

CATALOGUE OF  
**THE EARLY NORTHUMBRIAN COINS**  
IN THE  
**MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES**  
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE



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## FOREWORD

The coins which are the subject of this catalogue raisonné form part of the extensive and important collections on permanent loan to the Museum from the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne. The Museum, in the Department of Archaeology of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, is jointly administered by the University and the Society. On behalf of the Joint Museum Committee and the Head of the Department of Archaeology, Professor R.M. Harrison, I wish to record our sincerest thanks to Miss Pirie for a catalogue of exemplary standard. She has kindly acknowledged such help as it was possible to give; but her enthusiastic application to the labour involved, and to the problems that arose in the course of it, made it a pleasure to do anything for her.

I am also very glad to have this opportunity to express our gratitude to Mr. Christopher Blunt, O.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., for giving me the benefit of his experience of publishing catalogues of coins, and to the British Academy and the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne for generous financial contributions towards the cost of printing this one. The Society's contribution was a donation to the Society from the John David Cowen Charitable Trust.

I am also grateful for helpful advice to Mr. M. Twelves of Tyne and Wear County Council Museums.

D.J. SMITH  
Keeper

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I must record my warmest thanks to Dr. D.J. Smith, Keeper of the Museum of Antiquities in the University of Newcastle, for having asked me to undertake this work, at a time when I was myself anxious to study the material. I am grateful to him and to the Museum committee for having made the collection available to me in Leeds for some months. My thanks go also to Mr. Graham Robson of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, who arranged for me to check the card-index in the Society's rooms at the Black Gate. I appreciate, too, all the trouble Miss Lindsay Allason-Jones has taken at the Museum, to answer innumerable queries and to supply me with copies of much documentation.

I could not have undertaken other aspects of the work had I not received help from many sources. The Museum and the North of England Museum Service jointly bore the cost of photography; I am grateful to them and to my friend Gordon Rowe, of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society, and his son David who helped with the development of negatives. The Joint Museum Committee gave permission for some specimens to be analysed; I must thank Stanley Warren who arranged for analysis (see Appendix I, p. 18), at a time of great difficulty in the Department of Archaeological Sciences at the University of Bradford. I am also grateful to Miss N.H. Yassi for an archaeomagnetic report on the Heworth pot (Appendix II, p. 19).

John Hurst, of the Department of the Environment, and Miss Marion Archibald of the British Museum both very kindly advised me about the Heworth material – the former about the pot, the latter about the two coins in the national collection. I cannot here overlook my thanks to those who helped eliminate an intruder: Monsieur Jean Lafaurie, to whom I wrote at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris after consulting Dr. Metcalf in Oxford and Dr. Kent in London, has confirmed the identity of a Merovingian coin, so that it can finally be withdrawn from the Northumbrian series. I would also thank Dr. Terence Mitchell, Keeper of the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities at the British Museum, who kindly allowed me to see Adamson's 1852 letter to Hawkins. It is perhaps worth recording that that Department has, rather unexpectedly, a series of letter-books preserving correspondence to Hawkins on numismatic and archaeological topics.

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Leeds  
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*Cover illustration: Styca of Æthelred II, obverse used by his moneyer Leofthegn (no. 231, x 7).*

## ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AA</i>	<i>Archaeologia Aeliana</i> 1st series (Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne)
Adamson 1834	J. Adamson, 'An account of the discovery at Hexham, in the County of Northumberland, of a brass vessel containing a number of the Anglo-Saxon coins called stycas', <i>Arch.</i> XXV, 279-310, pls.
Adamson 1836	<i>Ibid.</i> , 'Further account of the Anglo-Saxon coins, called stycas, recently discovered at Hexham in the County of Northumberland', <i>Arch.</i> XXVI, 346-8, pls.
<i>Arch.</i>	<i>Archaeologia</i> (Soc. Ants. London)
<i>BMC</i>	C.F. Keary, <i>British Museum Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon Coins</i> I (1887)
<i>BNJ</i>	<i>The British Numismatic Journal</i>
Cramp	R. Cramp, <i>The Monastic Arts of Northumbria</i> (1967)
Dolley and Strudwick	R.H.M. Dolley and Mrs. J.S. Strudwick, 'The provenances of the Anglo-Saxon coins recorded in the two volumes of the British Museum Catalogue', <i>BNJ</i> XXVIII (1955-7), 26-59.
Featherstonhaugh	W. Featherstonhaugh, 'The stycas of Northumbria', <i>PSAN</i> , 2nd. Ser., V (1891-2), 206-13.
Gilmore and Metcalfe	G.R. Gilmore and D.M. Metcalfe, 'The alloy of the Northumbrian coinage in the mid-ninth century', <i>Metallurgy in Numismatics</i> I (1980), 83-98.
<i>Inventory</i> (1956)	J.D.A. Thompson, <i>Inventory of British Coin Hoards A.D. 600-1500</i> .
Lindsay	J. Lindsay, <i>A View of the Coinage of the Heptarchy</i> (1842).
Lyon 1957	C.C.S. Lyon, 'A reappraisal of the sceatta and styca coinage of Northumbria', <i>BNJ</i> XXVIII (1955-7), 227-42.
Lyon 1967	<i>Ibid.</i> , 'Historical problems of the Anglo-Saxon coinage - (1)', <i>BNJ</i> XXVI, 215ff.
<i>Med. Arch.</i>	<i>Medieval Archaeology</i>
Metcalf	D.M. Metcalf, 'Some finds of medieval coins from Scotland and the north of England', <i>BNJ</i> XXX (1960), 88-123.
<i>Num. Chron.</i>	<i>The Numismatic Chronicle</i>
<i>Num. Jour.</i>	<i>The Numismatic Journal</i> .
Pagan	H.E. Pagan, 'Northumbrian numismatic chronology in the ninth century', <i>BNJ</i> XXXVIII (1969), 1-15.
<i>PSAN</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne</i> .
Rashleigh	J. Rashleigh, 'An account of Anglo-Saxon coins and gold and silver ornaments found at Trewiddle, near St. Austell, Cornwall, A.D. 1774, with some remarks on other Anglo-Saxon hoards', <i>Num. Chron.</i> , New Series, VIII (1868), 137-57.
Ruding	R. Ruding, <i>Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain</i> (3rd ed., 1840).
Surtees	R. Surtees, <i>The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham</i> (1816-34, repr. 1908-10)
<i>SCBI</i>	<i>Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles</i>
<i>SCBI Copenhagen</i>	G. Galster, <i>National Museum, Copenhagen: Part I - Ancient British and Anglo-Saxon Coins before Æthelred II</i> (1964)
<i>SCBI Edinburgh</i>	R.B.K. Stephenson, <i>National Museum of the Antiquities of Scotland: Part I</i> (1966)
<i>SCBI Mack</i>	R.P. Mack, <i>R.P. Mack Collection</i> (1973)
<i>SCBI Yorkshire</i>	E.J.E. Pirie, <i>Coins in Yorkshire Collections</i> (1975)
<i>VCH Durham</i>	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Durham</i>

# INTRODUCTION

## CONTENT OF THE COLLECTION

The collection of Northumbrian coins in the Museum of Antiquities at the University of Newcastle is only part of the numismatic cabinet of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and only part of its collection of British coins. The Northumbrian collection was transferred to the Museum in 1960.

The late Dr. J.D. Cowen reported in 1930<sup>1</sup> that recent work on the Society's entire coin collection had resulted in the completion of card indices of the various sections, including that of the stycas. In the next three years the Northumbrian series benefitted by the addition of three further accessions. Although stycas have continued to be found in Northumberland and Durham, none has since been acquired for the numismatic collection. About 1955 Mr. Stewart Lyon had the chance of studying the material in preparation for his paper re-appraising the significance of the various issues. It was the present writer's original request for a similar opportunity of noting the content of the Northumbrian collection which has led to the re-arrangement of the coins for publication in this form.

