OME of the early Archbishops of Canterbury and York appear to have enjoyed the privilege of coining money and placing their names thereon, but there are no records extant to show when or why it was conferred upon them. The only evidence of the fact is that afforded by the coins themselves, and by certain records which refer to it as an ancient custom.

When Eadwine, the pagan king of Northumbria, married his second wife Æthelberceta, the Christian daughter of Æthelberht, king of Kent, a.d. 625, Bishop Paulinus\(^1\) accompanied her to Northumbria, lest she and her companions should, in the absence of Christian ministrations, become corrupted by paganism and fall away from the faith. Through the teaching of Paulinus, and after long and serious deliberation, Eadwine embraced Christianity, and was baptized by Paulinus at York, on Easter-day, a.d. 627, in a small timber church dedicated to St. Peter, which Eadwine had built in order to receive baptism therein. Eadwine also created the See of York and appointed Paulinus its first Bishop, who soon afterwards received the pallium from Pope Honorius I., and became the first Archbishop of York.

Eadwine was slain in battle at Heathfield (Hatfield), in the West Riding of Yorkshire, a.d. 633, by Cadwalla, king of the Strathclyde Britons, and Penda, king of Mercia, who had revolted against his authority. The death of Eadwine and the destruction of his army enabled Cadwalla to cruelly ravage and oppress Northumbria and its

\(^1\) Paulinus was ordained bishop by Justus, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 21st July, a.d. 625, immediately prior to his accompanying Æthelberceta to Northumbria.
The Sceatta and Styca Coinage of the Early Archbishops of York.

people. There being no prospect of safety, except in flight, Paulinus and Æthelbercta returned by sea to Kent, and were welcomed by King Eadwold, the Queen's brother, and Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury. The See of Rochester being then vacant, Paulinus, at the request of the King and Archbishop, took charge of it and held it until his death, A.D. 644.

The See of York remained vacant from the death of Paulinus until Cedda was appointed Bishop, A.D. 666, but it continued to be merely a Bishop's See until A.D. 735, when Ecgberht, the then Bishop, was created Archbishop. It has been suggested that the Archi-
episcopal See remained so long dormant owing to the jealousy and machinations of the Archbishops of Canterbury.

It is reasonable to assume that the privilege of coining money was not conferred upon Paulinus, inasmuch as, so far as we know, neither King Eadwine nor any of his immediate successors issued any coinage. The only coins of the period were the anonymous sceattas used in Northumbria and the other so-called Heptarchic kingdoms, but there is no evidence yet ascertained to indicate by whom they were issued.

ECGBERHT,

son of Eata and brother of Eadberht, king of Northumbria, A.D. 737–758, was consecrated Bishop of York, A.D. 734, and, on receiving the pallium at Rome in the following year, became the second Archbishop. He restored the library at York, and, through the influence of Beda, also founded a school there, which attained the highest fame throughout Europe; one of its greatest scholars, Alcuin, becoming the literary centre of the West. Alcuin took charge of the school from A.D. 767 to 780, during which period, scholars, not only from every part of Britain, but even from Germany and Gaul, are said to have crowded to his lecture-room. In the year 781, Alcuin was drawn by Charles the Great from his work in Britain to the wider work of spreading intellectual life among the Franks.2

1 This library was destroyed by fire early in the reign of William the Conqueror.
Ecgberht died A.D. 766. He was the first Archbishop to exercise the privilege of coining money, for the earliest known Archiepiscopal coins of Canterbury were struck by Archbishop Jaenberht, A.D. 766 to 790, with the name and under the supremacy of Offa, king of Mercia, who conquered Kent A.D. 774. Ecgberht's earliest coins were consequently struck many years prior to those of Jaenberht. All his coins are silver sceattas¹ and were struck by him during the reigns of Eadberht, Æthelwulf Moll, and Alchred respectively: they are all very rare, particularly those which were struck during the reigns of the two last-named kings.

The following are varieties of Ecgberht's coins:

With the name of King Eadberht, A.D. 737–758, on the reverse.

1. **Obverse.** — *ECTBERbT.* Mitred figure to right, holding long cross in right hand and crozier in left.
   
   **Reverse.** — *EDTBEREvUVR.* Cross pattée. Carlyon-Britton.

2. **Obverse.** — *EC9BERbT <.* Mitred figure to right, holding long cross in each hand.
   
   **Reverse.** — *DTBEREvUVR.* Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée. Fig. 1.
   
   Carlyon-Britton.

3. **Obverse.** — *EC9BERbT <.* Mitred figure to right, holding two long crosses.
   
