


THE SCEATTA AND STYCA COINAGE OF THE EARLY
ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

VIII.—IX. CENTURIES.

THE SCEATTA AND STYCA COINAGE OF THE EARLY ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

BY MAJOR A. B. CREEKE.

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 Æthelbercta, the Christian daughter of Æthelberht, king of Kent, A.D. 625, Bishop Paulinus¹ 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 Æthelbercta to Northumbria.

people. There being no prospect of safety, except in flight, Paulinus and Æthelbercta returned by sea to Kent, and were welcomed by King Eadwald, 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 Archiepiscopal 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 library¹ 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.

² Green's *Conquest of England*, pp. 41-2.

Ecgeberht 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. Ecgeberht'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, Æthelwald 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 Ecgeberht's coins:—

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

1. *Obverse*.—ECĠBERĥT. Mitred figure to right, holding long cross in right hand and crozier in left.

Reverse.—E□TBERĥTVΓ.² Cross pattée. *Carlyon-Britton*.

2. *Obverse*.—ECĠBERĥT <. Mitred figure to right, holding long cross in each hand.

Reverse.—□TBERĥTVΓ. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée. Fig. 1. *Carlyon-Britton*.

3. *Obverse*.—ECĠBERĥT <. Mitred figure to right, holding two long crosses.

Reverse.—□TBERĥTVΓ. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée. Fig. 2. *British Museum*.

4. *Obverse*.—ECĠBERĥT Λ. Mitred figure to right, holding two long crosses.

Reverse.—E□TBERĥTVΓ. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée. Fig. 3. *British Museum*.

5. *Obverse*.—ECĠBERĥT AR. Mitred figure to right, holding two long crosses.

Reverse.—E□TBERĥTVΓ. Cross pattée. *Heywood*.

6. *Obverse*.—ECĠBERĥT AR. Mitred figure to right, holding two long crosses.

Reverse.—E□TBERĥTVΓ. Cross pattée. *Creeke*.

7. *Obverse*.—ECĠBERĥT AR. Mitred figure to right, holding long cross in right hand and crozier in left.

Reverse.—E□TBERĥTVΓ. 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.

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8. *Obverse*.—EĊƿBERĥT A. Mitred figure to right, holding two long crosses.

Reverse.—EĊTBEREĥTVΓ. Cross pattée. Fig. 5. *York Museum*.

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

9. *Obverse*.—EĊƿBERĥT AR. Cross.

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

10. *Obverse*.—EƿBERĥT AR. Cross.

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

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

11. *Obverse*.—EĊƿBERĥT AR. Cross pattée.

Reverse.—+VFĥHHĊD ĥ. *retrograde*. (Runic ĥ = C, the final ĥ is the initial letter of *Cununc*.) Cross pattée. Fig. 6. *Lord Grantley*.

12. *Obverse*.—EƿƿERHT Aƿ. Cross pattée.

Reverse.—+VFĥHHĊD ĥ. *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*.—+EANBALD AEP. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
Reverse.—+CVNVLF. Cross of five pellets.
2. *Obverse*.—+EANBALD AEP. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
Reverse.—+CVVVVLF. Cross of five pellets. Fig. 8.
3. *Obverse*.—ENDALD AER. Cross pattée.
Reverse.—CVNAVLF. Pellet. Fig. 9.
4. *Obverse*.—+ENDALD AEP. Cross.
Reverse.—+CVNVALF. Cross of five pellets.
5. *Obverse*.—+EANBALD AEP. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
Reverse.—+CVVVVLF. *retrograde*. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
6. *Obverse*.—+EANBALD APE. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée.
Reverse.—+EADVVLFF. Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Fig. 10.
7. *Obverse*.—EBAIALD AEP. *retrograde*. Circle enclosing cross.
Reverse.—+EADVVLFF. Cross.
8. *Obverse*.—+EANBALD AEP. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
Reverse.—+EADVVLFF. Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Fig. 11.
9. *Obverse*.—+EANBALD. Cross pattée.
Reverse.—+EODVVLFF. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
10. *Obverse*.—+EANBALD. Cross.
Reverse.—+EADOD+VVLFF. Cross. Fig. 12.
11. *Obverse*.—+EANBALD AB. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
Reverse.—+EODVVLFF. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
12. *Obverse*.—+EANBALD ARE. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée.
Reverse.—+EADVVLFF. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée. Fig. 13.
13. *Obverse*.—+EANBALD. Circle enclosing pellet.
Reverse.—+EADVVLFF. Circle enclosing pellet.
14. *Obverse*.—+EANBALD AEP. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
Reverse.—+EADVVLFF. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
15. *Obverse*.—+EANBALD AB. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
Reverse.—+EODVVLFF. Circle of dots enclosing cross.
16. *Obverse*.—+EBAIALD AEP. *retrograde*. Circle enclosing cross pattée.
Reverse.—+EADVVLFF. Circle enclosing cross.

