.)</i>		
303	BVRGRED REX	MON GVÐHERE ETĀ Ɔ Wt. 20·7.	Guðhere or Guðnere [for Gunther?].
304	” ”	(M ON) Ɔ Wt. 18·5.	
305	” ”	M X N GYÐHERE ETĀ Ɔ Wt. 21·0.	
306	” ”	(MON) Ɔ Wt. 20·5.	
307	” REX Ɔ	MON GVÐERE ETĀ Ɔ Wt. 21·3.	
308	” REX Ɔ	” Ɔ Wt. 19·2.	
	<i>(Type c.)</i>		
309	BVRGRED REX	M ON GVÐHERE ETĀ Ɔ Wt. 17·6.	
310	” REX	M ON GVÐHERE ETĀ Ɔ Wt. 18·8.	
	<i>(Type a.)</i>		
311	BVRGRED REX Ɔ	MON HEĀVVLF ETĀ Ɔ Wt. 20·3.	Heawulf.
312	” REX	” Ɔ Wt. 18·5.	
313	” REX Ɔ	(HEĀVVLF) Ɔ Wt. 18·6.	
314	” REX	(HEĀVVLF) Ɔ Wt. 21·1.	
315	” REX Ɔ	F MON HEĀVVL ETĀ Ɔ Wt. 20·3.	
316	” REX Ɔ	” Ɔ Wt. 20·2.	
317	” REX	MON HEĀVVL ETĀ Ɔ Wt. 20·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>(Type c.)</i>			
318	✠BVRGRED REX	MON ✠HEVVLF ETĀ ℞ Wt. 19·9.	Heawulf.
<i>(Type d.)</i>			
319	✠BVRGRED REX	F MON HEĀVVL ETĀ ℞ Wt. 21·2.	
320	" "	MON ✠HEVCLI ETĀ ℞ Wt. 20·0.	
<i>(Type a.)</i>			
321	BVRGRED REX T	Ð MON HEREFER ETĀ ℞ Wt. 22·3.	Hereferð.
322	✠BVRGRED REX	" ℞ Wt. 21·2.	
<i>(Type d.)</i>			
323	BVRGRED RE T	Ð MON HEREFER ETĀ ℞ Wt. 19·5.	
324	" REX	" ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
325	✠BVRGRED REX	" ℞ Wt. 18·0.	
326	" "	" ℞ Wt. 18·2.	
327	" "	" ℞ Wt. 20·2.	
<i>(Type a.)</i>			
328	BVRGRED RE T	D MON HVGERE ETĀ ℞ Wt. 19·0.	Hugered.
329	" REX I	" ℞ Wt. 17·7.	
330	" "	" ℞ Wt. 18·2.	
331	✠BVRGRED REX	" ℞ Wt. 20·3.	
<i>(Type c.)</i>			
332	✠BVRGRED REX	D MON HVGERE ETĀ ℞ Wt. 19·7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
333	✠BVRGRED REX	(Type c.) MON HVGERED ETĀ ♂ Wt. 21·5.	Hugered.
334	✠BVRGRED RE ᵀ	(Type d.) D MON HVGERE ETĀ ♂ Wt. 20·0.	
335	✠BVRGRED RE ᵂ	, , ♂ Wt. 18·9.	
336	BVRGRED REX ⁻	, , ♂ Wt. 16·8.	
337	, , REX I	, , ♂ Wt. 19·5.	
338	✠BVRGRED RE	, , ♂ Wt. 20·0.	
339	BVRGRED REX ⁻	M✠N HVGERED ETĀ ♂ Wt. 21·8.	
340	✠BVRGRED REX	(MON) ♂ Wt. 20·5.	
341	BVRGRED REX̄ ᵀ	(Type a.) MON ✠HΛΖΖΛ ETΛ ♂ Wt. 19·2.	Hussa.
342	, , REX ᵀ	(✠HVΖΖΛ) ♂ Wt. 21·2.	
343	, , , ,	(✠HVΣΣΛ) ♂ Wt. 18·8.	
344	, , RE ᵀ	(HVΣΣΛ) ♂ Wt. 19·3.	
345	, , REX	(✠HΛΖΖΛ) ♂ Wt. 17·8.	
346	BVRGRED REX ⁻	(Type c.) MON ✠HVΣΣΛ ETĀ ♂ Wt. 20·7.	
347	✠BVRGRED REX ⁻ ✠	(Type d.) MON ✠HVΣΣΛ ETĀ ♂ Wt. 20·2.	
348	BVRGRED REX ⁻	, , ♂ Wt. 20·7.	
349	, , , ,	, , ♂ Wt. 19·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
		(Type d.)	
350	✠BVRGRED REX ⁻	MON ✠HVSSA ET ^A	Æ Wt. 20·0. Hussa.
351	BVRGRED REX ⁻	(M✠N)	Æ Wt. 20·5.
		(Type a.)	
352	BVRGRED RE T	MON HVÐHERE ET ^A	Æ Wt. 19·5. Huðhere [for Guðhere ?]
353	„ REX	„	Æ Wt. 20·9.
		(Type c.)	
354	✠BVRGRED REX I	MON HVÐHERE ET ^A	Æ Wt. 21·8.
		(Type a.)	
355	BVRÆRED REX+	MON +IDIG ^A AT ^E	Æ Wt. 20·3. Idiga. [= Diga ?]
		(Type a.)	
356	BVRGRED REX	MON ✠LEFLE ET ^A	Æ Wt. 19·5. Lefle.
		(Type c.)	
357	✠BVRGRED REX ⁻	NM✠N ✠LIAFM ^A ET ^A	Æ Wt. 19·2. Liafman.
		(Type a.)	
358	BVRGRED REX	MON ✠LVDE ET ^A	Æ Wt. 21·2. Lude.
		(Type c.)	
359	BVRGRED REX ⁻	MON ✠LVDIG ET ^A	Æ Wt. 20·7. Ludig[a ?].

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
		(Type d.)	
360	✠BVRGRED REX	MON ✠LVLDIG ETĀ	Æ Wt. 19·8. Ludig[a?].
		(Type a.)	
361	BVRGRED REX ⁻ ᠋	MON ✠LVLLĀ ETĀ	Æ Wt. 20·5. Lulla.
362	„ REX	„	Æ Wt. 20·8.
		(Type b.)	
363	BVRGRED REX ᠋	MON ✠LVLLĀ ETĀ	Æ Wt. 19·2.
364	„ REX ⁻	„	Æ Wt. 19·5.
		(Type a.)	
365	BVRGRED REX M	MON OΣMVND ETĀ	Æ Wt. 18·7. Osmund.
366	„ REX	„	Æ Wt. 21·1.
367	„ REX ⁻	(OΣMHND)	Æ Wt. 20·2.
368	„ „	MΣN OΣMPND ETĀ	Æ Wt. 22·2.
369	„ REX ⁻ ᠋	MOH OΣMHHD ETĀ	Æ Wt. 20·4.
		(Type d.)	
370	BVRGRED REX ⁻	MON OΣMHND ETĀ	Æ Wt. 23·0.
371	✠BVRGRED REX	(OΣMHND)	Æ Wt. 22·5.
372	„ „	MΣN OΣMHND ETĀ	Æ Wt. 22·6.
373	„ „	(MΣN)	Æ Wt. 20·7.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
(Type c.)			
374	✠BVRGRED REX ṽ	MON ✠TATA ETΛ	Æ Wt. 20·7. Tata.
375	„ „	„	Æ Wt. 20·8.
(Type c.)			
376	✠BVRGRED REX ⁻	MON ✠TATA ETΛ	Æ Wt. 20·6. Tata.
377	„ „	„	Æ Wt. 19·8.
378	BVRGRED REX ⁻	„	Æ Wt. 22·3.
379	„ „	„	Æ Wt. 21·5.
(Type d.)			
380	BVRGRED REX ⁻	MON ✠TATA ETΛ	Æ Wt. 21·5.
381	„ „	„	Æ Wt. 21·5.
382	„ „	„	Æ Wt. 22·6.
383	„ „	„	Æ Wt. 20·1.
384	„ „	(M✠N)	Æ (broken).
The following coin is barbarous. (See p. 54.)			
(Type d.)			
385	✠BVRGR ED REX ⁻ Bust dividing legend.	TON ✠TATA ETΛ	Æ Wt. 20·4.
(Type a.)			
386	BVRGRED REX M ⁻	MON ✠TATEL ETΛ	Æ Wt. 20·5. Tatcl.
387	„ „	(TON)	Æ Wt. 21·1.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.	
<i>(Type c.)</i>				
388	✠BVRGRED REX ṽ	MON ✠VVINE ETΛ ℞ Wt. 20·0.	Wine.	
389	REX	,, ℞ Wt. 20·4.		
390	+BVRGR ED REX ⁻ Bust dividing legend.	(VVINE) ℞ Wt. 19·7.		
<i>(Type d.)</i>				
391	✠BVRGR ED REX ⁻ Bust dividing legend.	M✠N ✠VVINE ETΛ ℞ Wt. 21·1.	Wulfearð.	
392	BVRGRED REX ⁻ Legend undivided.	(M✠N) ℞ Wt. 20·8.		
<i>(Type a.)</i>				
393	BVRGRED REX M	D MON VVLFER ETΛ ℞ Wt. 20·6.	Wulfearð.	
<i>(Type b.)</i>				
394	BVRGRED REX ṽ	D MON VVLFEAR ETΛ ℞ Wt. 20·1.		
395	,, REX ⁻	,, ℞ Wt. 15·9.		
396	,, ,,	,, ℞ Wt. 21·8.		
397	,, REX	,, ℞ Wt. 18·5.		
<i>(Type d.)</i>				
398	✠BVRGRED REX	MON VVLFEARD ETΛ ℞ Wt. 15·8.		
399	BVRGRED RE ṽ	D MON VVLFEAR ETΛ ℞ Wt. 21·0.		
400	✠BVRGRED REX	,, ℞ Wt. 20·0.		
401	,,	,, ℞ Wt. 17·9.		
402	,,	MON PFFEARD ETΛ ℞ Wt. 21·2.		

CEOLWULF II.

A.D. 874. DEPOSED BY THE DANES SAME YEAR.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Dealing.
*Dudecil.**Eadowulf.*
Liofwald.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
403	CIOLVV LFREX Bust r., diademed.	LIO FV Λ L DMO Diamond-shaped compartment, hav- ing cross at each angle, one limb of which extends to edge of coin. In centre of com- partment small cross. <i>R</i> Wt. 21.2.	Liofwald.

[Pl. X. 16.]

K E N T.

E G G B E R H T.*

A.D. 765—A.D. 791 ?

*Moneyers.**Babba.*

Udd.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1	E G G B E R H T In centre, R	VDD: between two dotted lines; above and below, cross with dots in angles, within a floral scroll. a: 65 Wt. 17.3.	Udd.

[Pl. XI. 1.]

E A D B E R H T II. *PRÆN.*

A.D. 796—A.D. 798, DEP. BY COENWULF, KING OF MERCIA.

*Moneyers.**Babba.**Edelmod.**Jaenberht.*

2	E A D B E A R H T R E X	Dotted lines between lines of legend; numerous dots in field.	B A B B A Above, in lunette, A T A; below, in another lunette, w + s a: 75† Wt. 20.4.	Babba.
3	E A D B E A R H T R E X	Plain lines between lines of legend; dots in field.	I A E N (Dots). Plain B E R H T lines dividing legend; below, ornament, -[+]- a: Wt. 22.3.	Jaenberht.

[Pl. XI. 2.]

* The Egberht of this coin was formerly supposed to be the son of Offa, who reigned for about six months in A.D. 796. Egberht, King of Kent, is mentioned in charters only, but from these his reign is known to have extended for about twenty-five years. See Hawkins, *S. C.*, 2nd ed. p. 31.

† Size of all the coins of the kings of Kent, unless otherwise specified.

Kent under the supremacy of Mercia.

CUTHRED.

A.D. 798—A.D. 806 OR 807.

Moneys.

See note on p. 25.

Beornfrið.
Duda
Eaba.Heremod.
Sigeberht.
Werheard [Werneard].

FIRST SERIES.

Coins with bust.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
4	✠CVÐRED REX CANT̄ Bust r., diademed, dividing legend.	✠BEORNFREÐ TONETA Cross pommée over cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·1.	Beornfrið.
		[Pl. XI. 3.]	
5	” ”	✠DVDA TONETA ” Æ Wt. 19·3.	Duda.
6	” ”	✠EABA TONETA ” (Dots). Æ Wt. 21·7.	Eaba.
7	” ”	✠HEREṪODI TONETA Same type. Æ 7 Wt. 20·3.	Heremod.
8	” Legend undivided.	✠SIGEBERHTI MONETA Same type. Æ Wt. 18·1.	Sigeberht.
		[Pl. XI. 4.]	
9	✠CVÐRED REX CANT̄ Divided as before.	✠VERHEARDI MONETA Same type. Æ Wt. 21·5.	Werheard.
10	” ”	✠VERHEARDI TONETA Same type. Æ Wt. 19·8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
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SECOND SERIES.

Coins without head or bust.

11	CVÐ RED REX Tribra- ch voided in centre, dividing the legend, hav- ing in centre smaller tribra- ch with wedges in angles. [Pl. XI. 5.]	DVDA Cross moline voided in centre, within which, pellet. ⚡ Wt. 21.1.	Duda.
12	CVÐRED [REX] Cross (Wedges in pattée legend). with dots in angles.	[E] AB ⚡ Tribra- ch mo- line hav- ing three lines to each limb, divid- ing the legend; wedges in field. ⚡ (fragment).	Eaba.
13	CVÐ RED REX Tribra- ch voided in centre, and having an- nulet at end of each limb, divid- ing legend; in centre, small tri- bra- ch with dots in angles. [Pl. XI. 6.]	SIQ EBE RHT. Tribra- ch moline with wedges in angles. ⚡ Wt. 21.5.	Sigeberht.
14	†CVÐRED REX Cross pattée with wedges in angles. [Pl. XI. 7.]	†PE RHE ARD Tri- bra- ch moline voided, ⊙ in centre, wedges in angles. ⚡ Wt. 21.5.	Werheard.

BALDRED.

A.D. 806 OR 807—A.D. 825; DEPOSED BY EGGBERT, KING OF WESSEX.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Diormod.
Dunun.
Eðelmod.
Oba.*Sigestef.*
Swefheard [Swefheard].
Tilbearht.
Werneard [Werheard].

WITH NAME OF MINT.

CANTERBURY.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
15	✠BALDRED REX CANT Head r., diademcd.	✠DIORTOD TONETA In centro DR VR CI TS [DOROVERNIA CIVITAS]. R ·85 Wt. 20·7.	CANTERBURY. Diormod.

[Pl. XI. 8.]

WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.

i. *Coin with bust.*

16	BALDRED REX II · · Bust r., diademcd.	✠EDELTOÐ TOIETA Circle surrounded by six long wedges, forming star. R ·8 (broken)	Eðelmod.
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[Pl. XI. 9.]

ii. *Coins without head or bust.*

17	✠BELDRED REX CANT Cross pattée with dots in angles.	✠ O B A Legend di- vided by four limbs of a cross moline voided, within which circle enclosing cross pattée with pellets in angles. R ·8 Wt. 22·0.	Oba.
18	✠BELDRED REX CANT Cross crosslet.	✠SVVEFN[ER]D Cross pattée. R (two fragments joined).	Swefheard.
19	✠BELDRED REX Cross pattée.	✠PERNEARD Cross pattée. R Wt. 21·2.	Werneard.

[Pl. XI. 11.]

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

JAENBERHT.

A.D. 766—A.D. 790.

With the name of Offa, King of Mercia, A.D. 757-796.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
20	+IENBERHT ÆRP Cross potent; rays diverging from angles.	◇FFΛ (Dots). Between REX lines of legend, double anchor pattern; above and below, cross. Æ 65 Wt. 18.0.	
[Pl. XII. 1.]			
21	+IÆENBRHT ÆREP Star of eight points.	† (Dots). Similar ⓄFFA type, but double REX anchor pattern extending to en- close all the le- gend, and to form a compartment shaped like Bœo- tian shield. Æ 65 Wt. 18.2.	
[Pl. XII. 2.]			

ÆTHELHEARD.

A.D. 793—A.D. 805.

1. With the name of Offa. Struck between A.D. 793 and A.D. 796.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
22	✠ÆDILHEARD AR : C In centre EP̄:	✠O FF AR EX Legend divided by limbs of a cross pattée; in centre, circle enclosing T̄ R · 7 Wt. 21·3.	
		[Pl. XII. 3.]	
23	✠ÆDILHEARD AR C In centre EP̄:	T̄ divided by lines; ✠O FF AR numerous dots REX in field. R · 75 Wt. 20·3.	
		[Pl. XII. 4.]	

2. With the name of Coenwulf. Struck between A.D. 796 and A.D. 805.

24	·∴· ÆDILHEARD AR In centre, EP̄; (wedges in legend).	·∴· CO ENV LFRE X V T̄ Tribrach voided; dots in field. R · 75 Wt. 21·9.
		[Pl. XII. 5.]

There exist also coins of Æthelheard on which his name appears with the title PONT (Pontifex) instead of ARCEP. These coins are regarded as having been struck between the time of his being nominated to the See and that of his receiving the *pallium* from Rome. See J. Evans, *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. v. p. 351, *seqq.*

WULFRED.


A.D. 805—A.D. 832.

Moneyers.

Luning.

Sæberht [= Sigeberht ?]

Swefheard.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
25	✠VULFRED ARCHĪEPIꝰ Bust facing, head tonsure.l.* [Pl. XII. 6.]	·✠· DORO BERNIA CIVITA ·ꝰ· æ·75 Wt. 22·0.	
26	✠VULFRED : A RCHIEPĪ Bust facing, tonsured, dividing legend. [Pl. XII. 7.]	✠ꝰÆEBERHT MONETA Monogram  (for DORBERNIA CIVI). æ·8 Wt. 20·9.	Sæberht.
27	[+V]VLFREDI ARCHIEPIꝰ EPIꝰCOP. Bust facing, tonsured ; on either side, pellet.	+ꝰÆEBER[H]T TONETA Same monogram. æ·7 (broken).	
28	✠VULFRED ARCHĪEPIꝰ Bust facing, tonsured ; on either side, pellet. [Pl. XII. 8.]	✠SVVEFHERD MOHET In centre DRVR CITꝰ æ·8 Wt. 20·8.	Swefheard.

There is a series of coins of Canterbury bearing only the names of the place of minting and of the moneyer. These are generally believed to have been struck during the interval (*sede vacante*) between the death of one Archbishop and the investiture of his successor. The moneyers whose names appear in this way are—

Diormod.
Luning.
Oba.

Sæberht.
Sigestef.

Swefheard.
Werheard.

These are moneyers either of Wulfred, Ceolnoð, or of Baldred, King of Kent (Dep. 825). The coins probably therefore belong to the interval between Wulfred and Ceolnoð, and their types are consistent with this supposition.

* The head appears at first sight as if it wore some sort of round hat. On comparison of the bust, however, with some of the figures in illuminated MSS. it becomes evident that a tonsured head is meant. See Westwood, *Anglo-Saxon and Irish MSS.*, Pl. XIX., St. Peter from a MS. of the eighth century; compare also the coins of Ceolnoð following.

CEOLNOÐ.

A.D. 833—A.D. 870.

Moneyers.



See note on p. 25.

Biarnred.	Hebeca.
Biarnwulf.	Hereberht.
Biornmod [Diormod].	Liabing.
Cealmod.	Lil [Lilla?].
Cenwald.	Swebheard [= Swefneard?].
Diala.	Toega.
Eðelwald.	Wunhero [Wunnero].

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	<i>Type 1. Full-face bust.</i>		
29	✠CEOLNOÐ ARHIEPI Tonsured bust, facing, dividing legend.	✠DOROVERNIA ·· CI VI T ΛΣ in angles of a plain cross. at* Wt. 17·2.	
	[Pl. XII. 9.]		
30	✠CEOLNOÐ ARCHIEP three pellets ∴ on either side.	✠BIARN RED MO N E T Λ written upon limbs, and be- tween angles of a cross outlined in dots. R Wt. 24·0.	Biarnred.
	[Pl. XII. 10.]		
31	” one pellet on either side.	✠BIARN VLF MO N E T Λ Same type. R Wt. 21·3.	Biarnwulf.
32	✠CIALMOD ARCEPIΣ no pellet.	✠BIORHTOD TOHETA In centre, Chris- tian monogram P; dots in angles. R Wt. 20·2.	Biornmod.
33	✠CIALNOÐ ARCEΣ ”	✠BIORNTOÐ TOHET ” R Wt. 21·3.	
	[Pl. XII. 11.]		
34	✠CIALNO Ð ARCE ”	✠BIORNTOÐ MONET Monogram blunder- ed (for DORO BERNIA CIV?) R Wt. 19·2.	
	[Pl. XII. 12.]		

* Average measurement to end of series of Archbishops of Canterbury, '8-85 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
35	✠CĪALNOÐ ARCEPIȚ Tonsured bust, facing, dividing legend. [Pl. XII. 13.]	✠BIOBNTOD TONET Christian monogram ✠. Æ Wt. 21·8.	Biornmod.
36	✠CEOLNOÐ ARCHIEP ”	✠CEALM : : OD TO N E T A upon limbs and between an- gles of outlined cross. Æ Wt. 21·0.	Cealmod.
37	” ”	✠CĪALM : : OD MO N E T A ” Æ Wt. 20·5.	
38	✠CEOLNOÐ ARCHIEP ”	✠CENV·AƆ MO N E T A Same type. Æ Wt. 18·2.	Cenwald.
39	✠CEOLNOÐ ARCHIEP ” [Pl. XIII. 1.]	✠DIALLA MONETA DORO ⁻ Lozenge-shaped compartment, hav- ing cross moline dividing sides, and smaller plain cross in centre. Æ Wt. 20·5.	Diala.
40	✠CEOLNOÐ ARCHIEP ”	✠EDELV ALD MO N E T A upon limbs and between angles of out- lined cross. Æ Wt. 20·4.	Eðelwald.
41	✠CEOLNOÐ ARCHIEP ” [Pl. XIII. 2.]	✠HEBE : : C A MO N E T A Same type. Æ Wt. 19·5.	Hebecc.
42	” ” ”	MON HEBECA ETA The upper and lower lines within lunettes, as on coins of Burgred, <i>Type a</i> (p. 46). Æ (broken).	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
55	✠CIALNO Ð ARC Tonsured bust, facing, wearing pallium.	✠VVYNNERE MONETA In centro P R Wt. 19.0.	Wunhere.
56	✠CIALNOÐ ARCEZ ,,	✠VVNNERE MONETA · ,, dots in angles. R Wt. 19.3.	
57	✠CIPNOÐ ARCEZ ,,	,, no dots. R Wt. 19.1.	
	[Pl. XIII. 5.]		
58	✠CIALNO Ð ARC ,,	✠VVHERE TOHETA Monogram  [DOROVERNIA CIVI] R Wt. 21.9.	
	[Pl. XIII. 6.]		
59	✠CIALHO DARCE ,,	✠VVHERE MONETA Monogram  [for DOROVERNIA?] R Wt. 22.2.	
	[Pl. XIII. 7.]		

Type 2. Profile bust.

Type a of Burgred, King of Mercia, p. 46.

60	✠CEOLNOÐ ARCHIEP Bust r., diademed, dividing legend.	MON ✠TOCEBA ETA The upper and lower lines within lunettes. R Wt. 20.5.	Toega.
	[Pl. XIII. 8.]		

ÆTHERED.

A.D. 870—A.D. 889.

Moneyer.

Æðered.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
61	†ÆÐERED ARCHIEPI Bust r., diademed, dividing legend.	EÐ ER ED MO N E T Λ within and without leaves of a quatrefoil, over which cross pat- tée, having circle in centre and wedges in angles. a Wt. 31.1.	Æðered.

[Pl. XIII. 9.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
67	✠PLEGMVND ARCHIEP Small cross pattée.	EICMV In field ✠✠✠ ND MTON R Wt. 22·6.	Eicmund.
		[Pl. XIII. 12.]	
68	✠PLEGMVND ARCHIEP D◇ R◇	ELFSTAN N M✠ R Wt. 20·8.	Elfstan.
69	” ”	” ” ✠✠✠ R Wt. 24·0.	
70	” ”	(ELFSTAN) ” R Wt. 23·7.	
71	✠PLEGMVND ARCHIEP Small cross pattée	ELFSTAN ANM✠ R Wt. 20·2.	
72	” ”	ELFSTAN ANM✠ R Wt. 21·0.	
73	” ARCHIEP	ELFSTAN N M✠ R Wt. 22·3.	
74	✠PLEGMVHD EPIZC ”	ELSTAN N M✠ R Wt. 24·8.	
75	✠PLEGEMVND M ”	ELFSTAN M M✠ R Wt. 20·6.	
76	◇R◇DNVMEGELP✠ ” (See No. 66.)	(ELFSTAN) ” cross and dots irregularly disposed. R Wt. 21·5.	
77	✠PLEGMVND EPIZC Small cross pattée.	EDELSTAN In field ANM✠ R Wt. 22·4.	Eselstan.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
78	✠PLEGMVND EPIΣC- XÐΣ Small cross pattée.	(EÐELΣT) In field, . . Æ Wt. 22·8.	Eðelstan.
79	✠PLEGMVND AРCHIEP Small cross pattée.	EÐELV In field, . LF M✠ . Æ Wt. 23·5.	Eðelwulf.
80	„ Blundered legend.	„ „ pellets ir- regularly disposed. Æ Wt. 21·5.	
81	✠PLEGMVND AРCHIEP In centre, D◇ R◇	HVNFRE In field, . ✠ Ð M✠ . ✠ Æ Wt. 27·1.	Hunfreð.
[Pl. XIII. 13.]			
82	✠PLEGMVND AРCHIEP- D◇ R◇	„ „ ✠✠✠ Æ Wt. 20·6.	
83	„ „	HVNFR „ ✠ EÐ M✠ . ✠ Æ Wt. 21·0.	
84	„ (P)	„ „ ✠✠✠ Æ Wt. 22·4.	
85	„ (P ⁻)	„ „ ✠✠✠ Æ Wt. 23·5.	
86	✠PLECMVHD AРCP „	HVHFR „ ✠ HDE M✠ . ✠ Æ Wt. 24·5.	
87	PLEGMVND AРCHIE Small cross pattée.	HVHFR „ ✠ EÐ M✠ . ✠ Æ Wt. 22·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
88	✠PLEGMVND ARCHIEP In centre, D◊ R◊	TIDVΛ In field, . . . LD M✠ Æ Wt. 23·5.	Tidweald.
89	✠PLEGMVND ARCHIEP Small cross pattée.	" " . . . Æ Wt. 22·5.	
90	" "	TIDVE: ΛLD M✠ Æ Wt. 23·2.	
[Pl. XIII. 14.]			
91	✠PLEGMVND EPIΣC <small>̄</small> Small cross pattée.	TIDVΛ LD M✠ Æ Wt. 22·2.	

For a series of blundered imitations of the Canterbury coinage of Ælfred and Plegmund which read sometimes Λ ELFRED REX D◊R◊, sometimes Λ ARCHIEP REX D◊R◊, see the coins of Ælfred (vol. ii.).

EAST ANGLIA.

BEONNA (BEORN?)

CIRCA A.D. 760?

If we assume that this king is the same as the Beorna mentioned by Florence of Worcester (anno 758) and Alured of Beverley (*Annal.* lib. vi. p. 41, ed. T. Hearne) his date would fall about A.D. 760. We can scarcely place the following coin at an earlier date than this. See *Introduction*.

Moneyer.

Efe.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1	+B EO††F REX [BEONNA REX partly in Runic letters]. Cross.	+ E F E in angles formed by cross, having open lozenge in centre, within which five dots ∴; before and after initial cross and each letter dots ∴. a. 6. Wt. 16·3.	Efe.
	[Pl. XIV. 1.]		

ÆTHELBERHT.

MURDERED BY OFFA, KING OF MERCIA, A.D. 794.

Moneyer.

Lul.

2	+EÐI†BERN∴∴††† [Inscription partly in Runic letters]. Bust r. diademed.	REX	Dotted compart- ment within which wolf l. and twins; numerous dots in exergue. a. 65. Wt. 16·8.	Lul.
	[Pl. XIV. 2.]			


EADWALD.

CIRCA A.D. 819—CIRCA A.D. 827.

Moneyers.

Eadnoð.

*Regnht.**Wintred.*

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
3	ÆΓÐ EÆDV REX (Dot).	Dotted lines dividing legend. E AD N  within the four compartments of a quartered quatrefoil. ♂ ·75 Wt. 21·0.	Eadnoð.

[Pl. XIV. 3.]

Eadwald and the following three kings, Æthelstan I, Æthelweard, and Berhtic, are unknown to history, and the dates assigned to them must be looked upon as merely conjectural. The name of Berhtic (Beorhtic) occurs upon charters of Berhtwulf, king of Mercia, of the dates A.D. 840-845, as *filius regis*. This personage is possibly the same as Berhtic on the coins of East Anglia.

ÆTHELSTAN I.

CIRCA A.D. 828—CIRCA A.D. 837.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Eadgar.
 Eadnoð.
Eariadd.
Eðchelm.
 Mon.

Rerner [Werner?].
 Torhthelm.
Tudwinc.
 Werner?

FIRST SERIES.

Coins with head or bust.

4	EDELZETH RE Bust l.	+EADGAR MOH (Dot). Cross crosslet. ♂* Wt. 20·3.	Eadgar.
[Pl. XIV. 4.]			
5	†EDELZETH REX Head r.	†MOH numerous dots in MOHE field. TA ♂ Wt. 18·8.	Mon.
[Pl. XIV. 5.]			

* Average measurement ♂ in

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
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SECOND SERIES.

Coins without head or bust.

6	†EDELŪTAR RE Cross pattée over saltire pattée.	†EADZAR WUONE Cross pattée over saltire pattée. Ɱ Wt. 19·8.	Eadgar.
[Pl. XIV. 6.]			
7	†EDELŪTANI Cross pattée.	†EADHOP WUOH Cross pattée. Ɱ Wt. 21·5.	Eadnoth.
[Pl. XIV. 7.]			
8	†EDELŪTANI In centre, $\bar{\bar{A}}$	†EADHDƿ WUOH Cross pattée over saltire pattée. Ɱ Wt. 20·7.	
[Pl. XIV. 8.]			
9	INVTŵLEDE† „	†EADNOD WU (Dot). Cross pattée with dots in angles. Ɱ Wt. 20·7.	
10	EDELŪTAR RE W Cross pattée with dots in angles.	†WUOH WUOHET Cross pattée with dots in angles. Ɱ Wt. 18·8.	Mon.
[Pl. XIV. 9.]			
11	AEWILŪTAR ƿ „	WUOH WUOHET „ Ɱ Wt. 20·6.	
12	†EDELŪTANI In centre, $\bar{\bar{A}}$	†WUOH WUOHETA „ Ɱ Wt. 20·3.	
[Pl. XIV. 10.]			
13	„ „	WUOH Numerous dots †WUOH in field. TA Ɱ Wt. 20·8.	
14	†EDELSTWI $\bar{\bar{A}}$	†RERNIER Circle en- closing dot. Ɱ Wt. 20·8.	Rerner [cor- rupted from Werner?].
15	„ „	†ERNIPER „ Ɱ Wt. 21·5.	
[Pl. XIV. 11.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
16	+EPELSTANI In centre, \bar{A}	✠TORHTHELH Cross pattée with dots in angles. Æ. Wt. 18·7.	Torthelm.
17	✠EPELSTANI Dots in field.	" Æ. Wt. 22·2.	
18	✠EPELSTANI "	✠ORHTHELH Æ. Wt. 21·2.	
19	✠EDELSTANI [Pl. XIV. 12.]	✠REX ANG In centre, $\bar{\psi}$ (Dots). Æ. Wt. 21·0.	No moneyer.
20	✠EDEGTAN "	✠REX \bar{A} ANG (Dots). Æ. Wt. 21·0.	

ÆTHELWEARD.

CIRCA A.D. 837—CIRCA A.D. 850.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Æðelhelm.
Dudda.
Eadmund.
Eanbald.

Rægenhere?
Tuduwine.
Twiega.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
21	<p>ÆDELÐARD REX Cross pattée with crescents in angles.</p>	<p>ÆÐELNELN Cross pattée with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 20·4.</p>	Æðelhelm.
22	<p>ÆDELÐARD REX (Dots). „</p>	<p>ÆÐELHELH (Dots). „ Æ Wt. 21·4.</p>	
23	<p>„ „</p>	<p>ÆÐELNELN (Dots). Cross pattée with wedges in angles (cross pattée over saltire pattée). Æ Wt. 21·5.</p>	
		[Pl. XV. 1.]	
24	<p>ÆDELÐARD REX „</p>	<p>„ „ (No dots in legend). „ Æ Wt. 21·3.</p>	
25	<p>†ÆDELÐARD REX (Dot). In centre, †</p>	<p>†DVDDA MONE Cross pattée with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 17·8.</p>	Dudda.
26	<p>„ (Dots). „</p>	<p>„ „ Æ Wt. 20·3.</p>	
		[Pl. XV. 2.]	
27	<p>†ÆDELÐARD RE (Dots). „</p>	<p>DVDDA MOHE (Dots). „ Æ Wt. 20·9.</p>	
28	<p>*ÆDELVEARD REX (Dot). In centre $\overline{\text{M}}$</p>	<p>†EADNVDN NN̄ ∴ Cross pattée with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 19·3.</p>	Eadmund.

* Many of the A's of East Anglia, from this reign to the end of the series, are distinguished by a rather peculiar form, e.g. $\overline{\text{A}}$ $\overline{\text{A}}$ instead of $\overline{\text{A}}$ $\overline{\text{A}}$. As the two forms run into each other, it has not been possible to show this distinctive type throughout.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
29	ÆÐELVVEARD REX ᚠ	✠EADMVND NN ᚠ Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·9.	Eadmund.
30	” ” [Pl. XV. 3.]	” ” ᚠ: Same type. Æ Wt. 20·4.	
31	” ᚠ [Pl. XV. 4.]	✠TVDVPLNE ᚠ (Wedge). Cross pattée with wedges in angles. Æ Wt. 21·7.	Tuduwine.
32	✠ÆÐELVVEARD REX In centre, ᚠ	✠TPIEQA MON (Dots). Cross pattée with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 21·3.	Twiega.
33	” ”	” ” Æ Wt. 20·2.	

The following coin has been thought to contain on the reverse the name of an unknown king, ENHEBE ᚠ. RÆX. It is most probable that, like the other coins, it bears simply the name of a moneyer (Rægenhere) spelt with the Runic X (G), RÆXENHÈRE.

34	✠ÆÐELVVEARD REX In centre ᚠ	RÆXEHHEBE· ᚠ Cross pattée with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 20·1.	Rægenhere ?
	[Pl. XV. 6.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
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ÆTHELWEARD?

35	<p>✠EÐENYHTR In centre, Æ</p>	<p>✠IENEHRER T In centre, cross pommée. a: Wt. 20·7.</p>	Rægenhere?
[Pl. XV. 7.]			

The above piece is placed by Kenyon (Hawkins' *English Silver Coins*, 2nd ed. p. 60) among the coins of Æthelstan I. The type and lettering closely resemble those on some of his coins. But they do not greatly differ from those on some of Æthelweard's coins; and by the transposition of a single letter the obverse of the piece before us may be read Eþelwart. No possible transposition of letters on either side can give the reading Eþelstan.

BERHTRIC (BEORHTRIC).

CIRCA A.D. 852?

Moneyers.

Deoethun (Peoethun). *Ecghard.*

36	<p>✠BEORHTRIC REX In centre, Æ</p>	<p>✠EΓCHARD (Dots). In centre, cross with dots in angles. a: Wt. 18·1.</p>	Ecghard.
[Pl. XV. 8.]			

(ST.) EADMUND.

SLAIN BY THE DANES, 873.

Moneys.

See note on p. 25.

Æðelhelm (Eðelhelm).	Eadberht.
<i>Alex.</i>	Eadmund.
Bæghelm.	Eadwald.
Beornheah.	Eðelwulf.
Beornferð.	Sigered [<i>Sibered</i> ?].
<i>Delaulex</i> [<i>Desaulex</i>].	Twiega.
Dudda.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
37	EADMVND RE AN Cross pattée with crescents in angles.	ÆÐELHELH Cross (Dots). pattée with wedges in angles. Æ Wt. 21·5.	Æðelhelm. See also Eðelhelm.
		[Pl. XVI. 1.]	
38	" "	D " Æ Wt. 23·2.	
39	NA ER DLPMVDÆE (EADMVND RE AN written backwards).	Ð " Æ Wt. 21·2.	
40	" "	ÆÐELNELH Æ Wt. 20·3.	
41	✠EADMVND REX ⁻ In centre, $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠BÆGHELM MO Cross pattée with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 21·0.	Bæghelm [or Bæhelm ?]
		[Pl. XVI. 2.]	
42	" "	✠BEGHELM MO ⁻ " Æ Wt. 19·8.	
43	✠EADMVID REX Cross pattée with dots in angles.	✠BLEGHELM M· (Dot). Æ Wt. 18·2.	
44	✠EADMVID REX " "	✠BLEGHELM M· " Æ Wt. 21·5.	
		[Pl. XVI. 3.]	
45	✠EADMVID REX· " "	" MO " Æ Wt. 21·4.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
46	✠EADMVND REX AN (Dots). ✠ (AN transformed.)	BEORNFEEÐ HO Cross pattée with dots in angles. R Wt. 21·7.	Beornferð.
47	✠ „ (No dots). „	BEORNFERÐ HO „ R Wt. 19·7.	
48	✠ „ (Dots). „	„ (Dots). „ R Wt. 21·0.	
	[Pl. XVI. 4.]		
49	„ (Dots). RX AN „	„ (No dots). „ R Wt. 21·2.	
50	✠EADMVND REX In centre, AN	✠BEORINHEH M · „ R Wt. 21·0.	Beornheah.
51	„ „	✠BEORINHEH · „ R Wt. 20·0.	
52	✠EADMVND REX AN In centre, ✠	✠DVDDA MONE „ (Dot). R Wt. 21·3.	Dudda.
	[Pl. XVI. 5.]		
53	✠EADMVHD REX In centre, AN	EADBERHT MO · (Dots). „ R Wt. 20·8.	Eadberht.
54	✠EADMVND REX AN ·	✠EADMVND MONE · „ R Wt. 20·8.	Eadmund.
55	„ „	„ MONE „ R Wt. 21·9.	
56	„ AN „	„ MONE · R Wt. 21·0.	
57	„ AN · „	„ „ „ R Wt. 18·5.	
58	✠EADMVNO REX AN „	✠EADMOMV MONE „ R Wt. 20·1.	
	[Pl. XVI. 6.]		
59	✠EADHVND REX In centre, AN	✠EADHVND HIN · R Wt. 20·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
60	✠EADHVND REX In centre, $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠EADHVND H $\overline{\text{N}}$ Cross pattée with dots in angles. R Wt. 22·0.	Eadmund.
61	✠EADMVND REX "	✠EAD $\overline{\text{P}}$ ALD: MOIE· R Wt. 21·4.	Eadwald.
62	✠EADMVND REX: "	✠EAD $\overline{\text{P}}$ ALD MOI·· R Wt. 22·0.	
63	✠EADMVND REX In centre, $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠EAD $\overline{\text{P}}$ ALD MO R Wt. 21·2.	
[Pl. XVI. 7.]			
64	" "	" MO (Dots) R Wt. 20·8.	
65	" "	" MO· R Wt. 19·1.	
66	" "	" MO·· R Wt. 21·0.	
67	" REX· In centre, $\overline{\text{A}}$	" (Dot). " R Wt. 19·3.	
68	✠EADMVND REX (Dots). "	✠EADVV $\overline{\text{A}}$ LD $\overline{\text{X}}$ OLI (Dots). " R Wt. 20·0.	
69	✠EADMVND REX (Dot). "	NOM D $\overline{\text{I}}$ L $\overline{\text{P}}$ D $\overline{\text{A}}$ E $\overline{\text{X}}$ R Wt. 20·2.	
70	EADMVND REX AN Cross pattée with crescents in angles.	✠E $\overline{\text{B}}$ E $\overline{\text{F}}$ NE $\overline{\text{F}}$ M MO Cross pattée with dots in angles. R Wt. 22·5.	E $\overline{\text{F}}$ elhelm.
71	✠EADMVND REX· Cross pattée with crescents in angles.	✠E $\overline{\text{B}}$ EL $\overline{\text{D}}$ VLF MO $\overline{\text{I}}$ Cross pattée with wedges in angles. R Wt. 23·5.	E $\overline{\text{F}}$ clwulf.
72	$\overline{\text{A}}$ (No dot). "	" " R Wt. 18·0	
73	✠EADMVND REX AN: "	$\overline{\text{F}}$ V $\overline{\text{A}}$ L $\overline{\text{E}}$ $\overline{\text{B}}$ E $\overline{\text{F}}$ hOH $\overline{\text{H}}$ $\overline{\text{F}}$ (Dots). " R Wt. 21·6.	