   **Reverse.** — *DTBEREvUVR.* Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée. Fig. 2. British Museum.

4. **Obverse.** — *EC9BERbT A.* Mitred figure to right, holding two long crosses.
   
   **Reverse.** — *DTBEREvUVR.* Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée. Fig. 3. British Museum.

5. **Obverse.** — *EC9BERbT AR.* Mitred figure to right, holding two long crosses.
   
   **Reverse.** — *DTBEREvUVR.* Cross pattée. Heywood.

6. **Obverse.** — *EC9BERbT AR.* Mitred figure to right, holding two long crosses.
   
   **Reverse.** — *DTBEREvUVR.* Cross pattée. Creeke.

7. **Obverse.** — *EC9BERbT AR.* Mitred figure to right, holding long cross in right hand and crozier in left.
   
   **Reverse.** — *DTBEREvUVR.* Cross pattée. Fig. 4. York Museum.

¹ The silver of these sceattas, like that of the anonymous sceattas, is more or less base.

² This letter Γ is an alphabetic variety of S, and is used in these legends for that letter.
8. Obverse.—EESBERHT A. Mitred figure to right, holding two long crosses.
   Reverse.—EOTBEREHTTVΓ. Cross pattée. Fig. 5. York Museum.

With the name of King ÆThELWALD MOLL, A.D. 759–765, on the reverse.

   Reverse.—EDITVΓD h. Last four letters retrograde. (Runic h = C, the initial letter of Cununc = King.) Cross pattée. Rashleigh.

    Reverse.—+ADBALUN. (Last three letters = DVS.) Cross. Clarkson.1

With the name of King AlCHRED, A.D. 765–774, on the reverse.

11. Obverse.—EESBERHT AR. Cross pattée.
    Reverse.—+VFHHDOD h. retrograde. (Runic h = C, the final h is the initial letter of Cununc.) Cross pattée. Fig. 6. Lord Grantley.

    Reverse.—+VFHHDOD h. retrograde. Cross pattée. Fig. 7. Lord Grantley.

ÆThELBERHT

succeeded Ecgberht as Archbishop, A.D. 766, and died A.D. 779.

EANBALD I.

was consecrated A.D. 779, and received the pallium in the following year. He died A.D. 796.

No coins are known of either of the last-named two Archbishops.

EANBALD II.

was consecrated A.D. 796, and received the pallium in the following year. He assisted Æthelheard, Archbishop of Canterbury, in obtaining the abolition of the Archiepiscopal See of Lichfield, which Offa, king of Mercia, created A.D. 787. He also presided at the Synod of Wincanhealth, Finchale, Durham, A.D. 798, at which he

1 This coin was in the possession of Mr. Clarkson of Richmond, Yorkshire, in 1832, Archæologia, vol. xxvi, 348. Its present location is not known.
ordered the adoption of the Confession of faith of the Five Councils. He died A.D. 808.

All the coins of Eanbald are stycas; for after the death of King Ælfwald I., A.D. 788, sceattas ceased to be coined, and stycas of copper, bronze, brass, or a mixed metal became the only regal and archiepiscopal coinage of Northumbria. A few stycas of base silver are, however, occasionally met with. Eanbald's coins are somewhat rare. The following are varieties of the types:

