Towards the middle of the fifth century the Angles began to settle in the British provinces of Bernicia and Deira, situate on the northerly part of the east coast of England. Deira extended from the Humber to the Tyne, and Bernicia from the Tyne to the Tweed.

In A.D. 547, Ida, an Angle chief, came to Flamborough Head with a large contingent of his countrymen, including their wives and families, in forty ships, and proceeding to Bernicia, founded that kingdom as its first king. He died in A.D. 559 and was succeeded successively by his six sons, during whose reigns the Britons re-conquered a considerable portion of the kingdom.

Ælla, another Angle chief, became king of Deira in A.D. 560 and died in A.D. 588.

Æthelfrith, king of Bernicia, son of Æthelric and grandson of Ida, and also son-in-law of Ælla, seized the kingdom of Deira in A.D. 593. He united it to Bernicia, and after exiling Hereric, the boy king, and Eadwine, the infant son of Ælla, founded the kingdom of Northumbria.

By his victory over the Britons at the battle of Chester, A.D. 607, he extended his kingdom to the Dee and thus added that city to his domain. Beda says that he conquered more territories from the Britons than any other king. In A.D. 617 he
was defeated and slain at the battle on the Idle, in Nottinghamshire, by Rædwald, king of East Anglia, the third Bretwalda. Simeon of Durham styles Æthelfrith, "the bravest of kings."

**EADWINE,**

the previously mentioned son of Ælla, succeeded Æthelfrith in A.D. 617. He was the first Christian king of Northumbria, being baptized in A.D. 627 by Paulinus, who was afterwards created the first Archbishop of York. Eadwine, after the death of Rædwald, became the fourth Bretwalda. In A.D. 633 Penda, king of Mercia, and the champion of heathendom, in alliance with Cadwalla, king of the Strathclyde Britons, attacked and slew Eadwine at the battle of Heathfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Cadwalla afterwards ruled and ravaged Northumbria, until he was defeated and slain by

**OSWALD,**

son of Æthelfrith, at the battle of Deniesburna, near Hexham, in A.D. 634. When Oswald succeeded to the kingdom he at once devoted his energies to the re-establishment of Christianity, which had been almost destroyed by Penda and Cadwalla, and to healing the wounds which they had inflicted upon his kingdom. He was the fifth Bretwalda. In A.D. 642, whilst on his way to assist the East Anglians against the attacks of Penda, he was defeated and slain by him at the battle of Maserfeld (Winwick), near Warrington, Lancashire.

**OSWIU,**

brother of Oswald, succeeded to the kingdom in A.D. 642. He strove to live in peace with Penda, but the latter, in conjunction with Ethelhere, king of East Anglia, Ethelwald, son of Oswald, and Cadwallader, son of Cadwalla, with other British princes, attacked and ravaged Northumbria in A.D. 655. Penda was, however, defeated and slain by Oswiu, at the battle of Winwædfeld, near Leeds, together with Ethelhere and many other royal persons.
in the same year. Oswiu was the sixth Bretwalda, and he added considerably to his dominions. He died in A.D. 670, and was the first king of Northumbria to die in peace upon the throne.

No coins are known of any of the before-named kings of Northumbria.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DISTINCTIVE NORTHUMBRIAN COINAGE.¹

The numismatic history of Northumbria begins soon after the death of Oswiu, but whether with the reign of Egfrith, 670–685, or of his successor Aldfrith, 685–705, is a question yet to be decided. Numismatic writers appear to have generally accepted the reign of Egfrith as its commencement, without question, upon the strength of a few very rare copper stycas, all struck from the same dies and reading on the obverse ECGFRID REX, which were found in the churchyard of Heworth, Durham, in A.D. 1813. If their attribution be correct, we are confronted with the fact that none of his successors prior to Ælfwald I., 779–788, an interval covering a period of at least one hundred years, issued any coinage other than one of silver² sceattas. Ælfwald I., however, then issued both sceattas and stycas, the latter being introduced towards the end of his reign; and after his death sceattas ceased to be issued, the stycas³ becoming the peculiar and only coinage of Northumbria until the death of Osbercht in A.D. 867. This fact alone seems strong presumptive evidence that the transition from the sceatta to the styca, i.e., from a silver to a copper standard, did not commence until the reign of Ælfwald I., or more than a century after the

¹ It is probable that some of the earlier sceattas which have been found in this country, were issued in Northumbria, but as yet no distinctive characteristics or legends have been discovered by which they can be identified.
² The silver of these sceattas, like that of the anonymous sceattas, is more or less base.
³ The stycas are of copper, bronze, brass, or a mixed metal.
death of Ecgfrith. Lindsay in his *Coinage of the Heptarchy*, in speaking of the appropriation of these stycas to Ecgfrith, says:—

This appropriation, however, I must confess, has never appeared to me perfectly satisfactory; the neatness of these coins, their want of resemblance to any of the early ones of Northumberland, and, above all, the word REX which occurs on them, but which we do not find on any of the numerous coins of Northumberland, before the reign of Eanred, all incline me to consider these coins of a later period than that of 670, and as more likely to belong to Ecgfrid, the son of Offa, than to the Northumbrian prince of that name; as, however, I have no evidence to offer decisive of the question, and as the appropriation of these coins to Northumberland has been almost universally assented to, I shall not venture to remove them from their place amongst the coins of that kingdom.

The course adopted by Lindsay will be followed in this paper, although the writer is strongly of opinion that the stycas in question were not issued by Ecgfrith of Northumbria.

ECGFRITH,

son of Oswiu, succeeded to the kingdom in A.D. 670. By his conquests and rule he raised Northumbria to its highest pitch of power and glory. In A.D. 685 he invaded the country of the Picts and was defeated and slain, and his army destroyed, at the battle of Nechtansmere. In consequence of this great disaster the Northumbrians lost a considerable portion of their territories, and also the suzerainty of some of the adjoining kingdoms.

