

THE STAMFORD AND PETERBOROUGH MINTS

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PART II

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE COINS STRUCK AT THE STAMFORD MINT

ÆTHELSTAN, A.D. 925-40

ÆTHELSTAN succeeded his father, Eadweard the Elder, in the year 925. Richard Butcher, Town Clerk of Stamford, in his *Survey of the Town of Stamford*, 1646, discussing the question of the Stamford mint, says: "Moreover, *John Stow* in his Chronicle reports, that in the time of King *Athelstone* before the Conquest, there was a mint for the Coyning of Money in *Stamford-Baron*". I have failed to verify Butcher's alleged quotation. John Stow, *The Annales or Generall Chronicle of England*, 1615, p. 82, says: "He [i.e. Æthelstan], made seaven coyning mints at Canterbury, four for the king, two for the Archbishoppe, and one for the Abbot: at Rochester three, two for the King, and one for the Bishop: besides these, in London viii: in Winchester vi: in Lewes ii: in Hastings 2.: in Chichester one: in Hampton two: and in every good Towne one Coyner", but I find no special mention of Stamford.

The foregoing law relating to coinage, passed at the synod held at Greatley, Hampshire, about the year 928, as I have previously observed, obviously relates only to Wessex; but there can be little doubt that a similar ordinance relating to Mercia was enacted at the same time, in which would be enumerated the moneyers allocated to the Mercian *burhs*. Stamford Baron, as a *burh*, would be entitled to at least one moneyer.

Although Butcher may have misquoted Stow, there can be little doubt that Stamford took advantage of the privilege granted by Æthelstan at the synod of Greatley and established a mint with at least one moneyer. The only moneyer in this reign whom we can, at present, identify with the Stamford mint is WIHTEMVND, of whose work only two specimens appear to have survived the vicissitudes of time. Stamford-Baron being a royal *burh* it is highly probable that the king soon increased the number of

moneyers beyond the one to which it was originally entitled under the law of Æthelstan. The following are the only specimens of Stamford coins of this reign that have come under my notice.



FIG. 2.

Obverse. Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Reverse. Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between circles.

Hawkins, type 7. *British Museum Catalogue*, type v. *Ruding*, Pl. 18, figs. 21-4; Pl. C, fig. 19; Pl. D, fig. 30.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Provenance, &c.
1	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TO BR	✠VVIHTEMVND MO ST <i>Variety.</i> Annulet in field.	W. C. Wells. [Pl. I, fig. 1.] ¹
2	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRT	✠VVMVND MO STFOR	Brit. Mus. [Fig. 2.]

These coins have been attributed to Stafford, but the Stafford moneyer in the reign of Æthelstan was EARDVLF. In the Fitzwilliam Museum collection is a penny of this reign inscribed ✠EARDEL F MON ST and in Mr. R. C. Lockett's collection is another which reads ✠EARDVLF MO STEF. The latter coin was probably intended to read STÆF, as Stafford, at that time, was spelt STÆFFORDA.

EADMUND, A.D. 940-6

Æthelstan, dying in the year 940 and leaving no issue, was succeeded by his half-brother Eadmund who, although he had borne a creditable part at the battle of Brunanburh, was only 18 years of age at the time of his accession.

During this reign the output from the Stamford mint

¹ Plates I-III appeared in the earlier part of this paper in *Brit. Num. Journ.*, vol. xxii, pt. i.

appears to have been very small, if we may judge from the coins which have survived. Æthelstan's moneyer, Wihtmund, does not appear to have continued his operations into the reign of Eadmund, but a new moneyer, *Cnafa*,¹ was appointed and apparently also a second moneyer, *Man*, *Mann*, or *Manna* was working at Stamford in this reign.

The coins of Eadmund do not bear any direct indication of the mint from which they emanated, but are inscribed only with the moneyer's name together with an abbreviated form of "Moneta", consequently we are dependent upon indirect evidence in allocating them to their respective mints. There can be little doubt that the coins by the moneyer *Cnafa* were struck at the Stamford mint, for Stamford is the only mint at which a moneyer of that name is known to have worked. We are not upon such sure ground in allocating all coins by *Man*, *Mann*, or *Manna*, to Stamford, as we know that in the previous reign coins were issued at other mints by a moneyer, or moneyers, bearing that name.