No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
74	✠EADMVND REX AN : (Dots.) Cross pattée with crescents in angles.	ᚠᚦᚢᚠᚠᚢᚢᚢ ᚠᚠᚠᚠ (No dots). Cross pattée with wedges in angles. Æ Wt. 19·5.	Æðelwulf.
75	" "	✠ᚠᚠᚠᚠ EᚢEᚦᚠᚠᚠᚠᚠᚠᚠᚠ Cross pattée with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 20·7.	
76	✠EADMVND REX ᚠM "	✠ᚠᚠᚠᚠ EᚢEᚦᚠᚠᚠᚠᚠ (Dot). Æ Wt. 20·0.	
77	✠EADMVND REX ·ᚠᚠ·	✠SIFRED MON·. Cross pattée with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 20·0.	Sigfred.
78	" "	" MOH Æ Wt. 21·1.	
79	ᚠ ·ᚠᚠ· [Pl. XVI. 8.]	" MOE Æ Wt. 19·5.	
80	ᚠ ·ᚠᚠ·	" MO·. Æ Wt. 19·0.	
81	✠EADMVND REX ·ᚠᚠ·	✠SIFRED MON·. Æ Wt. 22·2.	
82	✠EADMVND REX AN In centre, ✠ ᚠ	✠ᚦᚦᚦᚦᚦ MOH (Dots). Cross pattée with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 19·7.	Twicga.
83	" "	ᚠ (No dots). Æ Wt. 19·8.	
84	" "	ᚠ Æ " Wt. 18·6.	
85	" ᚠ [Pl. XVI. 9.]	" (Dots). Æ Wt. 20·7.	
86	" "	✠ᚦᚦᚦᚦᚦ MOH Æ Wt. 23·0.	

Coins which have been attributed to an uncertain King Oswald (circa 870).

The two following coins are apparently of East Anglian type, and belong to about the year 870. The moneyer on No. 88 is probably "Beornheah," and by this name, as well as by the fabric and the formation of the letters, the coin is connected with the money of St. Eadmund.

The obverse type of No. 88 is probably a degraded form of what is called the *temple* or *Christiana Religio* type of Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, and their successors. It represents the façade of a Christian temple, or rather basilica, undoubtedly meant for the basilica of St. Peter, Rome. By its types, as well as by the name of the moneyer, No. 88 is connected with two coins bearing the name of Æthelred which will be described in the next volume. These pieces are the only coins which show the *temple* type in connection with the name of any known English king. Mr. D. H. Haigh, in his monograph upon the coinage of East Anglia, p. 20, gives it as his opinion, that in these coins of Oswald and Æthelred we have the names of two otherwise unrecorded successors of Eadmund during the troubles of East Anglia (indeed of the whole island), between the years 870 and 878. Undoubtedly there are difficulties in the way of assigning to Æthelred, the king of Wessex, pieces which differ so greatly in character from the rest of his coins. But these difficulties are not sufficient to authorise us in removing the coins with the name of Æthelred from the only known king of that name who was on the throne at the time at which the pieces were struck. Moreover, the adoption of the *temple* is, as Mr. Kenyon has argued, consistent with the close relations subsisting between the kings of Wessex and Charles the Bald in France about this period (Hawkins' *Silver Coins of England*, 2nd ed. p. 119).

The case stands somewhat differently with the two uncertain coins which follow. The coins struck in the name of Æthelred must have been struck in East Anglia, though they bear the name and were very likely issued by a king of Wessex. All we can be certain of in respect to the two following coins is that they are coins of East Anglia, and that they precede the coinage of Guthorm-Æthelstan in 878. In fact they were probably struck very near to the year 870.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
87	†OΩ▷ΛJDE (Dot). In centre,  [Pl. XVI. 10.]	†O▷LΛDNME Cross pattée. ⚡ Wt. 22·6.	Uncertain.
88	··ΛL▷DE Uncertain (Dot). design (front of temple?).	†BEOR····MO Cross pattée with dots in angles. ⚡ (fragment).	Beornheah
		[Pl. XVI. 11.]	

ÆTHELSTAN II.

GUTHORM, BAPTISED WITH THE NAME OF ÆTHELSTAN AFTER THE
PEACE OF WEDMORE, A.D. 878, DIED A.D. 890.

Moneys.

Abenel.
Ælven.
Beriebe.
Berter.
Ciolwulf.

Egwulf?
Elda.
Enodas.
Guntere.
Judelberd.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneys.
89	✠ED EL Iꝛ RE In centre, ✠	EDEL Eꝛ RE In centre, dot. Æ Wt. 21·0.	No moneyer.
90	” ”	ꝛBE NEL Æ Wt. 20·0.	Abenel.
91	✠ED EL Iꝛ RE ”	ꝛEL· VEN Æ Wt. 18·9.	Ælven.
92	✠ED Iꝛ EL NI ”	BER ICBE Æ Wt. 21·7.	Beriebe.
93	[✠]ED EL Iꝛ RE ”	BER TER Æ Wt. 21·1.	Berter.
94	✠ ” ”	BER EꝛER Æ Wt. 21·8.	
95	ED EL Tꝛ RE ”	CI· ·VVL· Æ Wt. 21·1.	Ciolwulf.
96	✠ED EL Iꝛ RE ”	ECD PLF Æ Wt. 19·3.	Egwulf?
97	” ”	ELDꝛ ME FE Æ Wt. 21·0.	Elda.
		[Pl. XVI. 12.]	
98	” ”	” Dots above and below (··), and three dots (···) between lines of legend. Æ Wt. 19·7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
99	✠ED EL TĀN RE In centre, ✠	ELDĀ :· Dots above ME FEC· and below (··), and three dots(...) between lines of legend. R Wt. 21·3.	
100	✠ED EL IĀ RE ”	EFDĀ :· ME FEC· R Wt. 19·1. ”	
101	[✠] ” ”	ENO DĀS R Wt. 22·2. Dots . . .	Enodas.
102	✠ED EL ṢĀN RE· ”	GVNT ERE R Wt. 21·9. In centre, dot.	Guntere.
103	” ”	IVDEL BERD R Wt. 21·1. In centre, dot.	Judclberd.
104	✠ED EL IĀ NV ”	” R Wt. 20·8. ”	
105	” ”	IVD DEL R Wt. 21·4. ”	

All these coins of Guthorm-Æthelstan are from the Cuerc Dale Find.

MEMORIAL COINAGE OF ST. EADMUND.

STRUCK IN EAST ANGLIA.

For the relationship of these coins to the earlier pennies of East Anglia, as well as to the Dano-Norse series of Northumbria, see *Introduction*.

Moneys.

* * * On account of the variations in the spelling of the names and the frequency of blundered inscriptions on the coins of this series, it is almost impossible to determine what are the distinctive moneys of the "St. Eadmund" coinage, except after a detailed and careful examination of the coins themselves. This list therefore comprises only moneys represented in the National collection. As the immense majority of the St. Eadmund coins came from the Cnerdale Find, the greater part of which found its way to the British Museum, it is not probable that there are many moneys of St. Eadmund beside those in the following list.

Many of the names in this series are apparently foreign ones. Some, such as Heming, Sigemund, Quaran (?) seem to be Danish; many more, Adalbert, Albert, Adradus, Beringar, Ergemond, Fredemund, Hlodovicus, Johaunes, Milo, Otbert, Rotbert (Robert), Wandfred, Wineger, &c., are Frankish or French. No attempt therefore has been made to preserve the usual old English forms, as has been done in the previous lists.

Abboe [= Abbonel ?].	Eadwine [Ædwine].
Abbonel.*	Eadwulf.
Adalbert [Adelbert = Odulbert ? = Albert ?]	Eiوندæmun.
Adirect ?	Eldecar.
Adradus.	Elismus.
Ædinwine [= Aodwine = Ead- wine ?].	Elofrod ?
Aifa.	Eratnof ?
Ainmer.	Erdnunc ?
Albert [= Adalbert ?].	Ergemond.
Alus.	Erlefrannio ?
Ansier. [= Ansiger].	Erlefredus ?
Ansiger [Ansicar].	Ersalt.
Arbronoe [Abbonel ?]	Ewram ?
Arus.	Franoundo ?
Asten.	Fredemund.
Bado.	Gislefred.
Baseic.	Grim.
Beringar.	Gulcreo ?
Beslin.	Gundbert.
Bomecin [or Bosecin].	Haiebert.
Chenapa.	Hartmari ?
Comm ?	Heming [Hamin].
Cunernct ?	Hifrudole ?
Degemund [Dagemund, Deimund, &c.].	Hlodovicus.
Denutæ ?	Hodumrbedo ?
Deinolt.	Huscun.
Deomunhæ ?	Jaord [Jaocd].
Dohrneis ?	Jemsoðr ?
Domundan ?	Johannes.
Drome.	Isicmund.
Duncoa, or Dumeda ?	Martinus ?
Eadred.	Meuðer.
	Milo.
	Oandert ?

* Abnel occurs as a moneyer of Guthorm-Ethelstan (878-890).

Odomoner.	Siðefa ?
Odulbert [= Adalbert ?]	Snefren.
Odulf.	Sten [Stein].
Oid ?	Stephan.
Omnonca ?	Tedredo.
Oswulf.	Tedwine [Tidwine = Tiduwine].*
Otbert.	Udreno.
Otubuinro.	Undcla.
Otic.	Uscā.
Quaran ?	Uttiof ?
Rather.	Walter.
Reart [Rerar].	Wandfred.
Remigius.	Warne.
Risleca [or Sisleca].	Wigbold [Widbold, &c.].
Robert.	Winedulf [Wadulf].
Sigemund [Sæmond, &c.].	Wineger [Winicer, Winier].
Sisleca ? <i>see</i> Risleca.	Wulfold.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
106	✠SC EADMVND R In centre $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠SC EADMVND RE Cross pattée. R Wt. 23·6.	
		[Pl. XVII. 1.]	
107	ICMΛEΘCω✠	ICMΛEΘ Cω✠ R Wt. 16·1.	
108	✠C EADN	✠C EMDC R Wt. 22·5.	
		[Pl. XVII. 2.]	
109	✠C EADIIVN	✠CEANIVIDIE R Wt. 17·5.	
110	✠C EADIOI†VNDE In centre, $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠ABBOE MIIRE† Cross pattée. R Wt. 20·8.	Abbe; perhaps for Abbonel.
111	"	✠ABBOE MIIIE R Wt. 19·3.	
112	"	✠ABOE MIIIE R Wt. 22·5.	
113	✠C EADIOVNI	" R Wt. 18·1.	
114	✠C IADIOIIVIDE	✠ABIOE MIIIE R Wt. 20·3.	
115	✠C IADMVNC	" R Wt. 15·8.	

* The name of a moneyer of Eadweard (c. 837-850).

† IOI for M. This form frequently occurs throughout the series.

‡ These final letters are probably a blundered contraction of the word *monetarius*.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
116	✠ϞC EΠDIOIVNE In centre, $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ΠPBOE ITNIE Cross pattée. R Wt. 20·5.	Abboe; perhaps for Abbonel.
117	✠SC EADMVND RE In centre $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ABBOEIEL MONEΠ Cross pattée. R Wt. 19·3.	Abbonel.
118	✠ϞC EΠDIOVNI ,,	✠ΠBONEL MONE ,, R Wt. 21·3.	
119	✠ϞC EΠDIOIVND RE	✠ΠBBONOE MRΠIE Cross pattée. R Wt. 21·5.	
120	,, ,,	,, MRΠE ,, R Wt. 22·6.	
121	,, ,,	,, MRIE ,, R Wt. 18·4.	
122	✠ϞC EΠDIOIVNDE ,,	,, MRE ,, R Wt. 21·8.	
123	,, ,,	,, MIE ,, R Wt. 21·8.	
124	,, ,,	,, ME ,, R Wt. 21·5.	
125	✠ϞC EΠDIOIΛIII $\bar{\Lambda}$,, MME ,, R Wt. 22·0.	
126	✠ϞC EΠDIOVII $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ΠBONELLO : Π ,, R Wt. 20·5.	
127	✠ϞC EΠ : DHIE ,,	,, ,, ,, R Wt. 20·6.	
128	✠EIOΠVDIΠC ,, (Dots) Blundered legend.	✠ΠBBONOE MME ,, R Wt. 20·2.	
129	✠SC EADMVND RE In centre · $\bar{\Lambda}$ · [Pl. XVII. 3.]	✠ADALBERT MONE Cross pattée. R Wt. 20·4.	Adalbert, or Adelbert. [See also Odulbert.]
130	,, ,,	,, MOE ,, R Wt. 19·8.	
131	,, · $\bar{\Lambda}$ ·	,, NE ,, R Wt. 21·1.	
132	✠ϞC EΠIDMVNE $\bar{\Lambda}$ ·	✠ADALBERT M ,, R Wt. 21·4.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
133	✠ϞC EADMVVI In centre, $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠ADALBERTE Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 17·5.	Adalbert, or Adelbert. [See also Odulbert.]
134	✠ϞCIPHIIDI R	” Æ Wt. 23·5. [Pl. XVII. 4.]	
135	✠ϞCIPHIID	” Æ Wt. 21·5.	
136	✠ϞCIPHIIVIE	” Æ Wt. 23·2.	
137	✠ϞC EADIVIVI	✠ADALBER NE Æ Wt. 21·5.	
138	✠ϞC EAINVM (Dot).	” Æ Wt. 21·5.	
139	✠ϞC EADIIIDE	✠ADALAR MO Æ Wt. 21·3.	
140	✠ϞC EADIIID (Three crescents and dot between II I).	” Æ Wt. 22·0.	
141	✠ϞC EADMVND R	✠ADELART MO Æ Wt. 17·4.	
142	✠SC EADMVND REX In centre $\overline{\text{A}}$.	✠ADELBERT MEEEIC Æ Wt. 23·4.	
143	✠SC EADMVND RE · $\overline{\text{A}}$ ·	✠ADELBERT ME FEC Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 22·0.	
144	✠SC EADHVND RE (Dot).	✠ADELBRT NE EEC Æ Wt. 22·0.	
145	”	✠ADELBERT ME EEC Æ Wt. 21·4.	
146	✠SC EADMVND RE · $\overline{\text{A}}$ ·	✠ADELBERT ME F Æ Wt. 21·0.	
147	” RE	✠ADELBERT MEEC Æ Wt. 20·7.	
148	✠SC EADHVND RE (Dot).	✠ADELBERA MEECC Æ Wt. 19·9.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
149	✠ϞC EΛDIIVIID REX P* In centre ∴.Ɱ.∴	✠ΛΟΛBERT NEDΛIE† Small cross pattée. R Wt. 21.1.	Λoalbert [for Adalbert].
150	✠ϞC EΛDMVNIE .Ɱ.	NIE Cross pattée. R Wt. 21 0.	
151	” ”	” R Wt. 21.4.	
152	” ”	NHE ” R Wt. 20.3. [Pl. XVII. 5.]	
153	✠SC EΛDMVND RE ”	NE ” R Wt. 20.1.	
154	✠SC EΛDNVND REX ∴.Ɱ.∴	NI Small cross pattée. R Wt. 23.3.	
155	✠ϞC EΛIDMVNE Ɱ ∴.	✠ΛΟΛBERTE Cross pattée. R Wt. 21.9.	
156	✠ϞC EΛIDIVI Ɱ	✠ΛΟΛBERTI ” R Wt. 19.8.	
157	” ”	✠ΛΟΛBERTII ” R Wt. 18.3.	
158	✠ϞC IΛIIDI R ”	✠ΛΟΛBER M ” R Wt. 19.0.	
159	✠ϞC EΛDMVNIE .Ɱ.	✠ΛΟΛBRT NIIME ” R Wt. 19.9.	
160	✠ϞC EΛDIIIDE Ɱ	✠ΛΟΛBIERT ” R Wt. 20.3.	
161	✠ϞC CAIDIIVIII Ɱ ∴.	✠ΛΟΛBIERTE ” R Wt. 19.2.	
162	✠ϞC EΛDIIIDE Ɱ (Dots).	✠ΛΟΛBIERTΛ† ” R Wt. 22.4.	
163	” ”	✠ΛΟΛBIERTΛI ” R Wt. 19.9.	
164	✠ϞC EΛDMVI ”	✠ΛΟΛBER M ” R Wt. 21.0.	
165	✠ϞC EΛDMVN RE ∴.Ɱ.	✠ΛΟΛBRΛ NIIME ” R Wt. 20.1.	

* The P seems to be derived from a form of REX IMP, of which some traces are found in other legends, and which is imitated from the Carolingian coinage.

† It is impossible to say what these letters were designed to represent. ∴ Λ for T.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
166	✠OC EADMVNIE · $\bar{\Lambda}$ ·	✠ALBRT NIME Cross pattée. R Wt. 20·5.	Adalbert [for Adalbert].
167	✠OC EADMVN R ”	✠ALBRAN NIME ” R Wt. 20·5.	
168	” ”	✠ALBR III ME ” R Wt. 19·8.	
169	✠OC EADIVVN · $\bar{\Lambda}$ ·	✠ALBRAN IIIII ” R Wt. 21·0.	
170	” ”	” IIIII ” R Wt. 22·5.	
171	✠OC EADIVII R ”	” ” R Wt. 19·0.	
172	✠OC IANIVIE $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ALBERTI R Wt. 20·5.	
173	✠OC EADMVN R · $\bar{\Lambda}$ ·	✠ALERIII IYIE ” R Wt. 20·8.	
174	✠OC EADIVVII R ”	✠ALERIII IYIE ” R Wt. 21·8.	
175	ER VNBAI Θ of $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ALRRRT NIME ” R Wt. 19·0.	
176	✠OC EADIVVN · R · (Dots in legend). $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ALRAN III IVI · I · (Dots in leg.) ” R Wt. 21·0.	
177	✠OC IADIVNDE $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ADITE MIIE Cross pattée. R Wt. 19·7.	Adiret [for Adalbert?]
178	✠SC EADIVND R ”	✠ADIRET MOHETA ” R Wt. 21.	
179	✠SC EADMVND RE[X] In centre $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ADRADV ME FECIT Cross pattée. R Wt. 23·4.	Adradus.
[Pl. XVII. 6.]			
180	✠SC EADIVND REX IP · $\bar{\Lambda}$ ·	✠ADRADV VVONE R Wt. 22·8.	
181	✠SC EADMVND RIE ”	✠ADRADV VVONE R Wt. 23·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
182	✠SC EADMVND REX (Dots in legend). ·:· [Pl. XVII. 7.]	✠ADRADVS VVONE L Cross pattée. R Wt. 19.9.	Adradus.
183	RE ·:·	VVONE L R Wt. 21.0.	
184	✠SC EADMVND PC ·:·	VVONE R Wt. 22.7.	
185	✠SC EADHVND RE (Dot in legend). ·:·	VVONE R Wt. 22.2.	
186	✠SCE CADMVIID RE ·:·	VVONE R Wt. 22.8.	
187	✠SC EADMHD PE ·:·	✠ADRADVS VVOH ·:· R Wt. 18.5.	
188	✠SC EADMVND PC ·:·	VVOE ·:· R Wt. 21.4.	
189	✠SC EADMVND RE ·:· ·:·	VONET R Wt. 20.2.	
190	✠SC EADMVNDI RE ·:·	✠ADRADVS MONE R Wt. 18.8.	
191	·:·	MOT ·:· R Wt. 21.8.	
192	✠SC EADMVMD RC ·:·	✠ADRADVS VVONE R Wt. 17.5.	
193	✠SC EADMVMD RC ·:·	✠ADRADVS VVONF ·:· R Wt. 20.5.	
194	✠SC EADVND RE ·:·	✠ADRADVS VVONE L ·:· R Wt. 21.3.	
195	✠SC EADMVN RI ·:·	✠ADRADVS VVOI ·:· R Wt. 19.0.	
196	✠SCE EADMVNI ·:·	VVONE R Wt. 20.2.	
197	✠SC EADVIIDE ·:·	VVOI ·:· R Wt. 20.1.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
198	†SC IDIΘIVMDE Ἀ	ΑΔΡΑΔVΣ VVOIE Cross pattée. A: Wt. 18·2.	Adradus.
199	†SC EΠIMVND REDX :Ἀ:	†ΑΔΡΑΔVΣ ΜΟΤΗ „ A: Wt. 20·9.	
200	†SC EΠINVMD RE Ἀ	„ ὦ VVOI „ A: Wt. 20·7.	
201	C R „	„ „ „ A: Wt. 21·5.	
202	†SC EΠINVMD „	„ S MO „ A: Wt. 18·5.	
203	VID „	„ „ „ A: Wt. 18·7.	
204	†SC EΠINVMD RE „	„ ὦ VVONE „ A: Wt. 20·0.	
205	EΠINVMD „	„ VVOI „ A: Wt. 21·8.	
206	„ „	„ VVO „ A: Wt. 18·6.	
207	„ „	„ VV „ A: Wt. 19·3.	
208	†SC EΠINMD R „	†ΑΔΡΑΔVΣ ΛΑΟ „ A: Wt. 20·7.	
209	„ „	„ VVOI „ A: Wt. 21·8.	
210	„ „	†ΑΔΡΑΔV ὦ VVOI „ A: Wt. 18·5.	
211	„ „	„ VVOIE „ A: Wt. 20·9.	
212	„ „	„ VVOE „ A: Wt. 20·2.	
213	E „	†ΑΔΡΑΔV ὦ VVOI „ A: Wt. 19·1.	
214	„ „	†ΑΔΡV ὦ VVOIE „ A: Wt. 21·8.	
215	†SC EΠINM R „	†ΑΔΡΑΔV ὦ VVOII „ A: Wt. 21·0.	
216	†SC IΠNIIID RE „	†ΑΔΑΡ ΝΟΝΕΤ „ A: Wt. 21·8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
217	†∞C EADIVND R ∞	†∞DV∞ VOIREL Cross pattée. R Wt. 23·7.	Adraulus.
218	†∞C EADIVIVI ∞	†∞EDIVIVN (Dot in V). Cross pattée. R Wt. 18·2.	Ædwine.
219	EIVNIIDAI: ∞∞† In centre, ∞	††···AIETHIOIEE∞* Cross pattée. R Wt. 22·0.	Aifa?
220	„ „	††···AIETHIOIEIV „ R Wt. 22·1.	
221	† J.CE EADVIND RE In centre, ∞	†∞IEMNET MON †† Cross pattée. R Wt. 18·9.	Ainmer.
222	†∞C EADMVND RE „	··∞IMMER MONET „ R Wt. 21·7.	
223	†∞C ∞∞CIVN R „	†[∞?]∞IROEDRVME Cross pattée. R Wt. 18·6.	Uncertain.
224	†∞C ECADMVHDE „	†∞II∞NREIOIITR∞ „ R Wt. 20·4.	Uncertain.
225	†∞C EADMVNIE ·∞·	†∞LBRT NI∞OE Cross pattée. R Wt. 21·5.	Albert.
226	†EC II∞O·∞∞ ∞	†∞LV∞ VVOEE Cross pattée. R Wt. 19·8.	Alus.
227	S∞E EADMVND REX In centre, ∞	∞ANSIGER MONETA Small cross pattée. R Wt. 22·0.	Ansiger, or Ansicar.
228	†∞C EADMVND R „	†∞N∞IDAR IOI Cross pattée. R Wt. 21·2.	
229	†∞C EADMVIE „	„ „ R Wt. 21·5.	
230	†∞C IADMVNT „	†∞NIGIDAR OIYI „ R Wt. 18·7.	

* For AIFA ME FECIT?

† For ANIMER MONET?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
231	✠SC IADMVNIE Ἀ	✠ΑΝΓΙΔΑΡ ΙΟΙVI Cross pattée. R Wt. 20·3.	Ansigar, or Ansicar.
232	✠SC IADMVNE "	И R " Wt. 20·3.	
233	" Ἀ	✠ΑΝΘΙΔΑΡ ΙΟΙ R Wt. 19·8.	
234	" Ἀ	" R Wt. 20·1.	
235	" Ἀ	✠ΑΙΘΙΔΑΡ ΙΟΙ R Wt. 17·8.	
236	✠SC EΛINVM Ἀ	✠ΑΝΘΙΔΑΡ ΙΟΙ R Wt. 20·6.	
237	" "	" IO R Wt. 21·2.	
238	" "	" OI R Wt. 20·0.	
239	✠SC EΛINVII "	" O R Wt. 20·6.	
240	✠SC EΛNVMI "	" IOI R Wt. 19·5.	
241	✠SC DADLC Ἀ	" R Wt. 22·5.	
242	✠SC IADMVHE Ἀ	✠ΑΝΗΙΔΑΡ ΙΟΙV R Wt. 21·5.	
243	✠SCE EADMVND REX Ἀ	✠ΑΙΘΙΕΡ ΜΟΝΕΤΑΙ Small cross pattée. R Wt. 20·4.	Ansier for Ansier?
244	✠SC EADMVND R., (Dot).	✠ANSIER NONETAI R Wt. 21·9.	
245	✠SCE EADMVNDE R Ἀ	✠ANSIER HONTA Cross pattée. R Wt. 18·5.	
246	✠SCE CADMVHDE Ἀ	" R Wt. 21·3.	
247	✠SCE CADMVNDE Ἀ	" R Wt. 22·1.	
248	ς Η Ἀ	✠ΑΗΘΙΕΡ ΜΟΝΕΤ., R Wt. 21·7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
249	✠OC E ADMVHDE $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ANθIER MOIEI Small cross pattée. R Wt. 18·5.	Ansiger for Ansiger?
250	” ”	✠ANθIER HOII Cross pattée. R Wt. 23·1.	
251	✠OC EADHVND+E $\bar{\Lambda}$	” R Wt. 22·4.	
252	✠OC E ADMVHI $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ANθIER MOIE ” R Wt. 22·9.	
253	” ”	” MOE ” R Wt. 20·6.	
254	” ”	” HOII ” R Wt. 21·6.	
255	✠OC EADMVHI $\bar{\Lambda}$	” ” Wt. ” R ” 19·8.	
256	✠OC EAIM MI $\bar{\Lambda}$ (Dots).	✠ANSCR EDM ” (Dots). R Wt. 20·4.	
257	✠OC EADIVMN $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠AOEDIIVIVN Cross pattée. R Wt. 21·0.	Loedwine [for Ædwine?]
258	✠SC EADIOIVI RE $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ARBROIOE IAE Cross pattée. R Wt. 19·8.	Arbronoe? [Possibly for Abbonel, q.v.]
259	✠OC EADIVND RE $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ARVθ VVOEIC Cross pattée. R Wt. 23·3.	Arus.
260	✠OC EAINMD R ”	” ” ” R Wt. 22·3.	
261	” ” ”	” VVOEIIIC ” R Wt. 19·0.	
262	✠OC EAINVMD ”	” VVOEIC ” R Wt. 21·5.	
263	” ” ”	” VVOEIIIC ” R Wt. 18·7.	
264	✠OC EAINM R ”	” VVOEIC ” R Wt. 14·4.	
265	” ” ”	” VVOEIIIC ” R Wt. 15·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
266	✠ϞC EΛDIVIIR ·Α·	✠ΑRVϞ VVOEIIIC Cross pattée. Α Wt. 21·3.	Arus.
267	✠SC EΛIDMVNDE Α	✠ΑSTEN INONET Cross pattée. Α Wt. 21·5.	Asten.
268	✠ϞC EΛDIVII R ·Α·	✠ΒΑDO ΑΛIIE Cross pattée. Α Wt. 21·8.	Bado.
269	✠ϞC EΛDIVIVN R Α	” ΑΛNE ” Α Wt. 20·7.	
270	✠ϞC EΛ DMVI ” (Between Α and D figure meant for front face).	” ΑΛIIE ” (Four dots after D.) Α Wt. 20·8.	
271	” (Same figure ” between Α and D).	” ΑΛIEN ” (Four dots after D.) Α Wt. 18·2.	
272	✠ϞC EΛDNV ” (Nothing between letters).	” ΑΛNEII ” (Three dots after D.) Α Wt. 22·0.	
273	✠SC EΛDMVHD RE[X] Α	✠ΒΑΣCIC ME FECIT Cross pattée. Α Wt. 22·7.	Basie.
274	✠ϞC EΛDNVN ”	✠BERIHARI Cross pattée. Α Wt. 21·0.	Beringar[ius].
275	✠ϞC EIIIVNI ”	✠BERIICARI ” Α Wt. 22·1.	
276	✠ϞC IADMVHE ·Α·	✠BERIHΑRI ” Α Wt. 18·2.	
277	✠HϞRCΑIIIVIF Α (Dots).	” Α Wt. 16·8.	
278	✠SC EΛDMVND RE ·Α·	✠BESLIN MINET Cross pattée. Α Wt. 20·0.	Beslin.
279	✠SC EΛDMVND RE ·Α· (Dot).	✠BESLIN MNET ” Α Wt. 20·3.	
280	✠ϞC E✠DNV RE Α	✠BESLOIN MIDΑ ” Α Wt. 22·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
313	✠ IC EADDAVIDI $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ CVNRHETE Cross pattée. R Wt. 20.3.	Cunernet?
314	✠ IC EADMVDE $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ CIAHDAIV HIOE Cross pattée. R Wt. 17.3.	Uncertain.
315	✠ OC ACIIMN $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ CIVACIVRH R Wt. 15.4.	Uncertain.
316	✠ OC IAHID R „	✠ CIAHCIECV R Wt. 17.6.	Uncertain.
317	✠ OC EADNVI $\bar{\Lambda}$ Four annulets around.	✠ CDBVINI .. $\bar{\Lambda}$ Cross pattée, with annulets in angles. R Wt. 20.2.	Uncertain.
318	✠ SCE EADMVDE REX IHR In centre, .. $\bar{\Lambda}$..	✠ DECEMVND MONETA Small cross pattée. R Wt. 20.0.	Degemund, Dagemund, &c.
[Pl. XVII. 12.]			
319	✠ SCE EADMVND RE .. $\bar{\Lambda}$..	„ R Wt. 20.1.	
320	✠ OC EDI ✠ IVI RE $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ DECEMVND MOIETA R Wt. 21.4.	
321	✠ SCE EADMVDE REX IHR .. $\bar{\Lambda}$..	✠ DAGEMOND MONET R Wt. 20.6. [Pl. XVII. 13.]	
322	✠ SCE EADMVND RE .. $\bar{\Lambda}$..	✠ DAGEMONE MONETA R Wt. 20.9.	
323	„ „	✠ DAGEMOND MONET R Wt. 20.3.	
324	✠ SE EADMVND RE $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ DAGEMOND MONET R Wt. 21.5.	
325	✠ OC E EADMVND RE .. $\bar{\Lambda}$..	✠ DAGEMO NONEIT R Wt. 19.1.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
326	†SCE EYDMΛID R $\bar{\Lambda}$	†DYGEMOND OT Cross pattée. R Wt. 22·0.	Degmund, Dagemund, &c.
327	†SCE CYDNV $\bar{\Lambda}$ D RE $\bar{\Lambda}$.	†DYCENOND $\bar{\Lambda}$ ET Small cross pattée. R Wt. 17·6.	
328	†SCE EADMVNDI $\bar{\Lambda}$ IR .. $\bar{\Lambda}$..	†DΛIEMOND MOTΛ R Wt. 21·4.	
329	†SCE EADMVNDI IR $\bar{\Lambda}$	†DΛIEMID MTL Cross pattée. R Wt. 22·5.	
330	*SCE EADII $\bar{\Lambda}$ ND RE P .. $\bar{\Lambda}$..	†DΛIEMOND MOΛ,, R Wt. 22·3.	
331	†SCE EADMVND RE "	*DΛIEMOND MOIETΛ R Wt. 20·5.	
332	" "	Λ,, MOTΛ R Wt. 21·2.	
333	ω " "	†DΛIEMOID MOI Small cross pattée. R Wt. 20·1.	
334	†SCE EADMVND R "	N Cross pattée. R Wt. 20·2.	
335	†SCE EADMVNDIEXR .. $\bar{\Lambda}$..	*DΛIEMOND MOTΛ R Wt. 20·0.	
336	†SCE EADMVNDI R "	" R Wt. 20·9.	
337	" "	†DΛIEMOND MOΛ,, R Wt. 21·8.	
338	" "	" OΛ,, R Wt. 20·7.	
339	†SCE EADMVNDI .. $\bar{\Lambda}$..	" MOI,, R Wt. 21·0.	
340	" "	" NO,, R Wt. 22·4.	
341	†SCE EADMVND RE "	†DΛIE MOIET MONΛ R Wt. 21·7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
342	✠Ϟϸ ΕΛΔΜΥΝΔ Ρ ··Α··	✠ΔΛΙΕΜΟΙΤ ΜΟΝΛ Small cross pattée. R Wt. 22·0.	Dagemund, Dagemund, &c.
343	✠Ϟϸ ΕΛΔΙΗΥΝΔ ΡΕ Α	✠ΔΛΙΕΜΟΝΔ ΙΟΙ Cross pattée. R Wt. 22·6.	
344	✠Ϟϸ ΕΛΔΙΗΥΝΕ „	Α ΙΟΙΛ R Wt. „ 21·0.	
345	✠Ϟϸ ΕΛΔΜΥΝ ΡΙ ··Α··	„ ΜΟ „ R Wt. 21·1.	
346	✠Ϟϸ ΕΛΔΜΥΡΝΕ··Α··	„ ΝΟΙ „ R Wt. 21·0.	
347	„ „··Α··	„ ΙΟΙΛ R Wt. 20·9.	
348	✠Ϟϸ ΕΛΙΝΥΜΔ Α	✠ΔΛΙΕΜΟΝΔ ΝΟ „ R Wt. 21·3.	
349	✠Ϟϸ ΕΛΙΝΥΜ „	✠ΔΛΙΕΜΟΝΔ ΜΟ „ R Wt. 20·0	
	[Pl. XVII. 14.]		
350	✠Ϟϸ ΕΛΔΙΙΥΙΔ ΡΕΧ Ι ··Α··	✠ΔΛΕΜΟΝΔ ΜΟΤΙ „ R Wt. 20·0.	
351	✠Ϟϸ ΕΛΔΜΥΝ ΡΙ ✠Α✠	„ „ R Wt. 19·5.	
352	✠Ϟϸ ΕΛΔΜΥΝ ΡΙ „	„ ΜΟΤ „ R Wt. 22·1.	
353	✠Ϟϸ „ „	„ ΜΤΙ „ R Wt. 23·8	
354	„ „ „	„ ΜΙ „ R Wt. 19·5.	
355	✠Ϟϸ ΕΝΥΙΔΕ ΡΕΧ ΙΡ Α	✠ΔΛΕΙΟΝΙΕ ΙΟΝΙΕΤΛ Small cross pattée. R Wt. 22·7.	
356	✠Ϟϸ ΕΑΔΜΥΝΔ ΡΕ ··Α··	✠ΔΕΙΜΥΝΔ ΜΟΝΕΛ R Wt. „ 21·4.	
357	✠Ϟϸ ΕΑΔΜΥΝΔ ΡΕΧ „	„ ΜΟΝΕΛ R Wt. 22·6.	
358	✠Ϟϸ ΕΑΔΜΥΝΔ ΡΕ Cross pattée.	✠ΔΕΙΜΥΝΔ ΜΟΝΕΤΑ ··Α·· R Wt. 21·5.	