The copper stycas attributed to Ecgfrith are all of one type: Obverse, + ECGFRID REX, surrounding a cross. Reverse, LVXX, one letter being opposite each of the four angles of a radiate cross. The reverse legend is said to be LVX, and to have a religious meaning; but the correct reading is more probably LV, an abbreviation of the name of the moneyer, LVL or LVLLA, who was also a moneyer of Offa, king of Mercia, A.D. 757 to A.D. 796, and his successor Coenwulf; the crosses, XX, not being intended

1 "Northumberland" is here an error for "Northumbria."
Ecgfrith of Mercia, A.D. 785.

for letters, but to complete the ornamentation of the angles of the cross. The suggestion therefore of Lindsay, that these stycas were more likely to belong to Ecgfrith, the son of Offa, than to Ecgfrith of Northumbria, should not be lightly treated. It is true that the coinage of stycas was peculiar to Northumbria, and its only coinage from about A.D. 788 to A.D. 867, but this is not proof that stycas were not occasionally coined in the neighbouring kingdom of Mercia. When not at war with each other there would be some trading between the border populations of the two kingdoms, and, as Northumbria possessed no silver coinage of its own, it would be a convenient and profitable policy for the Mercians to coin stycas for use in their dealings with the Northumbrians. A parallel example may be quoted from the time of Stephen, when the Scotch so closely imitated the English coinage that, except for the king's name, some of their money is identical. As evidence that in the course of trade stycas found their way across the border into Mercia, and were accepted by that county, it may be mentioned that they have been discovered at Castleton in Derbyshire.1 The style of these disputed stycas also suggests a Mercian rather than a Northumbrian origin, and that they could not have been issued earlier than the close of the eighth century. In A.D. 785, Ecgfrith, son of Offa, was "hallowed king" of Mercia, and probably acted as Viceroy of the northern or border portion of that kingdom until his father's death in A.D. 796. In coining copper stycas, Ecgfrith would not be considered as interfering with Offa's prerogative, as the standard coinage of Mercia was of silver.

THE SCEATTA SERIES.

ALDFRITH,

the elder brother of Ecgfrith of Northumbria, but the natural son of Oswiu, succeeded to the kingdom in A.D. 685. He governed his country successfully and peaceably, but within somewhat

1 Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire, p. 171.
narrower limits, and died at Driffield in A.D. 705. He is described by Beda as “a man most learned in Scripture,” and by Eddius as “most wise.”

The only coins known of this king are two sceattas, both of which are of the same type. The coin here described is in the British Museum, and the other was in the cabinet of the late Mr. Jonathan Rashleigh.

Obverse.—+ALDFRIDUS. [ALDFRIDUS.] A circle of dots enclosing a pellet.

Reverse.—A fantastic quadruped walking to the left.

Aldfrith left two infant sons, of whom Osred, aged 8 years, was the elder and under the guardianship of the Ealdorman Beorhtfrith. A powerful party, however, at once placed

EADWULF,

possibly the husband of a daughter of Ecgfrith, upon the throne, which he occupied for about two months, and was then driven from the kingdom; whereupon Beorhtfrith declared in favour of

OSRED I,

the before-mentioned son of Aldfrith, who succeeded to the kingdom in A.D. 705. Beorhtfrith as Regent obtained a great victory over the Picts in A.D. 710, which conferred a certain lustre upon Osred’s reign. The young king proved to be cruel and dissipated, and in A.D. 716, Coenred, son of Cutha, a descendant of Oega, natural son of Ida, abetted by the regular and secular clergy, led a revolt against Osred, and slew him in battle near the Mercian frontier.

COENRED

ascended the throne in A.D. 716, and died in A.D. 718.

OSRIC,

younger brother of Osred I., succeeded to the kingdom in A.D. 718, and was slain in A.D. 729.
CEOLWULF,
son of Cutha and brother of Coenred, ascended the throne in A.D. 729. Internal disorder was so great, that in A.D. 731 he was seized, shorn, and forced into a monastery, to be, however, speedily restored. He voluntarily resigned the crown in A.D. 737, and became a monk at Lindisfarne.

No coins are known of any of the last-named five kings.

EADBERHT,
son of Eata, a descendant of Ida, succeeded to the kingdom in A.D. 737. Ecgberht, Archbishop of York, was his brother. In company with Angus, king of the Picts, Eadberht, in A.D. 756, captured Alclythe (Dumbarton), the capital of the Strathclyde Britons. His reign was fairly prosperous, and he extended the realm to the widest expansion that it was destined to attain, restoring it to power and importance. In A.D. 758, Eadberht abdicated the throne, and, assuming the tonsure, became a canon in the Metropolitan Church of York.

The coins of Eadberht are sceattas and are rare. The following are the varieties of the types:

1. Obverse.—‘EADBERHTV’G. Cross within dotted circle.
   Reverse.—Quadruped, walking to left, with mane and long ears, and arched and barbed tail. Brit. Mus.
2. Obverse.—‘EADBERHTV’G. Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—Quadruped, similar to the preceding. Fig. 1. Creeke.
3. Obverse.—‘EADBERHTV’G. Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—Quadruped, walking to right, with mane and very long ears, and arched and barbed tail; cross pattée under arch of tail, pellet within circle of dots above and below raised left foreleg and under body. Fig. 4. Carlyon-Britton.
4. Obverse.—‘EADBERHTV’G. Small tribach, with ends pommée.
   Reverse.—Quadruped, similar to that on No. 1. Fig. 3. Carlyon-Britton.
5. Obverse.—‘EADBERHTV’G. Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—Quadruped, walking to right, with mane and long ears, and arched and barbed tail; circle of dots enclosing a pellet
under arch of tail, above and below raised left foreleg, and under body. Fig. 5. Carlyon-Britton.

6. Obverse.—ECTBERBTVΓ. Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—Quadruped, walking to right, with mane and very long ears, and arched and barbed tail; cross under arch of tail, pellet within circle of dots above and below raised left foreleg, and four dots below body. Fig. 6. Carlyon-Britton.

7. Obverse.—ECTBERBTVΓ. Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—Quadruped, walking to left, with mane and long ears, and arched and barbed tail; cross pattée under arch of tail, and an arabesque below body. Fig. 2. Carlyon-Britton.

8. Obverse.—ECTBERBTVΓ. Cross pommée on a boss.
   Reverse.—Quadruped to right, with mane and short ears, arched tail, and left foreleg and right hindleg raised; numerous dots in the field. Brit. Mus.

9. Obverse.—EAIBERhTVΓ. Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—Quadruped, walking to right, with mane and long ears, arched and barbed tail, and tongue extended. Fig. 7. Creeke.

10. Obverse.—EAIBERhTVΓ. Cross pattée.
    Reverse.—Quadruped, walking to right, with mane and short ears, arched and barbed tail, and tongue extended.

11. Obverse.—ECTBERhTVΓ. Circle of dots enclosing cross; dot in each angle.
    Reverse.—Quadruped to right, with mane and extra long ears, and arched and barbed tail; arabesque below.