17. *Obverse*.—+EANBALD AEP. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
Reverse.—+EVNVLF. Cross of five pellets.
18. *Obverse*.—+ENBALD AEP. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée.
Reverse.—+EVNVLF. Cross of five pellets.
19. *Obverse*.—·ENDALD AER. Cross pattée.
Reverse.—+EVNVLF. Cross of five pellets.
20. *Obverse*.—+FNBALD APER (AP in monogram). Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée.
Reverse.—+EVANVLF. Cross pattée.
21. *Obverse*.—+EANBALD. Cross pattée.
Reverse.—+EDILVEARD. Cross pattée. Fig. 14.
22. *Obverse*.—+EANBALD AR. Double circle enclosing cross.
Reverse.—+EDILVARDI. 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 VB. Cross pattée.
Reverse.—+EDILVARD. Cross pattée. Fig. 16.
27. *Obverse*.—+EVIIBVLO VU. Cross pattée.
Reverse.—+EDILVARD. Cross pattée. AR. Fig. 17.
28. *Obverse*.—·EVA·NBV·GD. Cross.
Reverse.—+EDIEAVGD. Circle of dots enclosing cross.

Varieties of the Archbishop's name and title :—

EANBALD AEP.	EANBALD ARE.
EANBALD AEP.	EANBALD ARE.
EANBALB AEP.	EANBALD ARF.
EANBALD AEP.	EBADJAN ABER.
EANBALD AEP.	ENDALD AER.
EANBALD AEP.	ENDALB AER.
EANBALD AEP.	ENBALD APER (DAP in monogram).
EBANBALD AEP.	FNBALD APER (AP in monogram).
ENBALD AEP.	EBANBALD ARER.
ENBALD AEP.	EBANBALD ARER.
EANBALD AEP.	ENDALD AEP.
EANBALD ARE.	EANBALD APE.
EANBALD ARE.	EANBAJD ARCE.
EANBALD ARE.	EANBALD ARC.

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.—+COENRED. Cross pattée. Fig. 18.
2. *Obverse*.—+VI6MVND · IREP. Cross pattée.
Reverse.—COENREDI. Cross pattée. Fig. 19.
3. *Obverse*.—+VI6MVND · IREP. Cross pattée.
Reverse.—+COENRED. Cross. Fig. 20.
4. *Obverse*.—+VI6MVND. Cross.
Reverse.—+COENED. Cross.
5. *Obverse*.—+VI6MVND · IPEP. Cross pattée.
Reverse.—+COENRED. Rough outline of a full face.¹ Fig. 21.
6. *Obverse*.—+VI6MVND · IPEP. Cross pattée.
Reverse.—+COENRED. Very rough outline of a full face.² Fig. 22.
7. *Obverse*.—+VI6MVND IREP. Cross.
Reverse.—+EOENRED. Cross of five pellets.
8. *Obverse*.—+VI6MVND IREP. Cross; dot in each angle.
Reverse.—+EOENREO. *retrograde*. Cross.
9. *Obverse*.—+F6MVND. *retrograde*. Pellet within circle of five dots.
Reverse.—+EARDVVL. *retrograde*. Cross pattée; dot in each angle.
Fig. 23.
10. *Obverse*.—+VI6MVND. Cross.
Reverse.—+EDE NHEΓM. Cross.
11. *Obverse*.—+VI6MVND. Cross.
Reverse.—+EDE NHEΓM. Pellet within circle of six dots. Fig. 24.
12. *Obverse*.—+VI6MVND. Cross.
Reverse.—+EDEΓHEΓM. Cross.
13. *Obverse*.—+VI6MVND. Cross.
Reverse.—+EDE NHEΓM. 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.