No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
359	✠SC EADNVND REX ..Λ..	✠DEINVND NONE Cross pattée. z Wt. 23·1.	Dagemund, Dagemund, &c.
360	✠OC IADMVNT Λ	✠DΛGIEMVND ME F z Wt. 23·2.	
361	✠OC E EADMVL „	✠DEGEIIVND II Small cross pattée. z Wt. 22·8.	
The ten following coins are of more barbarous work.			
362	✠J,CE EADVIND RE „	✠DΛIEMOIET MONS Cross pattée. z Wt. 19·0.	
363	✠OC EADMVND REΓ „	✠DΛIENOND MONTΛ z Wt. 18·4.	
364	✠OC EADIIIVIIHC „	✠DΛIEMOIIT MOIIΛ Small cross pattée. z Wt. 18·3.	
365	✠SCE CYNRDAI Λ	✠DΛIEPOIND VNE Cross pattée. z Wt. 20·0. [Pl. XVII. 15.]	
366	✠OC EADIVIVND RIΘ Λ	✠DΛIEMVND MONE Cross pattée. (In 3rd and 4th quar- ter pyramid of dots .·.) z Wt. 16·5.	
367	Λ „	„ MOIE „ (No dots). z Wt. 18·6.	
368	„ „	✠DΛIEMVND NOIE Small cross pattée with dot in each angle. z Wt. 20·0.	
369	✠SC EDΛIIIOIVMDIE „	✠DΛIENOMDVI MOI Cross pattée. z Wt. 20·8.	
370	✠OC EAPMVNE ..Λ..	✠DΛIENOMED NOT „ z Wt. 21·2.	
371	✠DΛIENVOMEDINE ..Λ..	✠DΛIENOMEB NOT „ z Wt. 21·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
372	✠SC EMVINHT Ḃ	✠DVMNVE ROT Cross pattée. R. Wt. 18·5.	Dagmund?
373	✠SC EADMVD RE Ḃ	✠DEINOLT ME FEC Cross pattée. R. Wt. 19·0.	Deinolt.
374	✠SC E✠DNV RE Ḃ	✠DEHVTÆ NOLE Cross pattée. R. Wt. 20·3.	Denutae?
375	✠SC NDVMOINE „	✠DFOIVHVINLE Cross pattée. R. Wt. 17·2.	Deomunhae?
376	✠SC EADNVDE Ḃ	✠DOHRRIEIOF Small cross pattée. R. Wt. 20·0.	Dohrneis?
377	✠SC INVNVT Ḃ	✠DIOVIDALH Cross pattée. R. Wt. 21·8.	Domundau?
378	✠SC EADVINVDE Ḃ	✠DVOIVIE VIONET Cross pattée. R. Wt. 23·5.	Drome.
379	✠SC NVIVIBLI Ḃ	✠DVIVIEOL IOI Cross pattée. R. Wt. 22·8.	Dumeoa or Dumeda?
380	✠SC EADMVNDI RE Ḃ	✠EADRET MONETL Cross pattée. R. Wt. 15·5.	Eadred.
381	✠SC EADMVND RE[X] „	EDVVIVS ✠E FC✠T Cross pattée. R. Wt. 19·9.	Eadwine.
382	✠SC EADMVNDI RE „	✠EDVLFVS ME FECIT Cross pattée. R. Wt. 20·0.	Eadwulf[us].
383	NC EADMVN R Ḃ	✠EIONDÆMVN IVI Cross pattée. R. Wt. 18·0.	Eiondaemun.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
384	✠OC EAD1 (Dots). $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ELDECAR Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 17·7.	Eldecar.
385	✠OC EADIIVNE ..	✠ELIMV ω . Λ AO Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 18·5.	Elismus.
386	✠OC LAMVNI $\bar{\Lambda}$ Crescent after $\bar{\Lambda}$ in legend, and over larger $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ELOFROED RI* Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 19·3.	Elofrod?
387	✠OC LAMVNI .. Crescents as last.	✠ERATINOFINO* Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·5.	Eratinof?
388	✠OC EAINVMD $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ERDNVCIE YI Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 18·8.	Erdnune?
389	✠ECADMVMD RIE $\bar{\Lambda}$ (Dots).	✠ERDNVFIIEVSII .. (Dots in legend). Æ Wt. 19·0.	
390	✠OC EADMVMIIOI .. $\bar{\Lambda}$..	ERDNVCIEVO .. (Dots in legend). Æ Wt. 21·3.	
391	✠NSE EADMVND RE $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠ERGEMOND MONE $\bar{\Lambda}$ Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·0.	Ergemond.
392 I $\bar{\Lambda}$.. Æ Wt. 20·7.	
393	✠OC EADNVHD RE $\bar{\Lambda}$ (Dots).	✠ERLEFRANNIO : Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 22·3.	Erlefrannio?
394	✠OC EADNVHE .. (Dots).	ERLEF $\bar{\Lambda}$ NOI (Dots). .. Æ Wt. 18·8.	
395	✠OC EADNVHC. $\bar{\Lambda}$ (Dots).	✠ERLEFICEDV ω (Dots). Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·6.	Erlefredus?

* As the obverses of these two pieces are from the same die, one is tempted to think that the reverses must likewise really both have been made by the same moneyer, unlike as they are.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
396	✠SC EADNVNE RF ·:· ·:· ·:· ·:·	✠ERSALT MONI Small cross pattée. R Wt. 20·5.	Ersalt.
397	✠EDRENIIDΛI (Dots). ·:· ·:·	✠ERALT MOM R Wt. 18·9.	
398	✠EDRENIIDANΛC ·:· ·:·	MON (Dot over M). Cross pattée. R Wt. 17·5.	
399	✠IDREHIDANΛC ·:· ·:·	✠ERALT MON (· over M). (Dots in 3rd and 4th qu. of cross). R Wt. 14·5.	
400	✠EDRENIIDANΛC ·:· ·:·	✠ERALT MOII (Dots). Cross pattée. R Wt. 16·0.	
401	✠EDREIDANΛC Λ	NOM-ANONIA (Dot). R Wt. 21·2.	
402	✠EDRENIIDANΛC ·:· ·:·	✠ERALT-MON (Dot in leg. and over M) R Wt. 15·7.	
403	✠[ω]C EADMVN R Λ	✠ESTALE MONEI R Wt. 24·0.	
404	✠ωVC ERDI III Λ	✠EVVRAM HO (Dot). Cross pattée. R Wt. 18·6.	Ewram?
405	✠ωC EADIIVIET "	✠EVR MOBIADT R Wt. 19·7.	
406	✠EIWINAVDCI Λ	✠FRANOVIDO Cross pattée. R Wt. 19·5.	Franundo?
407	✠SE EADHVND REX ·:· ·:· ·:·	✠FREDEMVN MO Cross pattée. R Wt. 21·0.	Fredemund
408	✠SC EADMVND R Λ	✠FREDEMVN NO R Wt. 21·3.	
409	✠SC EADMVNDI RE ·:· ·:· ·:·	✠FREDEMVN MOT. R Wt. 22·8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
410	INI DIINDÆ ECW 	†CREDIIVR IVO Cross pattée. R Wt. 17·3.	Fredemund.
411	†SC EADIVNIE  Below 	†GIOLFREDO Cross pattée. R Wt. 21·3.	Gislefred.
[Pl. XVII. 16.]			
412	†SC EADIVI 	" R Wt. 22·0.	
413	†SC EADIVNIE  Below, 	†GIOLFREDO  R Wt. 21·7.	
414	†SC EADMVN 	†GISLER ··  R Wt. 20·5.	
415	†SC EADII " "	†GIOLNLR " R Wt. 23·0.	
416	†SC EADHVHD RE· 	†GRIN MO ME FECIT (Point in legend). Cross pattée. R Wt. 22·8.	Grim.
417	" "	†GRIMO ME FECIT Small cross pattée. R Wt. 22·8.	
418	" "	†GRIME FECIT MO Cross pattée. R Wt. 19·5.	
419	†SC EADMVND RE· " "	†GRIMO MONET  Small cross pattée. R Wt. 19·5.	
420	†SD EADMVD RE ·· 	†GRIMO ME FECIT Cross pattée. R Wt. 18·5.	
421	†SC EADN 	†GVLCREO Cross pattée. R Wt. 22·6.	Gulereo?
422	†SE EADMVD REX 	†GVNDBERT MON Cross pattée. R Wt. 21·8.	Gundbert.
423	" "	" MOIE " R Wt. 21·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
424	✠SΘ EADMVND REX .. $\overline{\text{A}}$..	✠hΛIEBERT MOΛ Cross pattée. R Wt. 19.4.	Hæiebert.
425	✠SC EADMVN RE $\overline{\text{A}}$	" R Wt. "2.	
426	SCE CADMVIID : $\overline{\text{A}}$..	✠HΛMIN $\text{M}\overline{\text{O}}$ IE Cross pattée. R Wt. 22.2.	Ham'n. [=Heming?]
427	✠ ω EADMVHDE $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠HΛRTΛΛΛRI Cross pattée. R Wt. 21.5.	Hartmari.
428	✠ ω CE EADITIVIIRI $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠HHEHHCX REX E* R Wt. 21.8. Cross pattée.	Heming.
[Pl. XVII. 17.]			
429	✠ ω CE CAD+IVIRI "	" R Wt. "2.5.	
430	✠ ω C EANIVID $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠HFIRVDOIC Cross pattée. R Wt. 17.4.	Hfirudoic?
431	✠ ω C EADIDI RE $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠HLVDOVIDVN Cross pattée. R Wt. 18.0.	Hlu-loviens.
[Pl. XVIII. 1.]			
432	✠ ω C EANIVID "	" R Wt. "6.8.	
433	✠ ω C EADIVI I $\overline{\text{A}}$ (Dots).	✠HNECT DCO Cross pattée. R Wt. 17.0.	Uncertain.
434	" "	" R Wt. "6.5.	

* The reverse of No. 423 has been thought by some numismatists to give the name of an unknown king, possibly a Dane. It would in this sense be read Heming rex E. The name Heming occurs more than once among the Danish leaders on the Continent at a somewhat earlier and again at a somewhat later date than this (Langebek, *Scr. Rer. Dan.* i. p. 496; Pertz, *Scr. Ger.* i. 198, 200, 355, 361; Sym. Dun. *H. R.* a. 1009). The coins 428-9 are however too much blundered to allow us to draw any conclusions from their legends, and it is probable that the REX on the reverse has simply been transposed from the obverse. The final letters of the obverse are some blundered form of the word "monetarius."

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
435	†EÐDΛIEÞRVIE	Λ	†HODVÞRBEDO Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 18·0.	Hodumrbedo?
436	†OC IÞIIIE	Æ	†HVOCAM MO Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·5.	Huseam?
437	†SC IÞIIID RE	„	†HVSCM· MO (Dot). Æ Wt. 23·6.	
438	†SÞE EADMVND	Æ	†IΛOCDF·CDTIE Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 19·0.	Jaocd, or Jaord?
439	†OIECCADIII	Λ	„ Æ Wt. 18·7.	
440	†OC CACIMVII RI	Æ	†IΛOΓD MET MEI Æ Wt. 18·5.	
441	†OCADMVNIC	Æ	†IΛOFD ΓICTIIC „ Æ Wt. 21·5.	
442	†HOCRCPIIIVIC· (Dots).	Æ	†IΛOCD IICT ME „ Æ Wt. 20·3.	
443	„ (No dots).	·Æ·	†IΛORD I·ICT ME Æ Wt. 21·0.	
444	†OC ADHVND IIE (Dots).	Æ	†IEMOCODHR DOT Æ Wt. 20·8.	Jemsoðr?
445	†OC EΛINVMD	Æ	†IONANNEM Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 17·0.	Johannes.
[Pl. XVIII. 2.]				
446	†OC EΛINVM	„	†IOHANNEM I „ (Dots). Æ Wt. 16·5.	
447	†OC EADIOIVNET	Λ	†IEMNVIQIOT Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·3.	Isiemund.
448	†OC CADIIVN	Æ	†IOTPNADDIOC Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 19·5.	Uncertain.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
449	✠OC CACIVVN R $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠LAIROEDBV ME Cross pattée. R Wt. 18'4.	Uncertain.
450	✠EC ADMVMD RIE (Dot). $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠MEVΘER E Cross pattée. R Wt. 23'0.	Martinus? <i>see</i> S. Martin, p. 135.
451	EIR DMVMDR ✠ "	MEVΘNB EIVI (Dot). R Wt. 23'0.	Mouder.
452	✠OC EADIOIIVET $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠MREVCIDT IOT " R Wt. 19'0.	Milo, <i>see</i> Oandert.
453	✠SC EADMVMDE $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠NRNIVADNVS NE Cross pattée. R Wt. 22'2.	Uncertain.
454	✠SΘ EADMVD RX $\overline{\text{A}}$.	✠OΛIDDERT ME Cross pattée. R Wt. 18'5.	Oandert?
455	EADMAD "	" R Wt. 21'2.	
456	✠MILO ME ECTS "	N ME " R Wt. 21'0.	
457	✠SC EADMVND RI $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠ODOMER LEX Cross pattée. R Wt. 21'4.	Odomoner.
458	" "	✠ODOMONER LIAX R Wt. 19'5.	
459	" $\overline{\text{A}}$.	" R Wt. 22'0.	
460	✠OC EADINVNE $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠OΘVLBERT MOI Cross pattée. R Wt. 17'5.	Odulbert (for Adalbert?)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
461	†ϞC EADMVN R. ⚭	†ODVLBER MON Cross pattée. R Wt. 21·5.	Odulbert (for Adalbert?)
462	R "	MOIT " R Wt. 21·0.	
463	†ϞC CACIMVN R "	†ODVLBER MOIR " R Wt. 21·0.	
464	†ϞC CADVVN R "	†ODVLBNR IVIO " R Wt. 18·6.	
465	†ϞC CADIVN R "	" MOI " R Wt. 21·0.	
466	†ϞC EADMVN R "	†ODVLBE IVIRE " R Wt. 19·5.	
467	" "	" ··IVIRO " R Wt. 20·0.	
468	" "	" IVIROI " R Wt. 19·5.	
469	†ϞC EADIIVIHD REX I ··⚭··	†ODVLBEROI " (Dot). R Wt. 19·2.	
470	†VVIEDVLE IOIET ⚭	†ODVLBNR MON " R Wt. 20·0.	
471	SE EADMVND RE ⚭	†ODVLF ME FECIT Small cross pattée. R Wt. 23·0.	Odulf.
[Pl. XVIII. 4.]			
472	†SE EADMVNDE "	†ODVLFVS ME F " R Wt. 21·5.	
473	†SC EADIOIIVIIDI ⚭	†OID MOIEAIIII Cross pattée. R Wt. 22·0.	Oid?
474	†SC EADIMVID ·⚭.	†OHEONEA IIAE Cross pattée. R Wt. 18·5.	Onnonca?
475	†ϞC EADMVN III ··⚭··	†OIIIONAIE II " R Wt. 22·0.	
476	†C EADVVN [REX] ⚭	[†]OIIIONONEA NAI " R Wt. 22·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
477	✠SC EADMVND RE ⋈ (Dots in legend).	✠OIIIONEX IEII Cross pattée. R Wt. 21·8.	Onnonca ?
478	” ” ⋈	” IIPIX ” R Wt. 20·7.	
479	” ” ”	” IIPI ” R Wt. 22·0.	
480	” ” ⋈ (No dots in legend).	” IIAX ” R Wt. 19·8.	
481	✠OCE EADMVND RE ⋈	” IIPI✠ ” R Wt. 21·5.	
482	✠SC EADMVND RE (Dot). ⋈	✠OIIIONEX IIPI ” R Wt. 21 8.	
483	✠SC EADMVND RI ⋈.	✠OIIIONENIPI✠ ” R Wt. 22·5.	
484	✠OC EADMVNI ⋈	✠OIIHONAPI IRI ” R Wt. 22·0.	
485	✠OC EADIVIVNI ” (Dots).	✠ONHONAPI IIPI ” R Wt. 22·5.	
486	✠OC EADMVNI ”	” ” R Wt. 20·7.	
487	” ” ”	” IIPI ” R Wt. 19·5.	
488	” IVIVII ⋈	” IIPI ” R Wt. 22·5.	
489	✠HOCAPIVIIIC ” (Dots).	✠OIIIONAPI IIPI ” R Wt. 17·0.	
490	✠SCLAMVNI ⋈	✠OIIIONAPI IRI ” R Wt. 20·0.	
491	·OC EADMVND REX ⋈	OZVVLV MOIETA Small cross pattée. R Wt. 21·8.	Oswulf.
492	✠OC EADIVIVND ⋈ (Dots).	✠OTBERT IVIO (Dots ·· after R and IVI). Cross pattée. R Wt. 20·4.	Otbert.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
493	OC EΛIDMVND $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠OTBERVM DTO Cross pattée. R Wt. 19·0.	Otbert.
494	OC EΛIDMIVN "	✠OTBERT IVI (Dots R ··) R Wt. 23·7.	
495	ΛIOBIIΛEΘO✠	ODVITPETHO✠ (Dots). R Wt. 18·5.	
496	✠OC EΛIDIIVND (Dot) "	✠OTDR MONI R Wt. 18·7.	
497	✠OC EADMVD RE $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠OTIBVIURO ME Cross pattée. R Wt. 17·7. [Pl. XVIII. 6.]	Otibuinro.
498	✠OC EΛDIOIVNE $\bar{\Lambda}$	✠O $\bar{\Gamma}$ IBVINIO ME (Dots). R Wt. 22·0. [Pl. XVIII. 7.]	
499	✠OC EADMVMD R "	" R Wt. 23·2.	
500	" "	✠O $\bar{\Gamma}$ IIBVIINO ME R Wt. 22·3.	
501	OC EADMVD RE "	✠O $\bar{\Gamma}$ IBVIHEV IIE (Dots). R Wt. 20·6.	
502	✠OC EΛDIOIVNE "	✠O $\bar{\Gamma}$ IBINIO ME (Dots). R Wt. 21·0.	
503	✠OC EADMVD RE "	✠O $\bar{\Gamma}$ IBVINIO ME (Dots). R Wt. 23·6.	
504	✠OC EΛIDMVID $\bar{\Lambda}$	(Dots). R Wt. 19·0. [Pl. XVIII. 8.]	
505	" "	(Dot) ME R Wt. 20·0.	
506	✠OC EADMVD R IIE $\bar{\Lambda}$	(Dot) ME Small cross pattée. R Wt. 22·0.	
507	✠OC EADMVD REI "	✠O $\bar{\Gamma}$ IBVINIO MIE Cross pattée. R Wt. 18·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
508	EDDVIVIDΛ ΕΡΑ† Λ	†O-IBVINO MΛ (Dots ∙∙ after I). Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·5.	Otibuinro.
509	†OC EΛ ∙∙ †DOM-ΓC ,,	†O-BUΛNIOI: ME Æ Wt. 24·0.	
510	†OC ΛVOEVI ,,	†OTIE MOIΩED Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 19·0.	Otie.
511	†OC EADMVNI Λ	†QVRΛN MO ∙∙ Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 19·6.	Quaran?
512	†OC EADIOIVN Λ	†OVRΛN MOIC Æ Wt. 18·5.	
513	†OC EΛINMID R ,,	†OVRΛN MOIE (Dot). Æ Wt. 21·5.	
514	,, ,,	†QVRΛN MO ∙∙ Æ Wt. 19·0.	
[Pl. XVIII. 9.]			
515	†OC EADMVNE Λ ∙∙	,, Æ Wt. 21·0.	
516	†OC EΛINMID R Λ	†OVRΛN MIE (Dots M ∙∙) Æ Wt. 19·0.	
517	†SC EADMVND R Λ	†RΛTHER MONETA Small cross pattée; dot above. Æ Wt. 21·0.	Rather.
518	†SC EADMVID R ,,	†RΛTHERVS MEC ,, no dot. Æ Wt. 18·0.	
519	†SC EADMVNDE Λ	†REART IYIODI Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·4.	Reart, or Rerar?
520	,, ,,	,, VVODII Æ Wt. 21·0.	
521	,, ,,	,, VIODII Æ Wt. 21·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
522	†SC EADIMVN $\bar{\Lambda}$	†REART VIODI Cross pattée. R Wt. 21.3.	Reart, or Rcar?
523	†SC EIHVIN (Crescent on either side of ω).	IIDOV TRER† R Wt. 20.0.	"
524	†SC EADIMV "	†REART VIOD R Wt. 22.7.	"
525	†SC EADIMVNDE "	†REAR MODIIIIE "	R Wt. 22.4.
526	†SC EADMVN RE $\bar{\Lambda}$.	" MODIC "	R Wt. 22.3.
527	†SC EADIVND RE $\bar{\Lambda}$	†REAR MODI "	R Wt. 18.5.
528	†SC EADIMVNDE "	" "	R Wt. 22.0.
529	†SC EADNVN "	" "	R Wt. 21.2.
530	†SC EADMVD RE $\bar{\Lambda}$	†REMIGIVS ME F. Cross pattée. R Wt. 21.7.	Remigius.
531	†SC EADIMVIC $\bar{\Lambda}$	†RHDIMR REX Cross pattée. R Wt. 18.0.	Uncertain.
[Pl. XVIII. 10.]			
532	†SC EADMVN RI In centre, † $\bar{\Lambda}$ †	†*†IωLECL MOE Cross pattée. R Wt. 21.0.	Risleca, or Sisleca.
533	†SC EADIVND RE $\bar{\Lambda}$	" "	R Wt. 20.0. [Pl. XVIII. 11.]
534	" "	" NOE "	R Wt. 21.5.
535	" "	S MOIE " "	R Wt. 21.0.

* The first letter of this word is on some coins R, on others R†, on others S, and on one S. It is not easy to say therefore whether it should be an R or an S, though the former letter is of the most frequent occurrence. The letter R has accordingly been written throughout.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
536	✠ϞC EADIVVNIC $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠ϞIϞLECC NOI Cross pattée. R Wt. 21·8.	Risleca, or Sisleca.
537	✠ϞC EADIVVNIC "	" NOIE,, R Wt. 21·0.	
538	✠ϞC EAINMD R "	" NOE " R Wt. 19·0.	
539	✠ϞC EAINM R $\overline{\text{C}}$ "	✠RIϞLECC NOE " R Wt. 21·0.	
540	✠HϞ RCIVVVIC (Dots). "	" " R Wt. 19·0.	
541	✠EIϞIN \times VDCI "	✠ϞIϞLECC IϞCOI R Wt. 20·2.	
542	✠ϞC EADIVVIVNI $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠ϞIϞLECC IϞOEC R Wt. 17·2.	
543	✠ϞC EADMVDI $\overline{\text{A}}$ (Dots in legend).	✠RO ⁻ BETVϞ MO·· (Dot in legend). Cross pattée; in third quarter dots .. R Wt. 20·3. [Pl. XVIII. 12.]	Robert.
544	" "	✠POIDIBERT NO " no dots. R Wt. 21·5.	
545	✠ϞC EADMVND RE $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠ϞIEMOND MOIETAI Cross pattée. R Wt. 21·0.	Sæmond, or Sigemund.
546	H IIIE $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠ϞIEXϞOHD NONET Small cross pattée. R Wt. 20·0.	
547	✠CCADMVND IE $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠ϞIϞWOND IϞOIC Cross pattée. R Wt. 22·0.	
548	ER DIIVID $\overline{\text{A}}$ CI· $\overline{\text{A}}$ · (SC EADMVND RE retrograde and blundered).	" " R Wt. 21·0.	
549	" "	I dot in second " third quarter of cross. R Wt. 20·8.	














[Pl. XVIII. 13.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
550	ΕΡ ΔΙΝΜΝΔΕ ΘΣϠ Λ	ϠSIEMVND MONE Cross pattée. R Wt. 21·9.	Sæmond, or Sigemund.
551	ϠSC ΕΛΔΜΝΥΝΔ R ,,	ϠSIEMVND MOIE ,, R Wt. 20·3.	
552	ϠΘ ΕΛΔΜΝΥΝΔC ,,	ϠΩ MOE ,, R Wt. 20·9.	
553	” ”	” R Wt. 21·0.	
554	ϠOC ΕΛΜΝΙΙΔ RE ,,	TOIΡ ΔΙΝΜΒΕΙΩϠ R Wt. 19·4.	
555	ϠOC ΕΛΔΜΝΥΝΔΙ RE Λ	ϠΩEMOND IOIETΛ Small cross pattée. R Wt. 19·5.	
556	ϠOC ΕΛΔΜΝΥΝΔE ,,	ϠOCEMOND NOE Cross pattée. R Wt. 19·8.	
557	ϠOC ΕΛΝΙΝΥΔΙE ,,	” R Wt. 20·4.	
558	ϠOC ΕΛΔΜΝΥΝΔΙE ,,	” R Wt. 20·5.	
559	ϠOC ΕΛΔΙΗΥ ,,	” R Wt. 21·8.	
560	OC ΕΛΝΙΝΥΔΙE ,,	” R Wt. 20·0.	
[Pl. XVIII. 14.]			
561	ϠOC ΕΛΝΙΝΥΔ ”	” R Wt. 17·4.	
562	” ”	NO R Wt. 18·7.	
563	ϠCC ΕΛΔΙΝΥΝΙΤΙ (Dots in legend). ·Λ· ·.	ϠΩEMOND IOIEN,, R Wt. 22·0.	
564	ϠC ΕΛΔΜΝΥΝ REOC Λ	ϠOCERMVNDI CEOT ,, R Wt. 18·8.	
[Pl. XVIII. 15.]			
565	ϠSC ΕΛΔΙΙΝΥΝΙΙΔΙΕΤΙ ”	ϠSICHIVND MOIETI Small cross pattée. R Wt. 20·0.	
566	ϠOC ΕΛΔΝΥΔE Λ	ϠOCIGENVNDEI Cross pattée. R Wt. 18·1.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
567	✠ωϞ EADMVND RE ⚭ [Pl. XVIII. 16.]	✠ωIGEMVND MONEΛ P Small cross pattée. ⚭ Wt. 21·8.	Saemond, or Sigemund.
568	ΕΡ ΔΙΝΥΜΔΞ ΕΣϠ ⚭	✠SIGEIIVID NOIEΛ P ⚭ Wt. 20·7.	
569	✠ωϞ EADMVND RE ⚭	✠ωIMVND IOIETΛ ⚭ Wt. 20·2.	
570	✠ωϞ EADMVND RE ⚭	✠SIMVNDVΣ MONETΛ ⚭ Wt. 19·7.	
571	✠ωϞ EADIIVI RE ⚭	✠SMIIVIDVI NOIIT Cross pattée. ⚭ Wt. 21·5.	
572	✠ωϞ EDIO ⚭	✠ωIOΛOI Cross pattée. ⚭ Wt. 20·2.	Uncertain.
573	✠ωϞ EADNDVIE (Dots in legend). ⚭	✠ωIG-EFΛ MON (Dots). Cross pattée; in first and fourth quarter dots . ⚭ Wt. 18·2.	Sisefa, or Sisleca? (See Risleca).
574	✠C EADVNVN R ⚭	✠SNEFREN MHΛ Cross pattée. ⚭ Wt. 23·4.	Snefren.
575	✠ωϞ EΛΓ-ΛIOIYI ⚭	ΓIIOVIETω✠ Cross pattée. ⚭ Wt. 20·1.	Uncertain.
576	✠SC EADMVNDE ⚭ [Pl. XVIII. 17.]	✠ωTEN WONET✠ Small cross pattée. ⚭ Wt. 21·8.	Sten, or Stein.
577	✠SC EADMVNDE ,,	✠ωTEN WONE✠ ⚭ Wt. 19·8.	
578	✠ωϞ EADMVNDIE ,,	✠ωTEIHOHD NONET ⚭ Wt. 20·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
579	✠ϸΛΙΔΑΙΥΙΔΕ Ἀ (Very rude letters).	✠ΩΤΙΕΥΝΟΗΕ (Very rude letters). Cross pattée. a: Wt. 20·0.	Sten, or Stein.
580	✠ϸC ΕΛΔΙΥΥΝΕ Ἀ	✠ϸΤΕΡΗΛΝ ϩοΙ Cross pattée. a: Wt. 20·5.	Stephen.
[Pl. XIX. 1.]			
581	ΠΙΥΙΥΙΔΥΕ Ωϸ✠	ωϸΠΗϩΕΤω✠ a: Wt. 21·6.	
582	✠SC ΕΛΔΙΥΥΝΔ R· ·Ἀ· ::	✠ΤΕΔΡΕΔΟ ϩΟΝΕ Small cross pattée. a: Wt. 21·4.	Tedredo.
583	✠SC ΕΛΔΜΥΝΔ RE Ἀ	✠ΤΕΔΥΥΙΥΝΣ ϩΕ FC Cross pattée. a: Wt. 21·6.	Tedwine, or Tidwine?
584	✠ϸC ΕΛΔΜΥΒ R·	✠ΤΙΒΥΝΙΟ ΜΕ R a: Wt. 18·5.	
585	✠ϸC ΕΛΔΜΥΔΙ Ἀ (Dots in legend).	✠ΤΒΥΙΥΡΟ ΜΙ (Dots in legend). a: Wt. 21·0.	
586	✠ϸC ΕΛΜΥΔ ΡCΙ Ἀ	✠ΤΒΥΙΥΡΟ ΜΕΙΔ a: Wt. 17·5.	
587	✠ϸC ΠΕΝΥΟΜΕΔ ΠΙ ·Ἀ·	✠ΥΔΑΡΕΝΟ ΜΕ ΔΝΟΤ Cross pattée. a: Wt. 22·5.	Udareno?
588	✠SC ΕΛΔΜΥΝΔ ·Ἀ· (Very rude letters).	✠ΥΝΔCΛΑ ΝΟΜΕΛ (Very rude letters). Small cross pattée. a: Wt. 18·7.	Undela.
589	✠ϸC ΕΛΔΜΥΝΙΕ Ἀ	✠ΥSCΛ ΜΟΜΕΤΛ Cross pattée. a: Wt. 23·3.	Usca.
590	✠ ϸC ΕΔΙΥΥΕΥΗΙΕ Ἀ (Points in legend).	✠·ΥΤΦΙΛΟΦΠ· Cross pattée. a: Wt. 21·0.	Utfiof?
591	”	✠·ΥΤΦΙΛΟΙΞΞ· a: Wt. 22·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
592	✠SC EODMVND RE ⚭ [Pl. XIX. 2.]	✠VVVLLIER MONET Small cross pattée. r Wt. 20·2.	Walter.
593	✠ϞC EADMVNE ⚭ (Dots in legend).	✠VVANDEFRED (Dots). Cross pattée. r Wt. 19·5.	Wandfred.
594	✠WC EPIIIVID ⚭	✠PARVD VVOCIC Cross pattée. r Wt. 19·7.	Waruc?
595	✠SE EADMVD REX· ⚭	✠VVIGBALDVS ME· Cross pattée. r Wt. 20·0.	Wigbald [Widbold?].
596	ER DIVMDAESϞ· RE ⚭	ENON DJADIV· r Wt. 20·2.	
597	✠SC EADNVND RE· ⚭	✠VVIDBVLD MOIE dots (·) in first quarter. r Wt. 21·8.	
598	✠EC EADNVND T ⚭	✠VVIDBOLDVS NE no dots. r Wt. 21·8.	
599	✠WSE EADMVDEIR ⚭	2 IE· r Wt. 23·0.	
600	✠HϞ RCPIIIVIC ⚭ (Dots).	" r Wt. 18·5.	
601	✠ESC EADMVID "	✠VVIDBOLDϞ IE· (Dots). r Wt. 20·3.	
602	✠SC EADMVID RE ⚭	✠VVIEDVLE MONET Cross pattée. r Wt. 20·2.	Wæulf, or Winedulf.
603	✠ϞEE EADMVIDE ⚭	" NOIET· r Wt. 21·5.	
604	✠DPCIEMVNDIE " Cross pattée.	" NOIE ⚭ r Wt. 23·6.	
605	✠EC EADM D RVE ⚭	✠VVIEDVIR NOT Cross pattée. r Wt. 21·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
606	†SC EADMVND R 	†VVINEDLF HO Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·0.	Wædulf, or Winedulf.
607	†SC EADMVIIDI RE 	†VVINEDVLF MOHET Æ Wt. 19·0.	
608	†SC EADMVND REX 	†VVINECE ^ˉ R AAT (Dots). Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 18·5.	Winceer, Winiger, or Winiger.
609	„ 	✱VVINEGER MONE Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 22·0.	
610	„ RE 	✱ΛΛINEGER MOIETA Æ Wt. 21·5.	
611	†SC EADMVND REX 	†VVINIGER MONETA Æ Wt. 20·5.	
	[Pl. XIX. 3.]		
612	†SCE EADMVND FIR 	Ⓒ Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 16·7.	
613	†SC EADMVND REX 	†VVINEG ^ˉ R VONT Æ Wt. 21·0.	
614	„ 	„ ΛONT Æ Wt. 21·8.	
615	„ „	†VVINEGR ΛONT Æ Wt. 21·0.	
616	†SC EADMVNDE 	Ⓒ Æ Wt. 18·0.	
617	Ⓒ „ 	„ Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·8.	
618	†SC EADMVND RE 	†VVOIIEGE ^ˉ R: AAT Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·3.	
619	„ REX 	N Æ Wt. 22·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
620	✠ωΘΕ ΕΑΔΜΥΙΔΕ $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠VVIVR·OΙΕΤΛΙ Small cross pattée. R. Wt. 24·7.	Winecer, Winiger, or Winiger.
621	✠SC ΕΑΔΜΥΝΔ REX $\overline{\text{A}}$ numerous dots above	✠VVINIER MONETΛΙ Small cross pattée. R. Wt. 21·7.	Winier.
622	✠SΘΕ ΕΑΔΜΥΝΔ RE $\overline{\text{A}}$	" R. Wt. 23·6.	
623	" RE I $\overline{\text{A}}$	" R. Wt. 22·6.	
624	✠SCE ΕΑΔΜΥΝΔ RE I $\overline{\text{A}}$	" ΜΟΙΕΤΛΙ R. Wt. 21·2.	
625	✠SΘΕ ΕΑΔΜΥΝΔ RE I $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠VVINIER ΜΟΙΕΤΥΙ R. Wt. 20·4.	
626	✠ωΘΕ ΕΑΔΜΥΝΔ R I $\overline{\text{A}}$ [Pl. XIX. 4.]	" ΜΟΝΕΤΛΙ R. Wt. 21·0.	
627	✠SC ΕΑΔΜΥΝΔ R I $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠VVINIER ΜΟΙΕΛΤΙ Cross pattée. R. Wt. 20·7.	
628	✠SC ΕΑΔΜΥΝΔ RE $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠VVINIER ΝΟΝΕΤ Small cross pattée. R. Wt. 20·9.	
629	✠SC ΕΑΔΜΗΔ RE "	" R. Wt. 21·0.	
630	✠ωΘΕ ΕΑΔΜΥΝ $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠VVINEIR ΜΟΙΕ Cross pattée. R. Wt. 19·5.	
631	" "	" ΜΟΙ R. Wt. 22·3.	
632	A $\overline{\text{A}}$	" ΜΟΜΧΕ Small cross pattée. R. Wt. 20·7.	
633	✠SΘΕ ΕΑΔΜΥΝΔ RE I $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠VVINER ΜΟΝΕΤΛΙ R. Wt. 20·5.	
634	ωΘ R I $\overline{\text{A}}$	" R. Wt. 21·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
635	✠ωCE ΕΑΔΜVND R I ⲗ	✠VVINER MONETV Small cross pattée. R Wt. 20-2.	Winier.
636	✠ωC ΕΑΔΜVNDE "	✠VVINER MONETI " R Wt. 20-5.	
637	ΕΑΔΜVNDI "	" MONE " R Wt. 19-8.	
638	✠SCE ΕΑΔΜVND ⲗ	" " R Wt. 19-9.	
[Pl. XIX. 5.]			
639	✠ωC ΕΑΔΙYVND ⲗ	" " Cross pattée. R Wt. 22-0.	
640	✠SCE ΕΑΔΜVND REX ⲗ	" Ⲙ R Wt. 22-0.	
641	✠ωC ΕΑΔΙVΜ RE "	✠VVINER MONE Small cross pattée. R Wt. 20-0.	
642	✠ωCE ΕΑΔΜVND R I ⲗ	✠VVINE MRONETPI " R Wt. 22-5.	
643	" "	" MRONE " R Wt. 19-5.	
644	✠ωC ΕΑΔΜVΝIE ⲗ	" " R Wt. 18-3.	
The three following coins are more barbarous.			
645	✠ωCE ΕΑΔΜVND R I ⲗ.	✠VVINEMRONETI Cross pattée; dot in each angle. R Wt. 22-2.	
646	" "	" " (Dot in each angle). R Wt. 21-2.	
647	✠CE ΕΑΔΜVΙΙD R I ⲗ	✠VVINEMROIIRE " R Wt. 23-0.	
648	Ⲙ above, ✠	✠VIERXODEVW Cross pattée. R Wt. 17-5.	Winier?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
649	✠SC EADHVND RE In centre $\overline{\text{A}}$ (Barbarous).	✠VVLFD MIFFIT Cross pattée. $\overline{\text{A}}$ Wt. 19.0.	Wulfold.
	<i>With the name of York (Eboracum).</i>		YORK.
650	✠OC IAVIID R In centre $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠ERIVICE CIV Cross pattée. $\overline{\text{A}}$ Wt. 19.7.	
651	✠OC EADIIVN ,, $\overline{\text{A}}$ [Pl. XIX. 6.]	✠ERIVICE CIV $\overline{\text{A}}$ Wt. 17.5.	
	<i>With the name of St. Martin (Lincoln *) ?</i>		LINCOLN ?
652	✠OC EADMVN In centre $\overline{\text{A}}$	✠MARTINVS Cross pattée. $\overline{\text{A}}$ Wt. 23.2.	
653	✠OC EADIOIVI ET In centre $\overline{\text{A}}$ [Pl. XIX. 7.]	✠MARTIIVT SD†X ,, $\overline{\text{A}}$ Wt. 22.7.	
654	✠OC EADIOIVNE ,,	✠MARTIIVT S X ,, $\overline{\text{A}}$ Wt. 21.0.	
655	✠OC EVDIOIVNE ,,	MARTINVN $\overline{\text{A}}$ Wt. 21.0.	
656	∞ (Dots). ,,	✠MARTINVNI (Dots). $\overline{\text{A}}$ Wt. 23.2.	
657	✠OC EVDIOIVNE ,, (No dots). [Pl. XIX. 8.]	✠B MVRTIVN OI ,, $\overline{\text{A}}$ Wt. 21.7.	
658	✠OC EVDIOIVNE ,,	✠MARTNVNII (Dot). $\overline{\text{A}}$ Wt. 15.2.	

* It is by no means certain that this Martinus is not merely a moneyer.

† SD = SC ?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>Blundered coins with doubtful legends</i>			
659	✠ΩCE ΕΑΔΜVII RE Λ [Pl. XIX. 13.]	✠ΘΕΙΗΙΧΧ REXI Cross pattée.	Possibly Heming.
660	✠EDMSNRGID Λ	✠EONRVMDONE „	
661	✠ωC ΙΑΙΙΙDR Λ	✠ΙCIIIIΔΑΙC „	
662	✠ωC ΕΑΙΝMIDR „	✠ΙΚΙΙΟΜΤ(?)ωΛΙ „	
663	✠ωC ΕΑΙΔΙYIVND „ (Dots).	✠ΟCΑΜ✠DMC „	
664	✠ΙΙΟΔΙΙΟΙYΙΔΙΙΙΟ :Λ·	✠ΟΙΙΙΟΙΙΙYI „	
665	✠ωC ΕΑΔΜVΔREI Λ	✠ΟΙΙYIIONΑΙΙΤII „	
666	✠ΘΕΕ ΕYDMΑΙΩ R Λ	✠ΟΙYITBERETO „	For Otibuinro ?
667	✠SCCΑLIMIYIR Λ	✠ONΕΤΥΝΟΛΒΥΑ „	
668-692	Twenty-five more of which the reverse legends are wholly unintelligible		
		⌘ Average wt. 15·9 gr.	