It is unfortunate that mis-printing in Cowen's record of the stycas should have grossly exaggerated the total then in this part of the collection: 779 coins. In 1933 – by which time twenty coins had been added and one subtracted, to exchange with the Yorkshire Philosophical Society at York<sup>2</sup> in return for the three acquired from that Society's cabinet – the card index recorded only 479 coins.

The cards are somewhat confusing, in that the printed headings detail both the John Adamson Hexham provenance, and the St. Paul pedigree of 1852, so that the one inappropriate to a particular coin could be deleted. Some 280 coins are therefore annotated 'J.A.: genuine, direct from Hexham'; 163 specimens seem to be attributed to the St. Paul collection.

Of the 479, two were noted missing in 1955: both of the reign of Æthelred II, one by the moneyer Alghere, the other by Eanred. It should be noted, however, that coins had become misplaced in the trays and, Alghere after all being there, the second missing coin is properly one of the moneyer Leofthehn; there were therefore 477 coins in the cabinet in June 1980 – a number which accords far better with the notes recorded by John Adamson, senior secretary of the Society, in 1853. It will be as well to explain at this point the apparent discrepancy caused by the publication now of only 476: a small gold coin, which had been retained in the collection since it was acquired at the end of 1851 because it had been identified as a forgery of a styca of Archbishop Vigmund, has recently been recognized as a genuine Merovingian issue and, as such, has now been transferred from the Northumbrian series.

It is with no disrespect to the memory of the great English numismatist, Edward Hawkins, that one records that it was he who in 1852 identified the gold piece as a styca forgery. Adamson in a letter to Hawkins in the British Museum asked if it was a genuine issue of Vigmund and unique; the Newcastle index-card for this coin is annotated with an extract from Hawkins' reply. Whether Adamson was fully convinced by the identification or not it is now hard to say; at least he retained the piece in the cabinet, which was more than he seems to have done with other items in the St. Paul collection, from which the gold coin came. He was fully aware of the fact that the Northumbrian material presented by Sir Horace St. Paul to the Society in December 1851 (and accessioned in January 1852) included a great number of nineteenth-century forgeries, most of which he managed to weed out; having examined them, he wrote in 1853, 'such as were genuine or supposed so (were) retained.' Adamson also recognized that not all the genuine specimens given by St. Paul were from the Hexham hoard of 1832; he seems to have thought that some were from 'a subsequent find at or near York' which could be either the hoard recovered at St. Leonard's Place, York, in April 1842, or that discovered at Bolton Percy near York in 1847. There is no real reason why both the Yorkshire finds should not have been represented in a private collection by 1851. It is just possible that the Kirkoswald hoard of 1808 is also represented.

There is no record of the circumstances which led up to Sir Horace St. Paul presenting his collection when he did. In 1851 he was still only thirty-nine years of age. It is known that by 1827 he was already collecting coins but perhaps he eventually became, in the words of the sale-room catalogues, 'a gentleman who relinquished the pursuit.' He may have realised that his friend John Adamson was planning to catalogue the stycas in the Society's existing collection, which were mainly from Hexham, and decided to offer his own, many of which he had received from Adamson in the first place, in order to augment the Hexham parcel and complete the representation of the series with his coins of Osberht and Vulfhere.<sup>3</sup>

The Society must have been glad to have the collection, for such reasons. It would seem that at that time they had no more than the six specimens from Kirkoswald, 1808 – presented by Mathew Atkinson in 1814 – and their own small Hexham parcel. Having foregone the opportunity of acquiring the primary parcel illustrating the Hexham find, in favour of its being presented to the British Museum<sup>4</sup> they then contributed five guineas to the fund established for rewarding the sexton at Hexham and thus obtained 210 specimens from the hoard.<sup>5</sup>

A great many personalities were involved in the recovery of coins found at Hexham in October 1832, in concerted efforts to prevent the hoard being completely dispersed without record. Joseph Fairless of Hexham acquired a substantial representation;<sup>6</sup> so too did John Adamson, who was more immediately concerned with preparing an initial report for the Society of Antiquaries in London which he presented in May 1833. On that occasion, he invited further comment on the interpretation of the series, and promised another communication should he have the opportunity of recording any more varieties; this promise he fulfilled in March 1835, when he submitted a short text to introduce a further 214 specimens. In all, Adamson's published reports illustrate (in the main plates and in the text) no fewer than 951 stycas.<sup>7</sup> How many coins from the find Adamson obtained for himself is not known; it seems that he did not give any directly to the Society (the Accession Register is silent on this), other than the eight specimens recording the condition when found<sup>8</sup> but rather a parcel of nearly 150 to Sir Horace St. Paul – a gift which came finally to the Society as part of the presentation in 1851. Unfortunately, by that time, St. Paul's coins of Hexham provenance must have become confused with those he acquired elsewhere. In preparing a manuscript catalogue of the entire collection for the Society in 1853<sup>9</sup> Adamson

annotated those from the Society's original parcel with the initials AS, those he could still vouch for as having originally been acquired by himself with the initial A; those from the St. Paul collection of whose provenance he was then unsure he listed without further comment. This seems to explain why the number assigned to the Hexham provenance about 1930 is greater than the 210 of the original acquisition, less than the 360 (or 368) it would have been had Adamson been certain of more in 1853. This does not preclude the supposition that the coins still attributed to the St. Paul gift yet include items from Hexham; it is after careful examination of patina or traces of original patina that the present writer has ventured to ascribe further coins to that hoard and thereby reduce the number that are of uncertain provenance.

The remaining portion of the St. Paul presentation is of some interest on two counts. It can be divided into those coins which are genuinely of the ninth century, and those which are spurious. Of the former group most have no distinctive patination; some may indeed be from the hoards discovered in the York area which are known to include many coins of Æthelred's moneyer Eardvulf, of Osberht and of Archbishop Vvlfhere. One would like to suggest that the patina which does remain on some of them may be that of coins from the Kirkoswald hoard. Six coins certainly from this source have been in the collection since 1814; the variations of wear and of appearance after cleaning can be determined from these specimens. Others which seem very similar are among those now given the St. Paul pedigree, and it is perhaps not too improbable to suggest that the enthusiastic collector may have acquired specimens from someone who obtained a parcel at the time of the find. The coins in question are now noted in the Inventory.

As for the spurious pieces, Adamson remarked on St. Paul as a zealous collector and was aware that the younger man had indeed more eagerness to possess than real knowledge of the series since he evidently obtained a large number of forgeries. At the time of the Hexham discovery Adamson had sacrificed a few stycas for the sake of having them analysed;<sup>10</sup> there is no record of his having submitted for similar analysis any of those which he considered manifestly false (and which he rejected from the cabinet) or any of those of which he was doubtful (and which he retained). It is only now that the latter have been separated from the genuine, not only on account of their appearance but because they are almost invariably of abnormally high weight and have been tested by non-destructive analysis. Of the Eanbald/Monne specimen in copper (no. 448 below) it can be said that several other pieces are known in the same metal. Another example of the Monne coin was published by Lyon in his 1957 paper; two specimens purporting to be coins of Eanred's moneyer Vilheah have been recognized in an unpublished London collection. Another, a copy of a sceat of Eadberht (737-58), is in the Ashmolean collection, Oxford, and as yet unpublished. Of the second group, it may be noted that a similar piece in the Yorkshire Collections was analysed by neutron activation in 1979 and found to be made of a lead and bismuth alloy. Time has not allowed the analysis (by X-ray fluorescence) of all those now listed in this category, but results obtained from several specimens show that they also belong to a distinct group of fabrications of this composition. The perpetrator has not yet been identified. The range of false pieces known in this group reflects the content of the hoards from the York district rather than that of Hexham; prototypes of most of the Newcastle specimens can be identified with certainty in the collection at York. It may be suggested that the imitations were produced after the discovery of the St. Leonard's Place hoard at York in 1842, when someone unknown had genuine stycas within its range from which to work. The objection to this point is, of course, that the 1842 hoard itself made genuine stycas plentiful enough for collectors and could have been expected to wipe out a market for the series established by forgers in the decades following the Kirkoswald find in 1808.