    Reverse.—Quadruped to right, with mane and long ears, and arched and barbed tail; cross pattée under arch of tail, and arabesque below body.

OSWULF,

son of Eadberht, succeeded to the kingdom in A.D. 758, and was assassinated in the following year by the officers of his household at Methelwongtune (Great Whittington). This place is about seven miles from the old Roman station of Corbridge, in the valley of the Tyne, Northumberland, which had then recently become the new capital of the kingdom.

No coins are known of this king.
ÆTHELWALD MOLL,

possibly the son of Æthelwald, son of Oswald, succeeded to the throne in A.D. 759. Owing to party quarrels, the state of the country became so deplorably unsettled that in A.D. 765 a national assembly was convoked at Finchale, on the Wear, Durham, with a view to secure internal peace. In this council Æthelwald Moll was deposed and Alchred was proclaimed king.

No coins are known of Æthelwald.

ALCHRED,

who claimed to be a descendant of Ealric, son of Ida, succeeded to the kingdom in A.D. 765. As the result of party faction he was deposed by the Witan and driven from the kingdom in A.D. 774.

The coins of Alchred are sceattas and are very rare. The following are the varieties of the only types.

   *Reverse.*—Quadruped, walking to right, with mane and long ears, and arched and barbed tail; below, a cross. Brit. Mus.

   *Reverse.*—Quadruped, walking to right, without mane or ears, but with short arched tail, below, a cross.

   *Reverse.*—Quadruped, walking to right, with mane and long ears, and arched tail; below, cross. Fig. 8. Creeke.

   *Reverse.*—Quadruped, walking to right, with mane and extra long ears, and arched tail; below, cross pommée. Carlyon-Britton.

ÆETHRED I.

son of Æthelwald Moll, succeeded to the throne in A.D. 774. In the expectation that he would thereby strengthen his position, he caused some of the leaders of the party who had opposed his election in the Witan to be slain, and in persecuting and banishing others, he acted with such cruelty that the party in desperation
took up arms against him and ultimately in A.D. 778 drove him from the kingdom.

There is only a single sceatta of this king known. This unique coin is in the cabinet of Lord Grantley, by whose courtesy an illustration of it is offered in the Plate. Its description is:—

Obverse.—EDINGED. Cross.
Reverse.—Quadruped, walking to right, with mane and long ears, and arched tail; below, an arabesque. Fig. 9.

ÆLFWALD I.,

son of Oswulf, succeeded to the kingdom in A.D. 778. For his justice and piety he was styled “the Just” and “the Friend of God.” In A.D. 788 he was cruelly murdered at Scythlescester, near the Wall, by the powerful chief Sicgan.

The coins of Ælfwald I. are sceattas and stycaes. He was the first king to coin stycaes and the last to issue sceattas. The sceattas are very rare, and the following are the varieties of the type:—

1. Obverse.—EVΔΓΩΣ. Cross.
   Reverse.—Quadruped, walking to right, with mane and long ears, and arched and barbed tail; circle of dots enclosing pellet under arch of tail, and cross below body. Brit. Mus.

2. Obverse.—€ΔΓΓΩΔΤ. Triangle of three pellets.
   Reverse.—Quadruped, walking to left, with mane and long ears, and arched and barbed tail.

3. Obverse.—+ΓΕΔΩΤΩ (the last four letters retrograde). Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—Quadruped, walking to left, with mane and long ears, and arched and barbed tail.

4. Obverse.—EALFVALDZ. Cross pattée; dot in each angle.
   Reverse.—Quadruped, walking to right, with mane and long ears, and arched and barbed tail; below, cross pattée. Fig. 11.

Lord Grantley.

THE STYCA SERIES.

ÆLFWALD I.—continued.

There is only one styca known of Ælfwald I. This coin is of the following type and moneyer:—
5. **Obverse.** +.AL:RDV. Cross of five pellets.
   **Reverse.** +EARDVULF. Cross; dot in each angle. Fig. 12. Creeke.

**OSRED II.,**
son of Alchred, succeeded to the kingdom in A.D. 788, and in A.D. 790 was betrayed by his ealdormen and driven into exile.
No coins are known of this king.

**ÆTHELRED I.**
was restored to the throne in A.D. 790. He at once began a career of revenge and savagery, causing the deposed Osred II. to be slain, and the two infant sons of Ælfwald I. to be drowned in Windermere. His continued cruelties and deeds of blood became so odious to his subjects as to create a civil war, during which he was slain by the High Reeve Aldred at Corby in A.D. 796.

Æthelred I. during his restoration coined styca s, of which, however, only one is known. This coin is of the following type and moneyer:

**Obverse.** +EDIL:RED. retrograde. Cross pattée.
**Reverse.** +EDILVGL.¹ Cross. Fig. 10. Creeke.

**OSBALD,**
a prominent chief, was proclaimed king in A.D. 796, but after a reign of twenty-seven days he was deposed and driven into exile.
No coins are known of this king.

**EARDWULF,**
son of Eardwulf, succeeded to the throne in A.D. 796. He caused Alchmund, son of Alchred, to be seized and slain. In A.D. 806 he was expelled in favour of Ælfwald II., but was restored in A.D. 808 and died in the same year.
The coins of Eardwulf are styca s and are somewhat rare. The following practically indicate the varieties of the types:

¹ Runic £ = L.
   Reverse. — +AENAD. Cross.
   Reverse. — +EARDVVLF. retrograde. Cross; dot in each angle.
   Reverse. — +COENRED. Cross; dot in each angle.
   Reverse. — +EVDVVF. (the last four letters retrograde.) Circle of
dots enclosing pellet. Fig. 13.
   Reverse. — +EDEHHEM. retrograde. Cross of five pellets. Fig. 14.
   Reverse. — +EDEHHEM. retrograde. Cross; dot in each angle.
   Fig. 15.
   Reverse. — +EVD+VLE. Cross. Fig. 16.
   Reverse. — +EMREDL. retrograde. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
   Fig. 17.
9. Obverse. — +EARDVC. Cross pattée; dot in each angle.
   Reverse. — +ERE2D. Pellet in centre.
10. Obverse. — +EARDVVL. Cross; dot in each angle.
    Reverse. — +FORDRED. Circle of dots enclosing cross.
    Reverse. — +HVABETRED. Cross pattée.
    Reverse. — +HVLOTR. Circle enclosing pellet.
    Reverse. — +MONNE. Cross.
    Reverse. — +ODTFO. retrograde. Cross pattée.
    Reverse. — +EVD+VLE. Cross.