HALFPENNIES.

693	✠SC ΕΑΔΜVΝDE ·· In centre, ⌘ [Pl. XIX. 9.]	✠GILENART MONE Small cross pattée. ⌘ ·55 Wt. 9·0.	Gilenart.
694	✠ωC ΕΑΔΗVΝDE :Λ: (Rude letters).	✠GILEART MONE (Rude letters). Cross pattée. ⌘ ·55. Wt. 9·2.	
695	✠ωC ΕΑΔΜVND RE Λ [Pl. XIX. 10.]	✠ODVLF ME FECIT Cross pattée. ⌘ ·6. Wt. 8·0.	Oduf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
696	<p style="text-align: center;">Barbarous coin.</p> †∞C EADIVIIIIDF $\bar{\Lambda}$ [Pl. XIX. 11.]	ATEOM TUDOT Cross pattée. ⚰ 6 Wt. 9.3.	Odulf.
697	†∞C EADNVND REX ” [Pl. XIX. 12.]	†VVINIGER MONE Cross pattée. ⚰ 55 Wt. 8.8.	Winiger.

The coins which read on one side SC EADMVND and on the other AELFRED REX or AELFRED REX DO will be found catalogued among the coins of Ælfred in Vol. II.

ECCLESIASTICAL COIN STRUCK IN THE DIOCESE OF LINCOLN.

The following coin has been placed in the East Anglian series, although strictly speaking it belongs rather to the coinage of Mercia. It is, however, closely connected with the above series of coins with the name of St. Eadmund, as well as with the Northumbrian coins with the name of St. Peter. As the piece stands alone, it did not seem desirable to sever it from both these important series of coins by placing it at the end of the coins of the Mercian kings, with which it has no connection; and as it was certainly struck south of the Humber, it has not been included in the Northumbrian series.

ST. MARTIN.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
698	.̄.̄. S̄C̄I M ĀR̄T̄I †	†L̄ĪN̄C̄ŌĪA CIVIT (Dots) A cross voided, having smaller cross within. Ɱ 75. Wt. 17.5.	LINCOLN.

[Pl. XIX. 14.]

NORTHUMBRIA.

STYCA SERIES.

ENGLISH KINGS.

ECGFRIÐ (ECGFERÐ).

A.D. 670—A.D. 685 (SLAIN').

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1	*+ECGFRIÐ REX Cross.	L V† X X Cross, with rays streaming from it. Æ†	
		[Pl. XX. 1.]	
2	„ „ „	„ „	Æ

ALDFRIÐ (EALDFERÐ).

A.D. 685—A.D. 705.

3	+MLÐERIDWƆ Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	Fantastic animal walking l. æ§ Wt. 19·5.
		[Pl. XX. 2.]

* All but a very few of the crosses in the *Styca* series are of a plain form, which corresponds with the formation of the letters. It is therefore adopted throughout.

† This inscription, LVX, has been thought to have a religious meaning in connection with the radiate cross, and it has been pointed out that Ecgfrið is called *rex piissimus* by Symeon of Durham (*H. D. E. I.* iv.). If this is the case, it affords the only instance of a religious legend on coins until the appearance of the hybrid coins, half English, half Frankish, which were struck by the early Danish settlers in Northumbria, &c., and which are described later. With the exception of these coins, it would be the sole example of such legend before the time of Edward I. The letters may however be connected with the Latin inscrip. $\begin{matrix} \text{VOT} \\ \text{XX} \end{matrix}$ so extensively copied, and blundered in copying, upon the *Scattas* (see Nos. 10-49, Pl. I. 5-14). For the type of the cross we may compare the Merovingian silver coins in Dirks' *Les Anglo-Saxons*, &c. (o. c.) Pl. D. nos. 22, 23, E. c.

‡ The average measurement of the coins of the *Styca* series is ·5 in., almost the same as that of the *Scattas*.

§ Some few of the coins of this series are of silver, and of those which seem to be of nearly pure silver the weight is given. The silver pieces, at any rate those of the earlier kings, should perhaps be called *Scattas* rather than *Stycas*. But even the copper coins have often a certain alloy of silver, and the silver ones have nearly always an alloy of copper. The question, whether the occurrence of these silver *Stycas* is to be looked upon as the result of accident or design, has often been discussed. See Hawkins' *S. C.* 2nd ed. K. pp. 71, 74, 75; *Num. Chron.* N.S. vol. ix. (1869), p. 62, vol. xx. (1880), p. 62, and *Proceedings*, p. 8 (Address of the President); 3rd S. vol. iii. p. 26. With regard to the silver coins which occur in the later reigns, it seems probable that their occurrence is purely accidental, but that the earlier silver *Stycas* (or *Scattas*) show a closer connection between the coinages north and south of the Humber than existed in later days. The connection was again established by the introduction of the penny into Northumbria. See *Introduction*.

Of the five following kings no coins are known :—

EADWULF.*

A.D. 705 (TWO MONTHS).

OSRED I.

A.D. 705—A.D. 716 (SLAIN).

COENRED.

A.D. 716—A.D. 718.

OSRIC.

A.D. 718—A.D. 729 ? † (SLAIN). ‡

CEOLWULF.

A.D. 729—A.D. 737 (TOOK THE TONSURE); DIED 760 or 764.

EADBERHT (EOTBERHT).

A.D. 737—A.D. 758 (TOOK THE TONSURE); DIED, 768.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	<i>Type i.</i>		
	With name of his brother Ecgbert, Archbishop of York (A.D. 734—766).		
4	EOTBERHTVΓ Circle of dots enclosing cross.	ECQBERHT [AR ?] Mitred figure r., holding two long crosses.	
	[Pl. XX. 3.]	Æ Wt. 17.7.	
	See also No. 677.		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
5	EOTBERHTVΓ Circle of dots enclosing cross.	Fantastic animal walking l., one paw raised. §	
	[Pl. XX. 4.]	Æ Wt. 14.0.	
6	" Cross	"	Æ Wt. 14.5.
7	" "	Animal r., horns and barbed tail; in field four circles of dots, each enclosing pellet.	
	[Pl. XX. 5.]	Æ Wt. 19.2.	

* Not mentioned in *Chr. S.*

‡ In *Chr. S. A.B.C.* only.

† 731, *Chr. S. A.B.C.*; 729, *D.E.F.*; Sym. Dun. *H.D.E.* 729.

§ Compare *Scattas* Nos. 133, Pl. IV. 8, for a type not dissimilar.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
8	EOTBERHTVΣ Circle of dots enclosing cross; dot in each angle.	Similar animal; arabesque below. Æ Wt. 17·5.	
	[Pl. XX. 6.]		
9	EOTBERHTVΓ Cross on boss.	Animal without horns; numerous dots in field. Æ Wt. 14·5.	
	[Pl. XX. 7.]		
10	EATBERHTVΓ Cross pattée.	Animal, with horns and barbed tail, r.; no dots in field. Æ Wt. 13·5.	
11	ΓVTEREBTDE Cross.	Fantastic animal to r., with horns and barbed tail; arabesque below, cross above. Æ Wt. 17·5.	
	[Pl. XX. 8.]		
12	Γ·TREREBTDE ,,	Same. Æ Wt. 17·1.	

OSWULF.

A.D. 758—A.D. 759 or 760 (SLAIN)

No coins known.

ÆTHELWALD (CALLED MOLL).

A.D. 759 or 760—A.D. 765 or 766.

For coins attributed to this king, and bearing the name of Eegberht, Archbishop of York, see *Num. Chron. N.S.* vol. ix. Pl. 1. 1, 1a.

ALCHRED (ALHRED).

A.D. 765 or 766—A.D. 774 (DEPOSED).

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
13	+ALCHRED (Dot L.*)	Cross	Fantastic animal walking r., with horns and barbed tail; below, cross. Æ Wt. 17.0.	
			[Pl. XX. 9.]	
14	+AΓCHRED (Dot Γ.)	Cross.	” Æ Wt. 13.5.	
15	∇ΓCH (Dot Γ.) RED	”	” Æ Wt. 17.2.	
			[Pl. XX. 10.]	

ÆTHELRED I.

A.D. 774. DEPOSED A.D. 778 or 779. RESTORED ON THE EXPULSION OF OSRED II. (OTFRED), SON OF ÆLFWALD I., 790. SLAIN 796.

For a coin which may have been struck by him during his second reign, see No. 19. It is, however, more probably a piece of Eardwulf.

ÆLFWALD I. (ALFWOLD).

A.D. 778 or 779—A.D. 788 or 789 (SLAIN).

16	EELVANDVƆ	Cross.	Fantastic horned animal walking r.; above, circle of dots enclosing pellet; below, cross. Æ Wt. 15.0.
			[Pl. XX. 11.]

OSRED II. (OTFRED).

A.D. 788 or 789. DEPOSED A.D. 790. SLAIN A.D. 792.

No coins known.

OSBALD.†

A.D. 796. DEPOSED SAME YEAR. DIED 799.

No coins known.

* On account of the great number and close resemblance of the coins of the Northumbrian series, the positions of the dots in the legend are indicated.

† Not in *Chr. S.* He reigned only twenty-seven days, *Sym. Dun. II. R. § 58.*

EARDWULF (HEARDWULF).

A.D. 796—A.D. 806 DEPOSED; RESTORED; DIED SAME YEAR.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

*Eadwini.**Eomund.*

Eresd [Herreð].

Erwulf? [Ervalix?].

Eðilred?

Herreð.

Huaetred.

Odilo.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
17	∩VQRAE+ Cross pattée; dots in angles.	+EREÐD Pellet in centre. Æ	Eresd (for Herreð?)
18	HEXΛΓΓ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. (Dots). Double struck on both sides. [Pl. XX. 12.]	+ERVVLIX Cross. Æ	Erwulf?
19	EVRDV ·· REX? Cross?	MDERJICE EDILREÐD (Dot ·J) Cross pommée. Æ	Eðilred?
	[Pl. XX. 14.] Possibly struck by Æthelredi.		
20	HEARDALF Cross pattée.	×HERREÐ Cross pattée. Æ	Herreð.
	[Pl. XX. 13.]		
21	” ”	” ” Æ	
22	XEЯ VVQRAE EVRDVV REE (Dots ··Я) Circle enclosing pellet.	QRTVEVH+ Cross pattée. Æ	Huaetred.
23	·VVQRAE+ Cross.	QDILQ+ ” Æ	Odilo.

ÆLFWALD II.

A.D. 806—A.D. 807.

No coins known.

EANRED.

A.D. 807—841?

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

<i>Adulfere.</i>	Fordred [= Eordred].
<i>Aelscr.</i>	Gaduteis, or Gaduteis?
Aldates.	Heardwulf [= Eardwulf].
<i>Alfheard</i> [= <i>Adulfere</i> ?].	<i>Hendilberht</i> [<i>Wendilberht</i> ?]
Badigils, or Padigils?	Herreð.
Broder [Brother].	Huæfred.
<i>Coenred.</i>	<i>Hunlaf.</i>
Cudhard [Cudheard].	<i>Leofdegn.</i>
Cunwulf, Cynwulf, or Canwulf.	Monne.
Daegberht.	Odilo.
Eadwine.	Teven [Toveh].
Eanred.	Tidwine.
Eardwulf [Eadwulf = Heardwulf].	<i>Wendelberht.</i>
Eordred [= Fordred].	Wilbeah.
<i>Erwinne</i> [= Eadwine ?].	Wintred.
<i>Eðelnoð.</i>	Wulfheard, or Wulfred.
Eðelweard.	Padigils?
Folcnoð.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
24	+EANRED REX Cross pattée.	+AUDAƷES Cross pattée. Æ	Aldates.
25	" RE "	" (No dot). "	Æ
26	" "	+AUDAƷES (Dots D··). Æ	Cross.
27	" "	+AUDAƷES Cross pattée; dots in angles. Æ	
	(With Reverse legend in Runic characters.)		
28	+EAHRED REX Cross.	+BRƷPMƷ [BRODER] Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Broder.
	[Pl. XXI. 1.]		
29	" "	+BRƷPMƷ Cross of five dots. Æ	Badigils, or Padigils, see Padigils.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
30	+EANRED REX Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+BRÆÐMR Cross of five dots. Æ	Broðer.
31	” ”	” ” Æ	
(With reverse legend in Roman characters.)			
32	+EANR*ED REX Cross.	+BRODER* Cross. Æ	
33	” ”	” ” Æ	
34	+EVNRED REX Cross.	” ” Æ	
35	+EANRED REX ”	+BRODR Circle enclosing cross. Æ	
[Pl. XXI. 2.]			
36	” Circle enclosing pellet.	” ” Cross. Æ	
37	” Cross.	ЯДОЯВ+ (Dot . ЯВ) ” Æ	
38	” ”	” ” Æ	
39	” Circle enclosing pellet.	+BRODR Cross of five dots. Æ	
40	” ”	” Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
41	” Cross.	” Pellet. Æ	
42	” ”	R* ” Æ	
43	+EAHRED REX Pellet.	+BRODR Nine dots in form of lozenge. Æ	
44	XЯЯ ДЭЯНАЭ+ +EANRED REX Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	” Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	

* Very many of the R's of this series have the open form R, which is one frequently met with in MSS. But as this form fades into the usual R it cannot be further indicated.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
45	+EAHRED REX Pellet.	+BROER Pellet. Æ	Broðer.
46	+EAIRD REX Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+BRODR Circle enclosing cross. Æ	
47	+E<HRED R Pellet.	" Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
48	" Cross.	" Cross. Æ	
49	+EANRED REX Circle enclosing pellet.	CVN̄VLF Pellet. Æ	Cunwulf, Cynwulf, or Canwulf.
[Pl. XXI. 3.]			
50	" "	CVN̄VLF "	Æ
51	+EANHED HEX Cross.	" Cross of five dots. Æ	
52	EANRED REX "	CV̄AVNLF Pellet. Æ	
53	EANRED REX (Dot D·) "	CV̄NVVLF Cross. Æ	
54	" "	" "	Æ
55	EANRED REX Cross of five dots.	+CV̄NAVLF "	Æ
56	EANRED REX Pellet.	CV̄NVVLF Pellet. Æ (base)?	
57	" "	CV̄NVVLF "	Æ (base)?
58	EANRED REX "	CV̄NVVLF "	Æ
59	E/NRED REX "	CV̄VVVIGF "	Æ
60	E/NRED RX "	CV̄VVVIGF "	Æ Wt. 19·0 grs.

* It is possible that this letter is the Runic letter Ψ , which sometimes has the force of Υ , sometimes, according to Stephens, of Λ . Among the letters above, some are of the form Ψ , some of the form Υ .

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
61	EANRED REX	Pellet.	ЄVWNƆF	Pellet. Æ	Cunwulf, Cynwulf, or Canwulf.
62	ЄANRED RX	Pellet.	ЄVWƆF	" Æ	
63	EANRED Ɔ	Cross.	ЄYIVVLF	Cross pattée. Æ	
64	EANRED Ɔ	"	ƆJVVNƆ	" Æ	
65	"	"	"	" Æ	
66	"	"	"	" Æ	
67	EANRED R	Pellet.	EYVVNƆF (Dot Ɔ)	Pellet. Æ	
68	EANRED Ɔ	Cross.	ЄYIVVLF	Cross. Æ	
69	×EANRED (Dots E·A·)	Pellet.	ЄVN/VLF (Dot L·)	Pellet. Æ	
70	"	"	ЄVWVƆF	" Æ	
71	"	"	ЄVWƆF (Dot Ɔ·)	" Æ	
72	+EANRED R Cross pattée.		+EVDHARD Cross pattée.	Æ	Cuſard.
[Pl. XXI. 4.]					
73	Λ	"	"	Æ? Wt. 18·5.	
74	"	"	"	" Æ	
75	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+DAEQBERCT Æ? Wt. 19·2.	Cross.	Dægberht.
76	"	"	"	" Æ	
77	"	"	"	" Æ	
78	"	"	DAEQBERCT	" Æ	

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
79	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+DVEQBERT	Pellet. Æ	Dægberht.
80	"	Circle enclosing pellet.	+DAEQBERT	Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
81	"	"	"	" Æ	
82	"	"	"	Æ (base)?	
		[Pl. XXI. 5.]			
83	"	"	DAE [*] XBERC	Pellet. Æ	
84	EANRED REX	"	·DAEQBFRET	Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
85	·EANRED REX	Cross pattée.	+DAEQBERT	Cross pattée. Æ	
86	E/NRE+D REX	Pellet.	DAE [*] XBERC	Five dots in form of cross. Æ	
		[Pl. XXI. 6.]			
87	"	"	DAE [*] XBERC	Pellet. Æ (base)?	
88	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+EADVINI	Cross. Æ	Eadwine.
89	"	"	"	" Æ	
90	A	"	"	" Æ	
91	"	"	H	" Æ	
92	"	"	N	Cross pattée; dots in angles. Æ	
93	"	"	(Dots ∇)	" Æ	
94	Λ	"	+EADVINI	(Dots E·· Λ·· ∇) Æ	

* The runic G

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
95	+EARNED REX	Cross.	+EADVINI Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	Eadwine.
96	"	"	+EAD+VINI Cross pattée. Æ	
97	"	"	+ENIVDÆI Æ	"
98	+EARNED REX Two plain circles enclosing circle of dots; pellet in centre.		EADV+INI Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
99	EARNED ÆX Circle of dots enclosing pellet. [Pl. XXI. 7.]		+EADVINI Æ	"
100	+EARNED ÆX	"	"	Æ
101	"	"	"	Æ
102	+EARNED ÆX	"	"	Æ (base?)
103	EARNED RAX	"	+EADVINI	Æ
104	"	"	+EADINI	Æ
105	EARNED REX	"	EADV+INI	Æ
106	"	"	Λ	Æ
107	"	"	EADV+INI	Æ (base?)
108	EARNED REX	"	" Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
109	EARNED ÆX	"	+EADVINI Plain circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
110	"	"	"	Æ

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.	
111	+EANRED Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+EADVINI Plain circle enclosing pellet. A (base)?	Eadwino.	
112	„ „	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. A (base)?		
113	[+] „ „	„ „ Æ		
114	+ERDERN AEX Cross.	„ Cross. Æ		
115	„ „	„ „ Æ		
116	+EDAEANA Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ		
117	+EΛIYREDE Cross; (Dots A··) dots in angles.	+EANRED Cross. Æ	Eanred.	
118	+EANRED Cross.	DEYIIAE+	Pellet. Æ	
119	+EANRED RE „	GEYHAE+	Cross. Æ	
120	+EANHED IEX Cross.	EHRRDVLF (Dot E·)	Cross. Æ	Eardwulf.
121	„ „	„ „ Æ		
122	A „	„ „ (Dot H·) Æ		
123	„ „	„ „ (Dot R·R) Æ		
124	„ HEX „	EHRDALLF „ Æ		
125	+CANHED HEX „	„ „ Æ		
126	+EANHED „ „	EHRDALLF „ Æ		
127	+EANRED R̄ Cross.	EDILVARD Pellet. Æ	Eðelweard.	

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
128	+EANRM : (Blundered legend).	Cross.	DNVVLIDƏ+	Cross. Æ	Eðelweard.
129	×EANREO	Pellet.	EÐELPAP	Three pellets. Æ	Eordred, <i>see</i> Fordred.
130	XƏY DƏRYLVƏ+	Cross.	FOLCNOD M (Dots O·D·M·)	Cross. Æ	Folcnoð.
131	”	”	·M·DONJOF+ (Retrograde).	” Æ	
132	”	”	+FOLCNOD M	” Æ	
133	”	”	·M DONJOF+	” Æ	
134	”	”	” (No dot).	” Æ	
135	A	”	”	” Æ	
136	+ƏANRED REX Circle enclosing pellet.	enclosing	” (Dots ·M·D·)	” Æ	
[Pl. XXI. 8.]					
137	+EVVIDED REX	Cross.	DNVVLIDƏ+	” Æ	
138	+EANRED REX	”	+FVLHIOP	Pellet. Æ	
139	”	”	+FVLHOD	Cross. Æ	
140	+EANRED RE	”	+FVLCNOD	” Æ	
141	+EVNRED REX	”	”	” Æ	
142	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+FORDRED	Cross. Æ	Fordred or Eordred?*

* It is almost certain that the names Fordred and Eordred, which occur upon the coins of Eanred, Æthelred II., &c., are those of the same moneyer. It may be that where Eordred occurs it is due to the accidental adding of a third stroke to the F, or on the other hand that the name Fordred arises from the similar omission of a stroke. A confusion may have arisen between the Roman E and the runic F (A or Æ). It will be noticed that on some of Fordred's coins of Æthelred the name is written EÐFFRED (Nos. 419-426). Here the F is a runic letter (N). As the spelling FORDRED occurs most frequently in this series, the coins are ranged under that name. Among the coins of Æthelred they appear under the same heading.

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
143	+EAVRED REX	Cross.	+FORDRED	Cross. Æ	Fordred, or Eordred?
144	"	"	"	" Æ	
145	"	"	(Dot ED·)	" Æ	
146	"	"	"	" Æ	
147	"	"	"	" dots in angles. Æ	
148	"	"	"	" Æ	
149	"	" dots in angles.	"	" Æ	
150	+EAVRED REX Circle enclosing pellet.		+FORDRED	Cross. Æ	
151	"	"	"	" Æ	
152	Λ	Cross pattée.	+EORDRDE	" Æ	
153	Λ	"	DERDROE+	" Æ	
154	"	"	DERDRE+	" Æ	
155	XЭЯ ДЕРНАЭ+	"	+FORDRED	" Æ	
156	ER DERNÆ+	"	"	" Æ	
157	ER DERNÆ+	"	"	" Æ	
158	ER CERNÆ[E+]	"	DERDROE+	" Æ	
159	CR DERNÆ+	"	"	" Æ	
160	+ENRED REX	"	ERDROE+	" Æ	
161	+ERANRED EX	"	+FORDRED	" Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
162	+ERANRED EX Cross pattée.	+FORDRED Cross of five dots. Æ	Fordred, or Eordred?
163	XE DEANRED+ "	"	Cross. Æ
164	"	"	" Æ
165	"	"	" Æ
166	+EANRED REX Cross.	+GADVSEIS Cross. Æ	Gadutels, or Gaduteis?
167	"	+GADVSELS "	" Æ
		[Pl. XXI. 9.]	
168	+EANRED RE[X] "	+GADVSEIS "	" Æ
169	+EANRED RE "	"	" Æ
170	"	+GADVSEIS "	" Æ
171	"	"	" Æ
172	+EANRED RE "	"	" Æ
173	"	+GADVSEIS "	" Æ
174	+EANRED R "	+GADVSEIS Cross; four dots round it. Æ	
175	+EANRED [RE] (Double struck).	SEIVADV+	Cross. Æ
176	[XRE] DEANRED+	(?) SEIVADV+	" Æ
177	EANRED REX Cross pattée. [Pl. XXI. 10.]	HEARDVLF Cross. Æ	Heardwulf, see also Eardwulf.
178	"	Λ	" Æ

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
179	EΛHRED REX Cross pattée.	HEARDALF Cross. Æ	Heardwulf, <i>see also</i> Eardwulf.
180	" "	HEARD+ALF " Æ	
181	Λ "	" " " Æ	
182	+EAHRED R "	HEARDALF " Æ	
183	×EARED R "	" " " Æ	
184	+EANRED REX Circle enclosing cross.	+HERRED· Circle enclosing cross. Æ	Herreð.
185	" Cross.	D " Æ	
186	" Circle enclosing pellet.	D· Circle enclosing pellet. Æ (base)?	
187	" Cross.	+HERRED· Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
188	+EANRED REX Circle enclosing cross.	+HERRED× Circle enclosing cross. Æ	
189	+EAURED REX Cross.	" Cross. Æ (base)?	
190	AN Circle enclosing cross.	+HRRED· Circle enclosing cross. Æ	
191	+EANRE REX Cross.	+HERRED× Cross. Æ	
192	+EANRED "	×HERREÐ " Æ	
193	×EĀNREÐ Pellet.	+HEAREÐI Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
194	ĠEARNÆ× "	+HERREÐ Cross. Æ	

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
195	ⲄⲈⲚⲒⲌⲚ ×	Pellet.	× HERRED (RE in monog.).	Cross. Æ	Herrøð.
196	”	”	× HERRED	” Æ	
197	ⲄⲈⲚⲒⲒⲒ ×	”	+HEIIIIEÐ	” Æ	
198	+EANRED REX Circle of dots enclosing cross.		+HVAETRED Circle of dots enclosing cross.	” Æ	Huætræd.
199	A	”	Λ C	” Æ	
200	”	Cross.	+HVAETRED	Cross. Æ	
201	”	”	(Dot A·)	” Æ	
202	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+MONNE	Cross. Æ	Monne.
203	”	”	+MOIINE (Dot O·)	” Æ	
204	A	”	+MONNE (Dot N·N)	” Æ	
205	+EANRED REX	”	+MONNE·	” Æ	
206	”	”	+MOIINE·	” Æ	
207	”	”	+MOIINE·. Circle enclosing pellet.	” Æ	
208	+EANRED REX (Dots RE:X)	”	+MOIINE	Cross. Æ	
209	” (No dots).	Cross; dots in angles.	N	” Æ	
210	”	”	(Dots M· N·NE·)	” Æ	
211	×EANRED REX	Cross.	+MOIINE	” Æ	
212	+EAIRED REX	”	”	” Æ	

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
230	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+TIDVINI	Pellet. Æ	Tidwine.
231	"	"	+TIDVNI Circle of dots enclosing cross.	Æ	
232	+EANRED REX Circle enclosing pellet.	pellet.	+VILHEAH Circle enclosing pellet. Æ? Wt. 18.0.		Willheah.
[Pl. XXI. 11.]					
233	"	"	"	" Æ	
234	"	"	"	" Æ (base)?	
235	"	"	"	" Æ	
236	+EANRED REX	"	"	" Æ	
237	+EANRED REX	"	"	" Æ	
238	+EANRED REX Circle of dots enclosing pellet.		"	Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
239	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+PIN ^Δ RM ^Δ (Partly in runic characters).	Cross. Æ	Wintred.
[Pl. XXI. 12.]					
240	+EANRED REX	"	+PINTRED	" Æ	
[Pl. XXI. 13.]					
241	+EANRED REX	"	H	" Æ	
242	"	"	"	" Æ	
243	"	"	+DIHTRED	" Æ	
244	+EANRED REX	"	+PIHTRR	" Æ	
[Pl. XXI. 14.]					

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
245	+EANRED REX	Cross.	ЯЯTHID+	Cross. Æ	Wintred.
246	+EANRED REX Circle enclosing cross.		+VVLFEHRRD	Cross. Æ	Wulfheard, or Wulfred.
247	+EANHED HEX	"	+VVLĒHEARD	" Æ	
248	" (Dot H·ED)	"	+VVLFEHARD	" Æ	
249	EANRED REX	"	ЯΛEHĒJVV+	In cen- tre, D A: (base)?	
250	+EAIRED REX	Cross.	+VVLFRED	Cross. Æ	
251	"	"	" (Dot L·)	" Æ	
252	"	"	" (Dots L· D·)	" Æ	
253	+EAIRED REX (Dots E·A and R·ED)	"	" (Dots L· R·)	"	
254	+EAIRED REX	Cross; dots in angles.	+VVLFRED··	Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
255	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+BADIGILS	Cross. Æ	Badigils, or Badigils?
256	Я GERNVΛ+	"	ΣJIDIDIVΛ+	" Æ	
[Pl. XXI. 15.]					
257	Я	"	"	" Æ	
258	Я DERNI++ΛE	"	+BADIGILS Circle enclosing pellet.	Æ	

ÆTHELRED II.

A.D. 841. DEPOSED 844. RESTORED SAME YEAR. SLAIN 849 OR 850.

Moneys.

Æilred?
Allates.
 Alghere, or Aldhere.
Anfasig.
Bardwulf.
 Broðer, or Brother.
 Ceolbald.
 Coenred.
Cunchard.
 Cunemund.
 Cuðeard.
 Dirinde [or Wirinde, for Wintred?].
Eadmund.
 Eadwine.
Eanbald.
 Eanred [Anred, Inred].
Eamcald [= *Eanbald?*].
 Eardwulf [Eadwulf = Heardwulf?].
Edred [= Eordred?].
 Eordred [or Fordred].
 Erwinne.
Eðelberht.

Eðelhelm.
Eðelor?
Eðelred.
Eðelweard [*Eðelherd*].
 Eðelwulf.
 Fordred [or Eordred, Ordred].
Gaduteis [*Gadutels*].
Herreð.
Highere.
 Inifula [= Hunlaf?].
 Hunlaf.
 Leofdegn.
 Monne.
 Odilo.
 Oldan.
Ordwulf [= *Eordwulf?*].
 Tidwulf.
 Wendelberht.
Werned [= Wintred].
 Wintred.
 Wulfred.
 Wulfsig [Wulfrie, Wulfsic].

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
259	+EDILRED REX (Dots E·X) Circle of dots enclosing cross.	Я DƏЯIIEЛ+ Cross of five pellets. Æ	No moneyer.
260	+ÆDILRED R Cross.	+AUGHERE Cross. Æ	Alghere, or Aldhere.
261	" (Dot L·) "	+AUGHERE (Dot L·) "	"
[Pl. XXI. 16.]			
262	" "	+AUGHERE (Dot HE·) "	"
263	" "	A "	"
264	" "	A (Dots L·G· RE·) Cross ; dots in angles. Æ	"
265	" (Dot L·) "	ÆAUGHERE (Dots L· H· RE·) "	"

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
266	+ÆDILRE R Cross.	+ALCHERE Cross. (Dots A·U· HE·RE·) Æ	Alghere, or Aldere.
267	+EDILRED REX "	+ALGHERE Cross. Æ	
268	+EDILREDD REX "	ƆƆƆHƆJA+ "	Æ
269	+ÆDILRE R "	+AUDHERE " (Dots U· HE·) Æ	
270	" "	+AUDHE RE Cross; (Dots A· HE·) dots in angles. Æ	
271	" "	+AUDHERE Cross of (Dots U· R·) five pellets. Æ	
272	+EDILRED REX Cross.	+BROÐER Cross. Æ	Broðer.
273	" "	D "	Æ
274	+EDIFRED REX "	Ð "	Æ
275	" Cross; dots in angles.	" Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
276	+EDILREDD REX Cross. Cross.	" Cross. Æ	
277	+EDILRED X (Dots in angles of X). Cross of dots joined by circle.	ƆBROƆRƆ+ Cross of dots joined by circle. Æ	
278	+EDELRED REX Cross of five pellets.	" Cross. Æ	
279	+EÐFLRED RE Cross.	+BRODER "	Æ
280	" "	ƆBROƆRƆ+ "	Æ
[Pl. XXI. 17.]			
281	+EÐEFRET RT "	+VBRODER Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
282	Similar; double struck on both sides.		
283	+ÆDILRED Circle of dots enclosing R	+ÆEOLBÆLD Circle enclosing pellet. æ (base)?	Ceolbald.
284	AEDILREDX (Dot L.) Circle of dots enclosing double cross.	+ÆEOLBÆLD (Dot A.) Circle of dots enclosing pellet. æ (base)?	
285	+ÆDILRED (Dots ·A· ·l· R· D·) Lozenge of dots enclosing pellet.	+ÆEOLBÆLD "	
286	+EDIRED REX Cross.	ÐÆRNÆOJ+ Cross of five pellets. Æ	Coenred.
287	+EDIRED REX Cross.	+CVMEMV†D Cross. Æ	Cunemund.
288	" "	" "	"
289	" "	F "	"
	[Pl. XXI. 18.]		
290	" "	+ · · · · MVID "	Æ
291	" Pellet.	+ÆMIMÆID "	Æ
292	ER DERLIDE+ Cross; dots in field.	+ÆMIMIMID Cross of five pellets. Æ	
293	+ÆDILRED R Cross.	+CVDHEARD Cross. Æ	Cuŕeard.
294	+EDELRED REX Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+DIRINDE Cross. Æ	Dirinde or Wirinde [possibly for Wintred].
295	+EDLRED Cross.	+EADVIN "	Eadwine.

* Runic N?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
296	+EDILRED REX Cross.	+EΛNRED Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	Eanred (Moneyer?)
297	" "	+EΛNRED Æ	"
298	" "	+EΛNRED Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	"
299	" "	+EΛNRED (Dots II··) Æ	"
300	" "	+EΛNRED Æ	Cross. Æ
301	" Cross; dots in angles.	+EΛNRED✠ Æ	Cross; dots in angles. Æ
302	" "	+EΛNRED Æ	"
303	" "	+EΛNRED✠ (Dots Λ:) Æ	Cross. Æ
304	" "	" Æ	"
305	" "	+EΛNRED Æ	"
306	" "	" Æ	Pellet. Æ
307	+EDIΓRED REX Cross; dot in third quarter.	+EΛNRED··· (Dots R·E·) Æ	Cross. Æ
308	" "	+EΛNRED Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	"
309	" Cross.	И Æ	"
310	" "	" (Pellet in field). Æ	"
311	" "	N (Pellet in field). Æ	"
312	" "	+EΛNRED Circle of six pellets enclosing pellet. Æ	"

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
313	+EDIFRED REX Cross of five pellets.	+EΛIRED Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Eanred. (Moneyer?)
314	” Circle enclosing pellet.	” Cross of five pellets. (Dots A··) Æ	
315	” ”	DEPILÆ+ ” Æ	
316	” ”	+EΛNRED Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
317	” ”	И Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
318	” Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	” Cross. Æ	
319	(Dot R·ED) ”	+EΛNRED Cross of five pellets. Æ	
320	” ”	+EΛIRED·· ” Æ	
321	(Dot R·ED) ”	И Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
322	(Dot R·ED) ”	” Double circle, outer one of dots, enclosing pellet. Æ	
323	” (?) Cross.	” (?) ” Æ	
324	+EDIFRED REX Circle enclosing pellet.	+EΛIRED E Cross; dots in angle. Æ	
325	” Cross.	+ΛIRED ” Æ	
326	” ”	+ΛIRED·· Cross. Æ	
[Pl. XXI. 19.]			
327	” Circle enclosing pellet.	” ” Æ	
328	+EDIFRED RE; Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	+EΛIRED ” Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
329	+EDIRRED RE: Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+EΛIRRED Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	Eaured. (Moneyer?)
330	„ „	„ „ Æ	
331	ER DERLIDE+ Cross.	„ Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
332	+EDELRED REX Cross.	+EΛIRRED↑ Cross. Æ	
333	+EÐFLRED REX „	+EΛIRRED „ Æ	
334	„ „	+EΛIRRED· „ Æ	
335	+EÐFLRED RE „	+EΛIRRED „ Æ	
336	„ „	+EΛIRRED· „ Cross of five pellets. Æ	
337	„ „	+EΛIRRED (Dots E:Λ·И:R·) Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
338	„ „	+EΛIRRED· „ Æ	
339	„ „	+EΛIRRED Double circle, outer one of dots, enclosing pellet. Æ	
340	+EDELRED R „	+EΛNRRED Cross. Æ	
341	+ΛEDILRED REX Cross of five pellets.	+EΛNRRED Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
342	+ΛEDILRE REX Cross.	„ Cross. Æ	
343	+ΛEILRED R „	+EΛNRRED „ Æ	
344	Λ Lozenge of dots enclosing pellet.	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
345	+ÆILRED R Lozenge of dots enclosing pellet.	+EANREDR Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	Eanred. (Moneyer?)
346	„ „	+ [EA]NRED Cross. Æ	
347	„ Pellet.	+EANRED Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
348	„ „	„ Lozenge of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
349	„ „	+EANREDR Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
350	„ „	+EANRED Pellet. Æ	
351	„ „	+ANRED „ Æ	
352	REILRED + Lozenge of dots enclosing pellet. (Dots D: E)	DERIL + Cross ; (Dots .: .) dots in angles. Æ	
353	DERILED + Cross of five pellets.	+IELARE „ Æ	
354	+EDILRED REX Circle enclosing cross.	+EARDVVLF Cross ; pellet in field. Æ	Eardwulf.
355	„ Circle of dots enclosing cross. (Dots E.: X)	FLVVRLA + Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
356	„ „ (Dots E.: X)	+EARDVVLF Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
357	+EDILRED REX Circle enclosing cross.	„ Circle enclosing cross of five pellets. Æ	
358	„ „	„ Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
359	„ Circle of dots enclosing cross. (Dot +)	„ „ Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
360	+EDILRED REX Circle of dots enclosing cross.	+EARDVVLF Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Eardwulf
361	" (Dot .+)	+EARDVVLF. Circle of dots enclosing star. Æ	
[Pl. XXI. 20.]			
362	" "	+EARDΛΛLF Æ	" Æ
363	" Cross.	+EARDVVLF Æ	Cross. Æ
364	" Circle enclosing pellet.	" Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
365	" "	" Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
366	XER DEBILRE+ Double circle enclosing pellet.	FLVVDRAE+ Double circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
367	+EDINREII REX Cross.	" Cross ; dots in angles. Æ	
368	XER DEBILRE+ Circle enclosing pellet.	FLVVDRAE+ Æ	Cross. Æ
[Pl. XXI. 21.]			
369	+EDILRED RE- Circle enclosing cross.	+EARDVVLF Circle enclosing star. Æ	
370	" "	+EARDVVLF (Dots L.·) Æ	" Æ
371	" [-] Circle of dots enclosing cross.	+EARDVVLF Æ	" Æ
372	" RE- Circle enclosing cross.	" Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
373	" Circle of dots (Dot L) enclosing pellet.	+EARDVVLF Circle enclosing cross of five pellets. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
388	+EDIFRED REX Cross.	DƎRƎROE+ Cross. Æ	Fordred, or Eordred.
389	" "	#FORDRED "	Æ
390	" "	+·LORDRED "	Æ
391	" "	+FORDRED (Dots R · · · E) "	Æ
392	" "	+EOFRED (?) "	Æ
393	+EDILRED REX Cross; dots in angles.	+EORDRED "	Æ
394	+EDIFRED REX "	#FORDRED (Dots numerous). Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
395	" "	+FORDRED (Dots numerous). "	Æ
396	" "	" (Dots numerous). Cross.	
397	" "	#FORDRED Cross dots in angles. Æ	
398	" "	+FORDRED (Dots R·D·R·E·D·) Cross of five pellets. Æ	
399	" Circle enclosing pellet.	" Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
400	" "	" "	Æ
401	" Circle enclosing pellet; four dots around.	" "	Æ
[Pl. XXI. 22.]			
402	" "	" (Dot O·) "	Æ
403	" "	+FORDRED Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
404	" "	" "	Cross. Æ