Yet the first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase of interest in, and knowledge of, British numismatics. John Adamson at Newcastle and Charles Wellbeloved at York were among the scholars who strove to preserve coin finds in securely established collections both national and regional, to record them and to initiate informed discussion and publication of their interpretation. In the shadow of such as they there must inevitably have been enthusiasts with little knowledge or discrimination whose eagerness for obtaining antiquities would equally inevitably incite the forgers to prepare imitations, however plentiful the genuine coins, most often for financial gain to themselves but sometimes for purposes of hoax.

No comment has yet been made on the most enigmatic item in the collection: the piece bearing the name of Ecgfrith, who was king of Northumbria from 670 to 685. The significance of the find at Heworth in 1812 together with that of Kirkoswald in 1808 and that of Hexham itself has still to be noted. Let it just be said that this collection of specimens which was built up by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle and has been maintained to illustrate local coinage and coin finds not only provides a striking assembly of research material but also, in its major acquisitions, reflects the climate of the English numismatic scene in the early nineteenth century.

#### COMMENT ON THE HOARDS

*Kirkoswald, 1808*

In making a brief manuscript note of the content of the hoard, John Adamson gave no indication that more had been found than the 542 coins he recorded. By the time of writing in 1853 he was undoubtedly aware of the manner in which the great Hexham hoard had been recklessly dispersed without opportunity for making a complete record of it first; one feels that had he known of similar confusion in relation to the find in Cumberland he would have noted it in recounting the context whence came the six specimens presented to the Society in Newcastle. The donors were the Atkinsons of Carr Hill, Co. Durham, who also had an estate at Temple Sowerby in Westmorland, not so very far from Kirkoswald. It is not likely that they had there the opportunity of obtaining the whole find and then made small gifts to friends; more probably they themselves only received a limited parcel from which they spared a very few for the Antiquaries' collection.<sup>11</sup> It is unfortunate that the deposit was recovered at a time when there seems to have been nobody in the area who appreciated the need to record the coins and to ensure that they could be preserved for study, then and later.

Since now we have little more to go on than a number and an indication that the hoard closed in the time of Osberht, it can only be said that the find does not compare with that at Hexham in either particular. In period represented it can be compared with those at York and Bolton Percy; in size it can perhaps be best likened to that found at the Exhibition Building, York, in 1879.<sup>12</sup> As far as content is concerned it would have been of interest to know if the moneys of Eanred, whose coins were represented by more than one or two specimens, were Cunvulf, Daegberht, Eadvini, Herred, Hvaetred and Vilheah, as at Hexham to the north-east, or Brodr, Fordred and Monne who predominate at York. It should perhaps be noted that Adamson mentioned no coins of uncertain

identification which one could now suppose to have been the unofficial issues of the ninth century, with blundered or nonsense legends – coins which are present in considerable numbers in the other hoards. If the deposit found at Kirkoswald were really free of such pieces it could be said to stand alone among the hoards. It might be thought now that the person who found the coins may have jettisoned the unintelligible as worthless, were it not that the regular coins were in fairly poor condition, according to Adamson, so that one may absolve the finder from a charge of discarding items of unprepossessing appearance.

#### *Hexham, 1832*

Much has been written on this hoard since Adamson first presented his report in 1833. At this stage there are only three points that may be noted.

The period represented by the coins is shorter than that of other known hoards, in that no coins of Osberht and his archbishop have been formally recorded from the find. In this respect, it is perhaps worth drawing attention to a comment made in 1892 by a member of the audience which heard the Reverend Walker Featherstonhaugh read his paper on stycas: Mr. J.P. Gibson questioned the statement that no coins of Osberht had occurred in the Hexham find since he had two in his possession which had not been described and which 'were undoubtedly part of that find'. This might be dismissed as the misconception of an imprecise amateur were it not that Gibson's earlier comments show him to have been familiar with the stycas series and to have made a fairly close study of the style and peculiarities of epigraphy. If there is an explanation of this otherwise unsuspected factor it may be found not in the coins recorded from the 1832 recovery but from those retrieved in 1841; if not an entirely separate find the latter may be supposed to have spilt from the top of the bronze bucket (Pl. I) when it was disturbed by the sexton in 1832 and to have been left in the soil when the bucket and its main contents were removed. The coins found in 1841 have never been listed; nor has their subsequent distribution been noted. If there were coins of Osberht among them they could only have been few in number and would at best indicate that the hoard was deposited at the onset of that reign, earlier than any other stycas hoard.

Since it has always otherwise been accepted that the hoard had no coins of Osberht it has been regarded as the earliest of the stycas deposits. Indeed, it has been identified as having a larger proportion of the earliest stycas to be issued than do the Yorkshire hoards. Lyon, writing in 1957, identified the coins of certain moneyers as early issues, since he dismissed the possibility of there having been any mint other than one at York; he explained the rarity of such moneyers in the York register as the result of early coins having been melted down for re-use of their better quality metal. There could not be a second mint, the writer assumed, since there was no similar dichotomy discernable in the coinage of Æthelred. Separation of the issues of Æthelred's moneyer Eardvulf from those of other moneyers, all of whom are closely die-linked, has led to Eardvulf being identified as practically the sole moneyer of Æthelred's second reign; as a consequence, the deposition of the Hexham hoard has been placed early in that second reign, since the coins of Eardvulf are rare in this find. Yet the idea of another mint besides York ought not to be dismissed entirely; indeed Lyon, writing in 1967, indicated that a second, less prolific mint might account for the coins of some moneyers now being comparatively rare.<sup>13</sup> No other possible official minting-place has yet been identified, but were there one in the Tyne area it might have operated only in the period of Eanred's reign; the coins of its moneyers, such as Cunvulf, Daegberht, Eadvini, Herred, Hvae tred and Vilheah (possibly also Vulfheard), need be no earlier than those of Aldates, Brodr and other moneyers stationed at York.

If the Hexham hoard stands out from others as an early deposit, and for containing regular issues which appear more rarely elsewhere, it also stands out for having a small quantity of unofficial coins unlike those which are common at York. Many of the Hexham 'uncertains' are now in the British Museum; they are of a fairly distinctive style and largely with legends which are nonsense. The full picture of contemporary imitation may not emerge until the publication of the material in the Yorkshire collections – if then – but it may not be too rashly anticipating work still to be done to suggest that some such issues were produced in the Tyne area, as others were fabricated nearer the Humber.

#### *Heworth, 1812*

Comment on this find has been left till last, since it may be considered the most controversial of those represented in the collection. Heworth, in the parish of Jarrow, has produced the only specimens of coins in the name of Ecgrith, the earliest known king to have been credited with coins in the Northumbrian series. Although 23 coins are said to have been found, only ten were eventually distributed and of these only four are now available for study; these are all struck from the same pair of dies.