A moneyer *Man*, however, was working at the Stamford mint a few years later, in the reign of Eadgar, as is evidenced by the coin reading MAN M^o STANFORD, No. 32 in the list of coins of that reign on page 21² and, in the circumstances, we are entitled to assume that some, if not all, of the coins of that reign struck by the moneyer *Man*, *Mann*, or *Manna*, even though they are not inscribed with a mint-name, were issued from the Stamford mint. We must also recognize the high probability that this moneyer was also working at Stamford in the previous three reigns.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4


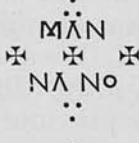


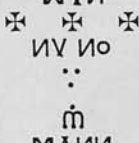

Obverse. Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

¹ See note 1, p. 17, *post*.

² See also the coins inscribed MANNAN M^o STANFO, Nos. 46-7 in the list of coins of Eadward the Martyr on p. 27.

Reverse. Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.

Hawkins, 193. British Museum Catalogue, type i
Ruding, Pls. XVIII-XIX, figs. 4-15.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Provenance, &c.
1	EADMVHD REX		Brit. Mus. [Fig. 3.]
2	✠EADMYND RE		W. C. Wells.
3	✠EADMYND RE		W. C. Wells.
4	✠EADMYND RE		W. C. Wells.
5	✠EADMYND REX		W. C. Wells.
6	✠EADMYND RE✠ <i>Variety. Central cross formed of four pel- lets.</i>		Brit. Mus. [Fig. 4.]

EADRED, A.D. 946-55

Upon the death of Eadmund, in the year 946, Eadred, the youngest son of Eadweard the Elder, was chosen to succeed his brother, Eadmund's two sons being too young to succeed

their father. Eadred was crowned by Archbishop Oda at Kingston-on-Thames on 16 August 946. He must have been young when he came to the throne, for Eadmund, his elder brother, was only 24 at the time of his death. During his whole reign Eadred appears to have been afflicted with a grievous illness, and the government seems to have been carried on for the most part by his mother, Eadgifu, and his minister, the abbot Dunstan. During this reign no laws are known to have been passed relating to the coinage.

It is highly probable that the moneyer Cnapa continued operations at Stamford mint during Eadred's reign, but I have failed to discover any of his coins. The output from the Stamford mint during this reign must have been remarkably small, for the only coins of which I have a record, and which can be allocated to Stamford, are the following five specimens, three of which are in the British Museum Collection.



FIG. 5.

Obverse. Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Reverse. Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.

Hawkins, 196. British Museum Catalogue, type i.

Ruding, Pls. 19-20, figs. 5, 8-10, 12, 14-15, 17-23.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Provenance, &c.
1	✠EVDRED REX I	<p> $\begin{array}{c} \cdot\cdot \\ \text{NAN} \\ \times \quad \times \quad \times \\ \text{NANO} \\ \cdot\cdot \end{array}$ </p>	Brit. Mus. [Fig. 5]



FIG. 6.



FIG. 7.

Obverse. Rosette of pellets. Around, inscription between two circles.

Reverse. Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; rosettes and crosses symmetrically arranged in field.

British Museum Catalogue, type iv.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Provenance, &c.
2	✠EADRED REX	✠ MANNES ✠ ✠ ✠ ES MOT ✠	Brit. Mus. [Fig. 6.]
3	EADRED REX	✠ MANNES ✠ ✠ ✠ ES MOT ✠	R. C. Lockett. [Fig. 7.]



FIG. 8.

Obverse. Bust to right, crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Reverse. Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

*Hawkins, 194-5. British Museum Catalogue, type v.
Ruding, Pl. 19, figs. 1-4.*

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Provenance, &c.
4	✠EADRED RE✠	✠ΠΑΛΗΝΑ ΜΟΝΕΤ • Λ	R. C. Lockett. [Fig. 8.]
5	[✠]EADRED RE	X ΗΛΙ[Ι]Ε ΙΟΙΟΙ:	Brit. Mus.

EADWIG KING OF ALL ENGLAND, A.D. 955-7, KING OF
WESSEX, A.D. 957-9.

Eadred having no issue the succession fell in the natural way to Eadwig, eldest son of Eadmund and Ælfifu, who could have been scarcely more than 15 years old when he succeeded to the throne in the year 955. He was crowned at Kingston-on-Thames in January 956.

The government of the country had passed into the hands of the nobles of Wessex, and the Mercians and Northumbrians complained that they had been unjustly treated by the West Saxons. In 957 they made an insurrection, and Archbishop Oda and Eadgar, the king's younger brother, withdrew from the court and joined the insurgents. Eadgar was chosen king by the Mercians and Northumbrians.