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
405	+EDIGRED REX Circle enclosing pellet; four dots around.	+FORDRED	Cross. Æ Fordred, or Eordred.
406	„ „	ƆƆRƆRƆ+ (Dot R·D)	„
407	+EDLIRED RE	Cross. +EORDRED	Cross. Æ
408	„ „ (Dot R·E)	„	„ Æ
409	+EDLIRED RE	„	Cross of five (Dot R·D) pellets. Æ
410	„ „	+EORDRED	„ Æ
411	„ „ Cross of five pellets.	„	Circle of dots en- closing pellet. Æ
412	+EDILRED RI	Cross. +FORDRED	Cross. Æ
413	ER DERLIDE+	„ +EORDRED	„ Æ
414	„ „	+FORDRED	Cross; dots in angles. Æ
415	„ „	+EORDRED	Cross of five pellets.
[Pl. XXI. 23.]			
416	„ „	„	Circle of dots en- closing pellet. Æ
417	+EDINRED RE	„ +FORDRED	„ Æ
418	+EØLIRED X Cross of five pellets.	„	Cross of five (Dot R·D) pellets. Æ
419	+EØFLRED REX	„ +FORDRED	„ Æ
420	„ „ Double circle, outer one of dots, enclosing pellet.	„	Cross. Æ

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
421	+EÐFLRED RE Cross.	+FORDRED· Cross. Æ	Fordred, or Eordred.
422	" Cross of five pellets.	" "	
423	" "	+FORDRED (Dot R·D) Cross of five pellets. Æ	
424	" Circle enclosing pellet.	+FORDRED "	
425	" Pellet.	+FORDRED· Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
426	" Cross; dots in angles.	+FORDRED Cross of five pellets. Æ	
427	EÐFLRED R Circle enclosing pellet; four dots around.	" "	
428	+ERDERLIRE Cross.	+EORIRDED Cross. Æ	
429	+EDILRED Cross.	+HNIFVLA Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	Hnifula (Hunlaf?).
430	" "	" "	
431	+EDILRED REX Cross.	[H]VNLÆF Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	Hunlaf?
432	+EDILRED REX Circle of dots enclosing cross.	LEOF DEG N An animal prancing r., head l.? Æ	Leoflegn.
[Pl. XXII. 1.]			
433	" "	+LEOFDEŽN Cross. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
434	+EDILRED REX Cross; dots in angles.	+LEOFDEΞI Cross; dots in angles. Æ	Leofdegn.
435	„ „	+LEOFDEXN Cross. Æ	
		[Pl. XXII. 2.]	
436	„ „	„ „ Æ	
437	+EDIΓRED REX Cross.	+ΓEOFDEΞI Æ	
438	„ „	„ 3 Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
439	„ „	„ „ Æ	
440	„ „	NCΞDFOEJ+ Cross of five pellets. Æ	
441	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+ΓEOFDEΞI Cross. Æ	
		[Pl. XXII. 3.]	
442	„ „	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
443	+EDILREDD REX Cross.	XΞEFDFOEJ+ Cross. Æ	
		[Pl. XXII. 4.]	
444	+EDILRED RE „	+LEOFDEΞI „ Æ	
445	„ „	„ „ Æ	
446	„ Cross; dots in angles.	„ „ Æ	
447	„ „	„ Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
448	+EDIΓRED RE Cross.	+LEOƳDEΞI Cross. Æ	
449	„ „	+LEOFDEΞX (Dot L.) Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
450	+EΘILIRED X Cross.	+NEOYDE3X (Dots 3··)	Cross. Æ Loofdegn.
451	+EDILRED "	+NEOFDE3M "	Æ "
452	+EDELRED REX Four pellets united by circle enclosing cross.	+LEOFDE3M "	Æ "
453	" "	" Double circle en- closing pellet; inner one of dots Æ	" "
454	" "	" "	Æ "
455	" "	+ΓEOYDEEM Cross. Æ	Cross. Æ
[Pl. XXII. 5.]			
456	D Circle enclosing star of six rays.	+LEOFDE3M "	Æ "
457	" "	" "	Æ "
458	" "	+LEOYDEEM (Dot O·)	Circle en- closing cross pattée. Æ
459	" "	" (No dot)	Circle enclosing cross; dots in angles. Æ
460	+EΘFLREP REX Circle.	+LEOFDEEX (Dot L·)	Cross. Æ
461	+EDELRED REX Circle enclosing four small circles arranged in cross.	+LEOYDE3h TONET Voided cross hav- ing circular spaces between limbs; pellet on each limb and in centre. (Comp. <i>scattas</i> Nos. 93, 161, 170, Pl. II. 18; III. 25; IV. 2.)	Æ
[Pl. XXII. 6.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
462	+EDELRED REX Circle enclosing four small circles arranged in cross.	+LEOYDE3h TONET Voided cross hav- ing circular spaces between limbs; pellet on each limb and in centre. (Comp. <i>scattas</i> Nos. 93, 161, 170, Pl. II. 18; III. 25; IV. 2.) Æ	Leofdegn.
	[Pl. XXII. 7.]		
463	„ „	+ [LE]OFDE3H : „ Æ	
464	„ Circle enclosing $\overline{\Lambda}$	+LEOYDE3H Cross; pellet in second quarter. Æ	
465	„ „	„ Voided cross, hav- ing circular spaces between limbs; pellet in centre. (Comp. No. 461.) Æ	
466	(Pellet D) „	„ „ Æ	
467	„ Circle enclosing Ω	+ΓEOYDE3H Cross pattée. Æ	
468	„ wedge below „ Ω	+LEOFDE3H Circle enclosing cross pattée. Æ	
469	+EDELRED RE Circle enclosing cross pattée.	W3EDFOEJ+ „ Æ	
470	+EDELRED R Cross pattée.	+LEODE3HX Cross pattée. Æ	
471	„ „	„ „ Æ	
472	„ „	+LEOFDE3[И?] Triple circle, mid- dle one of dots. Æ	
473	„ „	„ Triple circle, (Dots N:) middle one of dots, enclosing pellet. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
474	+EDELRED R Cross pattée.	+LEOƿDEƷN Double circle. Æ	Leofdegn.
475	+EDELRD REX "	" " Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
476	+EDERED REX "	" " Voided cross hav- ing circular spaces between limbs; pellet in centre. (Comp. No. 461.) Æ	
477	+EDLRED RE "	+LEOFDEƷN Circle enclosing cross. Æ	
478	" " "	+L+XFDEƷN Cross. Æ	
479	" " "	+LEOFDEƷX " " (Dot L.) Æ	
480	+ÆEDILRED R " (Dot Æ')	+LEOƿDEƷN Cross. Æ	
481	" " "	ƵODƿOEJ+ " " (Dot J) Æ	
482	+AEDEUREO REX Circle enclosing cross pattée with four rays proceed- ing from it.	+LEOƿDEƷN Double circle en- closing pellet. Æ	
[Pl. XXII. 8.]			
483	" " "	+LEOFDEƷN " " Æ	
484	" " "	++LEOCDEƷN " " (Dots O' N') Æ	
485	" " "	+LEOƿDEƷN Double circle, en- closing cross of five pellets. Æ	
[Pl. XXII. 9.]			
486	" " "	+LEOFDEƷN+ Triple circle, inner one of dots, en- closing pellet. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
487	+ÆΘEUREÐ REX Greek pattern (swastica).	+LEOFΘEΞIX Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Loofdegn.
488	” ”	+LEOFΘEΞIX Circle enclosing lozenge of dots; within, pellet. Æ	
489	” Circle enclosing four ovals in cross.	+LEOFDEΞH MONET Voided cross, hav- ing circular spaces between limbs; pellet on each limb and in centre. (Comp. No. 461.) Æ	
490	+ÆIILREDI R Lozenge of dots. (Double struck).	+LEE . . . EN Cross. Æ	
491	Legend defaced. Circle en- closing pellet.	+LEOEDΞN ” Æ	
492	+ÆIILRED R Pellet.	+LEOFDEΞIX Double circle en- closing pellet. Æ	
493	+FRDERLE [To be read across FDELRER] Cross.	+LEOFDEΞH Cross. Æ	
494	” ” ”	+LEODEΞH Æ	
495	” ” ”	” Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
496	+EDILED R (Double struck).	+LEOFDEΞH Cross. Æ	
497	+EΘILRED REX Cross pattée; dots in angles.	+MONNE Cross. Æ	Monne.
498	” ”	” Circle of dots (Dots N ^{••} E ^{••}) enclosing pellet. Æ	
499	” ”	” (No dots). Pellet. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
500	+EÐIGRÆD REX Cross pattée; dots in angles.	+MONNE Cross of five pellets. Æ	Monne.
501	+EÐILR ,,	+MONNE Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
502	+EDILRED REX Cross.	И Circle enclosing (Dots И·N·E·) pellet. Æ	
503	+EÐILRED REX ,,	,, Pellet. Æ	
504	+EDIRED REX ,,	,, Cross. Æ	
505	,, ,,	,, (Dots И·N) Circle en- closing pellet. Æ	
506	,, Circle enclosing pellet.	+MONNE Cross. Æ	
507	,, ,,	+MONNE ,, (Dots O·) Æ	
508	,, ,,	+MONNE Circle en- (Dots N·E·) closing pellet. Æ	
509	,, ,,	EINOM+ (Dot N·) Cross of five dots. Æ	
510	+EDILRED RE (Dots ··J) Circle en- closing cross.	+MONNE+ (Dots ·N·O) Cross. Æ	
511	+EDILRED RE Cross.	+MONNE ,, Æ	
512	,, ,,	,, (Dots И·E) ,, Æ	
513	+EDLIREÐ RE ,,	,, ,, Æ	
514	,, ,,	+EINOM+ Cross ; dot in field. Æ	
515	,, ,,	+MONNE Cross of five pellets. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Cross.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
516	+EDLIRE D RE		+MOINNE Cross of five pellets. Æ	Monne.
517	"	"	FINOM+ (Dot N·O) "	Æ
518	"	"	+MOINNE Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
519	"	"	" "	Æ
520	+EDILRED X	"	+MOINNE Cross of five pellets. Æ	
521	"	"	" Pellet. Æ	
522	+EBILRED X Circle of dots en- closing cross.		" Circle of dots en- closing cross. Æ	
523	"	"	" "	Æ
524	"	"	" Circle of dots en- (Dots W·N·:·E·) closing pellet. Æ	
525	" Cross of five pel- lets.		FINOM+ Cross; dot in field. Æ	
526	" (Dot D·X)	"	+MOINNE Cross. Æ	
527	" (Dot L·) Circle of dots enclosing pellet. [Pl. XXII. 10.]	"	+MOINNE Lozenge of dots, pellet in centro. Æ	
528	"	"	" "	Æ
529	"	"	" Pellet. Æ	
530	"	"	" Cross of five pel- lets. Æ	
531	+EDILRED X	"	FINOM+ Cross; dots in angles. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
532	+EÐILRED··X· Pellet.	+MONNE Pellet. Æ	Monne.
533	” ”	” ” Æ	
534	” ”	” Cross. Æ	
535	” ”	” ” Æ	
536	” ”	” Cross of five pellets. Æ	
537	” ”	” Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
538	+EDILRED·· Cross.	” Cross. Æ	
539	” ”	” (Dots E··) ” Æ	
540	” ”	” Cross of five pellets. Æ	
541	” ”	+MONNE ” Æ	
542	+EDILRED ”	+MONNE Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
543	+EDIRED ”	” Cross. Æ	
544	+EDILRED Cross of five pellets.	” ” Æ	
545	” ”	” ” Æ	
546	” (Dot L·) ”	+MONNE Cross of five pellets. Æ	
547	” ”	+MONNE Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
548	” Circle enclosing pellet.	+MONNE Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
549	+EDILRED Circle enclosing pellet.	+MOINNE Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Monne.
550	„ Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	+MONNE Circle of dots en- closing pellet. Æ	
551	„ „	„ „ Æ	
552	+EDELRED REX Cross.	+MOINNE Cross. Æ	
553	„ „	ΞINOM+ Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	
554	F „	+MOINNE Double circle en- closing pellet; outer of dots. Æ	
555	E „	„ Pellet. Æ	
556	+EDELRFD REX „	+HPINNE Cross. Æ	
557	+EDELRED REX Cross; dots in angles.	+MOINNE Four dots joined by circle enclosing cross. Æ	
558	„ „	„ Circle of dots en- (Dot E.) closing cross. Æ	
559	„ „	„ (Dots E.) „ Æ	
560	„ „	„ Cross of five pellets. Æ	
561	„ „	„ Circle of dots en- (No dots.) closing pellet. Æ	
562	„ „	„ Pellet. Æ	
563	„ Four dots joined by circle enclosing cross.	„ Four pellets. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
564	+EDELRED REX Four dots joined by circle enclosing cross.	+MONNE Cross of five pellets. Æ	Monne.
565	” ”	” Circle enclosing cross of five pellets. Æ	
566	+EDELRED REX Cross of five pellets.	+MONNE Cross. Æ	
567	” ”	+MONNE ” Æ	
568	+EDELRED REX ”	+MONNE ” Æ	
569	+EDELRED REX Cross potent.	” Cross potent. (Dots E.·) Æ	
570	” ”	” ” Æ	
571	+EDELRED REX ”	” (Dots numerous). Cross of five pellets. Æ	
572	Я ”	” (Dots E.·) Four dots joined by circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
573	R ”	” (No dots). Æ	
574	+EDELRED REX Pellet.	” Cross. Æ	
575	” ”	+MONNE Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
576	ADELRED REX Circle of dots en- closing cross; dots in angles.	+MONNE ” Æ	
577	+EDELRED REX Circle of dots en- closing cross.	+ODILO MO Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Odilo.
578	Ð Cross of five pellets.	” ” Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
579	+EDILDE· Cross; dots in angles.	+OLDAN Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Oldan.
580	+EDLRED [R]E Cross?	+TIDVVLƿ Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	Tidwulf.
581	DÆRJDÆ+ Cross; dots in angles.	LƿAADI[T]+ Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
582	+EDILRED REX Cross.	[+VEI]DELBERHT Cross. Æ	Wendelberht.
583	” ”	+VEIƿDEƿBERHT (Dots L· R·) Æ	” ”
584	Γ ”	+VEIƿDEƿBERHT Æ	” ”
[Pl. XXII. 11.]			
585	+EDILRED RE ”	L ” Æ	” ”
586	Ɔ ”	” ” Æ	” ”
587	” ”	” ” (Dot L·) Æ	” ”
588	+EDILRED RE ”	Γ ” Æ	” ”
589	” ”	L ” Æ	” ”
590	Ɔ ”	+VEIƿDELBERHT Æ	” ”
591	+EDIƿRED REX ”	+VEIƿDEƿBERHT (Dot R·) Æ	” ”
592	ER DERLIDE+ ”	L ” Æ	” ”
593	+EDILRED REX Cross.	+VIH↑RED Cross. Æ	Wintred. <i>See also</i> Dirinde.
[Pl. XXII. 12.]			
594	” ”	N ” Æ	” ”

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
595	+EDELRED REX Cross.	+VINTRED Cross. Æ	Wintred.
596	+EDILRED REX "	+DINTRD Æ	
597	" Lozenge of dots.	H Æ	
[Pl. XXII. 13.]			
598	+EÐFLRED REX Cross.	+PINTRED Æ	
599	" "	И Æ	
600	+EDFLREÐ REX "	N Æ	
601	" "	+PINTRD Æ	
602	+EÐELRED REX "	ЯRTHID+	
603	+EDELREÐ REX "	DIRTNID+	
604	+EDELREÐ REX "	+DINTRD Æ	
605	□ "	" Æ	
606	+EÐFLRED RE "	+PIRTNDE Æ	
607	+EÐFLRED REX Double circle, outer of dots, enclosing pellet.	+PINTRED Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
608	" "	" Double circle, outer of dots, en- closing pellet. Æ	
609	+EDILRED REX Circle of dots en- closing cross.	+VVLFRED Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Wulfred.
610	+EÐILRED REX Cross pattée.	" Æ	Pellet.
611	+EDLIRED RE "	" Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
612	+·:·EÐILRED X Cross pattée.	+VVLFRED Cross. Æ	Wulfred.
613	” ”	+VVLFR ED (Dots V·V L·, R·) Æ	”
614	” ”	” ” (Dots R·) Æ	”
615	” ”	E (Dots L·, R·) Æ	”
616	” ”	+VVLFRED Cross of five pellets. Æ	”
[Pl. XXII. 14.]			
617	” ”	” Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	”
618	” ”	” ” Æ	”
619	” ”	” Pellet. Æ	”
620	” ”	” ” Æ	”
621	” Pellet.	” ” Æ	”
622	+EDILRED Cross of five pellets.	+VVLFRED Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	”
623	” ”	+VVLERED (Dots L··) Æ	”
624	+EÐELRED REX Cross.	+VVLFRED (Dots L···) Æ	”
625	+EDLIREÐ RE Cross.	⊖IƆƆJVV+	Cross. Æ
626	” ”	” ” Æ	”
627	” Cross of five pellets.	” ” (Dots ·:·Ɔ·J) Æ	”
628	” ”	” ” (Dots ·:·Ɔ) Æ	”

Wulfsig.

REDWULF.*

SUCCEEDED ON EXPULSION OF ETHELRED, A.D. 844. SLAIN BY DANES (?) SAME YEAR.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Alghere.
Broðer.
Coenred.
Cuðberht.
Eanred.
Eardwulf [*Eordwulf*].
Eordred or Fordred.

Herreð.
Huætnoð.
Huætræd?
Hunlaf.
Monne.
Wendelberht.
Wintred.

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
629	+REDVLF RX	Cross.	+ALCHERE (Dot A.)	Cross. Æ	Alghere.
630	„	„	+ALCHERE	„ Æ	
631	+REDVLF RE	Cross.	+BROÐER	Cross. Æ	Broðer.
632	„	„	„	„ Æ	
633	+REDVL RE	„	„	„ Æ	
634	+REDVLF RE	Cross.	+COENRED (Dot C)	Cross. Æ	Coenred.
635	+REDVVLV REX Circle of dots en- closing pellet.		+COENED	Cross. Æ	
636	+REDVLF REX	Cross.	+CVDBEREhƿ	Cross. Æ	Cuðberht.
[Pl. XXII. 15.]					
637	„	„	„	„ Æ	
638	„	„	ƿEÆRÆBDVJ+ (Dots .ƿ.)	„ Æ	
639	+REDVLF REX	„	+CVDBEREhƿ Cross of five pellets.	„ Æ	

* Only mentioned by Matthew of Westminster, anno 844; who says that he was killed fighting against the Danes.

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
640	+REDVGF RE	Cross.	+EANRED	Cross. Æ	Eanred.
641	+REDVLF REX	"	+EAVRED··	Cross of five pellets. Æ	
642	"	"	" [··]	" Æ	
643	+REDVLF REX	Cross.	+EORDRER (Dot E·O)	Cross of five pellets. Æ	Eordred or Fordred.
644	+·REDVLF RE	Cross; dots in field.	^D (Dot R·D)	" Æ	
645	+REDVL RE	Cross.	"	" Æ	
646	"	Cross; dots in angles.	+EORDRE	Cross. Æ	
647	ER FLVDER+	Cross.	+EORDRED	Cross of five pellets. Æ	
648	"	"	"	" Æ	
649	"	"	+FORDRED	Cross. Æ	
650	+REDVVLV REX	Cross; dots in field.	+HVAETNDD	Cross. Æ	Huætnoð.
651	"	"	"	dots in field. Æ	
652	"	"	GDNTEAVH+	" no dots. Æ	
[Pl. XXII. 16.]					
653	+REDVLF RE	Cross	+HVNL[AF]	Circle of dots en- closing pellet. Æ	Hunlaf.
654	+REDVLF REX	Cross.	EINNOM+	Cross of five pellets. Æ	Monne.

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
655	+REDVLF REX	Cross.	+MOINNE	Pellet. Æ	Monne.
656	RE Cross; two dots in in field.		+MOIVVIE	Cross. Æ	
657	ER ELVDER+	Cross.	EINOM+	Cross of five pellets. Æ	
658	"	"	"	" (Double struck).	
659	"	"	"	" Æ	
660	+HEDVLF REX	Cross.	+VEINDEΓBERH (Dot R)	Cross. Æ	Wendel- berht.
661	"	"	"	" Æ	
662	"	"	"	" Æ	

[Pl. XXII. 17.]

OSBERHT.

A.D. 849 or 850—A.D. 867. DEPOSED. RESTORED SAME YEAR AS JOINT KING WITH ÆLLA; SLAIN BY DANES SAME YEAR.

Moneys.

See note on p. 25.

<i>Auberht.</i>	Monne.
<i>Cuðberht.</i>	<i>Ranulf.</i>
<i>Eanred.</i>	Wendelberht?
<i>Eanwulf.</i>	Winiberht [for Wendelberht?].
<i>Eardwulf.</i>	<i>Wulfred.</i>
<i>Erwinne.</i>	Wulfsig.
<i>Eðelhelm.</i>	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint, Moneyer.
663	XƷ THƷBƷCHT Ʒ Cross pattée.	ƷLVNƷƷ+ (Dot ·N) Pellet. Ʒ	Eanwulf.
664	XƷR THƷBƷCHT Ʒ Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	ƷLVNƷNƷ+ Cross. Ʒ	
665	XƷR THƷBƷCHT Ʒ (Dot ·X) Cross; dots in angles. Ʒ	Ʒ Cross of five pellets. Ʒ	
666	XƷ THƷBƷCHT Ʒ Cross of five pellets.	+BANVLF Cross. Ʒ	
667	ƷC THƷBƷCHT Ʒ (Dots ·L·L·) Cross.	„ „ Ʒ	
668	OSBERHT . . . Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	ƷLVNƷNƷ+ (Dots ·F·V·V) „ Ʒ	
669	XƷR THƷBƷCHT Ʒ Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+MONNƷ (Dots :M·) „ Ʒ	Monne.
[Pl. XXII. 18.]			
670	LHƷBƷCHT Ʒ (Dots ··H) Circle of dots enclosing cross.	··THƷBƷCHT Ʒ Cross of five pellets. Ʒ	Winiberht (for Wendelberht?)
671	LHƷBƷCHT Ʒ Pellet.	THƷBƷCHT Ʒ Cross; dots in angles. Ʒ	
672	„ „	N Cross of five pellets. Ʒ	
673	ƷR THƷBƷCHT Ʒ Circle enclosing cross.	„ Cross; dots in angles. Ʒ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.	
674	ER THLEBBO Circle enclosing cross.	THREINIV (Dots :·И)	Cross ; dots in angles. Æ	Winiberht (for Wendel- berht ?)
675	OSBTHBEB (Dots O··)	Cross. +VVLFSIXT [Pl. XXII. 19.]	Cross. Æ	Wulfsig.
676	Blundered coin, probably Osberht.		Æ	

ÆLLA.

RIVAL TO OSBERHT, A.D. 867; JOINED FORCES WITH HIM THE SAME YEAR TO BESIEGE DANES IN YORK, WHEN BOTH WERE SLAIN.

For coins which have been attributed to this king see *Num. Chron.*, n.s. vol. ix. (1869), p. 65, and *Archæologia*, vol. xxv., p. 303. The attribution must be considered very doubtful.

There follow three kings who were set up in succession by the Danes, the real masters of Northumbria subsequent to A.D. 867. Of these no coins are known, and without doubt from 867 the copper coins (*stycas*) ceased to be coined in Northumbria.

ECGBERHT I.

A.D. 867—873.

RICSIG.

A.D. 873—A.D. 875.

ECGBERHT II.

A.D. 875—A.D. 876.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

ECGBERHT.

A.D. 734—A.D. 766.

See Royal Series of Northumbria (Eadberht).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
677	<p>+EIQBERHTØ Mitred figure r., holding two long crosses.</p> <p>Coin similar to No. 4.</p> <p>[Pl. XXIII. 1.]</p>	<p>□TBEREVHTEΓ Circle of dots en- closing cross. ⱶ. Wt. 16·8.</p>	<p>No Moneyer.</p>

EANBALD II.

A.D. 796—A.D. 808?

*Moneyers.*Cunwulf [Canwulf or Cynwulf?].
Eðelweard.

Eardwulf [Eadwulf, Eodwulf].

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
678	+EANBALD AEP Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+CΨNVLF Cross of five pellets. Æ	Cunwulf, Canwulf, or Cynwulf.
679	+ENDALD AEP Cross.	+CΨNVALF Æ	”
680	+EANBALD AEP Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	·FJVVAVΨ (Dot ·) Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	”
681	+FNBALD AER· Circle of dots enclosing cross.	+EΨANVLF Cross. Æ	”
682	+EANBALD AEP Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+EADVLF· Cross. Æ	Eardwulf.
683	” ”	+EADVLF Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	”
684	” ”	(Dot F·) Æ	”
[Pl. XXIII. 2.]			
685	” ”	A Æ	”
686	+EANBALD AEP· (Dots A·L, A·R)	+EADVLF (Dot E·) Æ	”
687	” ” (No dots).	+EADVLF· Æ	”
688	+EANBALD ARE Æ	+EADVLF Æ	”
689	+EANBALD ARE (Dot L·) Æ	” Æ	”

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
690	+EANBALD ARE Circle enclosing pellet.	+EADVVLF (Dot D) Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Eardwulf.
691	+EANBALD+ Cross of five pellets.	+EADVFLF Pellet. Æ	
692	„ Pellet.	„ „ Æ	
693	+EΛVIBALD Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	„ Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
694	Α Α Cross.	„ Cross. Æ	
695	Uncertain legend. Circle enclosing cross.	+EADVFLF (Dot L.) „ Æ (base)?	
696	+EANBALD AREP Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+ΛEDVVLF Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
697	ANALDAREREB (Blundered legend.) Circle enclosing cross.	+EADVFLF Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
698	+EANBALD Circle enclosing pellet.	A „ „ Æ (base)?	
[Pl. XXIII. 3.]			
699	+EANBALD AREP Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+EADLVV+F Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
700	+EANBALD AR „	+EODVVLF Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
701	+EANBALD AB „	+EODVVLFI „ Æ (base)?	
702	+EANBALD AR Circle of dots enclosing cross.	+EODVVLF „ Æ (base)?	
[Pl. XXIII. 4.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
703	+EANBALD Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+EODVVLFF Cross. Æ	Eardwulf.
704	" Pellet.	" Circle enclosing cross. Æ	
705	" Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	ƒJVVDQ+E+ Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
706	+EANBALD Cross.	ƒJVVDQE+ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ (base?)	
707	+EANBALD Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+EVVLAFD Cross. Æ	
708	+EANBALD AR Cross.	+EODVVLFF " Æ	
709	+EANBALD Cross.	+EDILVEARD Cross. Æ	Eðelweard.
710	" "	" " " Æ	
711	EANBAID ARC (Dot E·A) Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+EDILVARD Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
712	+EANBALD AR Circle of dots enclosing cross. [Pl. XXIII. 5.]	+EDILVARD " Æ (base)?	
713	" "	" " " Æ	
714	+EVNBVLDD VR "	+EDILVARD " Æ	
715	V "	" (Dot RD·) " Æ	
716	+EVNBVLDD V Cross.	+EDILVARD Cross. Æ	
717	V "	Λ " Æ	

WIGMUND (WIMUND).

A.D. 837—A.D. 854?

*Moneyers.*Coenred.
Eardwulf.
Elfheard.
Eðelhelm.Eðelweard.
Erwinne.
Hunlaf.
Wilheah.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
GOLD COIN (SOLIDUS).			
718	VIGMVND ARE P Tonsured bust facing.	·MVNVS DIVINVM· Cross pattée within wreath. Λ 8 Wt. 68·2.	
[Pl. XXIII. 6.]			
COPPER COINS (STYCAS).			
719	+VIGMVND IREP Cross; dots in angles.	+COENRED Cross of five pellets. Æ	Coenred.
720	ND· "	"	"
721	"	"	"
722	+VIGMVND IREP· Cross.	"	"
723	"	"	"
724	+VIGMVND· IREP "	"	Cross. Æ
725	"	"	"
726	ND· " Cross; dot in one angle.	"	"
727	И Cross; dots in angles.	+CONERED Æ	"
728	ND "	+COENRED Æ	"

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
729	+VIGMVND ΛREP Cross; dots in angles.	+COENRED Cross. Æ	Coenred.
730	" "	+COENRED "	
731	+VIGMVND IREP Cross.	+COENRED Rnde outline of full face. Æ	
732	" "	„ Same degenerated to Ϙ Æ	
733	·l "	" "	
734	+VIGMVND "	+COENRED Cross. Æ	
735	+VIGMVND IREP Cross; dots in angles.	DEPNEOE+	" Æ
736	+VIGMVND: IREP "	+CONERED "	" Æ
[Pl. XXIII. 7.]			
737	" "	O "	" Æ
738	DNVMƆƆ+ Cross of five pellets.	DNVRLA+ Cross; dots in angles. Æ	Eardwulf.
739	+VIGMVND Cross.	+EDEΓHEΓM Cross. Æ	Eðelhelm.
740	" "	" "	" Æ
741	" И "	+·EDEΓHEΓM "	" Æ
742	" N "	+EDEΓHEΓM· "	" Æ
743	" И "	+EDEΓHEΓM Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
744	" N "	„ Circle of dots en- closing pellet. Æ	
745	+VIGMLID "	" "	" Æ

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
746	+VIGMHENM (Blundered through counterstriking of obverse by reverse, and reverse by obverse).	Cross. +HEΓMMVND Æ	Eðelhelm.
747	+ EIGMVND	” +EDEΓHEΓM Æ	
748	”	” ” Æ	
		[Pl. XXIII. 8.]	
749	+VIGVVD AREP Cross. [Pl. XXIII. 9.]	+EDILVEARD Cross. Æ	Eðelweard.
750	”	” ” Æ	
751	”	” ” Æ	
752	”	” +EDILVEARD Æ	
753	”	” +EDILVEARD Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
754	+VIGMVND IREP. ”	” ” Cross. Æ	
		[Pl. XXIII. 10.]	
755	” (No dot.)	” E Æ	
756	” (Dots E·P·)	” E Æ	
757	”	” ” Æ	
758	+VIGMVND IREP	” +EDILVEARD Æ	
759	”	” Cross; dots in two angles. +EDILVEARD Æ	
760	” (Dots E·P·)	” Cross. +EDILVEARD Æ	
761	” (Dot P·)	” +EDILVENID Æ	
762	VIGMVND IREP	” Cross; dot in one angle. +EDILVEIID Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
763	ϠΞΡΑ ΔΝΥΜΡΙΥ+ Cross.	ΔΙΗΞΝΙΙΔΞ+ Cross. Æ	Eðelweard.
764	” ”	+EDILVEARD ” Æ	”
765	A ”	ΔΡΑΞΝΙΙΔΞ+ ” Æ	”
766	PEIA ”	+EDILVEARD ” Æ	”
767	” ”	+EDILVEARD ” Æ	”
768	+ΙΓΜΥΙΡ ΛΡΕΡ ”	+EDILVEARD ” Æ	”
769	” ”	ΔΡΒΒΝΙΙΔΞ+ ” Æ	”
770	” ”	+EDILVBVRD ” Æ	”
771	+ΥΓΜΥΝΔ ΙΡΕΡ (Dot D.) ”	+EILVBVAD ” Æ	”
772	+ΥΓΜΥΝΔ ΙΡΕΡ (Dot E.) Cross.	+ERPINNE Cross of eight pellets. Æ	Erwinne.
773	+ΥΓΜΥΝΔ ΙΡΕΒ Cross; dots in angles.	+HVNLAF Cross. Æ	Hunlaf.
774	+ΥΓΜΥΝΔ ΙΡ Cross.	+HVNLAF ” Æ	”
775	” ”	” ” ” Æ	”
776	” ”	” Circle of dots enclosing pellet. ” Æ	”
777	N ”	” ” ” Æ	”
778	+ΥΓΜΥΝΔ ΙΡ Cross; dots in angles.	” Cross. Æ	”
779	” ” (Double struck).	” ” ” Æ	”
780	” ”	+HVNLAF ” Æ	”

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
781	+VIOMVID IR Circle of dots enclosing pellet.		+HVNLAF	Cross. Æ	Hunlaf.
782	+VIOMVID IR; "		+HVNLAF	" Æ	
783	" "		"	" Æ	
784	" "		+HVNLAF Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	Æ	
785	" "		+HVNLAF;	" Æ	
786	+VIOMVHD Cross.		+HVNLAF	Cross. Æ	
787	N "		+HVNLAF.	" Æ	
788	+VIOMVND: Circle of dots enclosing pellet.		+HVNLAF	" Æ	
789	+VIOMVIDI "		"	" Æ	
790	ΛΛDINVMΘIV+ "		ϜΛJIVH+ (Dots ·A·) Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	Æ	
791	" "		" (Numerous dots).	" Æ	
792	ΛΛ " "		ϜΛJΛNH+ (Numerous dots). Cross; dots in angles.	Æ	
793	+VIOMVID ···· "		Blundered. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	Æ	
794	+VIOMVHD Cross.		+HVNLAF	Cross. Æ	

(Double struck).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
795	+VIGMVND IREP Cross; dots in angles.	+VIGMVND IREP Cross. Æ	Name of Archbishop on both sides.
796	" "	+VIGMVND IREP Æ	
797	+VIGMVND IREP. Cross.	+VIGMVND IREP Æ	
798	" "	+VIGMVND IREP Æ	

WULFHHERE.

A.D. 854—A.D. 900.

Moneyer.

Wulfred.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
799	ƆEBA +VLFHƆRE VBED Circle of dots enclosing cross. [Pl. XXIII. 11.]	ƆERREIVV+ Cross. Æ	Wulfred.
800	ƆEBA +VLFHƆRE VBED Circle enclosing cross. [Pl. XXIII. 12.]	ƆE+RƆEIVV Four crescents, horns outwards, enclosing pellet. Æ	

Without doubt all these Styecas are of a date not later than A.D. 867.

UNCERTAIN STYCAS.

The legends of all the following coins are exceedingly obscure, and the reading even of those which are given must be considered merely tentative. It has been thought best, therefore, not to classify them under any king or archbishop, even when the name of the moneyer makes it probable that they were struck under some particular one of these.

801	ƆEBA +VLFHƆRE VBED Cross of five pellets.	+BABDVVLF Cross. Æ	
802	ƆEBA +VLFHƆRE VBED Cross of five pellets. (Possibly Abp. Wulfhore.)	+ƆOEINDE Cross. Æ	Coenred?
803	ƆEBA +VLFHƆRE VBED Cross.	+ƆVAVLF Pellet. Æ	Coenwulf?
804	+ENREVI Cross.	+DIRE+EV Cross. Æ	
805	VEDNE Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	×DIRE+EV Cross. Æ	
806	Uncertain. Cross; dots in angles.	ƆJICƆ+ Cross. Æ	Odilo?

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
807	+ÆNAD	Cross.	+EAOVLF	Cross. Æ	Eadwulf?
808	Я · · · VVE ·	Cross.	IVVDVLE+	Cross; dots in angles. Æ	Eardwulf.
809	+ГНЕУИ ·	Pellet.	+EHVLT	Cross. Æ	
810	Uncertain.	Cross.	DEJLID+ (Dots · · · ·)	Cross. Æ	Eðelred.
811	+EDILVEARD	Cross.	+EDILVEVRD	Cross. Æ (base)?	Eðelweard.
812	+EΛID? (Dot Λ ·)	Cross.	IVEVHDE+	Cross. Æ	Eðelweard?
813	+EIVRE	Cross.	+HERRED	Cross. Æ	Herreð.
814	+EIVREX	Cross.	+HERREÐ	Cross. Æ	
815	+EADIVN	Cross.	+HERRD	Cross. Æ	
816	Uncertain. Cross; dots in angles.		DEJREH+	Five dots. Æ	
817	× HERREÐ	Cross.	× HERREÐ	Cross. Æ	
818	+HEV † REV	Cross.	+HERREΓ · Circle enclosing pellet.	Æ	
819 868	Fifty more pieces are quite undecipherable.				

NORTHUMBRIA.

PENNY SERIES.

DANISH AND NORSE KINGS.

Great difficulty attends the arrangement of the series of Northumbrian pennies, owing to the shifting character of Danish and Norse rule in Northumbria, in Ireland, and in the Western Isles, combined with the constant recurrence of the same names, Rognald (Ragnvald), Sihtric, Anlaf (Olaf), Godfred, Eric, &c. The attribution of the following coins is more fully discussed in the *Introduction*. But for the guidance of the reader it may be as well to give here a rough outline of the history of the Danish and Norse silver coinage in the British Isles, so far as is necessary to show the connection of the following series.

The introduction of a silver coinage into the North of England was undoubtedly the work of the Northern invaders. And the remarkable find of coins at Cuerdale in Lancashire seems to represent the earliest stages in this new departure. For it consisted partly of pennies of English kings (Æthelred, Ælfred, Eadweard the Elder) and Archbishops of Canterbury (Ceoluoð, Æthered, Plegmund); partly of Danish or quasi-Danish coins struck for the South of England (Ceolwulf II., Halfdan, Guthorm-Æthelstan, "St. Eadmund" pennies); but chiefly of the coins of two early Northumbrian kings, Cnut and Siefred, as they are described below. These kings reigned contemporaneously with Ælfred, that is to say, before the end of the ninth century. As we distinguish the period before the definite settlement of the Scandinavian colonists in England as the Viking Age, the coinage represented by the Cuerdale Find may fairly be called a *Viking* coinage. The Vikings, who were constantly crossing the English Channel and the North Sea, had no fixed home and received the coinage of the Frankish kings as readily as that of the English. Thus it is that, among the Cuerdale coins, occur some types which are peculiarly English, others which are almost as exclusively Frankish, and others again which are thought to show a Byzantine origin. Some pieces bear the names of foreign mints. Many of the names of moneyers on these Cuerdale coins are of Frankish form. Others again may be Danish. This has already been pointed out in the case of the "St. Eadmund" coinage.

Again it is not necessary to suppose that, during this anarchical period, all the coins were struck under the direct authority of the king whose name they bear. If private persons (*e.g.* the moneyers themselves) continued for their own purposes the practice of striking coins which they had begun under authority, they would adopt such legends as were likely to give the money currency. Those who received the coins (*e.g.* the crew of some Viking fleet) would not scrutinise too closely their types if they *reminded* them of the coins they had been in the habit of receiving, and if, by their ring or in some similar way, they had satisfied themselves of their purity. It is, however, of course necessary to classify the coins under the king whose name they bear. So that one coin with the name CNVT at the angles of a cross on one side, and ÆLFRED REX upon the other, coins with SC EADMVND on one side, and ÆLFRED REX on the other,

and those with the name of Ælfred and the monogram of Lincoln, are described among the money of Ælfred; though it may be doubted whether Ælfred had any hand in the striking of them. In the same way the enormous coinage with the names of Cnut and Siefred, found at Cuerdale, may not be in the strictest sense the coinage of these kings.

1. The coin of Halfdan, which heads the list, although one of the Cuerdale coins, was very probably *not* struck in Northumbria. It belongs in fact to the same class as the coinage of Guthorm-Æthelstan, and stands quite apart from the series which follows.