1. Obverse.—+EAN BALD AREP. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
   Reverse.—+LVNVLF. Cross of five pellets.
2. Obverse.—+EAN BALD AREP. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
   Reverse.—+LVVVVLVF. Cross of five pellets. Fig. 8.
3. Obverse.—EAN BALD AER. Cross pattee.
   Reverse.—LVNVVLVF. Pellet. Fig. 9.
4. Obverse.—+EAN BALD AEP. Cross.
   Reverse.—+LVNVLF. Cross of five pellets.
5. Obverse.—+EAN BALD AREP. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
   Reverse.—+LVAAVLVF. retrograde. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
6. Obverse.—+EAN BALD AEP. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattee.
   Reverse.—+EADVVLF. Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Fig. 10.
7. Obverse.—EAN BALD AREP. retrograde. Circle enclosing cross.
   Reverse.—+EADVVLF. Cross.
8. Obverse.—+EAN BALD AREP. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
   Reverse.—+EADVVLF. Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Fig. 11.
9. Obverse.—EAN BALD. Cross pattee.
   Reverse.—+EODAVLF. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
10. Obverse.—+EAN BALD. Cross.
    Reverse.—+EODAVLF. Cross. Fig. 12.
11. Obverse.—+EAN BALD AB. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
    Reverse.—+EODVVLF. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
12. Obverse.—+EAN BALD ARE. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattee.
    Reverse.—+EADVVLF. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattee. Fig. 13.
13. Obverse.—+EAN BALD. Circle enclosing pellet.
    Reverse.—+EADVVLF. Circle enclosing pellet.
14. Obverse.—+EAN BALD AREP. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
    Reverse.—+EADVVLF. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
15. Obverse.—+EAN BALD AB. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
    Reverse.—+EODVVLF. Circle of dots enclosing cross.
    Reverse.—+EADVVLF. Circle enclosing cross.
17. Obverse.—+EANBALD AREP. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
   Reverse.—+EVNVLF. Cross of five pellets.
18. Obverse.—+EANBALD AREP. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée.
   Reverse.—+EVNVLF. Cross of five pellets.
19. Obverse.—+ENBALD ARE. Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—+EVNVLF. Cross of five pellets.
20. Obverse.—+FNBALD APER (AP in monogram). Circle of dots
   enclosing cross pattée.
   Reverse.—+EV\ANVLF. Cross pattée.
21. Obverse.—+EANBALD. Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—+EDILVEARD. Cross pattée. Fig. 14.
22. Obverse.—+EANBALD AR. Double circle enclosing cross.
   Reverse.—+EDILVARD. Circle of dots enclosing cross.
23. Obverse.—+EANBALD AR. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée.
   Reverse.—+EDILVARD. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée. Fig. 15.
24. Obverse.—+EANBAJD ARC. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
   Reverse.—+EDIEVARD. Circle of dots enclosing cross.
25. Obverse.—+EANBVALD V. Cross.
   Reverse.—+EDILVARD. Cross.
26. Obverse.—+EVNBVLD V. Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—+EDILVARD. Cross pattée. Fig. 16.
27. Obverse.—+EVNBVLO VU. Cross pattée.
   Reverse.—+EDILVARD. Cross pattée. R. Fig. 17.
   Reverse.—+EDIEVARD. Circle of dots enclosing cross.

Varieties of the Archbishop’s name and title:—

EANBALD AREP. EANBALD ARE.
EANBALD AREP. EANBALD ARE.
EANBALB AREP. EANBALD AERF.
EANBALD AREP. EBADJAN ABER.
EANBALD AREP. EANBALD ARE.
EANBALD AREP. EANBALD ARE.
EANBALD AREP. ENBALD AER.
EANBALD AREP. ENBALD AER.
EANBALD AREP. EANBALD APER (DCAP in monogram).
EBANALD AREP. FNBALD APER (AP in monogram).
ENBALD AREP. EBANALD AREF.
ENBALD AREP. EBANALD ARE.
ENBALD AREP. ENBALD ARE.
ENBALD AREP. ENBALD APE.
EANBALD ARE. EANBALD ARE.
EANBALD ARE. EANBALD ARE.
EANBALD ARE. EANBALD ARE.
EANBALD ARE. EANBALD ARE.
Eanbald II.

Varieties of the Moneyers' names:

CVNAVLF. EODVVLF.
CVNAVLF. EODVVLEI.
CVNAVLF. EODVVLEI.
CVNVAVLF. EODAVLFE.
CVNVNLF. EODAVLFE.
CVVVVLF. E+ODVVVLF.
CVVVVLF. E+ODVVVLF.
CVVVVLF. EDILVEARD.
EADVVVLF. EDILVEARD.
EADVVVLF. EDILVARD.
EADVVLF. EDILVARD.
EADVVLF. EDILVARD.
AEEDVVLF. EDILVARD.
EADVVLF. EDILVARD.
EAEVVLF. EDILVARD.
EADLVVF+V. EDILVARDI.
EADVVLF [ = EARDVVVLF ?]. EDLEYARD.
EADVVOLF. EVNVVLF.
EADVVOLF. EVNVVLF.
EADVVVF. EVNVVLF.
EADVVLF. EVNVVLF.
EADVVLF. EVNVVLF.
WULFSIGE

succeeded Eanbald II., A.D. 808, and died A.D. 837.

No coins are known of this Archbishop.

VIGMUND

was consecrated A.D. 837, receiving the pallium in the same year, and died A.D. 854.

The coins of Vigmund are stycas and are very numerous, although some of the varieties are scarce. The following are varieties of the types:

1. Obverse. +VI6MVND IREP. Cross pommée; dot in each angle.
   Reverse. +E0ENRED. Cross pattée. Fig. 18.
2. Obverse. +VI6MVND IREP. Cross pattée.
   Reverse. +E0ENREDI. Cross pattée. Fig. 19.
3. Obverse. +VI6MVND IREP. Cross pattée.
   Reverse. +E0ENRED. Cross. Fig. 20.
4. Obverse. +VI6MVND. Cross.
   Reverse. +E0ENED. Cross.
5. Obverse. +VI6MVND IPEP. Cross pattée.
   Reverse. +E0ENRED. Rough outline of a full face.1 Fig. 21.
6. Obverse. +VI6MVND IPEP. Cross pattée.
   Reverse. +E0ENRED. Very rough outline of a full face.2 Fig. 22.
7. Obverse. +VI6MVND IREP. Cross.
   Reverse. +E0ENRED. Cross of five pellets.
8. Obverse. +VI6MVND IREP. Cross; dot in each angle.
   Reverse. +EARDVVL. retrograde. Cross pattée; dot in each angle.
   Fig. 23.
    Reverse. +EDE НЕГМ. Cross.
    Reverse. +EDE НЕГМ. Pellet within circle of six dots. Fig. 24.
    Reverse. +EDE НЕГМ. Cross.
    Reverse. +EDE НЕГМ. Cross; dot in each angle.

1 Possibly the letter T between two pellets and surrounded by a circle of dots.
2 Similar, but without the circle of dots.
Vigmund.

   Reverse.—+EI6MVND. Cross. Fig. 25.
15. Obverse.—+V6MVND. Cross.
   Reverse.—+EDErHEFM. Cross.
   Reverse.—+EDErHEFM. Cross. Fig. 26.
17. Obverse.—+VErMVND AREP. Cross patee.
   Reverse.—+EDErHEFM. Cross patee. Fig. 27.
18. Obverse.—+V6MVND AREP. Cross; dot in second angle.
   Reverse.—EDErHEFM. Cross. Fig. 28.
   Reverse.—+EDErHEFM. Cross patee. Fig. 29.
20. Obverse.—+V6MVND AREP. Cross.
   Reverse.—+EDErHEFM. Cross.
   Reverse.—+EDErHEFM. Cross.
22. Obverse.—+V6MVND AREP. Cross; dot in each angle.
   Reverse.—+HVNLAF. Cross patee.
23. Obverse.—+V6MVND AREP. Pellet within circle of six dots.
   Reverse.—+HVNLAF. Pellet within circle of six dots. Fig. 30.
24. Obverse.—+V6MVND IREP. Cross patee.
   Reverse.—+HVNLAF. Cross patee. Fig. 31.
25. Obverse.—+V6MVND IREP. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
   Reverse.—+HVNLAF. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
26. Obverse.—+V6MVND AREP. Pellet within circle of eight dots.
   Reverse.—+HVNLAF. Cross patee. Fig. 32.
27. Obverse.—+V6MVND AREP. Pellet within circle of six dots.
   Reverse.—+HVNLAF. Pellet within circle of six dots.
28. Obverse.—+V6MVND AREP. Cross of five pellets.
   Reverse.—+EANRED. Cross patee.
   Reverse.—+V6MVND AREP. retrograde. (AH in monogram: formed by drawing a horizontal line across the top of the H.) Cross of five pellets. Fig. 33. Carlyon-Britton.

Varieties of the Archbishop's name and title:—

VIGMVND AREP.  VIGNMVND AREP.
V16MVND AREP.  V1OIVND AREP.
V16MVND AREP.  V16MVND AREP.
V16MVND AREP.  V1PVMVND AREP.
V16MVND AREP.  V16MVND AREP.
V16MVND AREP.  V1OIVND AREP.
V16MVND AREP.  V16MVND AREP.
Varieties of the Moneyers' names:

\textsc{Coenred.} \hspace{5cm} \textsc{Coenred.} \hspace{5cm} \textsc{Coenred} \ [\text{Runic } \mathbf{f} = \text{TH}].

\textsc{Coenred.} \hspace{5cm} \textsc{Coenred.} \hspace{5cm} \textsc{Coened.}

\textsc{Coenred [OE in monogram].} \hspace{5cm} \textsc{Coenred [OE in monogram].} \hspace{5cm} \textsc{Coenred}.
succeeded Vigmund, A.D. 854. On kings Osbercht and Ælla being defeated and slain by the Danes at York, A.D. 867, he abandoned his
See and fled to Addingham in Wharfedale, West Riding of Yorkshire. He was expelled from Northumbria, with King Ecgberht I., A.D. 872, but restored the following year. He died A.D. 900.

All Ulfhere's coins are stycas and are somewhat rare. The following are varieties of the types:

   Reverse.—+EARDEVVV. retrograde. Cross. Fig. 34. Carlyon-Britton.
2. Obverse.—VVLFHERE AREp. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée.
   Reverse.—+VVLFRED. Cross pattée. Fig. 35.
3. Obverse.—+VVLFHERE ABD. Cross; dot in each angle.
   Reverse.—+VVLFRED. retrograde. Cross.
   Reverse.—+VVLFRED. retrograde. Cross.
5. Obverse.—VVLFHERE ABEb. retrograde. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée.
   Reverse.—+VVLFRED. Cross of five pellets. Fig. 36.
   Reverse.—+VVLFRED. Cross pattée. AR.
7. Obverse.—VVIFHERE-PFb. retrograde. Cross pommée, with dot in each angle upon a circle.
   Reverse.—+VVLFRED. retrograde. Cross pattée.
8. Obverse.—VVIFHERE-PFb. retrograde. Cross pommée upon a circle.
   Reverse.—+VVLFRED. retrograde. Quatrefoil enclosing pellet. Fig. 37.
   Reverse.—+3QVVLFR. retrograde. Four crescents, horns outwards, enclosing pellet. Fig. 38.
10. Obverse.—VVIFHERE PFb. retrograde. Cross pommée upon a circle.
    Reverse.—+P3VVLFR. Cross of five pellets.
    Reverse.—+EDVVLFR. Cross.
12. Obverse.—VVIFHEDE PFb. retrograde. Cross pommée upon a circle.
    Reverse.—+VVLFBEp. retrograde. Cross pattée. Fig. 39.
    Reverse.—+EDVVLFR. Cross pommée.

Varieties of the Archbishop's name and title:

VVLFHERE ABEp.
VVLFHER AREp.
VVIFHED AREp.
VVLFHERE ABEp.
VVLFHERE ABEp.
Varieties of the Moneyer's names:—

EARDEVVF [= EARDVVLF].
  EARDEVVF.
  VVLFRED.
  VVLFRED.
  VVLFRED.
  VVLFRED.
  VVLFRED.
  VVLFRED.
  VVLFRED.

Ifhere ABD.
  VLFHERE ABD.
  VLFHERE ABD.
  VLFHERE ABD.
  VLFHERE ABD.
  VLFHERE ABD.
  VLFHERE ABD.
  VLFHERE ABD.
  VLFHERE ABD.

ÆTHELBALD

succeeded Ulfhere, A.D. 900, and died, A.D. 904. At present no coins are known of this Archbishop, but a styca\(^1\) of his was discovered in the Hexham find, A.D. 1832, which read as follows:—

**Obverse.**—EDELB AP. Pellet.
**Reverse.**—X EANREJ. Pellet.

This unique coin does not appear to have been noticed by any of our numismatic writers, and its present whereabouts is unknown.

The statement in the *British Museum Catalogue*,\(^2\) that without doubt from A.D. 867 (the date of the death of Osbercht) stycas ceased to be coined in Northumbria, is negatived, as regards archiepiscopal stycas, by the above-described coin; but it may be accepted as regards regal stycas, for the Danes would hardly allow the puppet kings whom they set up over certain parts of Northumbria, from A.D. 867 to 876, to issue a coinage bearing their own names and title. In the case of the archbishops, however, there would be no such objection, and it is evident that the Danes did not interfere with the privilege hitherto enjoyed by them of coining stycas. The Danish kings of Northumbria subsequently introduced a silver coinage, and it is highly probable

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\(^1\) *Archeologia*, vol. xxxv, 310.
\(^2\) *Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum, Anglo-Saxon Series*, vol. i, pp. 188 and 199.
that stycas continued to be issued contemporaneously from the archiepiscopal mint till the dawn of the tenth century. It must not be overlooked that the Northumbrian standard coinage had been of copper only, so that after the Danes had introduced a silver currency, some years would necessarily elapse before it superseded the stycas and rendered the further coinage of them unnecessary.

My thanks are due to Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A., President of the Society, and to Mr. Nathan Heywood, for kindly allowing me to examine their extensive collections of coins of the early Archbishops of York, and to take descriptions and casts of specimens required; and also to Lord Grantley, F.S.A., and to the Honorary Curator of the York Museum for casts of several very rare sceattas in their collections.
THE OXFORD MINT IN THE REIGN OF ALFRED.
IX. CENTURY.