A meeting of the Witan was held, at which it was agreed to divide the kingdom between the brothers, Eadgar to govern on the north of the Thames and Eadwig on the south. In 958 Oda deserted Eadgar and returned to Eadwig's court. The West Saxon nobles, and especially the members of the royal house, remained faithful to him. Eadwig died on 1 October 959, and was buried at Winchester. He left no children, and was succeeded by his younger brother Eadgar, who was already king of Mercia and Northumbria.

In Eadwig's reign also the coins which can be allocated to the Stamford mint are of extreme rarity. This may possibly be explained by the shortness of his reign over the part of England in which Stamford is situated.

Cnape or Cnapa, and Mann appear to have been the only moneyers at work at the Stamford mint in this reign, and the following two coins are the only specimens of which I have been able to obtain a record.



FIG. 9.

Obverse. Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Reverse. Moneyer's name, &c., in two or three lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.

Hawkins, type 2-3. *British Museum Catalogue*, types i-ii.
Ruding, Pl. 20, figs. 2-8.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Provenance, &c.
1	✠EADVVICRE✠::	·MÄNN ✠ ✠ ✠ ·HONĒ· ·::	Brit. Mus. [Fig. 9.]



FIG. 10.

Obverse. Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Reverse. Moneyer's name between two lines across field. Above and below, rosette.

Hawkins, type 4. *British Museum Catalogue*, type iii.
Ruding, Pl. 20, fig. 9.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Provenance, &c.
2	✠EADPĪE EPE	·· CNĀPEES ··	Brit. Mus. [Fig. 10.]

EADGAR KING OF MERCIA AND NORTHUMBRIA, A.D. 957-9
KING OF ALL ENGLAND, A.D. 959-75

Eadgar, the youngest son of Eadmund and Ælfgifu, succeeded his brother Eadwig in 959. After his brother's accession he resided at the court and was there when the northern insurrection broke out. He left the court and joined the Mercian and Northumbrian insurgents, and before the close of the year he was chosen king by them. Early in 958, at a meeting of the Witan it was decreed that Eadgar should rule over the country north of the Thames, thus leaving to Eadwig only that portion which lay to the south of the river.

Eadgar was only 14 years old at the time of his accession to the kingdom of Mercia and Northumbria, and one of the first acts of those who ruled in his name was to recall Dunstan, whom the Mercian Witan immediately appointed to the vacant see of Worcester, and from that time Dunstan became his chief minister and adviser.

The seventeen years of Eadgar's reign was a period of unprecedented peace and prosperity and gained for him the title of *Pacificus*. Much of the prosperity of the reign should certainly be attributed to the wisdom and influence of Dunstan. English and Danes dwelt side by side in perfect amity, but there can be little doubt that Eadgar's praiseworthy attempts to conciliate the Danes cost him some popularity among his own subjects.

In previous pages the writer has recounted Eadgar's rebuilding of Peterborough Abbey in the year 964 and his many benefactions thereto, including the privilege of one moneyer in the royal mint at Stamford Baron, as set out in his charter of 972. Unfortunately, unlike Henry I's charter to Reading Abbey, the moneyer allocated to Peterborough Abbey is not mentioned by name, consequently we are unable to separate the coins which were struck for the abbot from those struck for the king, nor can we do so at any time of the Stamford mint's history until soon after the Norman Conquest, when the Conqueror appears to have withdrawn the royal moneyers, leaving only the abbot's two moneyers to carry on the mint.

In the earlier part of Eadgar's reign the moneyers Cnapa and Mann continued operations at the Stamford mint, with the addition of four new moneyers, viz. Hild, Jole, Ricolf or

Riculf, and Wine.¹ A new type which was issued shortly before Eadgar's death, in 975, exhibits the king's portrait and on the reverse is inscribed the name of the mint-town at which the coin was struck, as well as that of the moneyer.

This type undoubtedly constituted the new coinage referred to under the year 975, by Matthew of Westminster who says: "... after this he [i.e. Eadgar] ordered a new coinage to be struck throughout England, because the old one was so impaired in value by the dishonesty of clippers, that a piece of gold scarcely weighed an obol [i.e. a half-penny] in the scale". The chronicler is, of course, in error in referring to "a piece of gold" for the silver penny was the only English coin then in circulation.