2. Next come the coins bearing the names of Cnut and Siefred, or having types copied from their coins. The identity of this Cnut with the Guðred mentioned by Symeon of Durham, Adam of Bremen, &c., as king of Northumbria, was first suggested by Mr. Haigh, was adopted by Mr. Rashleigh in his paper on the *Coins of Northumbria* (Num. Chron. N. S. vol. ix. p. 68 *seqq.*) but has been rejected by Mr. Kenyon in his edition of Hawkins' *English Silver Coins*, p. 84. It may, however, be considered established by the further researches of Professor Johannes Steenstrup (*Normannerne*, II. p. 93 *seqq.*). Some of the coins of this series bear the names of foreign mints, all are more or less un-English in their character. Nevertheless they must be taken to inaugurate the penny coinage of Northumbria.

3. Somewhat distinct from this series, and different from one another, are two uncertain Cuerdale coins bearing the name of Sihtric Comes, and Alvaldus, whose possible attributions are discussed in the course of the catalogue.

4. Finally we come to the coinage of the settled Danes and Norsemen and their kings, a coinage which belongs wholly to the tenth century, which copies the types of English coins from Eadweard I. to Eadmund, and which differs altogether from the *Viking* class of coins described just now. Some difficulties attend the distribution of the coins of this series. These are discussed in the Introduction, and in notes to the following pages, where reasons have been shown for not accepting all the attributions of Mr. Rashleigh in the paper referred to above.

Most of the kings whose names appear in this last class were connected with the Danish (or Norse) colonies in Ireland, and at one time bore rule at Dublin or Waterford. It has therefore been suggested that some of the coins of this series were struck, not in England but in Ireland, where specimens have been found. Formerly it was believed that there existed Dano-Irish coins which could be attributed to Irish kings who reigned contemporaneously with the Northumbrian kings, whose coins are described below. It is now, however, established that the coinage of the Danes or Norsemen in Ireland begins with imitations of the coinage of Æthelred II. made by Sihtric (III.) Olafsson, called Silkiskegg, who died in 1042. It is not probable, therefore, that a regular coinage was set on foot in Ireland before that date, or that any of the coins of the Northumbrian kings were struck in Ireland.

HALFDAN,

SON OF RAGNAR LODBROG?

KING IN NORTHUMBRIA A.D. 875 OF 876—A.D. 877.* EXPELLED FROM
NORTHUMBRIA BY THE DANISH ARMY.

HALFPENNY.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
869	+XLF DE IIE RX Small cross (+).	RΛINO In field, ∴ ∴ ∴ ΛGD TO ∴ ∴ ∴ Wt. 9·1.	Regnald.
[Pl. XXIV. 1.]			

Halfdan was the first Danish king in Northumbria. But there is no certainty that this coin was struck by him in that district. Another coin of Halfdan bears the monogram of London, and the type of this piece is exactly like that of Ælfred's halfpennies. We may assume, therefore, that it was struck in the South of England. Halfdan was in London in 872.

* The date of Halfdan's expulsion has been critically discussed by Steenstrup (o. c. n. pp. 91, 92). Kenyon (o. c. p. 79) gives A.D. 875—A.D. 883 as the date of his reign without citing any authority, but no doubt upon that of a passage in Sym. Dun. *H. D. E.* c. 13. (See *Introduction.*) Rashleigh (l. c. p. 68) gives A.D. 875—(878?).

(GUÐRED) CNUT.

CIRCA A.D. 877—A.D. 894.

COINS STRUCK AT YORK.*

PENNIES.

Types *a, b, c, d*, have all on the obverse the name CNVT disposed at the end of the limbs of a cross. This general type has been referred for its prototype to Byzantine coins, on which the legend is arranged in a similar way. Thus one of them has a cross of which the upper limb terminates in P, the lower in Ω, the left-hand one in M and the right-hand in A, making the word ΠΩΜΑ (Roma), arranged in exactly the same way as Cnut's name (Hawkins, *Eng. Silver Coins* 2nd ed. [Kenyon], p. 82). Such may have been the origin of the type, but for the immediate prototypes of these coins it is not necessary to go further than to the *denarii* of Charles the Bald and to some modification of the 'Karolus' monogram introduced by that king. Such modifications are given in Gariel, *Monnaies royales de la race Carolingienne*, pl. xxiv. 75-84 (Charles the Bald), pl. xxxix. 19 (Carloman). A modification of the Byzantine type referred to occurs, moreover, upon Carolingian-Papal coins, *Ibid.* pl. xli. 31-4.

On the reverse side, the division of the legend into four parts, so as to form a sort of cruciform pattern, as on the coins No. 873 *seqq.* below, is a peculiarity of the English coinage introduced by Alfred and imitated by Guthorm-Æthelstan of East Anglia (p. 95). So that the following coins may be said to bear types characteristic respectively of England and of the Frankish Empire.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	<i>Type a.</i>		
870	Even limbed cross having at extremities of the four limbs the letters C N V T; between limbs of cross R E X; dots in angles of cross and ∴ before C	✠EBRAICE CIVITAS Small cross pattée. ∴ S† Wt. 22·8.	York.
	[Pl. XXIV. 2.]		
871	∴ C N V T R E X ,,	✠EBIΛICE CIVITA ,, ∴ Wt. 23·9.	
872	∴ C N V I E R X ,,	✠EBRAICE CIVITS ,, ∴ Wt. 16·1.	
873	∴ C N V T R E X ,,	✠EB∴RAI∴CE CIVI Small cross pattée; dot in field. ∴ Wt. 21·5.	
874	R∴E∴X ,,	✠EB∴RAI∴CE CIV∴ Small cross pattée; no dot in field. ∴ Wt. 20·5.	

* The attribution of these coins to York has been disputed, and it has been suggested that EBRAICE CIVITAS stands for Evreux in France. The attribution to York seems to be established by the 'St. Peter' coins and is now generally accepted, although *Eboracum*, and not *Ebraicum* or *Ebraica*, is the proper name of the city.

† Which is likewise the average measurement of the coins of Cnut and Siefred.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>Type a.</i>			
875	Even limbed cross having at extremities of the four limbs the letters C N V T; between limbs of cross R E X; dots in angles of cross and ∴ before C	✠EB RAI CEC IV Small cross pattée. R Wt. 17·8.	YORK.
876	„ „	✠EB∴IAI∴CEC∴IVI∴ „ „ R Wt. 19·8.	
[Pl. XXIV. 3.]			
877	„ R∴E∴X No dots in angles of cross.	✠EB∴IAI∴CEC∴IVI „ dot in each angle of cross. R Wt. 20·0.	
878	∴·C N V T R∴E X∴ „ No dots in angles of cross.	✠EB∴IAI∴CEC∴IV∴ „ dots in two angles of cross. R Wt. 21·2.	
[Pl. XXIV. 4.]			
879	∴·C N V T R E X Dots as before in angles of cross.	✠EB∴ARI∴CEC∴IVI „ no dots. R Wt. 21·8.	
880	„ „	✠BRAICE CIVIT R Wt. 23·0.	
881	∴·· C N V T R E X „	✠EIRAICE · CIVI R Wt. 22·0.	
<i>Type b.</i>			
882	∴·C N V T R∴E ∴X Arranged in similar manner about patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles.	✠EBRAICE CIVITA∴ Small cross pattée. R Wt. 22·8.	
[Pl. XXIV. 5.]			
883	∴·· C N V T R∴E ∴X	✠EB·IAI∴·CE∴·CI·V∴ Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. R Wt. 20·0.	
884	∴·C N V T R∴E X „	✠EB·IAI∴·CE·CI∴· „ R Wt. 21·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	<i>(Type b.)</i>		
885	··C И VT R·E···X Arranged in similar manner about pa- triarchal cross in- verted; dots in four angles.	†EB·IAI··CE·C·· Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. ⚭ Wt. 22·0.	YORK.
886	··C И VT R·E X ,,	†EB·IAI··CEC··IT·· ⚭ Wt. 18·5.	
887	,, ,,	†EB·IAI··CE·CIT·· ⚭ Wt. 21·5.	
888	,, ,,	†EB·IAI··CEC·IT·· ⚭ Wt. 20·0.	
889	,, R·E···X ,,	†EB·IAI··CI··CV·· ⚭ Wt. 19·8.	
890	··C NV T R·E···X ,,	†EB·IVI··CEC··IA ⚭ Wt. 19·0.	
891	··C И VT R···X ,,	†EB·IAI··CEC·· ⚭ Wt. 20·8.	
892	··C NV T R E X ,,	†E··B CEC V: ⚭ Wt. 19·5.	
893	O··NV T 9 EX ,,	†EB·I··ICECIV ⚭ Wt. 20·5.	
894	··C NV T R I X ,,	†IBR··AICECI··ITA ⚭ Wt. 21·0.	
895	··C VT R·I X B ,,	†EB·IAI··CE·CI·· ⚭ Wt. 22·5.	
896	C VT R E X B (Irregularly written).	†EB·IAR··ICE·I·· ⚭ Wt. 21·5.	
897	··C VT R·I E·X B ,,	,, ⚭ Wt. 20·5.	
898	··C И VT R·E···X ,,	†EB·IAR··ICE·I·· ⚭ Wt. 20·5.	
899	Similar legend much blun- dered and misplaced.	†IDIVTIRERI Cross pattée; four dots around it. ⚭ Wt. 17·8.	
900	,, ,,	,, ⚭ Wt. 22·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	<i>(Type b.)</i>		
901	∴C N V T R E X much blundered and misplaced.	✠EB∴ A ∴CEC∴ V Cross; dots in angles. Æ Wt. 19·0.	YORK.
902	∴C N V T R E : X ,,	✠∴ÆR A C E CVITA Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 22·0.	
	<i>Type b, var.</i>		
903	∴C N V T R E X (arranged as before). Patriarchal cross inverted; at end of upper limb R; dots in four angles.	✠EB∴ A ∴CEC∴ V∴ Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. Æ Wt. 19·5.	
	[Pl. XXIV. 6.]		
	<i>Type c.</i>		
904	C R E F N Between limbs of cross crosslet; dots in angles.	✠EB∴ A ∴CEC·V∴ Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·0.	
905	C R F E ∴ N ,,	,, Æ Wt. 22·5.	
	[Pl. XXIV. 7.]		

Type d.

This type resembles that of the Frankish currency still more closely than do the previous types, as it contains the well-known 'Karolus' monogram introduced by Charlemagne and specially ordained by Charles the Bald in the Edict of Pitres § 11 (A.D. 864).

906	∴C N V T R ∴ E ∴ ∴ X Patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles.	✠EBR A C E CIVITA Monogram $\begin{matrix} R \\ K \diamond S \\ L \end{matrix}$ (Karolus). Æ Wt. 22·5.
	[Pl. XXIV. 8.]	

HALFPENNIES.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer,
907	··C N V T R··E X Patriarchal cross (as before).	<i>Type b.</i> †EB··IAI··CEC··IV Cross pattée; dots in two angles. ⚭ Wt. 9·0.	YORK.
[Pl. XXIV. 9.]			
908	··C V T R··E X B "	†EB··IAI··CE·IV·· Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. ⚭ Wt. 9·0.	
909	··C N··V T R··E··X Patriarchal cross sideways.	†E··B··ID··C··CG··A·· Small cross pattée; dot in each angle. ⚭ Wt. 9·0.	
<i>Type c.</i>			
910	C R † E N between limbs of cross crosslet; dots in angles.	†EB·RAI·CEC·IV· Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. ⚭ Wt. 8·5.	
[Pl. XXIV. 10.]			
<i>Type d.</i>			
911	··C N V T R··E X Patriarchal cross, as before.	†EB·IAI··CE·CIT·· Monogram of Karolus as above (No. 906). ⚭ Wt. 8·5.	
[Pl. XXIV. 11.]			
912	" "	†ED··IAI··CI··VI·· Same monogram re- versed. ⚭ Wt. 9·0.	
Barbarous coin.			
<i>Type a.</i>			
913	Traces of legend C N V T at extremity of limbs of a cross.	†EBIAIICCCIIF (much blundered). Small cross. ⚭ Wt. 8·8.	
[Pl. XXIV. 12.]			

WITHOUT THE NAME OF ANY MINT.

1. *Reverse legend*, MIRABILIA FECIT.*

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	<i>Type b.</i>		
914	·C I V T R · E · · X at ends of and between limbs of patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles.	✠MIRABILIA FECIT Cross pattée; dots in two angles. Æ Wt. 20·5.	
[Pl. XXIV. 13.]			
915	„ „	✠MIRABILIA FEI „ Æ Wt. 21·2.	
916	·C I V T R · E · · X „	✠MIRABILIA FC „ Æ Wt. 21·8.	
917	C I V T R E X „ very irregularly disposed.	✠MIRABILIA FTC „ Æ Wt. 20·3.	

2. *Reverse legend*, DNS. DS. REX (DOMINVS DEVS REX†).

	<i>Type b.</i>		
918	C V T R E X B disposed as before at ends of and between limbs of patriarchal cross inverted; having dots in four angles.	··R ··D ··SND✠ Cross pattée; dots in two angles. Æ Wt. 22·2.	
[Pl. XXIV. 14.]			

* From the *Cantate*, 'cantate Domino canticum novum, quia mirabilia fecit.† Comp. from the *Gloria in excelsis*, 'Domine Deus, rex celestis.'

WITH UNCERTAIN OR FOREIGN MINT-NAMES.

The two legends, being apparently mint-names, which appear on the reverses of the coins of this series are CVNNETTI and QVENTOVICI. The second must be Quentovic, the well-known sea-port at the mouth of the Canche, near where Étaples now stands.

What town is signified by the former legend must remain uncertain. Condé has been suggested, and it must be remembered that in the year 880 the Viking army, after leaving England, made a settlement at that town. But the Latin name of Condé was Condæum. It may be argued that if Eboracum becomes Ebraice, Condæum might become Cunnetti, but such an interpretation seems arbitrary and hardly to be accepted. Another suggestion is that it is only another form for the town of Quentovic; this hypothesis is devoid of foundation. English numismatists have suggested 'Cuncet,' which occurs in Domesday as the name of a village in Shropshire, Cunctio (Marlborough), and Cuncacæstra (Chester-le-Street) in Northumbria, in which there was a monastery, which according to Mr. Rashleigh was also called Cuncta-cæstra. But of this he alleges no proof.

The other two English places are quite inadmissible, and it seems safest to assume that these coins were struck abroad or at least bear the name of some foreign mint. (See *Num. Chron.* n.s. vol. ix. p. 71, *seq.*, vol. xx. 192, *seq.*, Hawkins's *Eng. Silver Coins*, 2nd ed. [Kenyon], p. 82, for the various opinions on that question.)

Reverse Legend, CVNNETTI.

PENNIES.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>Type a.</i>			
919	∴C N V T R ∴E ∴X disposed at ends of and between limbs of long cross.	✠CVN∴NET∴TI∴ Cross pattée; dot in each angle. Æ Wt. 24·7.	UNCERTAIN MINT.
920	∴C N V T R E X ∴ ∴ [Pl. XXV. 1.]	✠∴CVN∴NET∴TI∴ Cross pattée; dots in two angles. Æ Wt. 21·1.	
921	∴C N V T R ∴E ∴X	✠CVN∴NET∴TI∴ ∴ ∴ Æ Wt. 19·8.	
922	∴C N V T R E X ∴ ∴ (Dots in angles of cross).	✠CVN∴NET∴TI∴ Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·3.	
923	X E R T V I O ∴ ∴ (No dots in angles of cross).	∴IT∴NET∴NVO∴✠ Cross pattée; dots in two angles. Æ Wt. 16·8.	
924	∴C N V T R ∴E X ∴ ∴	✠CVN∴NETI∴ ∴ ∴ Æ Wt. 19·0. [Pl. XXV. 2.]	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>Type b.</i>			
925	··C N V T R ·· E ··X disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles.	·IT··TЭИ··ИVO· Cross pattée; dot in each angle. ⚡ Wt. 21·2.	UNCERTAIN MINT.
926	··C N V T R E ··X „	·CVN·· NET ·· TI ·· „ ⚡ Wt. 20·8.	
927	··C N V T R ·· E ··X „	·CVN·· NET ·· TI ·· „ dots in two angles of cross. ⚡ Wt. 21·7.	
[Pl. XXV. 3.]			
928	„ R E X „	„ „ „ ⚡ Wt. 19·7.	
929	„ „ „	·CVN·· NET ·· TI ·· Cross pattée; dot in one angle. ⚡ Wt. 22·4.	
930	··C N V T R ·· E X „	·CVN·· NET ·· TI Cross pattée. ⚡ Wt. 20·5.	
931	··C N V T R E ··X „	·CVN·· NET ·· TI Cross pattée; dot in one angle. ⚡ Wt. 19·5.	
932	··C N V T R E ··X Patriarchal cross turned to l.; dots in four angles.	·CVN·· NET ·· TI Cross pattée. ⚡ Wt. 19·0.	
[Pl. XXV. 4.]			
933	··C N V T R E ·· Cross inverted as before.	·CVN·· NET ·· TI ·· „ dots in two angles. ⚡ Wt. 23·2.	
934	··C N V T R ·· E ·· ··X „	·CVN·· NET ·· TI ·· „ ⚡ Wt. 18·7.	
935	··C N V T R E X „	·CVN·· NET ·· TI ·· „ ⚡ Wt. 19·7.	
936	··C N V T R ·· E X „ three dots in r. upper angle of cross, and one in each lower angle.	·CVN·· NE ·· TI ·· Cross pattée. ⚡ Wt. 21·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>(Type b.)</i>			
951	··CIVT REX disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; four dots in angles.	†CVN·NT·T·E Cross pattée; two dots in angles. ⚡ Wt. 19·5.	UNCERTAIN MINT.
952	N „	†CILI·INT·T·I „ ⚡ Wt. 19·6.	
953	··CIVT REX· „	·IT·TIE·NVO† no dots in angles. ⚡ Wt. 19·5.	
954	XERTVNO· „	†CVN·NET·TI „ two dots in angles of cross. ⚡ Wt. 20·0.	
955	··CNVT RE·X „	†VN·NET·TI „ dot in each angle. ⚡ Wt. 19·5.	
956	··CNVT R·E·X „	VII†IN·IR·IIIO Cross pattée. ⚡ Wt. 19·7.	
957	··CNVT RIX „	†CVN NET†TI Cross pattée; dots in two angles. ⚡ Wt. 20·0.	
958	CNVT R·IX „	·IT·TEI·NVO† „ ⚡ Wt. 18·0.	
959	RIX „	†CVN·NTI „ ⚡ Wt. 18·8.	
960	··CNVT RIX „	†CILI·INT·T·I „ ⚡ Wt. 19·8.	
961	··CNVT R·EIX Patriarchal cross inverted; crosses in two upper angles, dots in four others.	†CVN·NEI·I· „ ⚡ Wt. 21·1.	
962	··C „	„ no dots in angles of cross. ⚡ Wt. 19·2.	
963	··CHVT R·X Patriarchal cross; dots in four lower angles.	†CVH·HET·TI Cross pattée; dots in two angles. ⚡ Wt. 18·8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Type b.)		
964	CNLA REX disposed as before about patriarehal cross inverted; no dots in angles.	†CVN:NET:TI Cross pattée; no dots in angles. ⚭ Wt. 21·2.	UNCERTAIN MINT.
965	CNLA RE: X disposed as last; four dots in angles of cross.	†CVN:NET:TI dots in two angles. ⚭ Wt. 21·8.	
966	:CNVT REX Patriarchal cross to r.	†CVN:NET:TI: ⚭ Wt. 20·5.	
967	:CNVT RE: X: irregularly disposed; dots in four angles of cross.	†CVN:NET:TI: ⚭ Wt. 21·8.	
968	CNV:ERX irregular	†CVN:NET:T ⚭ Wt. 17·0.	
969	:CNVTERX disposed as before about patriarohal cross having dots in four angles.	†CVN:NET:TI ⚭ Wt. 21·1.	
970	EXB LVIIIO irregularly disposed; dots in two angles of cross.	†CVN:NEH:I: Cross pattée; no dots in angles. ⚭ Wt. 23·3.	
971	" "	:I:EN:IVO+ ⚭ Wt. 20·5.	
972	CVLN RX:E irregularly disposed.	†CVN:NETI: dots in two angles of cross. ⚭ Wt. 20·0.	
973	:CNVT IEX dots in four angles of cross.	†CVN:N:TI: ⚭ Wt. 19·0.	
974	:C:NV T I: X	†CVN:NET:TI ⚭ Wt. 19·7.	
975	:C:NV T IX	†CVN:NET:TI ⚭ Wt. 19·1.	
976	:CNVT I:EX dots in three angles of cross.	†CVN:NI:T:TI ⚭ Wt. 21·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint, Moneyer.
<i>(Type b.)</i>			
977	X X I Я T V N O ∙ ∙ disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; no dots in angles.	†CIV ∙ ∙ I E T I ∙ ∙ Small cross pattée; four dots around. ⚡ Wt. 20.3.	UNCERTAIN MINT.
978	†C N V T R ∙ ∙ X very irregularly dis- posed; dots in four angles of cross.	∙ ∙ T T E N ∙ ∙ N V O † Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. ⚡ Wt. 19.2.	
979	I I X P T V I I O very irregularly dis- posed; no dots in angles of cross.	T T E I I I V O † Small cross pattée; no dots in angles. ⚡ Wt. 20.6.	
980	∙ ∙ C N V R I ∙ ∙ X ∙ ∙ four dots in angles of cross.	†CIV ∙ ∙ I N T ∙ ∙ T ∙ ∙ I Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. ⚡ Wt. 18.7.	
981	X ∙ ∙ E I ∙ ∙ Я T A I I O ∙ ∙ disposed about patri- archal cross to r.; dots in four angles.	†C V N ∙ ∙ I N E T I ∙ ∙ T ⚡ Wt. 18.0.	
<i>(Very barbarous coin.)</i>			
982	X И Я T V N O very irregularly dis- posed about patri- archal cross; no dots in angles.	E T I R I V O † Cross pattée; no dots in angles. ⚡ Wt. 20.0.	
983	∙ ∙ C N V T R ∙ ∙ E X ∙ ∙ dots in four angles of cross.	†C V N ∙ ∙ N E T ∙ ∙ T I ∙ ∙ ∙ ∙ dots in two angles of cross. ⚡ (broken)	
<i>Type b. var.</i>			
984	†C N V T R E ∙ ∙ X ∙ ∙ disposed at ends of and between limbs of patri- archal cross in- verted; upper limb ends in Я; dots in four angles of cross.	†C V N ∙ ∙ N E T ∙ ∙ T I ∙ ∙ ∙ ∙ Cross pattée; dots in two angles. ⚡ Wt. 19.1.	
985	C N V T R ∙ ∙ E X ∙ ∙	†C V N ∙ ∙ N E T I ∙ ∙ ∙ ∙ ⚡ Wt. 19.0.	


No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
986	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type c.</i></p> <p>C R E I I between limbs of cross crosslet, having dots in angles and two at extremity of each limb. [Pl. XXV. 5.]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type c.</i></p> <p>·:IT·:TEN·:IVO✠ Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. ⚡ Wt. 21·4.</p>	<p>UNCERTAIN MINT.</p>
987	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type c. var.</i></p> <p>·:CIVTR·E·X at ends of and be- tween limbs of cross; upper and lower limbs cross- let; dots in eight angles thus for- med. [Pl. XXV. 6.]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type c. var.</i></p> <p>·:IT·:TEN·:IVO✠ Cross pattée; dots in two angles. ⚡ Wt. 18·6.</p>	
988	<p>X·E·Я TVIC· „ dots in four angles of cross only.</p>	<p>·:IT·:TEN·:IVO✠ „ ⚡ Wt. 21·5.</p>	

HALFPENNIES.

1. Made by dividing piece.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	<i>Type b.</i>		
989	CNT R·E· Half of patriarchal cross.	✠CV T·TI Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 9·8.	UNCERTAIN MINT.
990	NT E·X ,,	CVII·NE Half of cross pattée. Æ Wt. 9·8.	
	2. True Halfpennies.		
	<i>Type b.</i>		
991	∴CNVTRE·X disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles.	✠CVN∴NET∴TI· Small cross pattée surrounded by dots. Æ* Wt. 8·9.	
	[Pl. XXV. 7.]		
992	∴CNVTRE·X ,,	✠CVN∴NET∴TI· Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. Æ Wt. 8·8.	
993	∴CNVTRE∴X ,, dots in all angles of cross.	✠CVN∴NEI·I· Æ Wt. 12·5.	
994	C·HIVEX ,, dots in four angles of cross only.	✠CVII∴IIT∴TI ,, Æ Wt. 8·8.	
995	CCV ⁻ RX ,,	✠CVN∴IIT∴T· Small cross pattée; three dots around. Æ Wt. 9·1.	
996	CIIVTIXЯ very irregularly dis- posed; no dots in angles of cross.	✠CVII∴I·III· Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 9·3.	

* The measurement of the halfpennies of this series is .55-.6 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
997	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type d.</i></p> <p>·:·C·N·V·T·R·:·E·:·:·X disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXV. 8.]</p>	<p>‡CVN·:·NET·:·TI·: Monogram of Charles the ^R Bald.  _L (Karolus). ⌘ Wt. 9·4.</p>	<p>UNCERTAIN MINT.</p>
998	<p>·:·C·N·V·T·R·E·X ,,</p>	<p>‡CVN·:·NET·:·TI·: ⌘ Wt. 8·6.</p>	
999	<p>X·:·E·:·R·T·V·H·O·:· ,,</p>	<p>·:·IT·:·TEI·:·NVO‡ ,, (monogram much blundered). ⌘ Wt. 9·0.</p>	
1000	<p>·:·C·N·V·T·E·R·X ,,</p>	<p>IT·:·TEI·:·NVO‡ ,, (much blundered). ⌘ Wt. 7·9.</p>	
1001	<p>·:·C·N·V·T·E·R·X ,,</p>	<p>IT·:·TI·:·NVO‡ ,, (somewhat blun- dered). ⌘ Wt. 7·9.</p>	
1002	<p>·C·N·V·T·R·I·X ,,</p>	<p>‡CVN·NET·TI· Similar monogram (Letter L re- versed). ⌘ Wt. 8·8.</p>	
1003	<p>C·N·V·T·I·E·:·X ,, dots in two angles of cross.</p>	<p>‡CVII·:·NIT·TI Similar monogram much blundered. ⌘ Wt. 8·4.</p>	
1004	<p>·:·C·N·V·T·I·R·E·:·X ,, dots in four angles of cross.</p>	<p>‡CV·:·NE·I·:·I·E·:·I Similar monogram. ⌘ Wt. 8·5.</p>	

QUENTOVIC.

PENNIES.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	<i>General type.</i>		
	Blundered form of legend CNVT REX reading directly CIRTEIV; in centre cross.	QVENTOVICI Cross in centre.	QUENTOVIC.
	<i>Var. 1.</i>		
1005	✠CIRLENA Roman cross.	✠QVENTOVICI Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 22·0.	
	[Pl. XXV. 9.]		
1006	” ”	✠QVEITOVICI Æ Wt. 18·5.	
	<i>Var. 2 (Type a).</i>		
1007	·C·✠IRLENA Even-limbed cross; dot in each angle.	✠QVENTOVICI Even-limbed cross. Æ Wt. 21·5.	
	[Pl. XXV. 10.]		
1008	” ”	IOIVOTIEVO✠ Æ Wt. 21·0.	
1009	” ”	✠QVEITOVICI Æ Wt. 20·0.	
1010	✠C·FIILAN	·QEVAC✠IOE Æ Wt. 17·8.	
	<i>Var. 3.</i>		
1011	✠CIRLENA· Small cross pattée having each limb prolonged and a dot in each angle.	✠QVENTOVIC Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·2.	
1012	” ”	✠QVEITOVICI Æ Wt. 21·0.	
1013	” ”	✠QVENTOVICI Æ Wt. 21·9.	
1014	✠IORLENAI	✠QVENTOVICI Æ Wt. 20·5.	

HALFPENNIES.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.	
<i>General type.</i>				
Similar to that of the pennies, but legends more blundered.				
<i>Var. 2.</i>				
1015	†I LOEINC Even-limbed cross.	†QVIITOVCI Even-limbed cross. R 65 Wt. 9.6.	QUENTOVIC.	
[Pl. XXV. 11.]				
1016	†I IOENAC Even-limbed cross; dot in each angle.	†QVEITOVCI R 6 Wt. 8.0.		
<i>Var. 3.</i>				
1017	†I IO[EN]C Cross pattée with limbs prolonged.	†QVEITOVICI R 6 Wt. 9.0.		

SIEFRED (SIEGFRED ?).

A.D. 894—CIRCA 898.*

I. WITH NAME SPELT SIEFREDUS.

I. COINS STRUCK AT YORK.

PENNIES.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>Type a.</i> (<i>Type c</i> of Cnut.)			
1023	†SIEFREDVS REX Cross crosslet.	†EB IAI CEC IVI Small cross pattée; three dots (·) opposite each angle. † Wt. 23·7.	YORK.
[Pl. XXVI. 1.]			
1024	†SIE·FRE·DVS·REX· Cross crosslet.	” R Wt. 19·1.	
[Pl. XXVI. 2.]			
<i>Type b.</i> (<i>Type a</i> of Cnut.)			
1025	† †SIE ERX ERS IIE Cross; dots symmetrically arranged in angles and at extremities of limbs.	†EB ·IAI ·CEC ·IVI· Small cross pattée. R Wt. 21·0.	
[Pl. XXVI. 3.]			
<i>Type c.</i>			
1026	· C SIEFRE · DIIS REX ·	†EB ·IAI ·CEC ·IVI· Small cross pattée. R Wt. 21·0.	
[Pl. XXVI. 4.]			
1027	· C SIEFRX · EDIIS RE ·	†EB IAI CEC IVI Small cross pattée; three dots (·) at end of each limb. R Wt. 21·5.	

* This date is given on the foundation of a passage in *Aethelweard* iv. 3. But it must be considered as quite uncertain.

† Average measurement of Siefred's pennies .75 in.

‡ It is possible that this letter stands for comes.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1028	<p style="text-align: center;">(Type c.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">⋄ C SIEFR · EHIISE ⋄</p>	<p>⋄ED RAI CE CIYI Small cross pattée. R Wt. 19·5.</p>	YORK.
1029	<p>⋄ Between lines C SIEFRE of legend long · cross on two DIIS REX steps, side- · ways to legend.</p>	<p>⋄ED RAI CEC IVI Small cross pattée : three dots .·. at end of each limb. R Wt. 20·3.</p>	
1030	<p>⋄ C SIEFRX · EDIIS RE ⋄</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXVI. 5.]</p>	<p>⋄ED IAI CEC IVI R Wt. 18·5.</p>	
1031	<p>⋄ C SIEFRX · EDIIS RE ⋄</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXVI. 5.]</p>	<p>⋄ED·:IAI·:CEC·:IVI· R Wt. 18·4.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXVI. 6.]</p>	
This type appears upon the coins of Ælfred.			

HALFPENNY.

1032	<p>⋄ Between lines, FRE long cross on · two steps, as before.</p>	<p>⋄ED IVI CEC IVI Small cross pattée. R·6 Wt. 19·3.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXVI. 7.]</p>	
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2. COINS WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.

PENNIES.

1033	<p>⋄SI EF RED VS Cross pattée; dots in two angles.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXVI. 8.]</p>	<p>⋄ R E X at the ends of the limbs of even- limbed cross. R Wt. 20·3.</p>	No MINT.
1034	<p>⋄ Cross pattée; two dots at end of each limb.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXVI. 9.]</p>	<p>⋄ R E X at the ends of the limbs of a cross crosslet; four dots (·:·) between letters. R Wt. 20·3.</p>	

II. WITH THE NAME SPELT SIEVERT.

I. COINS STRUCK AT YORK.

PENNIES.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>Type a.</i>			
1035	RS IE VE RT Between limbs of cross crosslet having dots (·) in each angle. [Pl. XXVI. 10.]	✠EB·:IAI·:CEC·:IVI·: Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 19·8.	YORK.
1036	IS IE VE RT „ [Pl. XXVI. 11.]	✠EB IAI CEC IVI Small cross pattée ; dots (·) opposite angles of cross. Æ Wt. 22·0.	
1037	Similar legend, irregularly placed thus, RS RT VE IE „	„ Cross pattée ; no dots. Æ Wt. 20·5.	
1038	IS RT VE IE „	„ Cross pattée ; dots (·) opposite angles. Æ Wt. 21·3.	
<i>Type d.</i>			
1039	Legend in two lines, SIÉVE Between lines of legend, but sideways to l., long cross on two steps. XB LR [Pl. XXVI. 12.]	✠EB·:IAI·:CEC·:IVI·: Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·5.	

HALFPENNY.

<i>Type a.</i>			
1040	RS IE VE RT Between limbs of cross crosslet. [Pl. XXVI. 13.]	✠EB IAI CEC IVI Cross pattée. Æ ·55 Wt. 8·5.	

HALFPENNY.

Half coin.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1051	··· IEURT Patriarchal cross. [Pl. XXVII. 4.]	····· DS REX Small cross pattée as above. ⚡ Wt. 11·0.	UNCERTAIN MINT.

CNUT OR SIEFRED.

WITH THE REVERSE LEGENDS OF THESE KINGS.

STRUCK AT YORK.

With reverse legend, MIRABILIA FECIT.

PENNIES.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	<i>Type b of Cnut.</i>		
1052	✠E·BR·AI·CEC. Patriarchal cross to l.; dots in four angles.	✠MIRABILIA FC Cross pattée; dots in two angles. Æ Wt. 21·0.	YORK.
1053	" (dots in legend differently disposed.) [Pl. XXVII. 5.]	✠MIRABILIA FE : Æ Wt. 21·2.	
1054	" " Cross to r. [Pl. XXVII. 6.]	✠MIRABILIA FEI Æ Wt. 19·2.	
1055	" " " "	✠MIRABILIA FTC Æ Wt. 20·3.	
1056	" " " "	✠MIRABILA FECIT Æ Wt. 21·5.	
1057	" " Cross to l.	✠MIR·ABIL·A IECT Æ Wt. 19·0.	
1058	✠·EB·RA·EC·EC Cross to r.	" Æ Wt. 20·5.	
1059	✠·EBR·A·EC·E·C: "	" Æ Wt. 22·5.	
1060	✠·EB·RA·EC·EC·:,	✠MIRABILA FECIT Æ Wt. 21·5.	
1061	✠EB·RA·CE·CET Cross upright. [Pl. XXVII. 7.]	✠MIRABILIA FC Æ Wt. 23·5.	
1062	CVT RIEX EB irregularly written round patriarchal cross to l.; dots in four angles. [Pl. XXVII. 8.]	✠MIRABILA FECIT Æ Wt. 21·8.	

With reverse legend, DNS. DS. REX.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneycr.
1063	<p>(Type b of Cnut.)</p> <p>+·EBR·AI·CE·C Patriarchal cross, upright; dots in four angles. [Pl. XXVII. 9.]</p>	<p>✠·D·NS·DS·REX· Cross pattée; dots in two angles. Æ Wt. 21·5.</p>	YORK.
1064	<p>CVT RIEK EB irregularly written round patriarchal cross to I.; dots in four angles.</p>	<p>(no dots). dot " in one angle. Æ Wt. 21·2.</p>	

PROBABLY STRUCK AT YORK,

Having the Reverse Legends of the last two classes.

PENNIES.

		<i>Type g.</i>		
1065	<p>✠MIRABILIA FECIT Cross pattée; dots in two angles.</p>	<p>DÑS DÑS · ✠ · ✠ REX Æ Wt. 20·0.</p>	YORK?	
1066	<p>” ”</p>	<p>DNS DS · ✠ · ✠ REX Æ Wt. 19·5.</p>		
1067	<p>” ”</p>	<p>DIIS DS · ✠ · ✠ REX Æ Wt. 20·5.</p>		
1068	<p>” ”</p>	<p>DH2 D2 · ✠ · ✠ REX Æ Wt. 21·5.</p>		
1069	<p>✠MIRABILA FECIT ” [Pl. XXVII. 10.]</p>	<p>DNS DS · ✠ · ✠ REX Æ Wt. 20·5.</p>		
1070	<p>✠MIR·:·ABIA FECIT: ”</p>	<p>DNS D2 · ✠ · ✠ REX Æ Wt. 19·0.</p>		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
Rude and blundered coins of the same type.			
1071	✠MIRΛΙΓΙΑ FECIT Cross pattée; dots in two angles.	Ϟ Ϟ Ϟ ✠ ✠ REX ρ Wt. 23·0.	YORK?
[Pl. XXVII. 11.]			
1072	✠MIRALIA FECIT ,,	DNS DS ✠ ✠ REX ρ Wt. 22·5.	
1073	✠MIRVBIΓIV FEC·IT ,,	DNS DS ✠ ✠ REX ρ Wt. 20·8.	
1074	✠NDADNIAI FECIT ,,	DÑS DÑS ✠ ✠ REX ρ Wt. 21·7.	
[Pl. XXVII. 12.]			
1075	✠NI::DABIA ECT ,,	DÑS DÑS ✠ ✠ REX ρ Wt. 22·0.	
HALFPENNY.			
<i>Type g.</i>			
1076	✠II·ID·ΛFI·:·CIT· Cross pattée; dots in two angles.	DNS D ✠ ✠ REX	Between lines of legend small cross pattée. ρ ·55 Wt. 8·5.
[Pl. XXVII. 13.]			

About the time of the death of Siefred—the date of which is uncertain—there seems to have ensued a period of anarchy in Northumbria (see Æthelward, iv. 3). The coin next to follow would be that of Æthelwald *the Ætheling* (see next page), were there sufficient ground for its attribution.

UNCERTAIN NORSE OR DANISH COINS.

EARL SIHTRIC.

It is impossible to say who is the Sihtric whose name appears on this coin. Two Sihtrics (or Sidrocs) are mentioned in the *Chronicle* as having commanded portions of the Great Army, and having fallen in the battle of Ashdown (A.D. 871), or immediately before it.* But as the type of the coin below is the same as Ælfred's Oxford type, it must be at least twenty years later than the battle of Ashdown. (See Haigh, *Coins of Ælfred the Great* in *Num. Chron.* n.s. vol. x. (1860), p. 37.) Mr. Rashleigh's identification of him (*N. C. n.s.* ix. 74) as a brother of Guðred and son of Ivar, seems to be without foundation.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1077	SITRIC COMEꝛ In field, ✠✠✠✠	EVIIDI CELDFOR BERTVS R S Wt. 19.2.	Above and below, ✠ SHELFORD? Gundibert.

[Pl. XXVIII. 1.]

ALVALDUS.