The find was made towards the end of 1812, apparently when a grave was being dug in the new burial ground of the chapel of Heworth, just on the boundary of the old ground. The incumbent of the church, the Rev. John Hodgson, was not certainly present at the finding; but it was he who in 1814 presented one of the coins to the Society, with the pot in which they were apparently found (p. 19, Fig. 2, Pl. I), and became involved in correspondence with antiquarians who were anxious to have details of the find and specimens for their collections. Comments in correspondence and in the account published by Surtees tell us that the pot 'had been very imperfectly baked and had imbibed much nitrate of potash, which effloresced upon its sides. The coins were embedded in a black earth, which had an offensive ammoniacal smell'. Adamson (in the Hexham report) noted that they had become a mass. Eleven coins were destroyed because decayed and illegible; another two were lost. Hodgson himself is said to have cleaned the others, though with what reagent is uncertain. It is also recorded in correspondence that 'Though much corroded the rust that covered them was not hard'; further, there is the puzzling note: 'When I took them out of my drawer... they had liquid drops of vitriol on them.' There seems to have been no contemporary questioning of the authenticity of the find or of the attribution of the coins to the seventh-century Northumbrian king. Hodgson's own remark was '...the claim of this chapel, to be nearly contemporary with Jarrow, is, by this discovery, pretty strongly established.'<sup>14</sup>

It was Stewart Lyon, in 1957, who remarked that these coins of Ecgrith are out of place in the Northumbrian series, since the obverse legend includes the title REX, a feature not otherwise incorporated on the coins until the beginning of the ninth century. They are out of place, too, in that the main run of Northumbrian issues in the eighth century is of silver sceattas; on these the regal coins have the king's name on the obverse, an animal on the reverse. They are out of place, again, in that they bear on the reverse letters and a motif which have been interpreted as +LVX around a radiant cross; with such an understanding of the type, one can

question the likelihood of a seventh-century mint-master having the intellectual sophistication necessary to adopt such an abstract device, whether or not it was intended to be devotional.

In 1967 H.E. Pagan set out the arguments for rejection of the Heworth coins as genuine antiquities in a paper which has remained unpublished. One of the stumbling blocks to unequivocal condemnation seemed to be the dating of the pot (Fig. 2, Pl. I). Dr. J.N.L. Myers had been able to provide Mr. Pagan with possible seventh-century continental analogies for its decorative features, more particularly from the Frankish culture of the middle and upper Rhine. More recently, although without referring to continental prototypes, Mr. J.G. Hurst has declined to hazard a date for the vessel (personal communication); from its thick rough fabric it would appear to be early were there not a crude hand-made pot with a coin hoard of as late as the fifteenth century from Shropshire. It would appear that the Heworth pot obeys the criteria of hoard-containers, in that it offers no real criteria for exact dating. (See, further, p.19).

It had seemed to the present writer that, if the coins were to be withdrawn from the register of seventh-century issues, a place might be found for them within the range of ninth-century irregular unofficial issues. The rectangular shape of one of the specimens in the British Museum seemed to match that of so many of the irregular pieces known in the York hoards at least. If there are few obverses on such pieces with intelligible legends other than the name of Æthelred, the letter forms of Ecgrith's name could be partly matched on ninth-century irregulars. Setting aside the LVX interpretation of the reverse, it could be argued that the central design was a further degeneration of a ninth-century motif, and that the two outer crosses and two letters were no more meaningful than some of those appearing on the blundered stycas. That a handful of such irregulars should have been hidden by themselves apart from regular issues might be without precedent, but the Heworth site is by no means apart from places in which sceattas and stycas have been found.

Yet there have been other factors to consider: weight and composition of the metal. The weights of the two specimens in London are 1.17 gm and 1.23 gm; the Copenhagen coin weighs 1.23 gm. These can be considered normal. What is abnormal is the weight of the Newcastle example: 1.52 gm. One would have wished to have had this analysed by neutron activation, results of which would have shown the composition of the whole coin. What has been undertaken is examination of the surface composition by X-ray fluorescence, and the results have been compared with those similarly obtained for a range of other pieces (see p.19). In view of the possibility that the Ecgrith coins had been fabricated for a hoax a short time before they were said to have been found, a specimen of a George III halfpenny was included among those coins tested. From the apparent match in composition between the coin of George III and that of Ecgrith, it seems that one now really has to identify the latter and its fellows as nineteenth-century pieces concocted from the copper of the current coinage. It may be felt by some, however, that the Scottish verdict of 'Not Proven' should stand until such time as specimens are submitted to total analysis by some means other than surface X-ray excitation.

Accepting, nonetheless, that they were made just before the reported time of the find in 1812, it has to be considered by whom they were prepared, and for what purpose. It must be said that Pagan in 1967 dismissed without reason the possibility that the coins were planted on the Rev. Mr. Hodgson and attempted to justify a suggestion that Hodgson himself, at a point which was still early in his career, perpetrated the fraud as much to justify the antiquity of Heworth as to acquire a reputation as an antiquarian. That Hodgson did legitimately and deservedly earn such a reputation later is undoubted. If it could be thought for a moment that in the earlier, leaner years, he would or could have succumbed to the temptation of a trick, it has to be stressed that 1812 was a year in which he could almost certainly not have done so, since his time then was more than fully occupied with the tragic aftermath of the Felling Colliery disaster in his parish and in consultations with Sir Humphrey Davy about mine safety.<sup>15</sup>

The possibility that the coins were planted at Heworth for him to find remains open for consideration. Who was responsible one cannot now say, but someone who was aware of Hodgson's desire to prove the antiquity of the Heworth foundation may have decided that he was asking to have his leg pulled. It would not necessarily need a numismatist to contrive the coin's design – only someone in Hodgson's circle of friends who might have seen some of the scrappy stycas from Kirkoswald, in the possession of the Atkinsons, and gone on to produce some pieces like them. So long as one side bore the magic name of Ecgrith, it might not matter what appeared on the other; one could indeed suggest that the inspiration for the reverse legend, if LVX it is, came through a tongue-in-cheek desire to provide Hodgson with the light he so much wanted to be shed on the past. There is no knowing where the pot originally came from; if Heworth was for this a secondary context, both it and its new contents may have first been buried temporarily elsewhere to give them the appearance of corrosion and decay before they were finally deposited in a place where they were certain to be found before very long.<sup>16</sup>

If the Heworth coins were planted there as a joke at Hodgson's expense, the joke did not so much misfire as take off like a rocket, since the coins were accepted as authentic without question and specimens were made available to the major collections of the time.<sup>17</sup> One could say it was a hoax in the manner of Piltdown, were not Piltdown a hoax in the manner of Heworth.

#### NOTES

1. 'The Society's Collection of Coins – Catalogue of the British Section', *PSAN*, 4th Ser., IV (1929-30), 111-17.
2. The extensive collection of stycas in the Yorkshire Museum, York – the property then of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society – was re-catalogued in 1930-31, and many were set aside as duplicates. Unfortunately, the notation of provenance recorded in the original catalogue about 1850 was omitted from the new listing. It is just possible now to distinguish the range of patination and toning characteristic of uncleaned and cleaned specimens from each of the two major hoards represented in that collection: St. Leonard's Place (York), 1842, and Bolton Percy, 1847. Judging by the colouration of the three specimens given to the Newcastle collection in 1933, nos. 439 and 442 below probably came from the Bolton Percy find and 441 from St. Leonard's Place. In exchange for these examples of irregular, unofficial coinage, York received from the Newcastle Society a regular coin of Eanred's moneyer Hvaetred who, remarkably, was not already represented in the York cabinet.
3. Horace St. Paul was born at Wooler, Northumberland, in 1812, and brought up there; he succeeded to the baronetcy in 1840. His own annotated list of his collection is not known to survive; one wonders if it might have included specimens either of stycas or of other coins discovered in the Wooler area – small finds which would otherwise miss more formal record. (For an

account of the family which includes a few details of this, the third Sir Horace St. Paul, see the two-volume work relating to his grandfather: *Col. St. Paul of Ewart, Soldier and Diplomat* by G.G. Butler, London, 1911, I, i-cxciv.)