Varieties of the King’s name and title:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EARDVVL REX.</th>
<th>EARDVVL R.</th>
<th>EARDVVL.</th>
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<tr>
<td>EARDVVL.</td>
<td>EARDVVL.</td>
<td>EV+RDVLE.</td>
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<td>EARDVVL.</td>
<td>EARDVVL.</td>
<td>EV+RDVLE.</td>
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<tr>
<td>EARDVVL.</td>
<td>EARDVVL.</td>
<td>EDVARDVF.</td>
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<td>EARDVVL.</td>
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<td>EARDVVL.</td>
<td>EARDVVL.</td>
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<td>EARDVVL.</td>
<td>EARDVVL.</td>
<td>EVVRDVF.</td>
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<td>EA+RDALF.</td>
<td>EA+RDALF.</td>
<td>EA+RDALF.</td>
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### Varieties of the Moneys' names:

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AENAD</td>
<td>EDELHELM</td>
<td>HVAETRED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARDVVLF</td>
<td>EDELHELM</td>
<td>HVAETRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRODER</td>
<td>EDREDFM</td>
<td>EDRHVVD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COENRED</td>
<td>EDERVVVD</td>
<td>HVLTRD [HVAETRED?].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAMID</td>
<td>EDILRED</td>
<td>MONNE</td>
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<tr>
<td>EADVINI</td>
<td>EDIREVD</td>
<td>ODIOO</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDAAL+*</td>
<td>EDIVD</td>
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<tr>
<td>EANVEARD</td>
<td>ENDVER [EANRED?]</td>
<td>DÆDEAN</td>
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<td>EVIVDRVE</td>
<td>ENREDC</td>
<td>VVLRED</td>
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<tr>
<td>EARDVVLF</td>
<td>ERED [HERRED?]</td>
<td>VLFRED</td>
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<tr>
<td>EARDEVF</td>
<td>FORDRED</td>
<td>VVRVED,</td>
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<tr>
<td>EVRDVLF</td>
<td>HERIOD [HERRED?]</td>
<td>VÑNE.</td>
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In the *British Museum Catalogue* (Saxon), vol. i, p. 143, a styca is assigned to Eardwulf and described as obverse = HEARDALF, reverse = HERRED; but as it has evidently been struck from reverse dies of ALFHEARD and HERRED, two moneyers of Eanred, it is not noticed in the foregoing lists. It and several similar stycas were discovered in the “Hexham Find” of A.D. 1832, and, as at that time no coins of Eardwulf were known, they were forthwith assigned to that king under the name of Heardulf. Since then, numerous stycas have been correctly assigned to Eardwulf, but on none of them is his name spelt with an H as on these specimens; and, moreover, the name does not appear to have been so spelt by any of the Anglo-Saxon chroniclers or historians. Has he been given the alternative name of Heardulf, on the strength of these misread stycas?

There are numerous blundered stycas which, owing to their type and style of workmanship, are supposed to belong to Eardwulf, but it is not thought advisable to refer further to them, inasmuch as their attribution would be purely conjectural. They and other blundered stycas are, however, well worthy of study, as it is only

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1 The use of two reverse dies, instead of an obverse and reverse die, is by no means infrequent in the Styca Series, and especially is this the case in the coinages of Eanred and Æthelred II.
by careful consideration and comparison of different specimens that a satisfactory decision can be attained.

ÆLFWALD II.

was raised to the throne on the expulsions of Eardwulf in A.D. 806, and held it until A.D. 808, when Eardwulf was restored.

The coins of this king are stycas and are very rare. They are of the following types and moneymen:

   Reverse.——∩ΓΕΛΒΙΔ. retrograde. Cross. Fig. 19. Heywood.
   Reverse.——∩ΓΕΛΒΙΔ. retrograde. Cross. Fig. 18. York Mus.

It will be noticed that in every instance the legends of the above coins read retrograde.

EANRED,

son of Eardwulf, succeeded to the kingdom in A.D. 808. Ecgberht, king of Wessex, invaded Northumbria in A.D. 829, but Eanred, recognizing that many years of political faction had so weakened the kingdom as to make it impossible for him to offer any effectual resistance, met Ecgberht at Dore, near Sheffield, and submitting to him, acknowledged his supremacy. Eanred died in A.D. 841; his long reign, however, was not owing to his virtues or talents, but to the utter exhaustion and consequent lethargy of his country, following upon internecine strife.

The coins of Eanred are stycas and very numerous, but some of the types are rare. Some few of his coins are of silver, of different degrees of fineness, and appear to have been struck by
REGAL STYCA COINAGE OF NORTHUMBRIA.  
IX. CENTURY.
upwards of a dozen of his moneyers. It is said that their issue was due to accidents of the melting-pot, or to the re-use of Roman silver and copper coins in it, in undue proportions of the former, and that, although intrinsically of much greater value, they were issued as ordinary stycas.¹ The moneyers, Cunuulf, Daegbercht, Eadvini, Herreth, and Vilheah, judging from the number and variety of types of the silver coins bearing their names, seem to have frequently indulged in these melting "accidents." Several similar coins of Eanred's successor, Æthelred II., and of the contemporary Archbishops of York, were also struck in silver. It has not yet been suggested that the Northumbrians, either civil or ecclesiastical, were ignorant of the relative value of silver and copper. May not these silver coins have been issued to facilitate trading transactions with the adjoining kingdoms?