This coin has been ascribed to Æthelwald, *the Ætheling*, son of Æthelred and cousin of Eadweard *the Elder*, who on the death of Ælfred (A.D. 901) laid claim to the throne. He was received by the Northumbrians as king, and afterwards (A.D. 904, 905) by the Danes in Essex and East Anglia. He was killed at the battle of Holme (in Norfolk)†, A.D. 905. The grounds for this identification are very slender. This piece is evidently a Norse or Danish coin, as it formed part of the Cnerdale Hoard, and it is by its reverse type closely connected with the foregoing series of Unut and Sicfred.

1078	✠AL·VVAL·DV Cross; dots in two angles.	DÑS D̄S R̄EX R S Wt. 23.2.
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[Pl. XXVIII. 2.]

* The death of one of the Earl Sidrocs (Sihtrics) is mentioned twice over in the same MSS. (*Ch. S.* a. 871 A D), first at Englefield and afterwards at Ashdown, in the same year. It is possible there were three Earl Sihtrics in the army.

† See Steenstrup, *Normannerne* iii. p. 7 *seqq.* for the harmony of the different accounts of this battle.

KINGS OF THE FAMILY OF IVAR.

PENNIES.

The kings who follow seem all to have belonged to the house of Ivar. They are known as the Hy Imhair in the Irish Annals. Todd (*War of the Gaedhill and the Gaill*, App. D. p. 268) considers that their common ancestor was probably Ivar *Beinlaus*, called the son of Ragnar Lodbrog, and therefore brother of Halfdan and Ubbe. But this identification of Ivar, the ancestor the Hy Imhair, with Ivar *Lodbrogsson*, is very doubtful. There are many considerations which point out this dynasty as being of Norse origin (Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, ii. p. 121, and iii. p. 95). It is probable that Ragnar Lodbrog was of Danish origin.

There are considerable difficulties in the way of the distribution of the following coins among the different Scandinavian kings who reigned in Northumbria. The biographies of the different kings to whom they might be attributed are given in the *Introduction*. In the headings below it is assumed that the coins with the name of Sihtric, Regnald, and Anlaf were struck by Sihtric, called *Gale* or *Caoh*, by Regnald *Godfredsson*, and by Anlaf *Sihtriesson* called *Quaran*, and by no others.

The chief difficulty in the way of this attribution lies in the close resemblance of the coins of Sihtric to those of Regnald and Anlaf, though the two series must nevertheless have been separated by an interval of thirteen years. But there is no way by which this difficulty could be overcome. The coins of Regnald might indeed be attributed to an earlier Regnald, first cousin (?) of Sihtric *Gale* whom he preceded in 921. But this would make an interval of twenty years between the date of Regnald's coins and the probable date of Anlaf's (see *Introduction*), and this is quite inadmissible.

SIHTRIC, GALE or CAOCH?

A.D. 921—A.D. 926 OR 927.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1079	†SIHTRIC·E·UNVNE·A Trefoil, sometimes called three bucklers.	A·SEOLV·MONETRA (Dots ·A·S, R·A·) Triangular standard or pennon fringed, bearing cross.* A: ·75 Wt. 15·9.	Ascolu.

[Pl. XXVIII. 3.]

* This reverse type is probably the earliest representation of a standard used by any of the Scandinavian nations. Comp. Worsaae, *Om Danebrog* and *Minder om de Dansk. og Norm. i England* &c., p. 80, and *Introduction*.

REGNALD GODFREDSSON?

A.D. 943—A.D. 944? (EXPULSED.)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1080	<i>Type 1.</i>		(Aura?)*
	†REGNALD CVNVC (Dots, &c., N°A·L°D Cross molinc.	†AVRA MONIT REG (Dots AVRA·N·). Small cross pattée. a·8 Wt. 20·5.	
	[Pl. XXVIII. 4.]		
1081	<i>Type 2.</i>		Baciager. Bacialer, or Baciaser.
	REGN[ALD CVNVC?] Portion of trefoil pattern sometimes called three bucklers.	†B·A[CIAGER MONIT?] Portion of standard as on No. 1079.	
	(Fragment). [Pl. XXVIII. 5.]		a

REGNALD?

The following coins are barbarous and their attribution is very doubtful. They look somewhat like blundered coins of St. Peter, though the legend certainly appears to be Rainald. It is impossible to believe that they were struck at the same time as the previous coins of Regnald. Mr. Rashleigh (in *Num. Chron.*, N.S. vol. ix. (1869), p. 81), attributes these coins to the first Regnald. This attribution seems inadmissible, on account of the resemblance of the obverse of Type 1 to the York coinage of Æthelstan and the connection of all three types with the "St. Peter" coinage, and hence with the coins of Eric (q. v.).

1082	<i>Type 1.</i>		YORK.
	†RAIEMALT Head r.	†EALICE CT (for EBRICE CIVIT) In centre, monogram E◊S of Charles the Bald, some- what blundered. a† Wt. 17·3.	
	[Pl. XXVIII. 6.]		

* This reverse has been read AVRA MONETARIVS REGIS or REGNALDI. It seems more probable, however, that the word AVRA is the old Norse Aura (Ore), a thing of value, a coin, an ore, and the legend would be AVRA MONETA REGIS or REGNALDI. Aura (from Latin aurum) from meaning coined treasure, in a general sense, as distinguished from uncoined (baugr), came to stand for a definite money of account (= 15d.) (See Cleasby & Vigfusson, *Icel. Dic.*, s. v. *eyrir*; Schmidt, *Gesetze der A. S.* Glossar; Geldrechnung, no. 6.) As this piece is simply a penny, it is not clear why the word aura appears upon it.

† Average measurement of these coins, ·7-·75 in.

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1083	✠RΛIIEHΛLT Head l.		✠EΛPICE CT In centre, monogram $\begin{matrix} P \\ \square \diamond S \\ L \end{matrix}$ of Charles the Bold, some- what blundered. Æ Wt. 18.0.	YORK.
[Pl. XXVIII. 7.]				
The obverse of this type resembles that of the York coins of Æthelstan (A.D. 925—A.D. 940).				
<i>Type 2.</i>				
1084	✠RΛCIIODT Open hand, fingers downwards.		✠EIOPACII (Dot R·) Monogram of Karo- lus or Carolus as in last type. Æ Wt. 17.5.	
[Pl. XXVIII. 8.]				
1085	✠IΛCIIOIT (Dots I··) above the hand, . . .	,,	✠EIOACPI (Dots O··) degraded. Æ Wt. 25.5.	,,
1086	✠ICAOCTI ,,	,,	✠EOAPICE CT Æ Wt. 15.4.	,,

This hand is doubtless the hand from heaven, the usual representation of the First Person of the Trinity at this period (Didron, *Icon. Chret.* pp. 174, 175). The dots on no. 1085 represent the clouds from which the hand proceeds. A somewhat similar hand occurs, at a later date, on the coins of Æthelred II. (Hawkins o.c. pl. xvi. no. 206), and a hand in another form, giving the Greek benediction, on the coins of Eadward *the Elder*. This type cannot have been copied from either of these.

<i>Type 3.</i>				
1087	RΛCIIOICT (Dots R··) Hammer as on coins of St. Peter. (See no. 1122.)		✠RΛBIOCIT Bow stretched with arrow in it. Æ Wt 19.3.	
[Pl. XXVIII. 9.]				

ANLAF [ONLAF, OLAF], QUARAN.

A.D. 941*—A.D. 944 (EXP.); A.D. 949—952.

Moncyers.

See note on p. 25.

Æðelferð [Æðelfrið]

Ascolu.

Baciager, Bæialer, or Baciaser.

Eagmon.

Farman [Farmon].

Ingelgar.

Radwulf.

Sicares [Sigared?].

Wadter [Walter?].

1. WITH KING'S NAME WRITTEN ANLAF.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moncyer.
	<i>Type 1.</i>		
1088	✠ANLAF CVNVNC M Trefoil as on coins of Sihtric and Regnald.	✠ASCOLV MONETRA Standard as on coins of Sihtric and Regnald. Æ 8 Wt. 15.1.	Ascolu.
1089	✠ANLAF CVNVNC M ,,	✠FAMLAN MONETA (Dots numerous). Æ 75 Wt. 15.9.	Famlan, for Farman?
1090	✠ANLAF CVNVNC: (Dot &c., L. A°) ,,	✠FARMAN MONETA (Dots numerous). Æ 8 Wt. 17.3.	Farman.
	[Pl. XXIX. 1.]		
1091	Similar, but two uncertain letters (ω Γ). after le- gend.	,, Æ 75 Wt. 16.5.	
	<i>Type 2.</i>		
1092	·✠ANLAF CVNVNC· Raven, wings dis- played, head l.	✠AÐELFERD MINETREΓ (Dot A°). Small cross pattée. Æ 8 Wt. 19.8.	Æðelferð.
	[Pl. XXIX. 2.]		
1093	·✠ANLAF CVNVNC E· (Dots A·NL·) ,,	✠AÐELFERD MINETREΓ ,, Æ 8 Wt. 20.5.	

* Olaf *Quaran* was the principal actor at the famous battle of Brunanburh (Brunanbyrig) A.D. 937, and had perhaps been in York as early as 927. But he does not appear to have had any footing in Northumbria at either time. He came to the battle of Brunanburg from Scotland, where he had lived for some time, and where he had married the daughter of Constantine III.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1094	✠ANLAF CVNVNE (Dots ·A·NL·) Raven, wings displayed, head l.; after legend uncertain mark (L7).	✠AÐELFERD MINETR (Dots numerous). Small cross pattée. æ (broken) ·ð.	Æðelferð.
1095	[✠A]NLAF CVNVNE I: (Dots ·A·) " "	✠[AÐEL]FERD MINETR " "	æ
1096	°✠ANLAF CV[NVNC]° „	[✠AÐE]L FERD MINETR	æ
	(Fragment.)		

The obverse of this type is believed also to represent a Viking standard, the *Ræcn*. Compare Worsaae, l. c. and *Chr. S. a.* 878.

1097	✠ANLAF CVNVNE (Two circles of dots in legend.) Cross moline.	Type 3. ✠RÆDVLF MONETT Small cross pattée. æ ·75. Wt. 14·0.	Radwulf.
	[Pl. XXIX. 3.]		
1098	✠ANLAF CVNVNE O* Small cross pattée.	Type 4. ✠SICARES MOT Small cross pattée; in field, M. æ ·9 Wt. 23·7.	Sicars.
	[Pl. XXIX. 4.]		
1099	✠ANLAF REX·TOD·† Small cross pattée.	Type 5. RÆDVLF Above legend a line from which grows a flower (rose) between two curved stalks. Below legend, full-blown flower with 8 petals. æ ·85 Wt. 20·5.	Raðwulf.
	[Pl. XXIX. 5.]		

This type is perhaps originally derived from the coins of Magnus Maximus with the representation of the two emperors and the Holy Ghost above, Pl. i. a. Compare Hawkins, *S. C.* 2nd ed. Suppl. pl. ii. no. 500 (Coelwulf II.—the Cnerdale coin), *Num. Chr.* s.s. vol. ix. pl. i. ii. (Halfdan), Hawkins o.c. pl. xiv. 180 (Eadweard the Elder), and *Num. Chr.* s.s. vol. xx. p. 202. But immediately it is derived from Eadweard's type.

* For Eoferwic (York)?

† Apparently a corruption of TOT B. (Totius Britanniae), which occurs upon the coins of Æthelstan (A.D. 925—940).

2. WITH KING'S NAME WRITTEN ONLAF.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>Type 6.</i>			
1100	†ONLAF REX S (Dots L·R·E·) Small cross pattée.	†FARMON MONE (Dots numerous). Small cross pattée. a·8 Wt. 15·7.	Farmon.
1101	†ONLAF REX ^o in field .·.	†FARMON MONE ,, a·85 Wt. 21·7.	
[Pl. XXIX. 6.]			
1102	REX ^o ,,	,, a·85. Wt. 20·8	
1103	†ONLAF·REX·O·* ,,	†INGELGAR·O· ,, (Dots L·E·). a·85 Wt. 21·1.	Ingelgar.
[Pl. XXIX. 7.]			
<i>Type 7.</i>			
1104	†ONLOF REX I ·· Small cross pattée.	·· BACI † † † ΛΓER ·· a·85 Wt. 21·8.	Baciager, Bacialer, or Baciaser.
[Pl. XXIX. 8.]			
1105	†ONLAF REX : (Dots N·, A·, ·E·) ,, In field pellet.	·· INGEL † † † GAR MO ·· a·85 Wt. 23·5.	Ingelgar.
[Pl. XXIX. 9.]			

* For Eorferwic (York)?

FAMILY OF HARALD HAARFAGRI.

ERIC (*BLÓÐÖX*?).

A.D. 948—949 (EXP.); A.D. 952—954 (EXP.).

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Aulf.
Hunred.
Ingelgar.*Leofic.*
Radwulf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	<i>Type 1.</i>		
1106	✠ERICVS· REX·A· Small cross pattée.	<div style="text-align: center;"> ·· HVNR ✠ ✠ ✠ ED MO ·· </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> æ·8 Wt. 16·5. </div> <div style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXIX. 10.]</div>	Hunred.
1107	✠ERIC· REX·AL· · · ”	<div style="text-align: center;"> ·· INGEL ✠ ✠ ✠ GAR MO ·· </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> æ·8 Wt. 23·0. </div>	Ingelgar.
1108	✠ERIC· REX· EN· · · (Dot, E·N) Four dots in field.	<div style="text-align: center;"> ” </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> æ·8 Wt. 20·2. </div>	
1109	✠ERIC REX EFOR* (Dots, ·I, F.) Dot in field.	<div style="text-align: center;"> ·· RÄDV ✠ ✠ ✠ ΓE MO ·· </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> æ·85 Wt. 21·8. </div> <div style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXIX. 11.]</div>	Radwulf.
1110	✠ERIC· [REX··] IO · · (Dot, E·R)	<div style="text-align: center;"> ·· RÄDV ✠ ✠ ✠ LF H[O] </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> æ </div> <div style="text-align: center;">(Fragment).</div>	

* For Eoferwic (York).



COINS WITH THE NAME OF ST. PETER.











STRUCK AT YORK DURING THE DANISH OCCUPATION.

A. Heavy Coins.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>Type 1.</i>			
1114	<p>✠ SCI PE Between lines TR ♂ * MO ✠ of legend, sword r.</p>	<p>✠EB ♂ RACE II (Small crescent on either side of A). Cross pattée; dot in each angle. R · 8 Wt. 20·0.</p>	YORK.
1115	<p>” (HIO) ”</p>	<p>✠EB ♂ RACE I (No crescents). R · 75 Wt. 20·0.</p>	”
1116	<p>· ✠ · SCI PE Similar type; TR ♂ MO three pellets at point of sword.</p>	<p>” (Dots · A ·, I · ·) R · 8 Wt. 20·5.</p>	”
[Pl. XXX. 1.]			
1117	<p>SI bE · Similar type TR IIO (somewhat blun- dered); cross at point of sword.</p>	<p>✠RD ♂ RACE I (Crescents on either side of A). Legend blundered. Cross pattée; dots in three angles. R · 75 Wt. 18·5.</p>	”
1118	<p>” ”</p>	<p>✠R ♂ RACED (Crescent on either side of A). R · 75 Wt. 26·0.</p>	”
<i>Type 2.</i>			
1119	<p>· · SCIIP (Blundered le- TD IIO gend.) Between lines of legend, sword r.; at point, cross.</p>	<p>✠ERIVITM (Blundered legend.) In centre ♂ (Mi- tre or Pall?); three pellets (· ·) on either side. R · 75 Wt. 17·6.</p>	”
[Pl. XXX. 2.]			

* This object is perhaps a mitre or a pall reversed.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
<i>(Type 2.)</i>			
1120	✠ SCIIIE TIIIIO ✠ Between lines of legend, sword r.; at point, cross.	✠ERIVITI Mitre or pall? no pellets Ȿ·75 Wt. 16·2.	YORK.
1121	✠ SCII TIIIIO ✠ Sword, l., crook on point.	Legend very much blundered and unintelligible. Same type. Ȿ·75 Wt. 19·2.	
[Pl. XXX. 3.]			
<i>Type 3.</i>			
1122	✠ SCIIIE TIIIIO ✠ Sword l., crook on point.	✠LBIOEVITR In centre, hammer, T, perhaps imitated from previous type. Ȿ·75 Wt. 19·7.	
[Pl. XXX. 4.]			
<i>Type 4.</i>			
1123	SCIE TRN Three pellets in field,	✠ERΛRICE CT In centre, monogram  of Charles the Bald. Ȿ·7 Wt. 17·3.	
[Pl. XXX. 5.]			
<i>Type 5.</i>			
1124	S̄CI PE TRIM̄O In field,	✠EB✠RACE CIV: Small cross pattée. Ȿ·75 Wt. 20·0.	
[Pl. XXX. 6.]			
1125	S̄CI PE TRI MO In field,	✠EBORACE CIV Ȿ·75 Wt. 20·5.	
1126	„ In field,	✠EBORACE CIV Ȿ·75 Wt. 20·8.	
1127	S̄CI PE TRI N̄ In field,  (Uncertain object.)	✠EBORACE CI Ȿ·75 Wt. 19·5.	
[Pl. XXX. 7.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Type 5.)		
1128	SCI PE TRI M In field,  (Uncertain object.)	†EBORACE CI Small cross pattée. R (broken) .75.	YORK.
1129	" In field, 	" R .75 Wt. 18.6.	
1130	SC̄I PE TRI M̄O " 	†EBORACE CIV R .75 Wt. 18.5.	
1131	S̄C̄I PE TRI M̄O " 	†EBORACE C. R .7 Wt. 22.7.	
1132	S̄C̄I PE TRI IM " "	†EBORACE CIV R .75 Wt. 22.7.	
1133	SCIE TIID " 	B†ACEIC R .7 Wt. 17.0.	
1134	SCIE TIIN " 	†EDORACI (Dots ·O·). R .75 Wt. 17.0.	
1135	SCIE OIIIT " 	†IBORACE CIV R .75 Wt. 21.6.	
1136	SCIII TIIII " 	†EBRACE C Small cross pattée. R .7 Wt. 21.6.	
1137	S̄C̄III TIII " 	†BORACE R .7 Wt. 18.5.	
1138	SCIC TPII " 	†CBORACI R .7 Wt. 16.5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mut. Moneyer.
		(Type 5.)	
1139	SCIL TPII In field, . . .	✠CBORCI Small cross pattée. R 7 Wt. 18.0.	YORK.
1140	SCIC TPII Similar.	✠EBORCI R 7 Wt. 18.3.	
1141	ZCIIIT - Γ Much blundered legend; uncertain objects above and below.	✠BORACE C R 7 Wt. 18.0.	
		[Pl. XXX. 8.]	

B. Light Coins.

		Type 5.	
1142	SCII E TRI ND In field, . . .	✠EDRACE CI Small cross pattée. R 7 Wt. 12.0.	
1143	SCII E TR H " "	✠EBORACII R 65 Wt. 9.0.	
1144	SCII E TRI II " "	✠EBORACE CIV R 7 Wt. 15.5.	
		[Pl. XXX. 9.]	
1145	SCIII TIII " "	✠IRACE CD R 7 Wt. 11.5.	
1146	" " "	✠II . . CE CD R (broken) 7.	
1147	SCIII TIII " "	✠EBORACIT R 7 Wt. 12.7.	
1148	SCIE TRID " . . .	✠B ✠ RAC . R (broken) 7.	

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1149	ϸCIII		(Type 5.) ✠BRACE	YORK.
	TIID	In field, . . . I C	Small cross pattée. R 7 Wt. 11.5.	
1150	ϸCIII		· BOYΛ·I	
	TIII	" . . . ✠ ✠	R (broken) 7.	
1151	ϸCIE		B✠RACE C	
	TIII	" . . . ✠ · ✠	R 7 Wt. 11.0.	
1152	ϸCIE		✠IACEBC	
	TIID	" . . . · · ·	R 7 Wt. 13.0.	
1153	"	" . . . ·	✠RACICD R 7 Wt. 10.5	
1154	ϸCIE		✠RACB·	
	TRII	" . . . ·	R (broken) 7	
1155	ϸCIE	" "	✠IRACECD	
	TIID	" "	R 7 Wt. 13.8.	
1156	ϸCIE	" . . . ·	✠IDORACI CIVI	
	TRPI	" . . . ·	R 7 Wt. 14.0.	
1157	ϸCII	" . . . ▲	✠BRACE	
	TIIP	" . . . ▼	R 7 Wt. 15.0.	
1158	ϸCIC	" "	B✠ERACE C	
	TRIP	" "	R 65 Wt. 11.0.	
1159	ϸCIE	" . . . ·	BCRACE	
	TRII	" . . . ·	R 7 Wt. 10.5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Type 5.)		
1160	SCII TPII In field, . . .	✠EBORACE Small cross pattée. Æ (broken) '65.	YORK.
1161	SCI TIII " "	✠I·IΛ·CEC Æ '65 Wt. 11·8.	"
1162	∞CII TIII " ✠ ✠	✠PAC . . B Æ (broken) '65.	"
1163	SCII TRIP " . . .	✠EBORA CIVT Æ (broken) '65.	"
1164	SCIĒ TRII : " . . .	· B · RACII Æ (broken) '65.	"
1165	∞CII TRII " "	✠BRΛ . . . Æ (broken) '6.	"

HALFPENNY.

1166	SCIII TRIM In field three pellets; cross above and below,	✠EDORACE CI Small cross pattée. Æ '5 Wt. 4·5.
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[Pl. XXX. 10.]

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Comm? 97, 110	*		
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	MERCIA.	KENT.	EAST ANGLIA.	NORTHUMBRIA.	
				Styca ser.	Penny ser.
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Cunehelm, 46, 50, 51, 52 ..	*				
Cunemund, 159, 161	*	
Cunernet? 97, 110, 111	*		
Cunwulf, Cynwulf, Canwulf, or Cœnwulf, 144, 146, 147, 190	*	
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Cuðheard. <i>See</i> Cudhard.					
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Cynwulf. <i>See</i> Cunwulf.					
D.					
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Deimund ¹ , 25	*				
Deinolt, 97, 115	*		
Delaulix (= Desaulix?), 90	*		
Denechah (or Deneneah), 43, 44	*				
Denutæ, 97, 115	*		
Deomunhæ? 97, 115	*		
Desaud? 79	*			
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Diormod, 34, 35, 70, 73, 74?	*	*			
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Dohrueis, 97, 115	*		

¹ Not the same moneyer.

	MERCIA.	KENT.	EAST ANGLIA.	NORTHUMBRIA.	
				Styca ser.	Penny ser.
Domuodau, 97, 115	*		
Drome, 97, 115	*		
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Duda or Dudda (= Dud?), 34, 38, 46, 53, 54, 55, 68, 69, 87, 90, 91	*	*	*		
Dudecil, 46, 55, 66	*				
Dudeman, 46, 55	*				
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Dudwine, 46, 55, 56	*				
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Eadhun? 25, 26 (see Eadmund).	*				
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Eahmund (Elmund = Alch- mund?), 25, 27, 31, 34	*				
Ealhstan, 34, 35, 40	*				
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¹ Not all the same moneyer.² Doubtful whether same moneyer.

	MERCIA.	KENT.	EAST ANGLIA.	NORTHUMBRIA.	
				Styca ser.	Penny ser.
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Ecgwulf, 95	*		
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Eicmund, 79, 80	*			
Eiondæmun ? 97, 115	*		
Elda, 95	*		
Eldecar ? 97, 116..	*		
Elfear, 46..	*				
Elfheard, 193	*	
Elfstan, 79, 80	*			
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Elismus, 97, 116	*		
Elofroed ? 97, 116	*		
Enodas, 95, 96	*		
Eoba (= Eaba, q.v. = Oba ? q.v.) 25, 31, 33, 34, 38	*				
Eomund, 143	*	
Eordred. See Fordred.					
Eratinof ? 97, 116	*		
Erdnunc ? 97, 116	*		
Erest ? 143	*	
Ergemond, 97, 116	*		
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	MERCIA.	KENT.	EAST ANGLIA.	NORTHUMBRIA.	
				Styca ser.	Penny ser.
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Ersalt? 97, 117	*		
Erwinne, 144, 159, 167, 187, 193, 196	*	
Erwulf? 143	*	
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Ewram? 97, 117	*		
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Eðelheah, 46, 57	*				
Eðelhelm, 84, 87, 90, 92, 159, 187, 193, 194-5	*	*	
Eðelmod (or Eðelmoð?), 25, 34, 38, 67, 70	*	*			
Eðelnoð (or Eðelmôd?), 25, 31, 32, 144	* ¹	* ¹	
Eðelor? 159	*	
Eðelred, 143, 159, 200	*	
Eðelstan, 79, 80, 81	*			
Eðelwald, 25, 27, 74, 75	*	*			
Eðelweard, 144, 150, 151, 159, 190, 192, 193, 195-6, 200	*	
Eðelwulf, 46, 57, 58, 79, 81, 90, 92, 93, 159, 167	*	..	*	*	
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Franoundo, 97, 117	*		
Fredemund, 97, 117, 118	*		

¹ Not the same moneyer?

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				Styca ser.	Penny ser.
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Gundbert, or Gundibert, 97, 118, 230	*	..	*
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Hatwic, 46	*				
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Heawulf, 46, 59, 60	*				
Hebeca, 74, 75	*			
Heming, 97, 119, 136?	*		
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Hereberht, 34, 40, 41, 74, 76 ..	*	*			
Hereferð, 46, 60, 79	*	*			
Heremelð, 46	*				
Heremod, 68	*			
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Hfirudoie? 97, 119	*		
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	MERCIA.	KENT.	EAST ANGLIA.	NORTHUMBRIA.	
				Styca ser.	Penny ser.
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Hodumrbedo? 97, 120	*		
Huætnoð? 184, 185	*	
Huætred, 143, 144, 155, 184	*	
Hugered, 46, 60, 61	*				
Hunferð, or Hunfred, 79, 81	*			
Hunlaf? 144, 159, 170, 184, 185, 193, 196-7	*	
Hunnoel, 42	*				
Hunred, 237	*
Huntael, 34	*				
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Hussa, 46, 61, 62..	*				
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I.					
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Idiga (= Diga? q.v.), 46, 62 ..	*				
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J.					
JAENBERHT, 67	*			
Jaord? (Jaoed?), 97, 120	*		
Jemsoðr? 97, 120	*		
Johannes, 97, 120	*		
Judeberd, 95, 96	*		
L.					
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Leoflegn, 144, 159, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175	*	
Leofic, 237	*
Liaba, 43, 44	*				
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	MERCIA.	KENT.	EAST ANGLIA.	NORTHUMBRIA.	
				Styca ser.	Penny ser.
Liafman, 46, 62	*				
Liafwald, or Liofwald, 46, 66 ..	*				
Lialla, 46	*				
Lil (Lilla ?), 74, 76		*			
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Ludiga, 46, 62, 63	*				
Ludoman, 34, 38	*				
Lul (or Lulla ?), 25, 28, 32, 34, 36, 83	*	..	*		
Lulla, 46, 63	*				
Luning, 73	*			
M.					
MAMMAN ? 46	*				
Martinus ? 97, 121	*		
Messa, 46	*				
Meuðer, 97, 121	*		
Milo, 97, 121	*		
Mon, 84, 85	*		
Monne, 144, 155, 156, 159, 175- 180, 184, 185-6, 187	*	
O.					
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Odalbert (= Adalbert ?), 98, 121, 122	*		
Odilo, 143, 144, 156, 159, 180, 199 ?	*	
Odomoner, 98, 121	*		
Odulf, 98, 122, 136, 137	*		
Oeðelred, or Oeðelres (= Eðel- red ?), 25, 28	*				
Oid ? 98, 122	*		
Oldan, 159, 181	*	
Onnonea, 98, 122, 123	*		
Ordwulf (= Eordwulf ? or Eard- wulf, q.v.), 159	*	

	MERCIA.	KENT.	EAST ANGLIA.	NORTHUMBRIA.	
				Styca ser.	Penny ser.
Osmod, 25, 32	*				
Osmund, 46, 63	*				
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Otbert, 98, 123, 124	*		
Oter, 25	*				
Otibuinro, 98, 124, 125, 136 ?	*		
Otie, 98, 125	*		
P.					
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	MERCIA.	KENT.	EAST ANGLIA.	NORTHUMBRIA.	
				Styca ser.	Penny ser.
S.					
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Sigeheah, 43, 44, 45	*				
Sigehelm, 79	*			
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Sigestef, 34, 36, 40, 41, 73 ..	*	*			
Sihtric? 238	*
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Siðefa? 98, 129	*		
Snefren, 98, 129	*		
Sten, or Stein, 98, 129, 130	*		
Stephan, 98, 130	*		
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Teven, or Teveh? 144, 156	*		
Tidbeart, 34, 37, 70	*	*			
Tidhelm, 46	*				
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Torðhelm, 84, 86	*		
Tuduwine, 84, 87, 88	*		
Twicga, 87, 88, 90, 93	*		

	MERCIA.	KENT.	EAST ANGLIA.	NORTHUMBRIA.	
				Styca ser.	Penny ser.
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Werbald, or Werbold, 40, 41, 42	*				
Werheard, or Werneard, 34, 37, 68, 69, 70, 73	*	*			
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Werner (= Werneard?), 84	*		
Wertnið (or Pertnið?), 40, 41 ..	*				
Wigbold, or Widbold, 98, 131	*		
Wigeheah (Sigeheah? q.v.), 43 ..	*				
Wighard? (or Withard? q.v.), 34, 39	*				
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Wilhun (Wilmund?), 25, 34 ..	*				
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Wineberht (= Wendelberht?), 187-8	*	
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Winegar, Winecar, Winier, &c., 98, 132, 133, 134, 137	*		
Winier. <i>See</i> Winegar.					
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	MERCIA.	KENT.	EAST ANGLIA.	NORTHUMBRIA.	
				Styca ser.	Penny ser.
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Withard? (or Wighard? q.v.), 34	*				
Wodel, 34, 38, 40	*				
Wulfheard (= Wulfred? q.v.), 46, 65, 144, 158	*	*	
Wulfold, 98, 135	*		
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¹ Not all the same moneyer.

III.—INDEX OF REMARKABLE INSCRIPTIONS.

* * * The inscriptions not included in this Index are the names (and usual titles) of those under whose authority the coins were struck and the names of the moneyers. The former can be found by reference to the General Index, the latter are given in a special Index of Moneyers.

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IV.—INDEX OF REMARKABLE TYPES.

* * The types not included in this Index are the usual profile head or bust; the various forms of crosses and of cruciform or floral patterns which constitute the usual reverse types of the penny series; legends occupying the whole field of the coin and sometimes enclosed in lunettes: **A**, **Æ**, &c., in the centre of the field which forms the common device of the 'St. Edmund' coins; and the usual types of the Northumbrian stycas, crosses, pellets, circles, &c.

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H.

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I.

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K.

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L.

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M.

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P.

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CORRIGENDA.

- P. 35, No. 71, *add* A. Wt. 22-0.
Pp. 43 and 46, *for* A.D. 853 *read* A.D. 851?
P. 66, l. 2, *for* 'same year' *read* A.D. 855 or 857?
P. 90, l. 2. *for* 873 *read* A.D. 870.
P. 143, l. 35, and p. 144, l. 2, *for* A.D. 807 *read* 808 or 810?
P. 199, l. 2, *after* 900 *add* or 902?
P. 231, l. 27, *after* 921 *add* or 925?

T A B L E S.

TABLE
OF
THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

TABLE

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10·432	201	13·024	241	15·616	290	18·79
162	10·497	202	13·089	242	15·680	300	19·44
163	10·562	203	13·154	243	15·745	310	20·08
164	10·626	204	13·219	244	15·810	320	20·73
165	10·691	205	13·284	245	15·875	330	21·38
166	10·756	206	13·348	246	15·940	340	22·02
167	10·821	207	13·413	247	16·005	350	22·67
168	10·886	208	13·478	248	16·070	360	23·32
169	10·951	209	13·543	249	16·135	370	23·97
170	11·016	210	13·608	250	16·200	380	24·62
171	11·080	211	13·672	251	16·264	390	25·27
172	11·145	212	13·737	252	16·328	400	25·92
173	11·209	213	13·802	253	16·394	410	26·56
174	11·274	214	13·867	254	16·458	420	27·20
175	11·339	215	13·932	255	16·524	430	27·85
176	11·404	216	13·996	256	16·588	440	28·50
177	11·469	217	14·061	257	16·653	450	29·15
178	11·534	218	14·126	258	16·718	460	29·80
179	11·599	219	14·191	259	16·783	470	30·45
180	11·664	220	14·256	260	16·848	480	31·10
181	11·728	221	14·320	261	16·912	490	31·75
182	11·792	222	14·385	262	16·977	500	32·40
183	11·858	223	14·450	263	17·042	510	33·04
184	11·922	224	14·515	264	17·106	520	33·68
185	11·988	225	14·580	265	17·171	530	34·34
186	12·052	226	14·644	266	17·236	540	34·98
187	12·117	227	14·709	267	17·301	550	35·64
188	12·182	228	14·774	268	17·366	560	36·28
189	12·247	229	14·839	269	17·431	570	36·93
190	12·312	230	14·904	270	17·496	580	37·58
191	12·376	231	14·968	271	17·560	590	38·23
192	12·441	232	15·033	272	17·625	600	38·88
193	12·506	233	15·098	273	17·689	700	45·36
194	12·571	234	15·162	274	17·754	800	51·84
195	12·636	235	15·227	275	17·819	900	58·32
196	12·700	236	15·292	276	17·884	1000	64·80
197	12·765	237	15·357	277	17·949	2000	129·60
198	12·830	238	15·422	278	18·014	3000	194·40
199	12·895	239	15·487	279	18·079	4000	259·20
200	12·960	240	15·552	280	18·144	5000	324·00

TABLE
FOR
CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMÈTRES AND THE
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

ENGLISH INCHES	MIONNET'S SCALE	FRENCH MILLIMETRES
4.		100
3.5		95
3.	19	90
2.5	17	85
2.	16	80
1.5	15	75
1.	14	70
.9	13	65
.8	12	60
.7	11	55
.6	10	50
.5	9	45
.4	8	40
.3	7	35
.2	6	30
.1	5	25
	4	20
	3	15
	2	10
	1	5



COINS OF UNCERTAIN DATE

Roman prototypes. Gold Coins. Silver Coins. (Scrattas)





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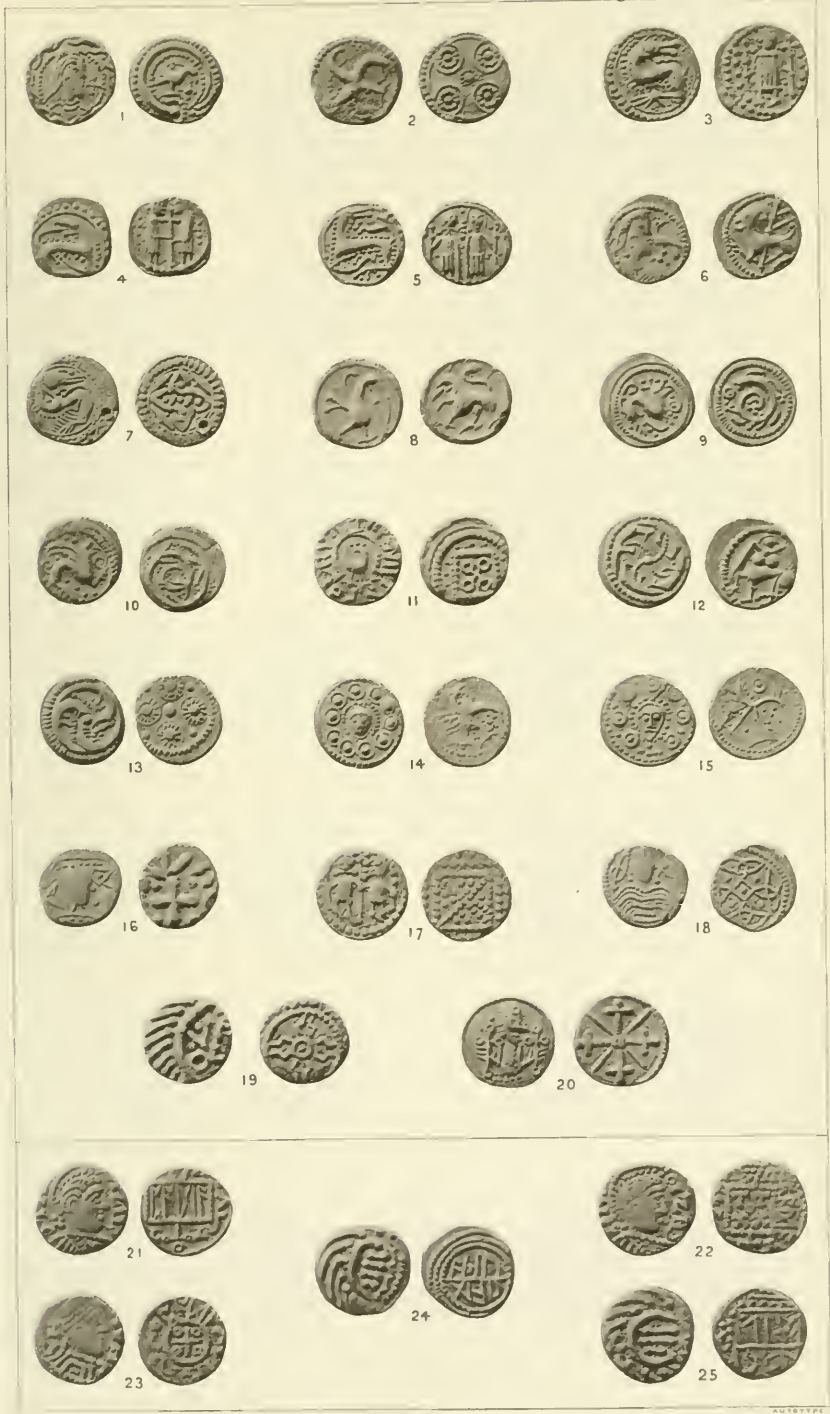


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SCEATTAS.
Kings of Mercia.