4. The *Inventory* (1956) records the Hexham parcel which went to the British Museum as comprising 300 coins; this figure must be taken from Adamson's reference to more than that number being in the B.M. by May 1833 (*Archaeologia* XXV, 1834, 281). That, in 1955, Dolley and Strudwick cited substantially more than 300 (674) from the hoard in the national collection may indicate that others were sent on to London after Adamson's paper was presented, as a further instalment selected from the coins recovered.
5. It is not certain just how soon after the discovery, and more particularly after the decision to make the most extensive representations available to London, the Newcastle Society was able to settle the extent of its own parcel.
6. Lyon (1957, 232) has remarked that Fairless was a pioneer in recognizing the presence of extensive die-linking in the stycas series. This can be appreciated from his comments in the short paper 'Stycas found at York,' *Num. Chron.* VII (1845), 34-6. In a note contributed to *Num. Jour.* I (1837), 188, Fairless himself records: 'My collection of stycas, which I believe is the best known, amounts to above one thousand, including six hundred and twenty distinct varieties. I have above seventy unpublished drawings of varieties...' One wonders, indeed, if all these coins could really be from the Hexham hoard, or if some were from Kirkoswald? What may have come of the unpublished drawings and other records which such a numismatist must have maintained?
7. The number of illustrations has been variously cited in subsequent publications. The present writer may perhaps be allowed to record that she introduced herself to the mysteries of stycas by compiling a pack of 951 cards, each of which is adorned with a photostat copy of a coin illustrated by Adamson, so that the possibilities of an alternative arrangement for the series, by types and their varieties, could be rehearsed!
8. The eight coins in question (nos. 96, 116, 407 and 442-6 in this Catalogue) are annotated in the 1930 card index with the comment: 'These eight coins in poor condition were set aside by Mr. Adamson as showing the crystallised condition mentioned by him in AA (*sic*) vol. III p. 82 [*Archaeologia* XXV (1834), p. 284]. The following note was with the coins: "the red crystals are red oxide of copper in modified octahedrons; the green crust is carbonate and muriate of copper".' The brief catalogue comment 'Hexham, as found' should perhaps be modified here, since many of the others are apparently as found, by emphasizing that the coins in this were from towards the bottom of the vessel and had been compacted by the weight of those above. That Adamson thought it of interest to retain a small group of such pieces speaks for itself in marking his attention to detail.
9. The manuscript, as it survives, seems to be incomplete; there is no listing of the coins of the archbishops. The introductory matter has notes on the Heworth find and Kirkoswald; the Hexham hoard is noted with detail relating to the parcel acquired by the Society in Newcastle; Sir Horace St. Paul and his collection are remarked – at which point there is some ambiguity in the matter of the coins originally acquired by Adamson, given by him to St. Paul, and eventually presented to the Society by the latter. The catalogue itself is partially illustrated by copies of the drawings from the published reports (with their references) in the case of similar coins but many entries are no more than quotation of legends and motifs, with the comment 'not figured'. For the moneyers whose coins are prolific in the collection it is not always possible now to relate individual specimens to the right un-numbered entry.
10. *Archaeologia* XXV (1834), 282-4.
11. Featherstonhaugh, p. 208, indicates that the hoard was found on property belonging to Timothy Featherstonhaugh of The College, Kirkoswald, who had specimens from the hoard. It is not entirely certain, however, that his name-sake was the owner of the property at the time of the find.
12. *SCBI Yorkshire*, p. xxxii, no. 7 – mentioned in an *Inventory* which gives details of other finds in York. Lindsay (1842) cites the figures recorded for the Kirkoswald find, and notes that 'by another account, it would appear that a much larger quantity was found, eight hundred being bought by the late Mr. Miles for £15. 15s.' Richard Miles (1740-1819) was a London coin-dealer.
13. Lyon 1967, 218.
14. *AAI* (1822), 125.
15. R. Welford, *Men of Mark 'Twixt Tyne and Tweed*, II (1895), 533-42.
16. Apart from a sceat of Alchred found at Jarrow and now in the British Museum (*BMC Northumbria* 13), both sceattas and stycas have been found during recent excavations at Jarrow. Others have come from Monkwearmouth and Tynemouth excavations and from current work on a Newcastle site. There is also a reference in the eighteenth-century *General Magazine of Arts and Sciences* (Pt. V, Vol. II, 693) to 'three small Pieces of very antient Saxon Coin' having been found in November 1757 when colliers were sinking a pit on Gateshead Moor.
17. Miss Archibald has drawn the writer's attention to the fact that both the specimens in the British Museum show that the coins were struck by dies set in collars – which is not known to have been the case for authentic Northumbrian dies. The Newcastle collection includes electrotype copies of the obverse and reverse of *BMC* 1.

*INVENTORY OF NORTHERN FINDS REPRESENTED IN THE COLLECTION*  
(excluding those from York and its vicinity)

1. 1808. Kirkoswald, Cumberland (now Cumbria): 542 stycas recorded; variously said to have been turned up by a plough, or found when a tree blew down, in a pottery vessel (S.A.N. Accession Register). Deposited c. 867. Eanred 99, Æthelred II 350, Redvulf 14, Osberht 15, Abp. Eanbald 1, Abp. Vigmund 58, Abp. Vulfhere 5. 'These coins appear in worse condition than those discovered afterwards at Hexham' (list and comment in Adamson MS, 1853).  
*Container.* fate unknown.  
*The Coins.* Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. Six presented by Matthew Atkinson in 1814 (Eanred, nos. 54, 80; Æthelred II, nos. 204, 285, 375; Abp. Vigmund, no. 408; possibly some others acquired in the St. Paul collection, 1852 (see Introduction, p. 1), those noted being Eanred, nos. 51, 85, Æthelred II, nos. 156, 185, 202, 254, 259, 290, 293, 318, 362, 366, Abp. Vigmund, no. 396. Some were once in the collection of the Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh, but there is now no record of the whereabouts of the majority.  
*Bibliography.* Adamson 1834, 280 (see Hexham); Lindsay, 121; Rashleigh, 152; Featherstonhaugh, 206-13 (the hoard there said to be 800-1,000 coins); *Inventory* (1956), 225.

2. 1812. Heworth, Co. Durham (now Tyne and Wear): 23 Æ coins bearing the name of Ecgrith, king of Northumbria, 670-85; found in a small pottery vessel in the chapel yard.  
*Container.* Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, presented by the Rev. John Hodgson, 1814 (1814. 10; p.19, Fig. 2, Pl. I).  
*The Coins.* 11 destroyed, 2 lost; the other 10 distributed as follows (Adamson MS, 1853):-  
 (1) Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne (later lost).  
 (2) Mr. Adamson (later to H. St. Paul, then to Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle).  
 (3) Mr. Brummell (sold at his sale).  
 (4) Mr. Murray.  
 (5) Kept by Mr. Hodgson.  
 (6) Society of Antiquaries of London (still there?).  
 (7) British Museum (still there).  
 (8) Col. Stephenson of the (then) Board of Works.  
 (9) The Kings (*sic*) Collection.  
 (10) Mr. Brockett (sold at his sale).  
*Present Location.* Newcastle, 1 (no. (2) above, Catalogue no. 447); London, Society of Antiquaries, 1; London, British Museum, 2 (*BMC Northumbria* 1 and 2: no. (7) above, and another presented by W.B. Rich, 1822. See Dolley and Strudwick; Copenhagen, National Museum, 1 (*SCBI Cop. I*, 178 – *ex Brunn*, *ex Rashleigh* collections); whereabouts of the others now unknown.  
*Bibliography.* J. Hodgson, 'An Account of a Saxon Coin of Ecgrith, King of Northumberland', *AAI* (1822), 124-5; Adamson 1834, 280n., 291-2 (see Hexham); Ruding I, 121 – II, 298 – III, Appendix, Pl. XXVIII; *AA III* (1844), 89-90; Featherstonhaugh, 206-13; Surtees II, 1909 ed., 37-8; *Inventary* (1956), 187, Pl. IIIa; Lyon, 229; *Med. Arch.* III (1959), 28.
3. 1832. Hexham, Northumberland: c. 8,000 stycas found on the west side of the transept of Hexham Abbey while digging a grave in the churchyard. Deposited c. 850-60.  
*Container.* a bronze bucket 273 mm (10¾ in.) high, now in the British Museum, Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, except for a very small fragment in the Heberden Coin Room, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.  
*The Coins.* about 2,000 dispersed when first discovered. The following parcels have been recorded in whole or in part:-  
 (i) British Museum total 674: namely 'Eardvulf' 2, Eanred 207, Æthelred II 278, Redvulf 26, Abp. Eanbald 38, Abp. Vigmund 63, uncertain 60 (Dolley and Strudwick 1955).  
 (ii) The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, now almost certainly 342: namely Eanred 105, Æthelred II 169, Redvulf 18, Abp. Eanbald 5, Abp. Vigmund 32, others 13.  
 The above made up from:  
 (a) Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle 210: namely Eanred 57, Æthelred II 118, Redvulf 10, Abp. Eanbald 3, Abp. Vigmund 22 (Adamson MS, 1853).  
 (b) John Adamson gift – (see Introduction, p.1) 75: Eanred 23, Æthelred II 27, Redvulf 5, Abp. Eanbald 2, Abp. Vigmund 5, others 13.  
 (c) St. Paul Collection, 1852 (see Introduction, p. 2) 55: Eanred 24, Æthelred II 23, Redvulf 3, Abp. Vigmund 5.  
 (d) R. Shanks 2: namely Eanred 1, Abp. Vigmund 1.  
 (iii) The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 34: presented by the Rev. W.J.D. Waddilove, 1833. Some dispersed at Dowell's, Edinburgh, 6/6/1874; others (unprovenanced) listed in *SCBI Edinburgh* (1966).  
 (iv) The Manchester Museum, Manchester (transferred from the City Art Gallery, c. 1978) 130: namely Eanbald 44, Æthelred II 59, Redvulf 7, Abp. Vigmund 20.  
 (v) The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 4: presented by Mr. Boyd of University College in 1834 (unpublished).  
 (vi) Sir C. Haggerston, Ellingham Hall, Northumberland (c. 1937), 91: namely Eanred 36, Æthelred II 34, Redvulf 1, Abp. Eanbald 1, Abp. Vigmund 19.  
 (viii) R.P. Mack 115: Eanred 44, Æthelred II 52, others 3 (113 purchased *ex* Fairless of Hexham Cabinet at Spink of London, c. 1947-60, *SCBI Mack*, p.x; the Mack collection itself was sold at Glendinning, 18/11/1974).  
*Bibliography.* *The Gentleman's Magazine* 102 (1832), 465, 518-20 (initial correspondence); Adamson 1834; *ibid.* 1836 (this and the preceding were reprinted in *AA III* (1844), 77a-111a and the plates were reprinted in Ruding, 122); Lindsay, 122; Rashleigh, 152; C.C. Hodges, *The Abbey of St. Andrew, Hexham* (1888), 7 (refers to the opening of another grave in the churchyard on 23rd December, 1841: 'a large number of similar stycas were found lying loose in the soil'; the whereabouts of these is not known); Featherstonhaugh, 206-13 (also notes the coins found in 1841); A.B. Hinds, *A History of Northumberland* (1896), III, 242-3; *British Museum Guide to Anglo-Saxon Antiquities* (1923), 104-5, Fig. 127; J. Allan, 'A collection of Northumbrian stycas in the possession of Sir Carnaby Haggerston', *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club* 29 (1937), 289-91; *Inventary* (1956), 188, Pl. VIa; Lyon 1957, 227-42; Metcalf, 122; H.E. Pagan, 'Anglo-Saxon coins found at Hexham', *St. Wilfred at Hexham* (ed. D.P. Kirby, 1974), 185-90; K.F. Sugden and M. Warhurst, 'An unrecorded parcel from the Hexham Hoard of 1832', *Num. Chron.*, 7th Series, XIX (1979), 212-7, Pls. 31-32. Cramp, no. 37 (the bucket).
4. c. 1882. Coldingham, Berwickshire: 1 Æ stycas of Abp. Eanbald, by the moneyer Eadvulf, found when opening a grave in the churchyard.  
 Presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne by Miss M. Stephens, 1925; *ex* Thomas Stephens Collection (no. 122).  
*History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club* X (1882-4), 260; Featherstonhaugh, 210; *PSAN*, 3rd Series, II (1905-6), 103; *PSAN*, 4th series, II (1925-6), 122-8; Metcalf, 85.

# THE CATALOGUE

## ARRANGEMENT

In view of the incomplete state of present research it is not yet possible to introduce a chronological arrangement of the coins by types struck by several moneyers concurrently. The traditional listing, alphabetically by moneyers, has therefore been retained, even for the reign of Eanred for whom reasons could be advanced for allying various moneyers in separate groups. Indeed, coins of Eanred in the name of Gadutes are still registered independently of those of Aldates, although it can be suspected that the former are properly blundered versions of the latter. For the reigns of Æthelred, Lyon's identification of Eardvulf as virtually the sole moneyer of the second reign has been accepted. Where appropriate, the coins of a moneyer have been sub-divided by the form of this king's name. Names are spelt, as far as possible, as they are on the coins.

Throughout, the arrangement in each group has been determined by the use of motifs. The easiest way to annotate these, at this stage, has been to prepare a chart (p. 8) and to quote the relevant reference numbers at the beginning of each entry: 5/1, for example, indicates that the obverse motif is a small cross and the reverse one is a pellet. It should be stressed that as yet there is no chronological significance in the ordering of the motifs on the chart, or in the catalogue.

As the precise dating of the reigns is itself still uncertain, traditional dates have been quoted together with revised dating, cited in parentheses, proposed by H.E. Pagan in 1969.

All the specimens have been weighed in grammes on a Mettler electric balance; the equivalents in grains have been quoted from conversion tables. Few of the Hexham coins have been wholly cleaned; at the risk of being tedious, the present condition of the coins has been indicated by a comment on corrosive accretion, not only to account in part for variations in weight but to stress the identification of the coin in question as a Hexham find.

It has not been possible to distinguish coins from the original Antiquaries' Hexham parcel from those Adamson acknowledged as having been in his collection. They are all recorded now with no further indication of provenance. The undoubted Hexham coins recognized among the specimens attributed to the St. Paul collection are annotated with the initials St. P. in brackets. Other coins from this collection whose provenance is uncertain are noted either as 'St. P.: not Hexham?' or, in the case of examples outside the Hexham range, as of no recorded provenance.

In view of the difficulties of relating coins to Adamson's incomplete catalogue, no references to his published plates are given or to his 'unfigured' examples which are evidently those whose individual dies were not illustrated. Only in the few cases of coins whose motif combinations for that moneyer were not illustrated in 1834 or 1836 is comment made.

Not all the coins are here illustrated, but the entire collection has been photographed so that the coins are recorded on a scale of 3:2. The negatives are held in the Museum of Antiquities at Newcastle. Coins shown on the plates are indicated in the text by asterisks.

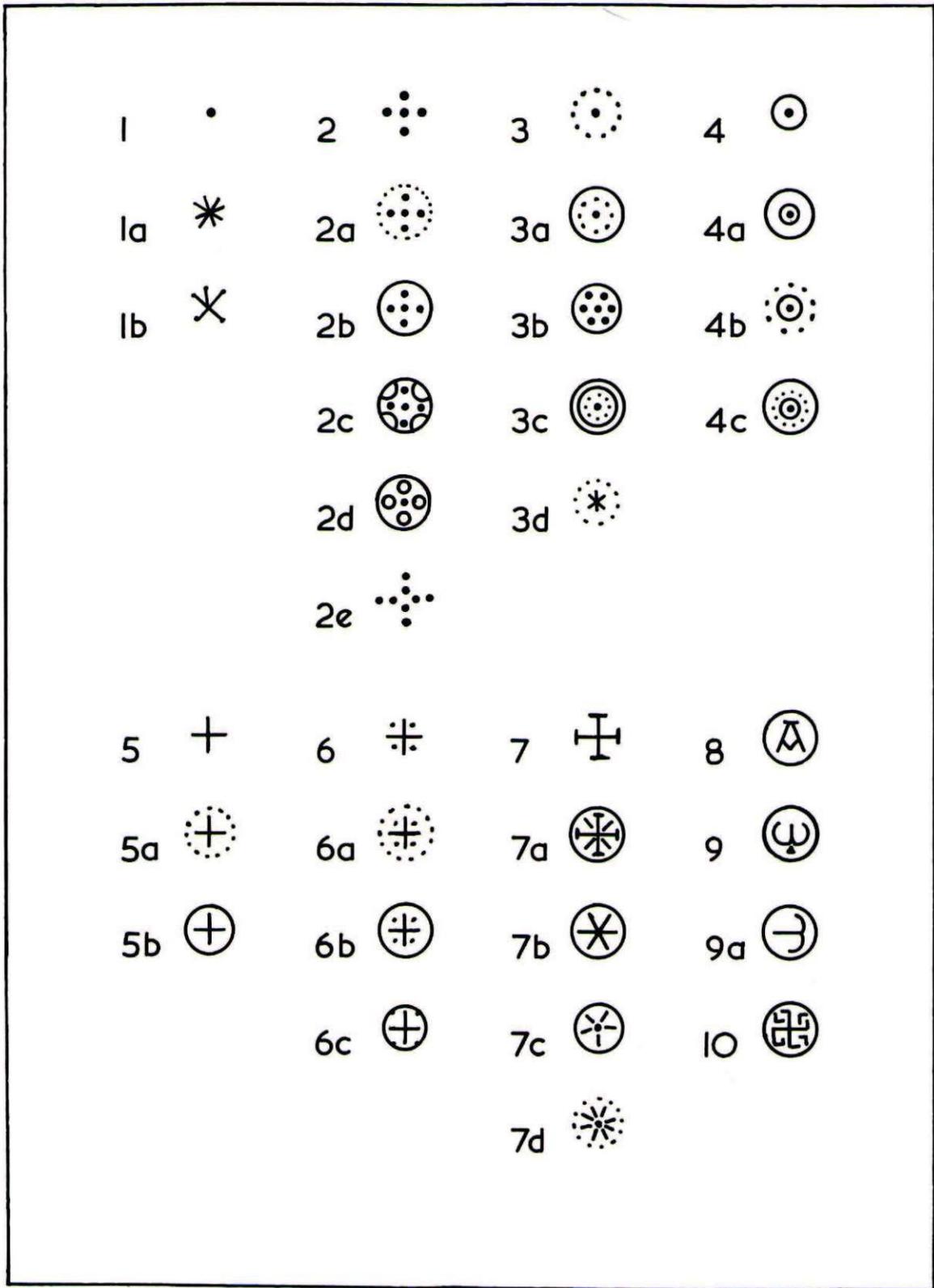


FIG. 1. MOTIFS ON NORTHUMBRIAN SCEATTAS AND STYCAS.

Drawn by Elizabeth J.E. Pirie.

# THE ANGLIAN KINGDOM OF NORTHUMBRIA

Coins of the kings and of the archbishops of York; moneyers' names in italics

## EIGHTH-CENTURY SCEAT

### ALCHRED, 765-774

- 1.\* 5/animal. 0.89 gm (13.7 gr.) ←; obv.: A.L.C.H.D.E.R (no initial cross), the letters inverted; rev.: fantastic animal to right, cross below body. Presented by W.W. Gibson, 1933 (1933.39); no recorded provenance. (See Appendix I, p. 18).

## NINTH-CENTURY STYCAS

### EANRED, 808/10-841? (c. 825 – c. 854)

Unless otherwise stated the king's name is rendered as EANRED.

#### *Aldates*

- 2.\* 5/5. 1.24 gm (19.2 gr.) ←; same obv. as 3.  
3. 5/5. 0.87 gm (13.5 gr.), slight accretion; ↑; same obv. as 2.

#### *Brodr*

4. 3/3. 1.05 gm (16.2 gr.) ↑; (St. P.).  
5. 3/4. 1.11 gm (17.1 gr.), some accretion; ↓; same obv. as 6.  
6.\* 3/4. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.) ↑; same obv. as 5 (St. P.).  
7. 4/4. 1.45 gm (22.3 gr.), some accretion; ↓; same obv. as 8-9.  
8. 4/1. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.) ↑; same obv. as 7, 9 (St. P.).  
9.\* 4/3. 1.18 gm (18.2 gr.), worn; ↑; same obv. as 7-8 (St. P.).  
10. 5/5. 1.24 gm (19.2 gr.), some accretion; ↑; same obv. as 11-14 (St. P.).  
11.\* 5/1. 1.14 gm (17.6 gr.), some accretion; ←; same obv. as 10, 12-14.  
12. 5/3. 1.06 gm (16.3 gr.) ↓; same obv. as 10-11, 13-14 (St. P.).  
13. 5/3. 1.05 gm (16.2 gr.), some accretion; ↑; same obv. as 10-12, 14 (St. P.).  
14. 5/5b. 1.20 gm (18.5 gr.) →; same obv. as 10-13 (St. P.).  
15. 5/5. 1.36 gm (21.0 gr.), some accretion; ↓; rev. legend retrograde.  
16. 5/5. 1.27 gm (19.6 gr.), some accretion; ↓; rev.: + BRODER.  
17. 1/1. 1.40 gm (21.6 gr.) ↗; probably irregular: same obv. as 18; obv.: + EAHRED REX; rev.: + BROER.  
18. 1/3. 1.51 gm (23.3 gr.) ↑; same obv. as 17; other coins from the same obv. are also known to be overweight. (See Appendix I, p. 18).  
19.\* 5/4. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.), slight accretion on rev.; →; obv.: + EAHREDREX; rev.: + BRODER partly in runes. This may be irregular; the obverse is known to be used by Fordred.

#### *Cunvylf*

- 20.\* 4/1. 1.14 gm (17.6 gr.), slight accretion; ↘; no initial cross on rev.  
21.\* 5/5. 1.12 gm (17.3 gr.) ↘; no initial crosses on obv. or rev.  
22.\* 1/1. 1.13 gm (17.4 gr.) ↘; different style; no initial cross on rev.  
23. 5/5. 1.24 gm (19.2 gr.) ↗; irregular style; no initial crosses, rev. legend retrograde.

#### *Daegberct*

24. 4/4. 1.20 gm (18.5 gr.), some accretion; ←  
25. 4/4. 1.19 gm (18.3 gr.), some accretion; ↘  
26.\* 4/4. 1.34 gm (20.7 gr.), accretion on both obv. and rev.; ↑. St. P. – possibly Hexham: cf. encrustation of 16.  
27.\* 5/5. 1.11 gm (17.1 gr.), slight accretion; ↘; same obv. as 28 (St. P.).  
28. 5/5. 1.29 gm (19.9 gr.), some accretion; ↘; same obv. as 27.  
29. 5/1. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.), slight accretion; ↑; (St. P.).  
30.\* 5/1. 1.33 gm (20.5 gr.) →

#### *Eadvini*

- 31.\* 3/3. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.) ↗. Presented by Miss Woodman, 1932 (1932. 160); no certain provenance ('probably Hexham' – 1933 catalogue).  
32.\* 3/3. 1.29 gm (19.9 gr.) ↗  
33.\* 3/3. 1.30 gm (20.1 gr.), very slight accretion; ↘  
34. 3/3. 1.14 gm (17.6 gr.), some accretion; ←; same as obv. as 35 (St. P.).  
35. 3/3. 1.34 gm (20.7 gr.), some accretion; ↘; same obv. as 34 (St. P.).  
36. 3/3. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.) ↑; obv.: + EANRED (St. P.).  
37.\* 5/5. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.), slight accretion; ↘  
38.\* 5/5. 1.28 gm (19.7 gr.) ↑; presented by W.W. Gibson, 1933 (1933. 40); no recorded provenance.  
39.\* 5/5. 1.13 gm (17.4 gr.) ↑; (St. P.). (See Appendix I, p. 18).  
40. 5/5. 1.24 gm (19.2 gr.) ↘; double-struck on both obv. and rev.  
41.\* 6/5. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.), some accretion; ↘. (St. P.).