In this new type the moneyers Cnapa, Mann, and Riculf continue to strike, and four new moneyers' names appear upon Stamford coins, viz. Ælfwold, Æscman, Ogea, and Wulfgar. I have no record of Stamford coins of this late type by the moneyers Hild, Jole, or Wine, but their names reappear upon those of Eadweard the Martyr. Upon the obverse of this last type of Eadgar we find a new character, viz. **ORX**, which is really **OR** ligulated, with a cross bar on the tail of the **R** which indicates the contraction of **VM**, the complete word thus being **ANGLORVM**.

The following Stamford coins of this reign have come under my notice:



FIG. II.

Obverse. Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

¹ There can be little doubt that the coins struck by these four moneyers, although they are not inscribed with a mint-name, emanated from the Stamford mint, for their names do not occur before the reign of Eadgar and all four were certainly working at the Stamford mint in the succeeding reign.

Ruding gives *Riculf* as the name of a moneyer under Eadred, but, in spite of upwards of forty years' careful search, the present writer has failed to locate coins by the moneyer *Riculf* of an earlier period than the early part of Eadgar's reign.

Reverse. Moneyer's name, &c., in two or three lines across field; crosses, annulets, rosettes, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.

Hawkins, type 3. *British Museum Catalogue*, type i and type i var. c., type i var. d, and type ii.

Ruding, Pl. 21, figs. 9-10, 12-13. *Hildebrand*, type A.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Provenance, &c.
1	✠EADGAR RE✠	<p>From the same die as No. 2.</p>	Brit. Mus., W. C. Wells. [Pl. I, fig. 2.]
2	✠EADGAR R✠O	<p>From the same die as No. 1.</p>	W. C. Wells. [Pl. I, fig. 3.]
3	✠EADGAR RE✠O		Brit. Mus.
4	✠EADGAR REX		Roth sale, 19.7.1917, lot 68.
5	✠EADGAR REX <i>Variety. M in field.</i> ²		W. C. Wells.
6	✠EADGAR REX		Brit. Mus., W. C. Wells. [Pl. I, fig. 4.]

¹ Old English *Cnafa*, "boy", related to *cnafa*, the source of "knave".

² The symbol M which appears on the obverse of certain coins commencing with the reign of Æthelstan and ending with that of Eadgar, and apparently struck only at Mercian mints, still awaits elucidation.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Provenance, &c.
7	EADGAR REX <i>Variety. M in field.</i>		Brit. Mus., W. C. Wells.
8	✠EADGAR RE✠		W. C. Wells.
9	✠EADGAR REX		Brit. Mus.
10	✠E .A .D GAR RE✠		Brit. Mus.
11	✠E .A .D GAR RE		Brit. Mus.
12	✠EADGAR .A .R RE✠		W. C. Wells. [Pl. I, fig. 5.]
13	✠EADGAR .A .R RE✠		Brit. Mus., W. C. Wells.
14	✠EADGAR RE✠		W. C. Wells.
15	✠EADGAR RE✠		Brit. Mus.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Provenance, &c.
16	✠EADG·A·R RE✠~		W. C. Wells.
17	✠E·A·DEAR REX~		Lindsay, <i>Coinage of the Heptarchy</i> , Pl. 5, fig. 121.
18	✠EADG·A·R RE✠·	<p>From the same die as No. 19.</p>	W. C. Wells.
19	✠E·A·DEAR RE+·	<p>From the same die as No. 18.</p>	W. C. Wells.
20	✠EADGAR RE✠~		R. C. Lockett.
21	✠EADGAR RE		Brit. Mus.
22	✠EADGAR RE✠		Brit. Mus. [Fig. 11.]
23	✠E·ADGR RE✠~		Brit. Mus.

¹ This curiously blundered and retrograde inscription, when adjusted, appears to have been intended to read MAN MONET

² The name *Riculf* occurs again in the reign of Æthelred II, upon coins



FIG. 12.

Obverse. Rosette of pellets. Around, inscription between two circles.

Reverse. Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; rosettes of pellets symmetrically arranged in field.

British Museum Catalogue, type i. var. f.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Provenance, &c.
24	✠EADGAR RE	FINE ES V-O (surrounded by rosettes of pellets)	Brit. Mus. (<i>Brit. Mus. Cat.</i> , vol. ii, pl. xiv, fig. 6.) [Fig. 12.]



FIG. 13.

Obverse. Bust to left, diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Reverse. Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Hawkins, 200. *British Museum Catalogue*, type vi.

Ruding, Pl. 20, figs. 6-8.

struck at Chester and at Shrewsbury. *Riculf* is of such rare occurrence that apart from the moneyers cited above, the present writer has failed to trace that name in the Anglo-Saxon period, with the exception of Riculf or Ricwlf, third archbishop of Lyons, A.D. 787-813.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Provenance, &c.
25	[✠]EADGAR REX ANGLORX	[✠]ELF]FOLD MTO STANF.	W. C. Wells.
26	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠ÆSCMAN MTO STANF ¹	Brit. Mus., W. C. Wells. [Pl. I, fig. 6].
27	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠ÆSCMAN MTO STANF	Brit. Mus. (Chester hoard)
28	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠ÆSCMAN MTO STANF.	Brit. Mus., W. C. Wells. [Fig. 13.]
29	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠ÆSCMAN MTO STANF	W. Webster. ²
30	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠ÆSCMAN MTO STANF	W. Webster.
31	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠ENAPΛ MTO STANFO.	Brit. Mus., W. C. Wells. [Pl. I, fig. 7.]
32	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠MAN MTO STANFORD.	W. C. Wells. [Pl. I, fig. 8.]
33	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠OGEΛ MTO STANFORD.	Brit. Mus.
34	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠OCEAN ON STANFORD ³	W. Webster.
35	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠RICVLF MTO STANFO.	S. Sharp. ⁴
36	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠RICVLF MTO STANF	W. Webster.
37	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠FVLFGAR MTO STANF	W. Webster.

¹ *Æscman*, "ship-man" = sailor. The only recorded reference to this name in Anglo-Saxon diplomatics appears to be in a grant by King Eadgar to St. Etheldrith's Church, Ely, of land at Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk, A.D. 970, where we read that the boundaries of the land then granted ran alongside the stream "æt Æscmannes yre". (Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*, vol. vi, p. 100. Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum*, vol. iii, p. 564.)

² Wm. Webster, a then well-known dealer in coins and medals who, in the sixties of last century, provided Samuel Sharp with particulars of all the Stamford coins which had passed through his hands, for inclusion in Sharp's paper on "The Stamford Mint", *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1869.

³ This was Webster's reading. The present writer, however, is inclined to think that the correct reading would be OE[or E]AN N[= M]TON STANFORD. Cf. the coin described previously.

⁴ Samuel Sharp, the author of the above-named paper on "The Stamford Mint".

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Provenance, &c.
38	ÆEADƆEAR REX ANGLONX	ÆFVLƆEAR MTO STAN	W. Webster.
39	ÆEADƆEAR REX ANGLONX	ÆFVLƆEAR MTO STANF. From the same die as No. 40.	Brit. Mus.
40	ÆEADƆEAR REX NEGLONX From the same die as No. 41.	ÆFVLƆEAR MTO STANF. From the same die as No. 39.	Brit. Mus., W. C. Wells.
41	ÆEADƆEAR REX NEGLONX From the same die as No. 40.	ÆFVLƆEAR MTO STAN.	W. C. Wells. [Pl. I, fig. 9.]

EADWEARD THE MARTYR, A.D. 975-8

Eadgar was succeeded by his eldest son Eadweard, whose treacherous murder gained for him the surname of "the Martyr".¹ But he did not succeed to the throne without a disputed election, nor even without something approaching a civil war. Eadgar had left two sons, Eadweard, aged about 13, the son of his first wife, Æthelflæd, and Æthelred, aged 7 years, the child of his second wife, Ælfthryth. Eadweard appears to have been selected by his father for succession to the throne, but we read, upon the authority of Florence of Worcester, that there was a distinct division of sentiment among the electors, and that a strong party supported Æthelred against his elder brother Eadweard. Dunstan and his fellow archbishop Oswald, however, settled the controversy by a vigorous appeal on behalf of Eadweard, urging the will of the late king. Eadweard was accordingly elected and crowned.

The greater part of Eadweard's short reign appears to have been occupied by the quarrel between the monastic party and their opponents. Beyond recording Eadweard's succession to the throne; that in the year following his succession came a great famine in England; that Ælfhere, ealdorman of Mercia commanded the demolition of the monasteries which Eadgar had commanded Æthelwold to

¹ Eadweard was officially styled "The Martyr" as early as A.D. 1001. See Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*, No. 706.

found; the expulsion of Oslac, and the assassination of Eadweard, the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* tells us nothing of this reign. The banishment of Oslac, whom Eadgar had made earl of Diera, is perhaps evidence of an intention to undo the policy of the previous reign by attempting to bring the Danes of the north into more immediate dependence on the Crown.

Eadweard paid frequent visits to his half-brother Æthelred, and it was upon one of these visits that Eadweard was assassinated on 18 March 978,¹ after a short reign of only four years. According to the earliest account of the murder (*Vita S. Oswaldi*, p. 449), the thegns of the faction that upheld the claim put forward on behalf of Æthelred plotted to kill him, and decided to do so on one of his visits to the child. On the evening of his murder Eadweard rode to Corfe Castle where Æthelred was living with his mother, Ælfthryth. As he alighted from his horse one of Ælfthryth's thegns stabbed him and he fell dead. Osbern (*Memorials of St. Dunstan*, p. 114), writing about 1090, plainly attributes the murder to Ælfthryth, and he is followed by Eadmer (*Life of St. Dunstan*, p. 114). Florence of Worcester says that he was slain by his own men at Ælfthryth's order.

Coins of Eadweard the Martyr are rare from whatever mint they emanated. In a majority of reigns London, Canterbury, Winchester, Lincoln, and York were the most prolific of English mints, but in this reign, for some unexplained reason, Stamford, from being an obscure mint with a very limited output, suddenly sprang to the front with a greatly increased number of moneys and its output increased to such an extent as apparently nearly to equal the combined output of all the other mints in England. The Stamford coins of Eadweard the Martyr in public and private collec-

¹ The year 979 is that generally given by historians and numismatists for the death of Eadweard. The correct year, however, is 978, as given in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, MSS. A and C, and by Florence of Worcester; and the day is given by the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, MSS. D and E, but under the year 979, which is refuted by the undoubted date of the beginning of the next reign.

Florence of Worcester records the hallowing of Æthelred II, Eadweard's successor, on Sunday 14 April 978, as does also the author of *Vita Oswaldi*; the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, MS. C. gives it as "Sunday fourteen days after Easter", but under the year 979. That 978 is the correct year is shown by the fact that Easter Day in that year fell on 31 March, hence fourteen days after would be 14 April. Easter Day in 979, however, fell on 20 April, consequently 14 April fell on Monday and "fourteen days after Easter" fell on 4 May.

tions in this country, and elsewhere, probably equal in numbers the combined totals of those emanating from all other mints. While the British Museum collection contains only one specimen each from the Canterbury, Chester, Derby, Ipswich, Northampton, Hertford, and Oxford mints; two specimens each from Norwich, Rochester, and Wilton; three from Winchester; four from Lymne; five each from Bedford, Lincoln, and Guildford; six from London and eight from York, that collection contains no less than twenty specimens from the Stamford mint. And the writer's cabinet contains upwards of thirty Stamford pennies of this reign.

In the following list are described no less than sixty-three different Stamford pennies of this reign, and it is highly improbable that the list is nearly complete as specimens with unrecorded readings turn up from time to time, as do also coins struck by hitherto unrecorded moneyers for this reign.

In this reign no less than fourteen moneyers were working at the Stamford mint; Ælfwald or Ælfwold, Æscman, Cnapa, Hild, Jole, Man or Manna, Ogea, and Wine continued operations from the previous reign and the new moneyers were Boia, Grim, Lefing, Wacer, Wulfgar or Wulgar, and Wulfstan. The following coin readings have come under my notice and principally under my personal observation:



FIG. 14.

Obverse. Bust to left, diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Reverse. Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Hawkins, 202. British Museum Catalogue, type i.

Ruding, Pl. 20, figs. 1-7.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Provenance, &c.
1	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOR From the same die as No. 4.	✠ELFFALD M ^o STANFOR. <i>Variety.</i> Annulet, partially obliterated, in field.	Brit. Mus. W. C. Wells. [Pl. I, fig. 10.]
2	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	✠ELFFALD M ^o STANFO	Chester find. ¹
3	✠EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠ELFFALD M ^o STANF	W. C. Wells.
4	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOR From the same die as No. 1.	✠ELFFALD M ^o STAN.	W. C. Wells.
5	✠EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠ELFFALD M ^o STAN	W. C. Wells.
6	✠EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠ELFFALD M ^o STAN	W. C. Wells.
7	✠EADPEARD REX ANL.	✠ELFFALD M ^o STAN	Brit. Mus.
8	✠EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠ELFFALD M ^o STAN	J. B. Bergne. ²
9	✠EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠ELFFALD H ^o STA.	W. C. Wells. [Pl. I, fig. 11.]
10	✠EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠ESCHALH M ^o STANFO: <i>Variety.</i> Pellet in field.	W. C. Wells. [Pl. I, fig. 12].
11	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	✠ESCMAN M ^o STANF.	Brit. Mus.
12	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	✠ESCMAN M ^o STANF.	W. C. Wells.
13	✠EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠ESCMAN M ^o STANF	W. C. Wells.
14	✠EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠ESCMAN M ^o STANF	Brit. Mus. (Chester find.)
15	✠EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠ESCMAN M ^o STANF.	Brit. Mus., W. C. Wells. [Pl. I, fig. 13.]

¹ "A Find of Coins of Eadgar, Eadward II, and Æthelred II, at Chester", by G. F. (now Sir George) Hill. *Num. Chron.*, 1920.

² J. B. Bergne, a well-known numismatist of the fifties and sixties of last century who supplied the readings of this Stamford coin to Samuel Sharp for inclusion in his "Stamford Mint".

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Provenance, &c.
16	ÆEADƿAƿD REX ANGL	ÆEƿCMAƿN MƿO STANF.	— Laxton. ¹
17	ÆEADƿAƿD REX ANGLON	ÆEƿCMAƿN MƿO STANF	W. Webster.
18	[.....] NGLON	Æ/E[]O ZTANIO ²	Chester find. Badly broken.
19	ÆEADƿAƿD REX ANGLON	ÆBOIA MƿO STANFOR	W. Webster.
20	ÆEADƿAƿD REX ANGL	ÆBOIA MƿO STANFOR	W. C. Wells. [Pl. I, fig. 15.]
21	ÆEADƿAƿD REX ANGLON	ÆBOIA MƿO STANF	S. Sharp.
22	ÆEADƿAƿD REX ANGLON	ÆBOIA MƿO STANF	W. Webster.
23	ÆEADƿAƿD REX ANGL	ÆBOIA MƿO STANF	Brit. Mus.
24	ÆEADƿAƿD REX ANGL	ÆBOIA MƿO STANF	W. C. Wells. [Pl. I, fig. 14.]
25	ÆEADƿAƿD RE.X ANGL	ÆBOIA MƿO STANF	W. C. Wells. [Pl. II, fig. 16.]
26	ÆEADƿEADƿD REX ANGLON	ÆBOIA MƿO STANFORD.	Brit. Mus.
27	ÆEADƿAƿD REX ANGLON	ÆENAPƿA MƿO STANFOR	Cuff Sale, 1854.
28	ÆEADƿEADƿD REX ANGL	ÆENAPƿA MƿO STANFOR.	W. C. Wells.
29	ÆEADƿEADƿD REX ANGL From the same die as Nos. 30 and 31.	[ÆENAPƿA] MƿO STANFOR.	Chester find.
30	ÆEADƿEADƿD REX ANGL From the same die as Nos. 29 and 31.	ÆENAPƿA MƿO STANFOR.	Brit. Mus. (Chester find.)

¹ Mr. Laxton, a Stamford collector who also supplied readings to Samuel Sharp.

² The treatment of the bust on this much broken coin appears to indicate Eadweard the Martyr rather than Eadgar, or the early issue of Æthelred II of this type. The moneyer may be Ælfwald or Æscman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Provenance, &c.
31	ÆEADPEARD REX ANGL From the same die as Nos. 29 and 30.	ÆENAPΛ MTO STANFO.	Brit. Mus. (Chester find.)
32	ÆEADVVARD REÆ IILO	ÆENAPΛ MTO STANFO <i>Variety.</i> Annulet in field.	Brit. Mus. (Chester find.)
33	ÆEADPEARD REX ANGLORX	ÆENAPE MTO STANF	W. C. Wells. [Pl. II, fig. 17.]
34	ÆEADPEARD REX ANGL	ÆENAPE MTO STANF	Brit. Mus., W. C. Wells.
35	ÆEADPEARD REX ANGLORX	ERIM MTO TO STANFOR	Brit. Mus., W. C. Wells. [Pl. II, fig. 18.]
36	ÆEADPEARD REX ANGL	ÆERIM MTO STANFOR	S. Sharp.
37	ÆEADPEARD REX ANGL	ÆERIM HTO STANFORD	W. C. Wells. [Pl. II, fig. 19.]
38	ÆEADPEARD REX ANGLORX	ÆHILD MTO STANFORD	Brit. Mus., W. C. Wells. [Pl. II, fig. 20.]
39	ÆEADPEARD REX ANGL	ÆHILD MTO SIANFORD	W. C. Wells.
40	ÆEADPEARD REX ANGLORX	ÆHILD MONETA ON STANFORD ¹	W. Webster.
41	ÆEADPEARD REX ANGL	ÆHILD MTO STANFOR	W. C. Wells.
42	ÆEADPEARD REX ANGLORX	ÆHILD MTO STANFO.	W. C. Wells.
43	ÆEADPEARD REX ANGL	ÆHILD MTO STANFO.	W. C. Wells.
44	ÆEADPEARD REX ANL.	ÆIOLE MTO STANF.	W. C. Wells. [Pl. II, fig. 21.]
45	ÆEADPEARD REX ANGL.	ÆLEFINE MTO STANF	W. C. Wells. [Pl. II, fig. 22.]
46	ÆEADPEARD REX ANGL	ÆMANNA MTO STANFO ¹ .	W. C. Wells. [Pl. II, fig. 23.]
47	ÆEADPEARD REX ANGLORX	ÆMANNA MTO STANFO	<i>Numis. Circ.</i> (supp.), Nov. 1893.
48	ÆEADPEARD REX ANGL	ÆOGEA MTO STANFORD ¹ .	Brit. Mus., W. C. Wells. [Pl. II, fig. 24.]

¹ This was Webster's reading, but the full form "Moneta On" seems highly improbable.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Provenance, &c.
49	ÆEADƿAƿD REX ANGLORX	ÆOGEA MTO STANFORD	Cuff sale, 1854.
50	ÆEADƿAƿD REX ANGLORX	ÆOGEAR MTO STANFORD	W. Webster.
51	ÆEADƿEALD REX ANGLOR	ÆƿAƿER MTO STANFO. ¹	Ashmolean Mus. [Pl. II, fig. 25.]
52	ÆEADƿEALD REX ANGLORX	ÆƿAƿER WTO STANIFO	Brit. Mus. (Chester find.)
53	ÆEADƿEALD REX ANGLOR	ÆƿAƿER MTO STANFO.	Brit. Mus.
54	ÆEADƿEALD REX ANGLOR	ÆƿINE MTO STANFORD.	Brit. Mus. [Pl. II, fig. 26.]
55	ÆEADƿEALD REX ANGLOR	ÆƿYLFƿEAR MTO STANF.	W. C. Wells. [Pl. II, fig. 27.]
56	ÆEADƿEALD REX ANGLORX	ÆƿYLFƿEAR MTO STANM. <i>Variety.</i> Annulet in field. From same die as an early coin of Æthelred II in the Chester find.	Brit. Mus. [Pl. II, fig. 28.]
57	ÆEADƿEALD REX ANGLOR	ÆƿYLFƿEAR MTO STANF.	W. C. Wells.
58	ÆEADƿAƿD REX ANGLORX	ÆƿYLFƿEAR MTO STANIF	Brit. Mus., W. C. Wells.
59	ÆEADƿEALD REX ANGLOR	ÆƿYLFƿEAR HTO STAN	W. C. Wells. [Pl. II, fig. 29.]
60	ÆE[]AƿD REX ANGLORX	ÆƿYLF[]R MTO STANF	Chester find, Broken.
61	ÆEADƿAƿD REX ANGLORX	ÆƿYLFSTAN MTO STANF	Illustrated in Strutt's <i>Chronicle</i> .
62	ÆEADƿAƿD REX ANGLORX	ÆƿYLFSTAN MTO STANF From the same die as No. 63.	Brit. Mus., W. C. Wells. [Pl. II, fig. 30.]
63	ÆEADƿAƿD REX ANGLOR	ÆƿYLFSTAN MTO STANF From the same die as No. 62.	W. C. Wells.

¹ Searle, *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum*, p. 472, cites Wacer de Suafham as witness to an Ely document circa A.D. 975. This is the surname Waker.

(To be continued. For the first part of this paper see *Brit. Num. Journ.*, vol. xxii, p. 36).



47



48



49



51



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52



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61

COINS OF THE STAMFORD MINT

ÆTHELRÆD II



62



63



64



65



66



67



70



68



69



71



73



72



74



75



76



77

COINS OF THE STAMFORD MINT
ÆTHELRÆD II, CANUTE



78



82



79



80



81



83



87



84



85



86



88



89



90



92



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95



97



96

COINS OF THE STAMFORD MINT

HAROLD I, HARTHACNUT, EADWEARD THE CONFESSOR