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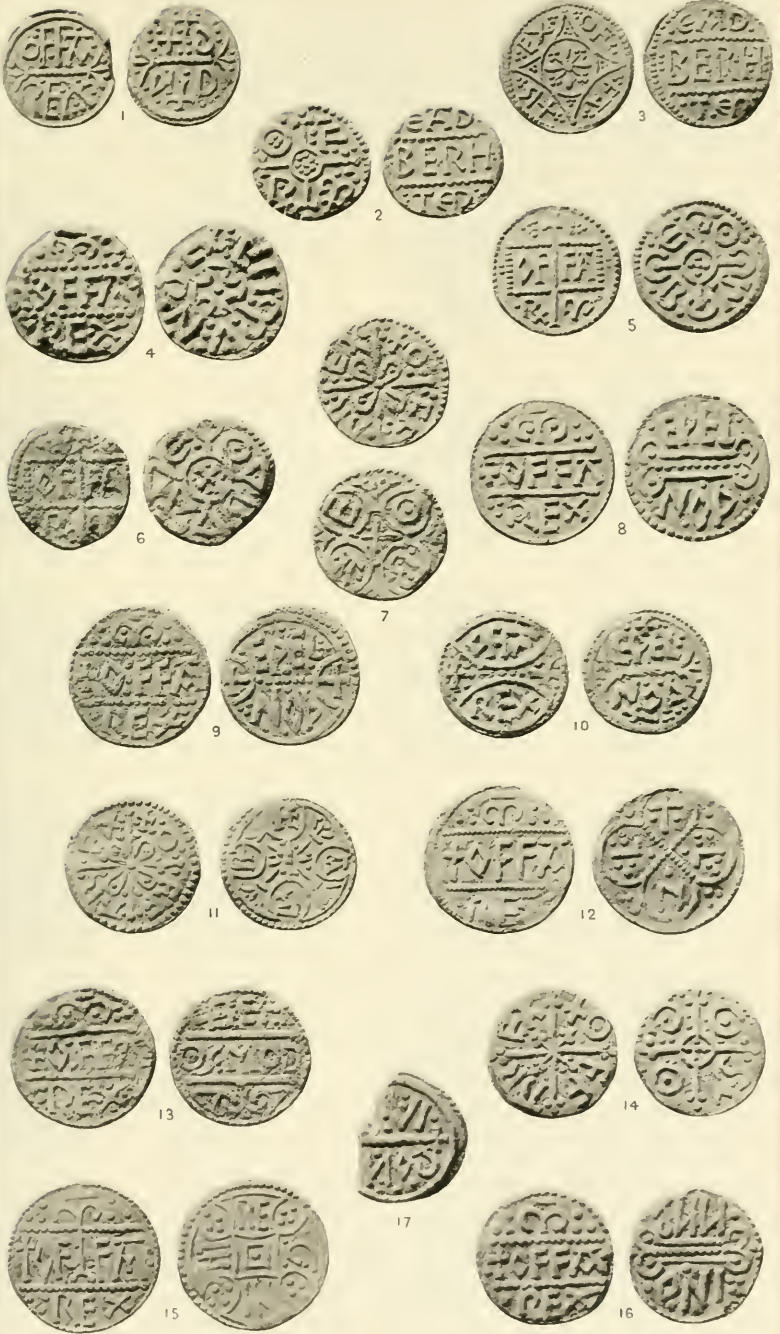
KINGS OF MERCIA.

Offa.



KINGS OF MERCIA

Offa.



KINGS OF MERCIA.

Offa.



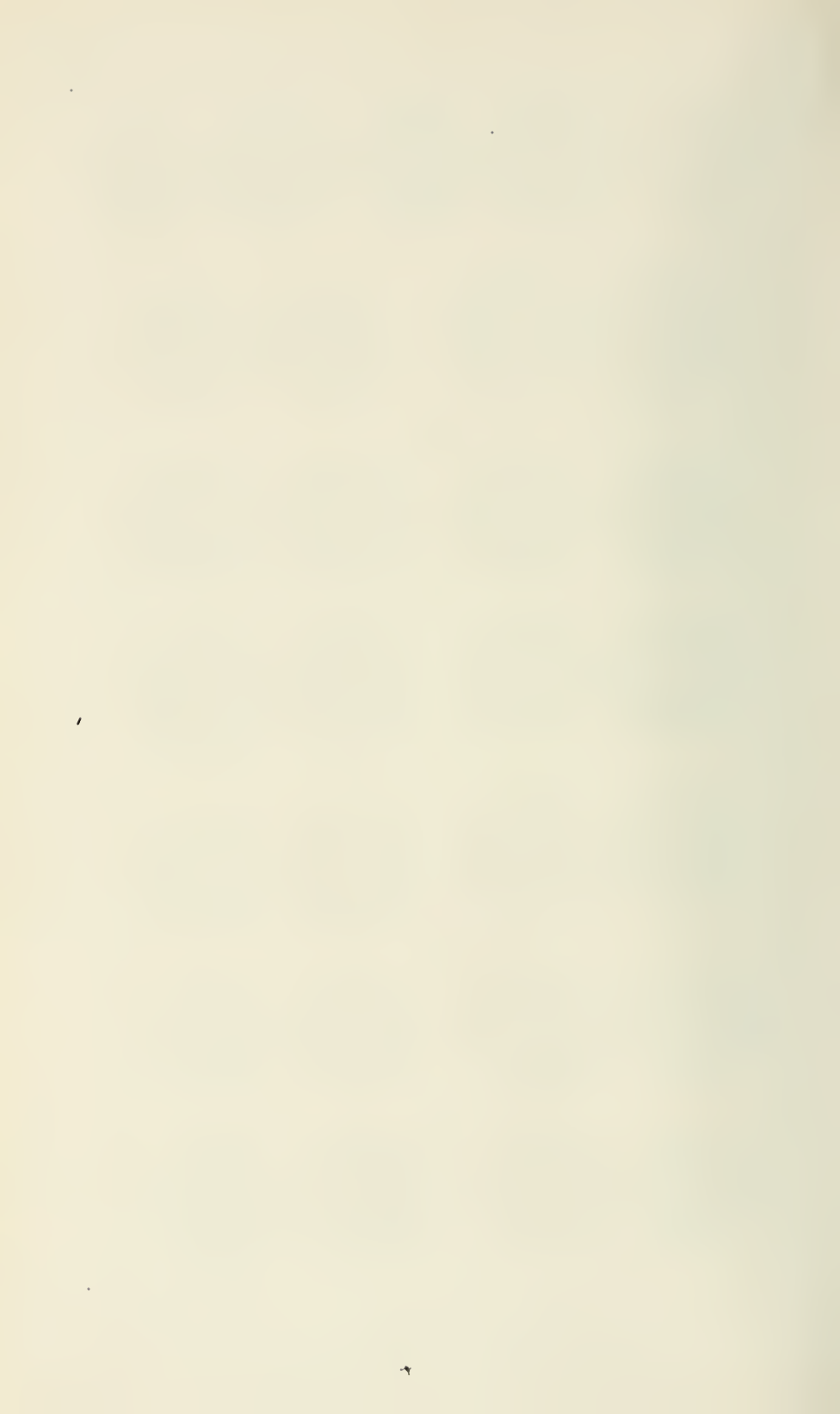
KINGS OF MERCIA.

Cynewulf. Coenwulf.



KINGS OF MERCIA.

Coenwulf. Ceolwulf I. Beornwulf. Ludican. Wiglaf.





KINGS OF MERCIA.

Berhtwulf. Burgred. Ceolwulf il.



AUTOTYPE

ALFRED OF KENT.

Eighty-two. Father of Canred. Bilfred.



ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

Ceolnod. Æthered. Fiegmond.



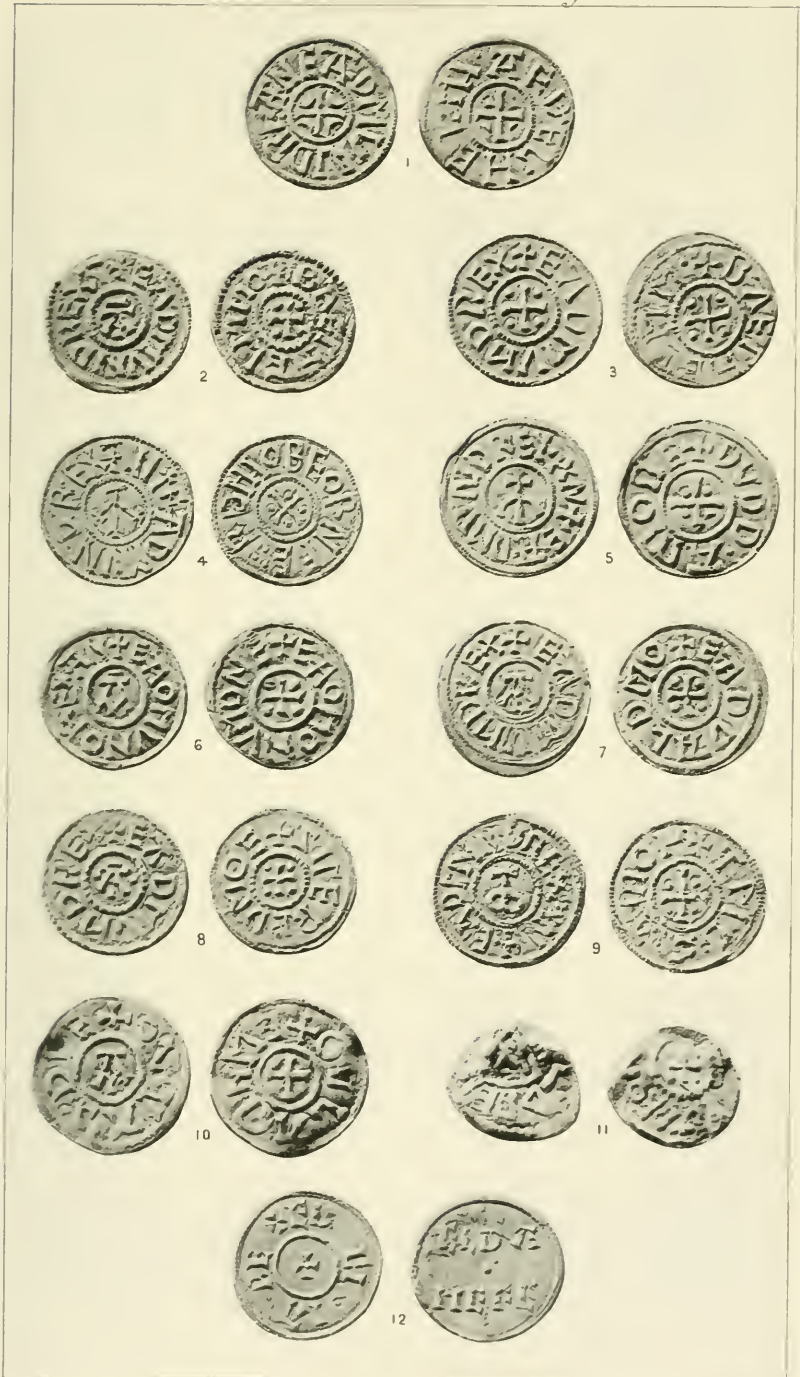
KINGS OF EAST ANGLIA.

Beonna. Etheberht. Eadwald. Ethehtan I.



KINGS OF EAST ANGLIA.

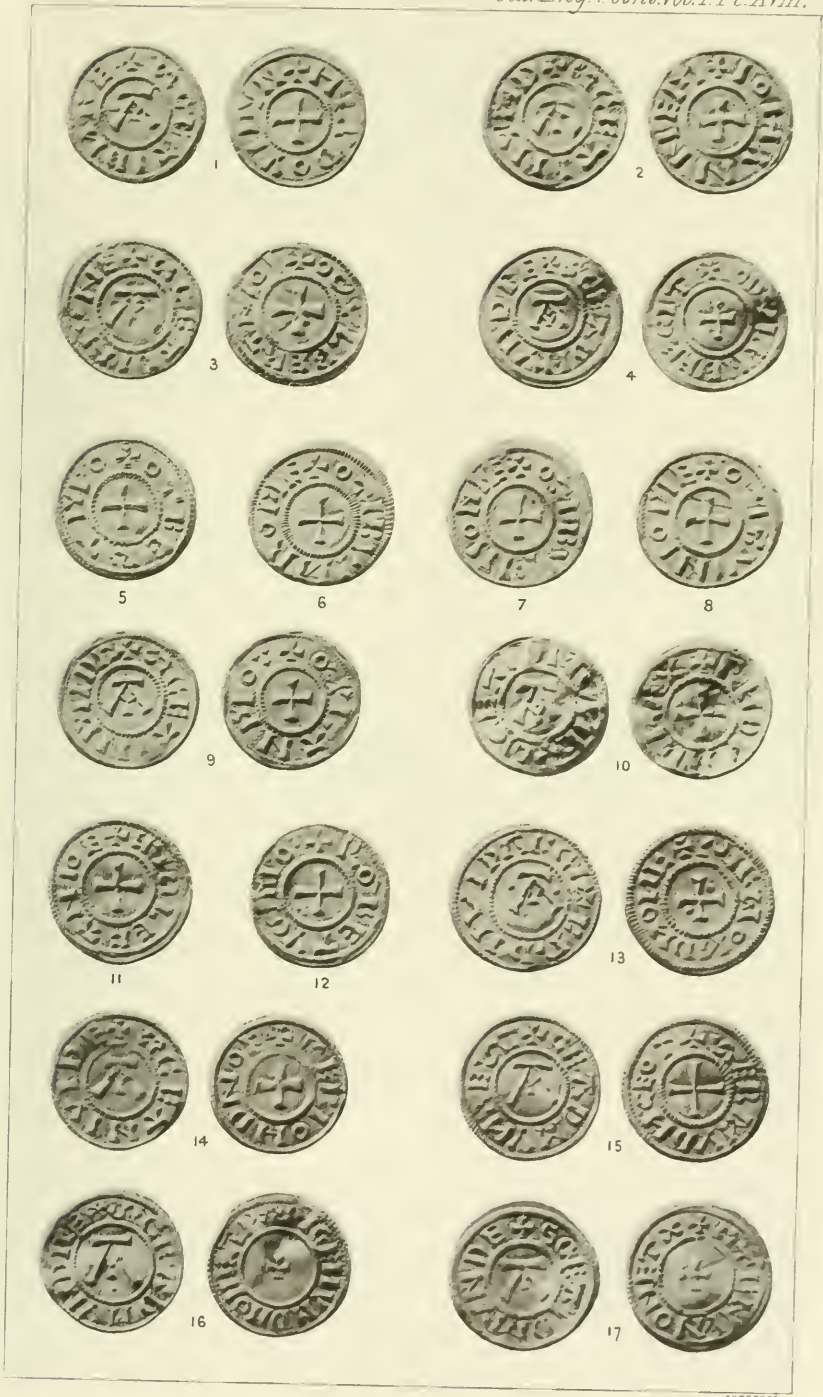
Athelweard. Beorhtic.



KINGS OF EAST ANGLIA.

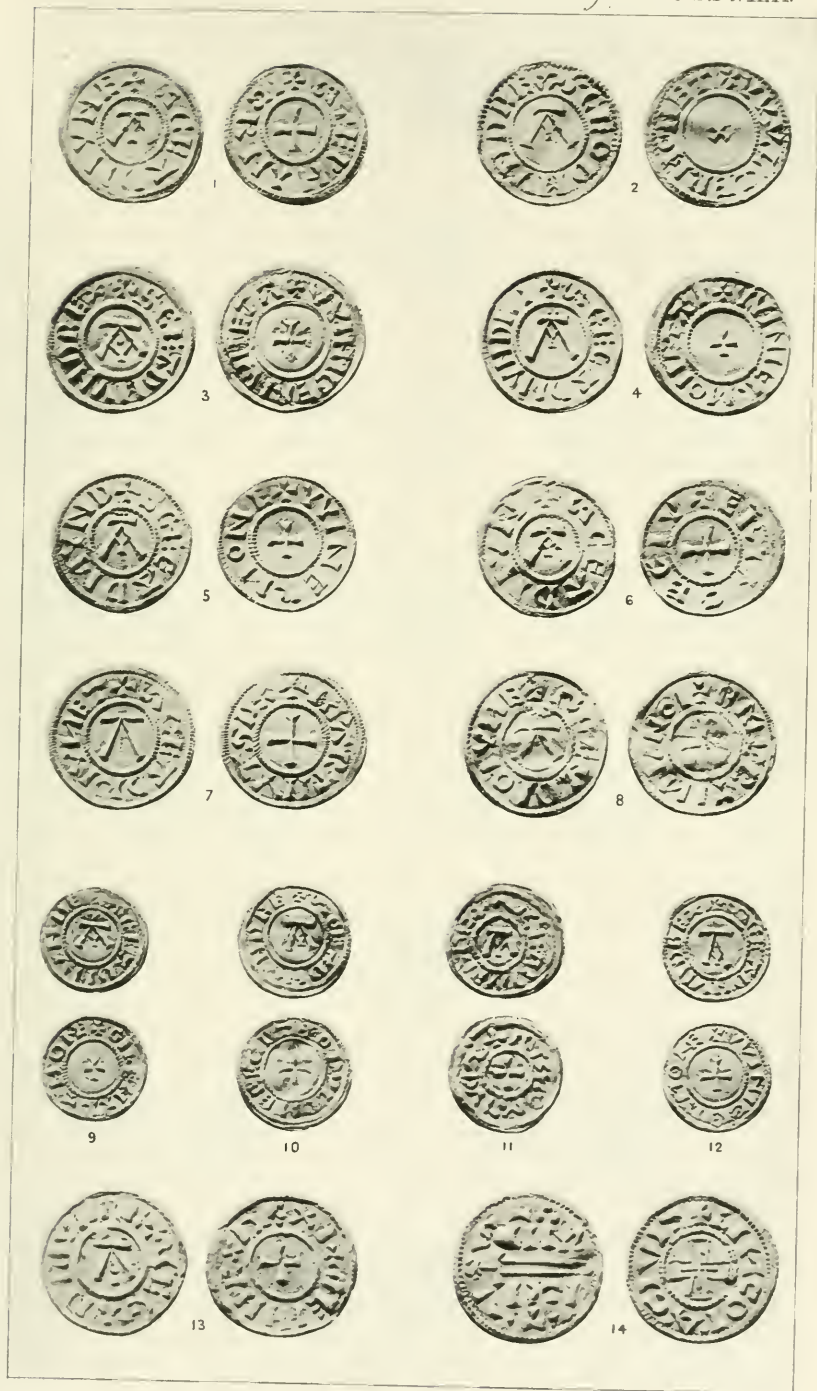
Eadmund. Oswald? (Guthorm) Æthelstan.





EAST ANGLIA.

St. Edmund.

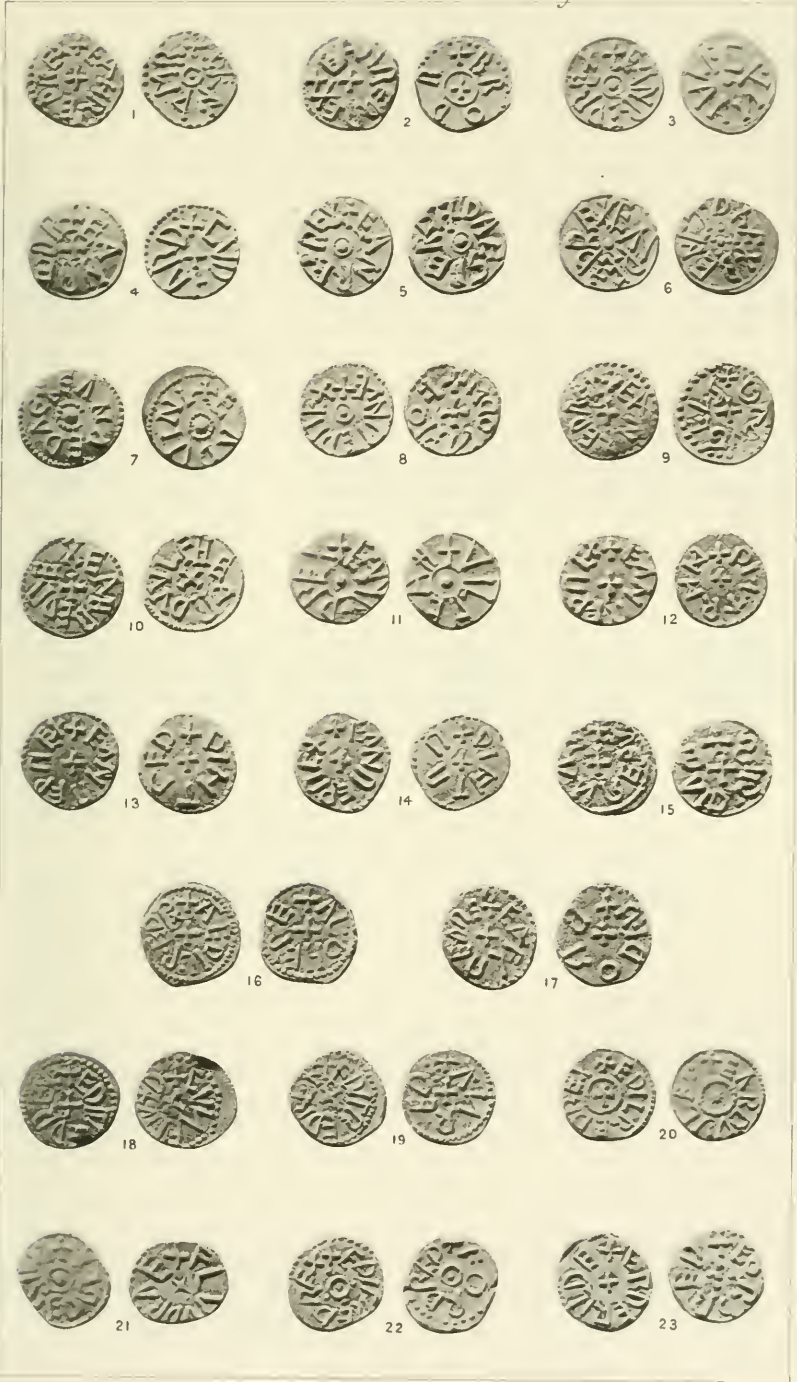


EAST ANGLIA.
St. Edmund. St. Martin.



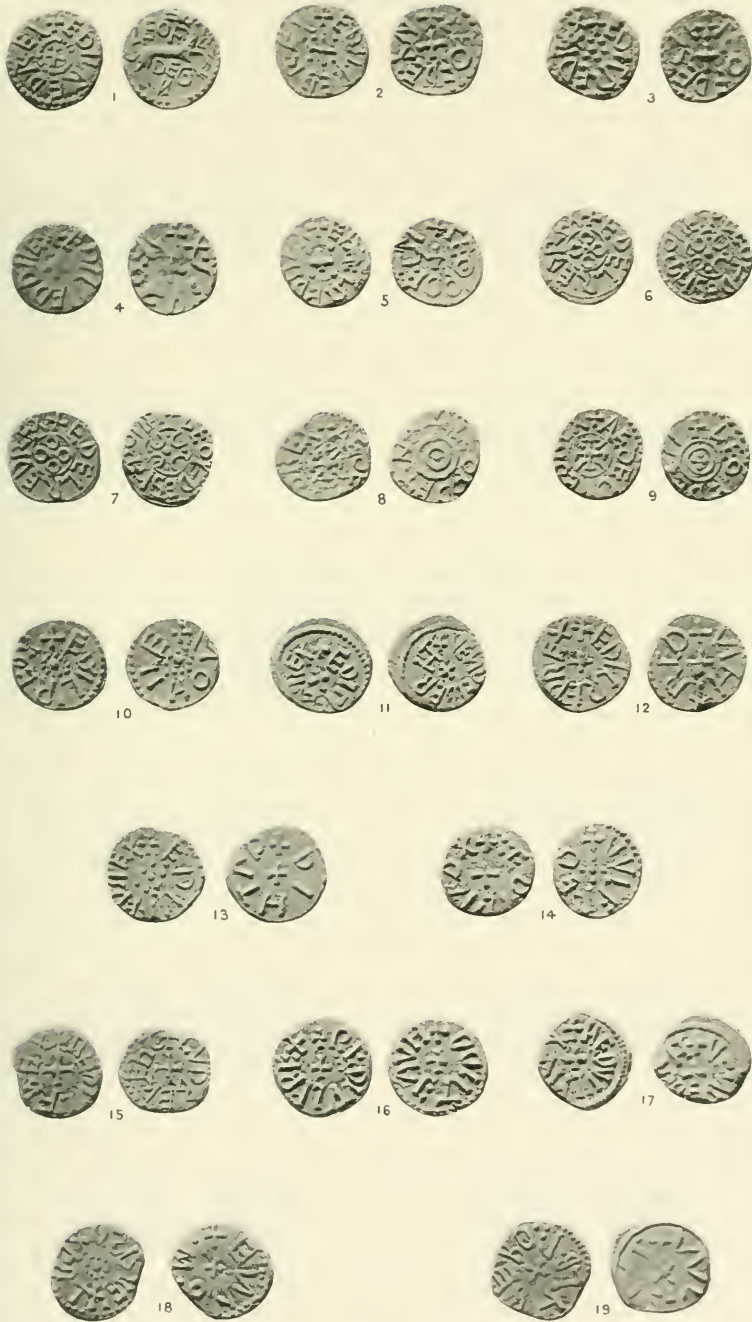
KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA.

Ecgrid. Aldfrid. Eadbert. Alhred. Ælfwald. Heardulf.



KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA.

Eanred. Æthelred II.



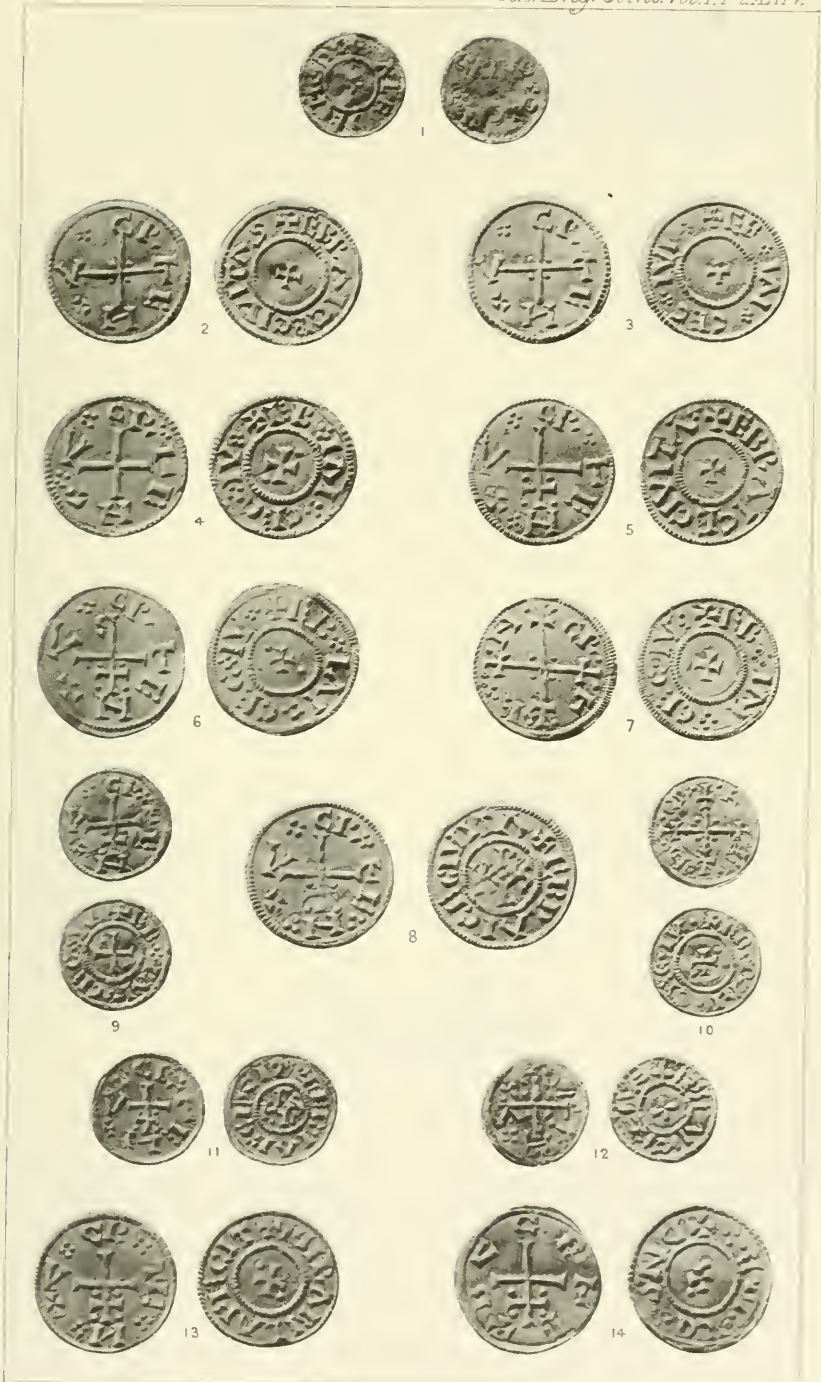
KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA.

Eadwald II. Redaef Iswerht



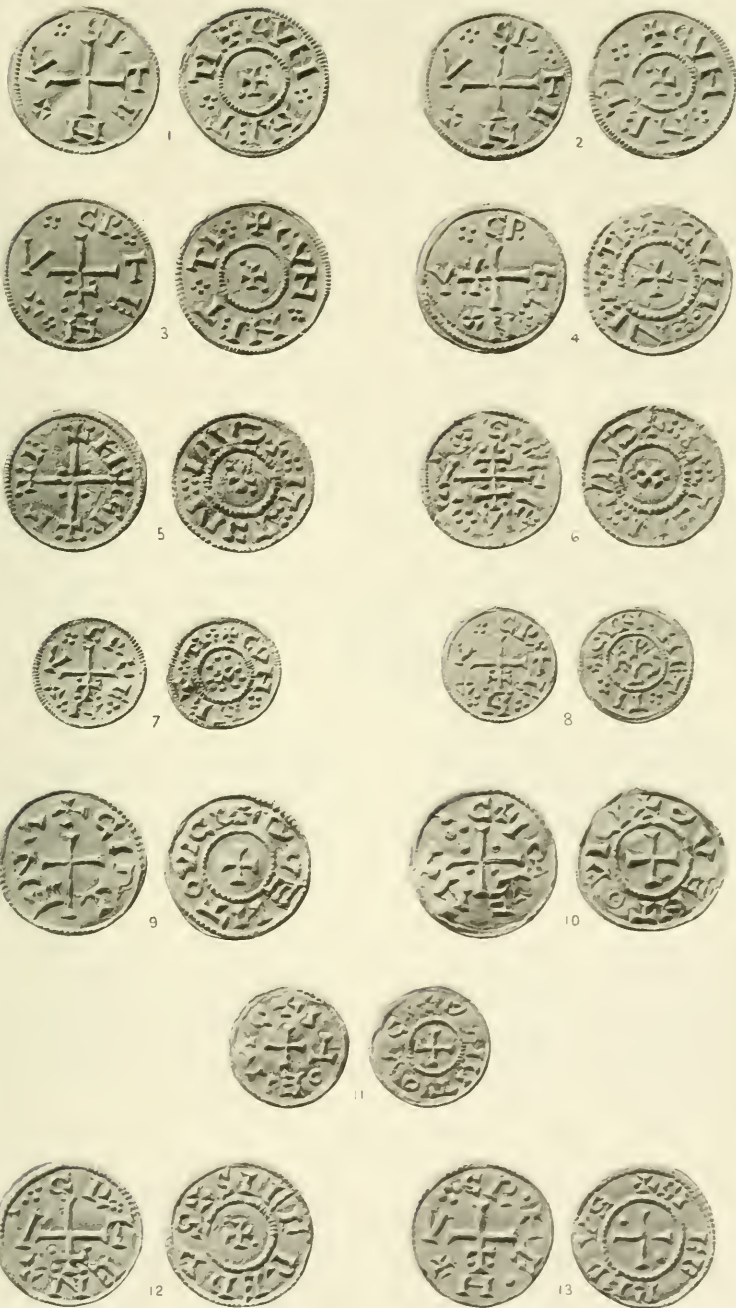
ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

Ecgberht. Eanbald. Wigmund. Wulfhere.



DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA

Hauptm. (Bodrea) Mint.

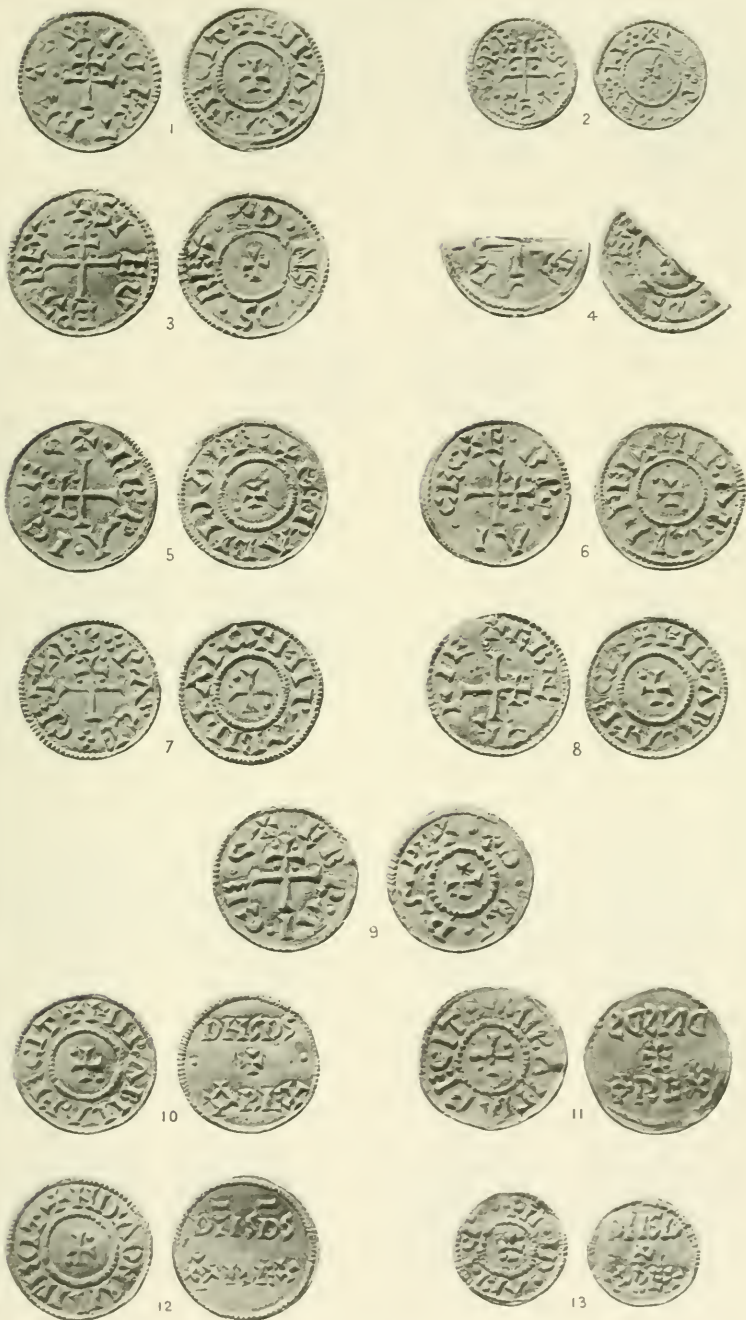


DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA.
(Gudred) Cnut. Cnut and Siefred.



DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA.

Siefred.



DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA.

Siefred. Cnut or Siefred?



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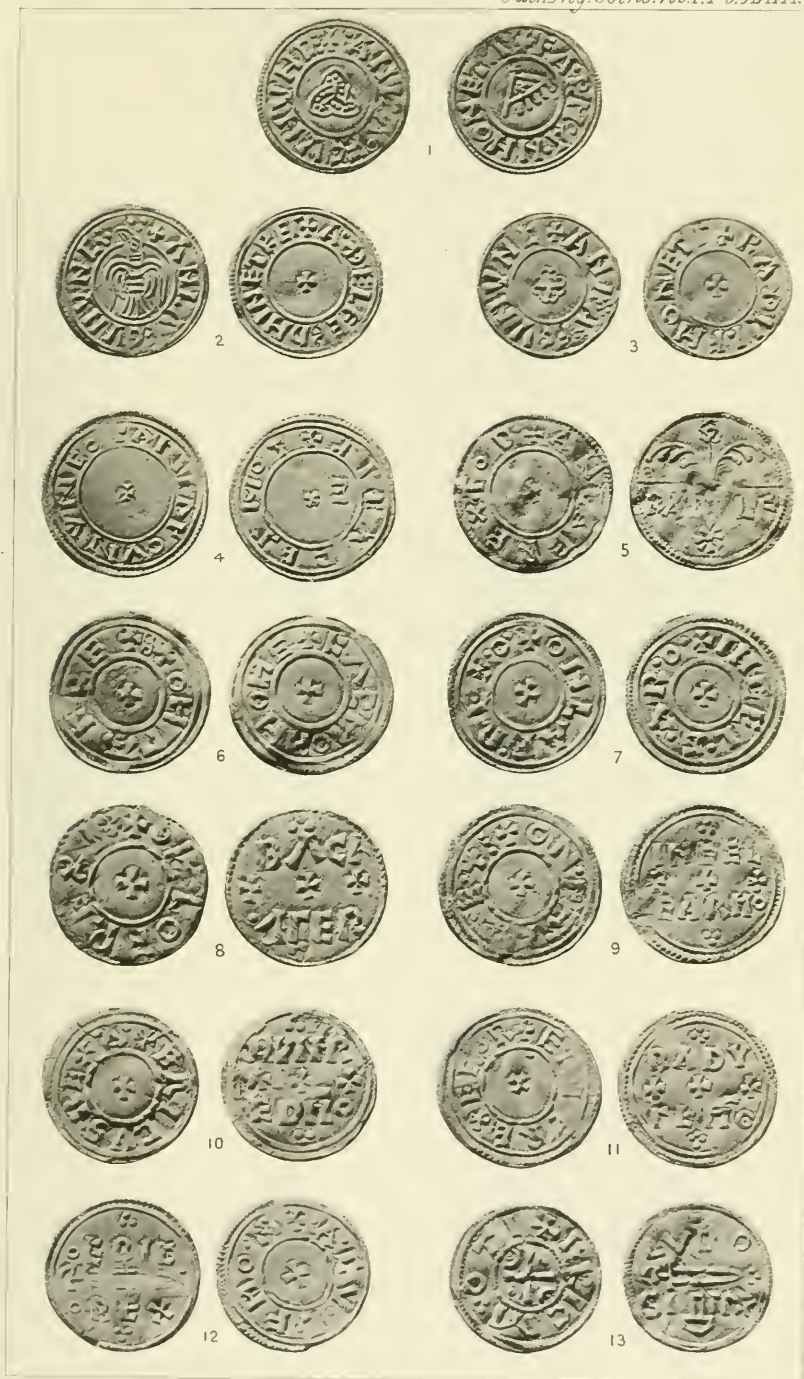
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DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA
Euri Sihtric, Akauld, Sihtric (Gale), Reynald, Uncaian (Reynald?)



DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA.

Anlaf. Eric.



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NORTHUMBRIA

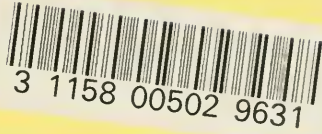
S^t Peter

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