The following will give a general idea of the various types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Obverse.</th>
<th>EANRED REX. Cross pattée.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reverse.</td>
<td>ALDAGE. Cross; dot in each angle. Fig. 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Obverse.</td>
<td>EAHRED REX. Cross pattée.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse.</td>
<td>ALFHEARD. Cross pattée. Fig. 21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Obverse.</td>
<td>ERED R. Cross pattée.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse.</td>
<td>ALFHEARD. Cross pattée. Fig. 22.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse.</td>
<td>BLODR. Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Fig. 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Obverse.</td>
<td>EANRED REX. (NR in monogram.) Circle of dots enclosing pellet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse.</td>
<td>BRMR. (MR in monogram.) Cross of five pellets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Obverse.</td>
<td>EANRED R. Cross pattée.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse.</td>
<td>EVDHAHR. Cross pattée. Fig. 24.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Obverse.</td>
<td>EANRED REX. Circle enclosing pellet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse.</td>
<td>CINVF (VF in monogram.) Pellet. Fig. 25.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Obverse.</td>
<td>EANRED REX (NR in monogram.) Cross of five pellets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse.</td>
<td>E+NAVL. Cross of five pellets. Fig. 26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse.</td>
<td>DAEGBERET. Circle enclosing pellet. Fig. 27.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse.</td>
<td>EADVINI. Cross pattée. Fig. 28.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The component parts of the ordinary styca contained from 60 to 70 per cent. copper, 20 to 25 zinc, 6 to 11 silver, and small portions of gold, lead and tin.—Hawkins.
11. Obverse.—+EΛ·ΗΡΕΔΕ. Cross; dot in each angle.
   Reverse.—+ΕΑΝΡΕΔ. Cross.
12. Obverse.—+ΕΑΝΡΕΔ ΡΕ. Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—+ΕΟΡΔΡΕΔ. retrograde. Cross.
   Reverse.—+ΕΟΙΔΛΡΑΗ. Pellet.
   Reverse.—+ΕΟΛΕΝΟΔ Μ. Cross. Fig. 29.
15. Obverse.—+ΕΑΝΡΕΔ ΡΕΧ. Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—+ΕΟΡΔΡΕΔ. Cross pattée. Fig. 30.
   Reverse.—+ΕΑΗΔΥΛΕΛ. Cross.
17. Obverse.—+ΕΑΝΡΕΔ ΡΕΧ. Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—+ΕΗΡΕΔ. Cross pattée. Fig. 31.
18. Obverse.—+ΕΑΝΡΕΔ ΡΕΧ. Cross.
   Reverse.—+ΕΗΒΑΕΡΕΔ. Cross. Fig. 32.
   Reverse.—+ΕΜΟΙΝΕ. Circle enclosing pellet.
20. Obverse.—+ΕΑΝΡΕΔ ΡΕΧ. Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—+ΟΔΙΟ. Cross pattée. Fig. 33.
   Reverse.—+ΕΤΕΛΕΗ. Cross. Fig. 34.
22. Obverse.—+ΕΑΝΡΕΔ ΡΕΧ. Cross.
   Reverse.—+ΕΙΔΒΙΝΙ. Pellet.
23. Obverse.—+ΕΑΝΡΕΔ ΡΕΧ. Circle enclosing pellet.
   Reverse.—+ΕΙΒΛΗΡΑΗ. Circle enclosing pellet. Fig. 35.
24. Obverse.—+ΕΑΗΡΕΔ ΡΕΧ. Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—+ΕΛΒΗΡΑΗ. Cross pattée. Fig. 36.
25. Obverse.—+ΕΑΗΗΕΔ ΡΕΧ. Circle enclosing pellet.
   Reverse.—+ΕΛΒΗΡΑΗ. Cross. Fig. 37.
   Reverse.—+ΕΛΒΗΡΑΗ. Cross.
27. Obverse.—+ΕΑΝΡΕΔ ΡΕΧ. Cross enclosing pellet.
   Reverse.—+ΕΛΒΗΡΑΗ. Cross. Fig. 37.
   Reverse.—+ΕΛΒΗΡΑΗ. Cross.
29. Obverse.—+ΕΑΗΗΕΔ ΡΕΧ. Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—+ΕΛΒΗΡΑΗ. Cross.
30. Obverse.—+ΕΑΝΡΕΔ ΡΕΧ. Cross.
   Reverse.—+ΕΠΗΡΕΔ. Cross.
31. Obverse.—+ΕΑΝΡΕΔ ΡΕΧ. Cross.
   Reverse.—+ΕΙΔΗΡΕΔ. Cross.
Varieties of the King’s name and title:—

| EANRED REX. | EANREP REX. | EANA+ED AEX. |
| EAIRED REX. | EANREP REX. | EANA+ED AEX. |
| EANRED REX. | EANREP REX. | EANED AEX. |
| EANRED REX. | EANREP REX. | EANRED AEX. |
| EANRED REX. | EANREP REX. | EANRED REX. |
| EANRED REX. | EANREP HEX. | EANRED RE. |
| EANRED REX. | EANREP REX. | EANRED RE. |
| EANRED REX. | EVNREP REX. | EANRED RE. |
| EANRED REX. | EANHED REX. | EANRED RE. |
| EANRED REX. | EANRED REY. | EANRED RE. |
| EANRED RCX. | EANRED+D REX. | EAIRDEO YR. |
| EANRED RCX. | ENV REX. | EAIRDEO YR. |
| EANRED RCX. | ENV REY. | EANRED RE. |
| EANRED RCX. | ENV REX. | EANRED RE. |
| EANRED RCX. | CNRED REX. | EANRED RE. |
| EVNRED REX. | ESZIENA YRX. | EANRED RE. |
| EVNRED REX. | EANBIV IIX. | EANRED RE. |
| EVIRED REX. | EANRED HEX. | EANRED RE. |
| EVIRED REX. | EANRED HEX. | EANRED RE. |
| EVIRED REX. | EANHED HEX. | EANA+ED AG. |
| ENDRED REX. | EANRED IIX. | EANRED RE. |
| EANRED RFX. | EANHED IIEX. | EANRED RE. |
| EDNRED REX. | EANHED IIEX. | EAIRED RE. |
| EDNFD REX. | EANHED IIEX. | EANRED RE. |
| ENRED REX. | CANRED HEX. | EANRED RE. |
| EANRD REX. | EARDERN AEX. | EANRED RX. |
| EAIRD REX. | FANRED REX. | EANRED RX. |
| EAIRD REX. | FANRED REX. | EANRED RX. |
| EAVRED REX. | FANRFD RFX. | EANRED RX. |
| EANRE REX. | CANRED REX. | FAI KE. |
| EANRED ERX. | CANRED REX. | EANRED RX. |
| EANRED RFX. | CANRED REX. | EANRED R. |
| BANEDR REX. | CANRED RAX. | EANRED R. |
| IANRFD RCX. | CANRED RAX. | EANRED R. |
| EAHRED REX. | CANRED REX. | EANRED R. |
| JANRED REX. | EARNE REX. | EANRED R. |
| EANIED UEK. | EARNE REX. | EA+NRED R. |
| EYRKE KEX. | EARNE REX. | EANRED R. |
| VYRKE KEX. | EARNE REX. | EANRED ±. |
| LANRED REX. | CANRED AEX. | EANPIA. |
| GAIRED REX. | CANRED AEX. | EYNRED K. |
### Varieties of the Moneyers' names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moneyer</th>
<th>Variants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADVLFER.</td>
<td>CVAVLF.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AELSER.</td>
<td>CVAVLF.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALDATES.</td>
<td>CVAVLF.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUDATES.</td>
<td>CVVLF.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUDATES.</td>
<td>CVVNVF.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALFHEARD.</td>
<td>CVNNVF.</td>
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<td>ALFHEARD.</td>
<td>CVNVVF.</td>
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<td>CVNVVLF.</td>
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<td>ALFHEARD.</td>
<td>CVNVLF.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRODER.</td>
<td>CVNVVF.</td>
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<td>BRODER.</td>
<td>CVNAVLF.</td>
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<td>BRODR.</td>
<td>CVNAVLF.</td>
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<td>CVNAVLF.</td>
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<td>BROER.</td>
<td>CVNVLF.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BROER.</td>
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<td>COENRED.</td>
<td>CVIVALF.</td>
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<td>CVDHARD.</td>
<td>CVNAVLE.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CVDHARD.</td>
<td>CVNVVF.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CVDHARD.</td>
<td>CVNVVL.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CVNVVL.</td>
<td>CVNVVF.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cvNAVLF.</td>
<td>CVVVVF.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cv+NAVLF.</td>
<td>CVVVVF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVVVLF.</td>
<td>CVVVVF.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ea1't r ed,
A.D. 808-841.

CVAVNL.F.  GAVVINI.
CVAVNNF.  ENIVDEAI.
CVAVNNF.  EARAINI.
CVAVNLF.  INIGADV.
CVAVNNG.  INIGADV.
EYNVVAL.F.  INIGADV.
EYNVAL.F.  EADVVL.F.
EVNVVL.F.  EODVVL.F.
EYNVAL.F.  EANRED.
EVVYNLF.  EANRED.
EVVYNNG.  EANRED.

DAEGBERHT.  EANRED.
DAEGBERCT.  EANRED.
DAEGBFCT.  EAHNRED.
DAEGBERCT.  EAHER.
DAEXBERE.  [Runic X = G].
DAXBERCT.  EAHER.
DAXBERC.  [b = DT in monogram].
DAXBER.  AHER.
DAEXBERC.  AHRED.
DVEGBERCT.  EAHER.

EADVNI.  EARDVVL.F.
EADVNI.  EARDVII.
EADVNI.  EANRDVVLF.
EADVNI.  EANRDVVL.F.
EADVNI.  EAHER.
EADVNI.  EDILVARD.
EADVNI.  EDILVEVD.
EADVNI.  EDELPAR [P = W].
EADVNI.  EORDRED.
EADVNI.  EORDRDE.
EADVNI.  EORDROE.
GADV+INI.  EORDRDAE.
GADV+INI.  EORDRE.
GADV+INI.  EORDREO.
GADV+INI.  EORDREO.
GADV+INI.  ERDROE.
GADV+INI.  ERDRE.
GADV+INI.  EORDRED.
GADV+INI.  EORDRED.
GADV+INI.  EORDRED.
GADV+INI.  EORDRED.
GADV+INI.  EORDRED.
GADV+INI.  EORDRED.
GADV+INI.  EORDRED.
EADVNI.  EORDRED.
EADVNI.  ERPINNE [P = W].
EDENOD.
FOLCNO [M = MONETARIUS].
FVLHOF.
FVLHOF [Runic Þ = TH].
FVLHOF.
FVLHOF.
FVLHOF.
FVLHOF.
FVLHOF.
FVLHOF.
HVAETRED.
HVAETRED.
HVLNLAFT.
LEOFDEGN?
MONNE.
MONNE.
MONNE.
ODILO.
ODILO MON. [MON = MONETARIUS].
ODILO MO.
ODIO.
TEVEH.
DADIULIS. [Þ = TH].
DADIGILS.
DADIGILS.
BADIGILS.
TIDVINI.
TIDVINI.
TIDVINI.
VILHEAH.
VILHEAH.
VILHEAH.
VVLFEHARRD.
VVLFEHARRD.
VVLFEHARRD.
AALFEHRRD.
AALFEHRRD.
AALFEHRRD.
VVLFRED.
VVLFRED.
PINTRED [P = W].
PINTRED [Runic MX = ED].
PINTRED [Runic MM = ED].
Although the compilers of the British Museum Catalogue very properly include the name of Alfheard in their list of Eanred’s moneyers, yet they appropriate the coins bearing his name to Heardulf, reading them HEARD+ALF and HEARDALF. The coins struck by Alfheard are of the following varieties: +ALFHEARD, +ALFHEARD, and ALFHEARD. It will be observed that the first two have the initial cross preceding the name, and that the last is without it. This cross almost invariably marks the beginning of the legend of the coins of this series, and is adopted as such, unless it is palpably an error; but it has never yet been contended that the legends of coins wanting the cross, though identical in every other respect with those possessing it, and showing no signs of blunder or mistake, may be re-arranged and turned into other names. If such a principle of reading were adopted, the lists of kings and their moneyers would be considerably increased, and many unheard of names invented, their number being dependent upon the ingenuity of the reader. A somewhat similar transfer in favour of Heardulf and Earduulf has been made in the same authority, of some of the coins struck by the moneyer VVLFHEARD, so that all coins which have not the initial cross before his name are given in part to Heardulf, and in other part to Earduulf, and VVLFHEARD is allowed to retain those bearing an identical name which have the initial cross. The coins thus erroneously transferred to Heardulf read VVLFHEARD, and those similarly transferred to Earduulf read VVLFERRED and AALFEHRRED, but in the British Museum Catalogue they are transformed into HEARDVVLF and into EHRDVVVLF and EHRDAALF respectively. In these instances, however, the initial cross is respected.

Æthelred II,

son of Eanred, succeeded to the kingdom in A.D. 841. He was
Early Regal Coinage of Northumbria.

expelled in A.D. 844 in favour of Redulf, but restored after the death of Redulf in the same year. Æthelred died in A.D. 849.

The coins of Æthelred are stycas and are very numerous. Some of the types, however, are both artistic and rare.

The following will give a general idea of the various types:

   Reverse. — +ALDHERE. Cross. Fig. 38.
   Reverse. — +ÆUCHERE. Cross.
   Reverse. — +BRODER. Cross. Fig. 39.
5. Obverse. — +ÆDILRED. Square compartment with pellet at each corner, upon a cross pommée. This type has not previously been recorded.
   Reverse. — +ÆEOLBALD. Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ. Fig. 40. Creeke.
   Reverse. — +ÆOINRED. retrograde. Cross of five pellets. Fig. 41.
   Reverse. — +ÆVDEHVRD. (VD and VR in monogram.) Cross.
   Reverse. — +ÆVEMVYD. Cross. Fig. 42.
   Reverse. — +ÆADVIII. Cross. Fig. 43.
   Reverse. — +ÆINRED. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
   Reverse. — +ÆANBALD. Circle enclosing pellet.
   Reverse. — +ÆARDVVF. Circle of dots enclosing cross of five pellets. Fig. 44.
   Reverse. — +ÆGELVEAD. Cross.
   Reverse. — +ÆDEHHEHH. Cross.
   Reverse. — +ÆNEOHJ. Cross pattée.
   Reverse. — +ÆRPHINE. Cross of eight pellets. Fig. 45.
17. Obverse. — +EDELRED REX. Cross; dot in each angle.
   Reverse. — +FORDRED. Cross. Fig. 46.
19. Obverse. — +EDITRED X. Cross; dot in each angle.
   Reverse. — +INRED. retrograde. Cross; dot in each angle.
20. Obverse. — +EDELRED REX. Circle enclosing large υ.
   Reverse. — +LEOFDE5N. Ornamental curved cross with curved angles;
   pellet in centre. Fig. 47.
21. Obverse. — +EDELRED REX. Circle enclosing large ornamented T.
   Reverse. — +LEOFDE5N. Circle enclosing cross pattée. Fig. 48.
22. Obverse. — +EDILRED REX. Circle of six dots enclosing pellet.
   Reverse. — +GEOFDES5H. Circle of five dots enclosing pellet.
23. Obverse. — +EDILRED REX. Circle of dots enclosing cross.
   Reverse. — LEOF DE5G I An animal prancing to right, head to left.
24. Obverse. — +EAEELREAD REX. Circle enclosing cross pattée, with four
   rays proceeding from it.
   Reverse. — +LEOFDE5N. Double circle enclosing pellet. Fig. 49.
   Reverse. — +MOINE. Cross of five pellets. Fig. 50.
   Reverse. — +OLDAN. Circle enclosing pellet.
   Reverse. — +TIDVVLF. Circle enclosing cross. AR.
   Reverse. — +VENDELBERH. Cross. Fig. 51.
   Reverse. — +VIHTRED. Cross.
   Reverse. — +VVLFDRED. Circle enclosing pellet. Fig. 52.
32. Obverse. — +EDILRED RE. Cross of five pellets.
   Reverse. — +ΛΛΡΦΙΣΙ. Cross.
   Reverse. — +ΠΙHTRED. Double circle, outer of dots, enclosing pellet
   Fig. 53.
34. Obverse. — +EDILRED REX. Circle of six dots enclosing pellet.
   Reverse. — +DIHTRD. Cross. Fig. 54.
Varieties of the King's name and title:

EDILRED REX.

EDRED REX. 

EFLRED REX.

EFLRED RX.

EDILRED REX.

AEDEILRED REX.

EDILRED REX.

AEDEILRED REX.

EDILRED REX.

AEDEILRED REX.

EDILRED REX.

AEDEILRED REX.

EDILRED REX.

AEDEILRED REX.

EDILRED REX.

AEDEILRED REX.

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EDILRED REX.

AEDEILRED REX.

EDILRED REX.

AEDEILRED REX.

EDILRED REX.

AEDEILRED REX.

EDILRED REX.

AEDEILRED REX.
Varieties of the Moneyers' names:

ÆILDRED.
ÆILDRED.
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Early Regal Coinage of Northumbria.

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EXIREDO.
EYNRED.
EFANRED.
ELIIRE.
ELIIREX.
ELANRED.
ELANRED.
ELANRED.
ELANRED.
ELANV [\(=\)EANVVLFL?].
ENAVLFL.
ENALALE.
ELJUVV [\(=\)EANVALD?].
EARDVVLFL.
EARDVVLFL.
EARDALLFL.
EARDDVFL.
EARDVVLE.
EARDALLLI.
EVRDALLFL.
EARDVF.
EARDVJ.
EARDV.
EARDVVLLE.
EARDVLE.
EARDVFL.
EARDVF.
EVREDVVLFL.
Æthelred II., A.D. 841–849.
REDULF

ascended the throne on the expulsion of Æthelred II. in A.D. 844, and was slain by the Danes in the same year.

The coins of Redulf are stycas and are scarce. The following will give a general idea of the types:—

1. Obverse.—+REDVLFRX. Cross.
   Reverse.—+AUGHERE. Cross.
2. Obverse.—+REDVLFRE. Cross.
   Reverse.—+BRODER. Cross. Fig. 55.
3. Obverse.—+REDVVLFRE. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
   Reverse.—+COENRED. Cross.
4. Obverse.—+REDVLFREX. Cross.
   Reverse.—+CVBBEREH T. Cross.
5. Obverse.—+REDVLFREX. Cross.
   Reverse.—+EANRED: Cross of five pellets. Fig. 56.
6. Obverse.—+SEDVE BE. Cross; dot in each angle.
   Reverse.—+EVBDVVL. retrograde. Cross pommée.
7. Obverse.—+REDVLF RE. Cross and three dots.
   Reverse.—+ERO'DRED. Cross of five pellets.
8. Obverse.—+REDVLF RE. Cross.
   Reverse.—+FORDRED. Cross of five pellets.
9. Obverse.—+REDVVLF REX. Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—+HVAETNDD. Cross pattée. Fig. 57.
    Reverse.—+HVNL[AF]. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
11. Obverse.—+REDVLF REX. Cross pattée.
    Reverse.—+MONNE. Pellet. Fig. 58.
12. Obverse.—+REDVLF RE. Cross, dot in each angle.
    Reverse.—+ODILO. Cross. Fig. 59.
13. Obverse.—+HEDVVLF REX. Cross pattée.
    Reverse.—+VEDEGHERB-H. Cross pattée. Fig. 60.
14. Obverse.—+REDVLF RE. Circle enclosing cross.
    Reverse.—+VVLFRED. Cross.

Varieties of the King's name and title:

REDVVLF REX. REDVLF RE. REDVLE RE.
REDVLF REX. REDVLF RE. REDVL RE.
REDVLF REX. REDVLF RE. REDVL RE.
HEDVVLF REX. REDVLF RE. REDVLE RE.
REDVLF RE. SEDVE BE.

Varieties of the Moneyers' names:

ÆALGHERE. EVDBEREBHΓ. EORDRER.
ÆLZHERE. ÆADBEREΓΗ. FORDRED.
ÆLZHERE. EVNZ . . . HERRED.
BRODER. EANRED. HVAETNOD.
BRODER. EANRED. HVAETNVD.
BRODER. EANRED. HVAETNDD.
COENRED. EANRED. HVAETNDD.
COENCD. EANRED. HVAETNODD.
COENED. FAINRED. HVAETNODD.
COFNED. EARDAVF. HVAETNODD.
EOENRE. EVBDVVL. HVAETNOD.
EVBBEREBHΓ [f—TH]. EORDRED. OAEATNOD.
EVDBEREBHΓ. EORDRE. HYNLAF.
succeeded to the throne on the death of Æthelred II. in A.D. 849. A portion of his subjects rebelled in A.D. 867 and set up a rival king, Ælla. The two kings at once united their forces to attack the Danes, who had taken possession of York, but were both slain by them with the greater part of their forces in the same year. With the defeat and death of Osbercht the dynasty of Northumbria ended, for the kingdom became the centre of the Danish power in England, and the silver penny entirely superseded the styca series which had been so distinctive of its nationality.

The coins of Osbercht are stycas and are scarce. No coins of Ælla are known, and, as just mentioned, no stycas appear to have been issued in Northumbria after the death of Osbercht.

The following will give a general idea of the types of Osbercht's coins, which are of a very rough and blundered description.

1. Obverse.—OSBERCH EE. Cross. Reverse.—+BWAIGE. retrograde. Cross. Fig. 61.
2. Obverse.—OSBERCHL EE. Cross; dot in each angle. Reverse.—EANREDRE. Pellet.
3. Obverse.—OSBERCHL EX. Cross. Reverse.—+EVIARD. Pellet. Fig. 62.
5. Obverse.—OSBEH. B. retrograde. Pellet. Reverse.—+EDEMER. Circle enclosing pellet. Fig. 63.
6. Obverse.—BOSBEH. retrograde. Pellet and two dots. Reverse.—+EDVNY. Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Fig. 64.
   Reverse.—+EDV·LHV. retrograde. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
8. Obverse.—O SB E B H L B E X. Star of eight rays.  
   Reverse.— + W O I N E. retrograde. Pellet.
   Reverse.—+AINIBEISHL. Cross; dot in each angle.
   Reverse.—+ΛΛΓΕΒΕΔ. Cross.
11. Obverse.—O SB E B H L F. Four pellets.  
   Reverse.—+VVLFIXA. Cross. Fig. 65.
12. Obverse.—O SB E B H L EX. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.  
   Reverse.—+VVΓFZ+IT. retrograde. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.

Varieties of the King's name and title:

| OSBERCHT REX. | OZBERH B. |
| OSBEBCHL BEX. | OZBEBH F B. |
| OSBEBCHT BEX. | OZBERH B. |
| OSBEBCHT BEX. | OZBEKH B. |
| OSBEBCHK EX. | OZBEKH B. |
| OSBEBCH L BEX. | OZBEKH B. |
| OSBEBCH RX. | OZBEKH B. |
| OSBEBCHL RX. | OZBEKH B. |
| OSBEBCHL RX. | OZBEKH B. |
| OSBEBCHL RX. | OZBEKH B. |
| OSBEBCHL RX. | OZBEKH B. |
| OZBERH L R. | OSBERCH. |
| OZBERH R. | OSBERCHL. |
| OZBERH EC. | OSBBERCHL. |
| OZBEKH ECX. | OZBERH. |
| OZBEKH L EX. | OZBERH. |
| OZBEKH L EX. | OZBERH. |
| OZBEKH L EX. | OZBERH. |
| OZBEKH EX. | OZBERHTHE. |
| OZBEKH EX. | OZBERCHE. |
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| OZBEKH EX. | OZBERCHE. |
| OZBEKH EX. | OZBERCHE. |
| OZBEKH EX. | OZBERCHE. |
| OZBERL B. | OZBERL B. |
| OZBERL B. | OZBERL B. |
| OZBERL B. | OZBERL B. |
| OZBERL B. | OZBERL B. |
| OZBERL B. | OZBERL B. |
Varieties of the Moneyers' names:—

| BANVLF. | EANVLF. | RANVLF. 
| BANLF.  | EANALF. | VENDELBERHT? 
| BANLF.  | EARDVLF. | VIBURHT. 
| BANLF.  | EDELHELM. | VIBURHT. 
| CVDBERHT. | EDEGHEGM. | VIBURHT. 
| EANRED. | EDEGHEGH. | VIBURHT. 
| EANREDRE. | EDVNY. | VIBURHT. 
| EDNREV. | EDVNH. | VIBURHT. 
| EANVVLF. | EDLH. | AINIBERHT. 
| EANVLE. | EDVNH. | AINIBERHT. 
| EANVLF. | ENBRH. | AINIBERHT. 
| EANVLF. | ERPINNE. | VVLRED. 
| EANVOLE. | MOINE. | ALAGEBED. 
| EANVLE. | MONIE. | VVLFSIT. 
| EANVLF. | WONE. | VVLFSI. 
| EANLGE. | WONE. | VVLSIXT. 
| EANLGF. | WONE. | VVLSIXT. 
| EANLGE. | WONE. | VVFFZ+IT. 
| EANLGE. | WONE. | VVLSI. 
| EANLGE. | MONIE. | VVLSI. 
| ELAVLF. | MONIE. | VVLSI. 
| ELAVLF. | NOINE. | VVLSI. 

The obverse and reverse legends of many of the stycas are retrograde, and some of the letters are reversed or inverted, and others are in monogram.

My acknowledgments are due to Mr. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A., the President of the British Numismatic Society, for kindly supplying me with descriptions of some sceattas and many stycas in his collection, and for allowing casts to be taken of such of them as were required to illustrate this paper.

I am likewise indebted to Mr. N. Heywood for similar acts of courtesy; and also to Lord Grantley, F.S.A., for casts of several very rare sceattas.

[We trust that Major Creeke will continue this interesting subject with an account of the contemporary ecclesiastical coinage of Northumbria.—The Editors.]
THE EARLY COINAGE OF HENRY II.