14. *Obverse*.—+EI6MVND. Cross.
Reverse.—+EDEFHEΓM. Cross. Fig. 25.
15. *Obverse*.—+V6MVND. Cross.
Reverse.—+EDEFHEΓM. Cross.
16. *Obverse*.—+VI9MVND ΛIAP. *retrograde*. Cross.
Reverse.—+EDILVEΛRD. *retrograde*. Cross. Fig. 26.
17. *Obverse*.—+VI6IVND ΛREP. Cross pattée.
Reverse.—+EDILVEARD. Cross pattée. Fig. 27.
18. *Obverse*.—+VI6MVND IREP. Cross ; dot in second angle.
Reverse.—EDILVEIRD. Cross. Fig. 28.
19. *Obverse*.—+VI6MVND I'RER. Cross.
Reverse.—+EDILVENID. *retrograde*. Cross pattée. Fig. 29.
20. *Obverse*.—+VCMVND IREP. Cross.
Reverse.—+EILVHVRD. Cross.
21. *Obverse*.—+I6MVIP ΛPEP. Cross.
Reverse.—+EDILVBVRD. Cross.
22. *Obverse*.—+VI6MVND IREP. Cross ; dot in each angle.
Reverse.—+HVNΛAF. Cross pattée.
23. *Obverse*.—+VIΘMVND IR. Pellet within circle of six dots.
Reverse.—+HVNΓAF. Pellet within circle of six dots. Fig. 30.
24. *Obverse*.—+VI6MVD IPER. Cross pattée.
Reverse.—+HVNΛAF. Cross pattée. Fig. 31.
25. *Obverse*.—+ΛI9WΛND ∇V. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
Reverse.—+HΛNΓAF. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.
26. *Obverse*.—+VI6MVND. Pellet within circle of eight dots.
Reverse.—+HVNΛAF. Cross pattée. Fig. 32.
27. *Obverse*.—+VIΘMVND Rx : Pellet within circle of six dots.
Reverse.—+HVΛF. Pellet within circle of six dots.
28. *Obverse*.—+ΛI6MVD E. Cross of five pellets.
Reverse.—+VNENRED [= EANRED ?]. Cross pattée.
29. *Obverse*.—+VID'WVND. *retrograde*. Cross.
Reverse.—+VILHEAH. *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 :—

VI6MVND ΛREP.	VIΘIVND ΛREP.
VI6MVND ΛREP.	VIΘIVND ΛREP.
VI6MVND ΛREP.	VI9MVND ΛREP.
VI6IVND ΛREP.	VI9MVND ΛREP.
VI9MVND ΛREP.	VI9MVND ΛREP.
VI9MVND ΛREP.	VI6MVIP ΛREP.

VI6MVID EREP.	ΛIPWΛND ⅆV.
VI6MVND IIREP.	ΛIPWΛND ⅆI.
VI6MVND VREP.	ΛICWΛND ⅆV.
VI6MVID ΛPER.	ΛI9WΛND ⅆV.
VI6IIVND ΛPER.	ΛI9WΛND ⅆV.
VI6HVID ΛPER.	ΛI9WΛND V.
VI6MVIP ΛPER.	ΛI6MVD E.
VOMVIP ΛPER.	VI6MVID I.
V6MVIP ΛPER.	ΛI6WΛND IP.
VCMYIP ΛPER.	VI6MVID IR.
VI6IIVIP ΛPFP.	VI6MVND IR.
VI9MVID ΛI99.	VI6MVID IR.
VI9MVID ΛI9P.	VI6MVID IR.
I6MVIP ΛPER.	VI6MVND IR.
VI6MYND IPER.	VI6MVND IR.
VI6MVID IPER.	VI6MVND IRx.
V6MVND IPER.	VI6MVID.
V6MVND IPFP.	VI6MVID.
VI6MVND IPER.	VICMVND.
VI6MVND IPER.	VI6MVHD.
VI6MVD IPER.	VI6MVND.
VICMVIP IPER.	VI6MVHD.
VI6IIVIP ΛPER.	VI6MΛND.
VI6IIVND ΛPER.	VI6IIVND.
VI6MVID IRER.	VI6NVND.
VI6MVND IRER.	VI6MVND [Runic M = M].
VI6MVND IREP.	VICIIVID.
VI6MVID IREP.	VI6MΛND.
VIGMVND IREP.	VI6 MVHD.
VI6NVND IREP.	VI6WVND.
VI6IIVND IREP.	V6MVID.
VI9MVID I99P.	ΛI9WΛND.
VI6MVID IRE9.	ΛI6+MVND.
VI6MVHD IREP.	F6MVND.
VI6MVID AΛ.	F6MVID.
VI6MVID AΛ.	EI6MVND.
ΛI9WΛND ⅆV.	EI6MVID.

Varieties of the Moneyers' names:—

COENRED.	COENREÞ [Runic Þ = TH].
COEINRED.	COENED.
COENRED [OE in monogram].	COENREDI.

COINRED.
CONERED.
COMERED.
EOENRED.
EOENREO.
EOfNRED.
EARDVVC [= EARDVVLF ?].
EDELHELM.
EDEГHEГM.
EDE HEГM [Runic H = L].
EÐEГHEГM [Ð = TH].
EDFГHEГM.
EDILVEARD.
EDILVEARD.
EDIГVEARD.
EDILVEAЯD.
EDILVEARD.
ЭDILVEARD.
EDILVEAЯRD
EDILVEAЯRD.
EDILVEVRD.
EDILVEAD.
EDILVEHЯRD.
EDILVAERD.
EDILVEVRD.
EDILVEБRD.
EDILVEIARD.
EDIVLFHЯRD.
EDILVBVRD.
EDILVHARD.
EDILVHVяRD.
EDILVBVLAD.
EDILHARD.
EÐELVEARD.
EDILVEARP.
EDILVENID.
EDILVEVID.

EDILVEIID.
EDILVEIID.
EILVEARD.
EILVBVAD.
EPLVEARD.
EPIIVEARD.
ERPINNE [P = W].
HVNLAꝚ.
HVILAꝚ.
HVNLAꝚ.
HVILAꝚ.
HVIGAꝚ.
HVILAꝚ [VIL in monogram].
HVIGAꝚ.
HΛILVꝚ.
HΛIGVꝚ.
HΛIGVꝚ.
HΛIGVꝚ.
HVIIAꝚ.
HVIIALAꝚ.
HVILAXX.
HIIAꝚ.
HIIAꝚ.
HNVLAꝚ.
HNVGVꝚ.
HVILAꝚ.
HVIGAꝚ.
HΛIGAꝚ.
HVILA.
HVLAꝚ.
HΛVVVꝚ.
HDIRXF.
HXIGF.
VILHEAH [AH in monogram :
formed by drawing a horizontal
line across the top of the H].
VNENRED [= EANRED ?].

ULFHERE

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 :—

1. *Obverse*.—VVLFHED ▽BEP. *retrograde*. Cross.
Reverse.—+EARDEVVꝛ. *retrograde*. Cross. Fig. 34. *Carlyon-Britton*.
2. *Obverse*.—VVLFHED ÆREP. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée.
Reverse.—+VVLFRED. Cross pattée. Fig. 35.
3. *Obverse*.—+VLFHERE ABD. Cross ; dot in each angle.
Reverse.—+VVLFRED. *retrograde*. Cross.
4. *Obverse*.—VVLFHED ▽BEB. *retrograde*. Cross.
Reverse.—+VVLFRED. *retrograde*. Cross.
5. *Obverse*.—VLFHERE ▽BED. *retrograde*. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée.
Reverse.—+VVLFRED. Cross of five pellets. Fig. 36.
6. *Obverse*.—VVLFHED ÆBEP. *retrograde*. Circle of dots enclosing cross pattée.
Reverse.—+VVLFBED. *retrograde*. Cross pattée. Æ.
7. *Obverse*.—VVIFHERE—PFB. *retrograde*. Cross pommée, with dot in each angle upon a circle.
Reverse.—+VVL:FBED. *retrograde*. Cross pattée.
8. *Obverse*.—VVIFHERE—PFB. *retrograde*. Cross pommée upon a circle.
Reverse.—+VVLFBED. *retrograde*. Quatrefoil enclosing pellet. Fig. 37.
9. *Obverse*.—VVLFHED—PFB. *retrograde*. Cross pommée upon a circle.
Reverse.—+EDVVIFR. *retrograde*. Four crescents, horns outwards, enclosing pellet. Fig. 38.
10. *Obverse*.—VVIFHERE PFB. *retrograde*. Cross pommée upon a circle.
Reverse.—+PÆVVIFR. Cross of five pellets.
11. *Obverse*.—VVIFHERE—PFB. *retrograde*. Cross pommée upon a circle.
Reverse.—+EDVVIFR. Cross.
12. *Obverse*.—VVIFHEDE PFB. *retrograde*. Cross pommée upon a circle.
Reverse.—+VVLFBEP. *retrograde*. Cross pattée. Fig. 39.
13. *Obverse*.—VVIFHERE—PFB. *retrograde*. Cross pommée upon a circle.
Reverse.—+EDVVIFR. Cross pommée.

Varieties of the Archbishop's name and title :—

VVLFHED ÆREP.
VVLFHER ▽REP.
VVIFHED ▽REP.

VVLFHED ÆBEP.
VVLFHED ÆBEP.
VVLFHED ▽BEB.

VVLFHED ABEP.

VVLFHIERE AR̄EP.

VLFHIERE ABD.

VLFHIERE ABED.

VIFHERE ABED.

VVIFHERE P̄Pfb.

VVIFHEDE P̄Pfb.

Varieties of the Moneyer's names :—

EARDEVVF [= EARDVVLF].

EARDEVV̄.

VVLFR̄ED.

VVLFR̄ED.

VVLFR̄ED.

VVLFR̄ED.

VVLFR̄ED.

VVLFR̄Ē.

VVLFR̄+.

DEVVLFR.

EDVVLF̄R.

EDVV̄FR.

EDVVLF̄R.

P̄EVVLFR.

ÆTHELBALD

succeeded Ulfhere, A.D. 900, and died, A.D. 904. At present no coins are known of this Archbishop, but a styca¹ of his was discovered in the Hexham find, A.D. 1832, which read as follows :—

Obverse.—EDELB AP. Pellet.

Reverse.—X EANRED. 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 Osbert) 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

¹ *Archæologia*, 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.

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