#### *Folcnod*

- 42.\* 5/5. 1.30 gm (20.1 gr.), slight accretion; ↗; rev.: + FVLCNODM, retrograde.  
43. 5/5. 1.18 gm (18.2 gr.) ←; obv. legend retrograde; rev.: + FOLCNODM, retrograde.  
44.\* 4/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.), very slight accretion; ↑; rev.: + FOLCNODM, retrograde; obv. die-link with Monne (71-4).

### Fordred

- 45. 5/5. 1.14 gm (17.6 gr.) ↓
- 46. 5/5. 1.37 gm (21.1 gr.), very slight accretion; →
- 47. 5/5. 1.02 gm (15.7 gr.) \ ; obv. legend retrograde. (St. P.).
- 48. 5/5. 1.16 gm (17.9 gr.) ↗ ; obv. legend retrograde. (St. P.).
- 49.\* 5/5. 0.86 gm (13.2 gr.) ↑ ; rev.: +FOERDRED. (St. P.).
- 50. 5/6. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.), slight accretion; →

### Gadutes

- 51.\* 5/5. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.) \ ; same obv. as 52-3. St. P.: not Hexham? (See Appendix I, p. 18).
- 52. 5/5. 1.14 gm (17.6 gr.), some accretion; → ; same obv. as 51, 53.
- 53. 5/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.), slight accretion; ↑ ; same obv. as 51-2; rev.: +GADVTEIS.
- 54.\* 5/5. 0.60 gm (9.2 gr.), chipped; → ; same dies as 55, same obv. as 56; rev.: +GADVTEIS. Presented by M. Atkinson, 1814 (1814.1); ex Kirkoswald, 1808. (See Inventory, p.5, 1).
- 55. 5/5. 1.14 gm (17.6 gr.), very slight accretion; ← ; same dies as 54, same obv. as 56. (St. P.).
- 56. 5/5. 1.17 gm (18.1 gr.), some accretion on obv.; ↓ ; same obv. as 54-5; rev.: +GADVTELS.
- 57. 5/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.), some accretion; ← ; rev.: +GADTEIS.

### Herred

- 58. 5/5. 1.16 gm (17.9 gr.) ↘
- 59. 5/5. 1.14 gm (17.6 gr.), slight accretion; ← . (St. P.).
- 60. 5/5. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.), some accretion; ←
- 61.\* 5/5. 0.86 gm (13.2 gr.), some accretion; →
- 62.\* 5/5. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.), some accretion; ↗
- 63.\* 5/5. 1.24 gm (19.2 gr.) ↘ ; irregular - obv.: +ENVREX, pellets in two angles of cross; rev. spelling: Herreth. (Cf. Hexham-style irregulars, 431-8).
- 64.\* 1/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.), some accretion; ↗ ; irregular - obv. legend retrograde; rev. spelling: Herreth.

### Hvaetred

- 65.\* 5/5. 1.18 gm (18.2 gr.) ↑
- 66. 5/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.), → . (St. P.).
- 67. 5/5. 1.10 gm (16.9 gr.), some accretion, mainly on rev.; →
- 68.\* 3/5a. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.), some accretion; ← ; variety not published by Adamson for this moneyer.

### Monne

On all the coins, except 75-8 and 87, the first N of Monne is reversed.

- 69. 4/4. 1.10 gm (16.9 gr.), slight accretion; ↓
- 70. 4/4. 1.28 gm (19.7 gr.) ↑ . Presented by R. Shanks, 1841 (1841.3); ex Hexham, 1832.
- 71.\* 4/4. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.) ← ; same obv. as 72-4; obv. die-link with Fulcnod (44); (St. P.).
- 72. 4/5. 1.13 gm (17.4 gr.), slight accretion; ↘ ; same obv. as 71, 73-4.
- 73. 4/5. 1.26 gm (19.4 gr.), slight accretion; → ; same obv. as 71-2, 74.
- 74. 4/5. 1.11 gm (17.1 gr.) ↑ ; same obv. as 71-3.
- 75. 5/5. 1.16 gm (17.9 gr.), slight accretion; ↑
- 76. 5/5. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.), accretion on both obv. and rev.; ←
- 77. 5/5. 1.07 gm (16.5 gr.) ↓ ; same obv. as 78: pellet in field. St. P.: not Hexham?
- 78.\* 5/5. 1.20 gm (18.5 gr.), slight accretion on obv.; \ ; same obv. as 77: pellet in field.
- 79. 5/5. 1.03 gm (15.9 gr.), slight accretion on obv.; ↗
- 80.\* 5/5. 0.90 gm (13.9 gr.), slightly chipped; ↑ . Presented by M. Atkinson, 1814 (1814.1); ex Kirkoswald, 1808 (see Inventory, p. 5, 1).
- 81. 5/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.) ↑ . Presented by W.W. Gibson, 1933 (1933.42); no recorded provenance.
- 82.\* 5/5. 1.37 gm (21.1 gr.), some accretion; ↗ ; same obv. as 83-4; obv. die-link with Wihtrud (112-13).
- 83. 5/5. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.), slight accretion; → ; same obv. as 82, 84.
- 84. 5/5. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.) → ; same obv. as 82-3.
- 85.\* 5/5. 1.10 gm (16.9 gr.) ↑ ; same obv. as 86-7. St. P.: not Hexham? (See Appendix I, p. 18).
- 86. 5/5. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.) → ; same obv. as 85, 87. St. P.: not Hexham?
- 87. 5/4. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.) ↗ ; same obv. as 85-6. St. P.: not Hexham?
- 88. 5/5. 1.13 gm (17.4 gr.) ← ; same obv. as 89-91; presented by W.W. Gibson, 1933 (1933.43); no recorded provenance.
- 89. 5/5. 1.05 gm (16.2 gr.), slight accretion; → ; same obv. as 88, 90-91 (this and those of 90-91 have a flaw developing above the central cross).
- 90. 5/4. 1.14 gm (17.6 gr.) ↑ ; same obv. as 88-9, 91.
- 91. 5/5b. 1.01 gm (15.6 gr.) ↓ ; same obv. as 88-90. (St. P.).
- 92.\* 6/5. 1.19 gm (18.3 gr.) ↓ . (St. P.).

### Odilo

- 93.\* 5/4. 1.12 gm (17.3 gr.), very slight accretion; ↗ ; same dies as 94; rev.: +ODILOMON.
- 94. 5/4. 1.30 gm (20.1 gr.) some accretion; \ ; same dies as 93.

### Vilheah

- 95.\* 4/4. 1.11 gm (17.1 gr.) ↑ ; ? same rev. as 96. (See Appendix I, p. 18).
- 96.\* ?/4. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.) ? ; ? same rev. as 95; Hexham, as found (see p.5, n.8); the obv. is illegible because of compacted corrosion.
- 97.\* 4/4. 1.29 gm (19.9 gr.), obv. somewhat worn; ↑
- 98. 4/4. 1.29 gm (19.9 gr.), slight accretion; ↑
- 99. 4/4. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.), some accretion; ