

type was not used by other archbishops when it was used by various kings both before and after Wulfred's time one cannot say.

As far as is known at present the alpha-omega monogram first appears on a coin of Beorhtric, King of Wessex from 786 to 802, before Wulfred's time and before the conquest of Kent by Wessex. This coin is therefore from a mint outside Kent, presumably Winchester. It also appears on coins of Ecgberht, Beorhtric's successor and contemporary of Wulfred, this time from the Canterbury mint. In Mercia it appears on coins of Ceolwulf I, also a contemporary of Wulfred, and later on coins of Berhtwulf, who reigned from 839 to 852.

There is then a gap of about 140 years before it reappears for the last time on coins of Æthelred II when the alpha and omega is placed on either side of a hand. Whereas in previous reigns the alpha-omega coins have been mainly confined to the Canterbury mint, in Æthelred's reign they are struck from nearly all of the very many mints that were operating during this reign.

It is interesting to note that the letter A alone forms the reverse type of coins of Coenwulf of Mercia and Æthelwulf of Wessex. The letter A also occurs on coins of the Kings of East Anglia, supposedly for *Anglorum*, but sometimes it is used in conjunction with an omega reverse, in which case it is possible the inference may be alpha-omega. The A is also used on the memorial coinage of St. Edmund.

Finally, the main difference between this coin and the Ryan specimen is in the spelling of CIVITATIS. His is spelt with a V and this coin with F. Also the Ryan coin has no pellets on either side of the alpha-omega monogram.

This coin came from Lord Grantley's sale in 1944. He purchased it from Messrs. Spink and Son in 1902, but there is no record of where it was before.

R. P. MACK

A NORMAN PENNY FROM COLCHESTER CASTLE

IN the excavations in the summer of 1950 at the back of the Norman keep of Colchester Castle there was found a silver penny (Pl. A, 8) of Henry I of the rare type X. The obverse shows the crowned bust of the king, facing, with the inscription [+ hENRI]CVS [REX AN]. The legend on the reverse is, unfortunately, only partly decipherable, but it would appear to be new. The certain letters of the legend are +A NE ON . AR . . Mr. C. E. Blunt, who also examined the coin, has suggested that the mint name might be read as SAFTE (Shaftesbury) and the moneyer's name as ALDPINE who is known as a moneyer in the later type XIII. The mint name, however, does seem to be PARPE (Warwick). No moneyer at Warwick with a name such as Alfwine or Aldwine necessary to complete the indecipherable legend is, it is true, known at Warwick in the Norman period. A positive attribution must await the discovery of another example.

The coin has, through the kind offices of Mrs. Aylwin Cotton, been presented to the British Museum by the Colchester Museum Committee.

R. A. G. CARSON

AN UNPUBLISHED PENNY OF HENRY I, TYPE II

THE coin shown (Pl. A, 6) is a penny of Henry I of the second *B.M.C.* type.

Upon the obverse the king faces to your left, crowned and holding the sceptre before him. The inscription is divided by the lower part of the bust and begins in front of the king's face. Upon the reverse a cross fleury with a pellet in its centre is contained within an inner circle, outside which runs the reverse legend + Δ HGEMVND | ONE (Canterbury).

Brooke, in *Norman Kings*, vol. ii, lists but six coins of Henry I, type II: two of Southwark, and one each of Bristol, London, Thetford, and Canterbury of the moneyer Windi (or Winedi). The hitherto known types of the latter moneyer for Henry I are II, XIV, and XV, whilst the above coin, as can be seen from the reverse legend, is of the moneyer Aghemund, hitherto known as a Canterbury moneyer from the type I of the Walters sale, 1913 (lot 61), the type XI in the Hunterian Collection, and the type XV in the British Museum.

Thus a new type II can be added to the known coins of this very rare moneyer.

W. J. Andrew in his *Numismatic History of the Reign of Henry I* observes that a moneyer of this name occurs of Lincoln in the last type of Edward the Confessor and in the first two types of the Conqueror. He considered that the consecration of Alexander Bishop of Lincoln by Archbishop William in July 1123 might be related to the transfer of a Lincoln moneyer Aghemund from that city to Canterbury.

This surmise cannot possibly hold water, however, in the light of the evidence of the Canterbury coins of types I and II of Henry's reign, which must have been issued many years prior to Alexander's consecration. In fairness to Andrew it should be mentioned that he had assigned one coin of Henry I type I to a Lincoln moneyer Aghemund, but this presumably springs from a misreading of what later may have become the Walters sale coin.

G. V. DOUBLEDAY

SIX COINS OF HENRY I CLASS XIV FROM AN UNCERTAIN HOARD

RECENTLY I was entrusted for a few hours with a group of six coins of Henry I, the property of a resident of Bournemouth. Examination showed them all to be of Class XIV and in excellent condition. The accompanying plate¹ is made from the rough casts I was able to take in the very limited time at my disposal. It seems reasonable to

¹ It is regretted that the plate will have to appear in the next number. Editor.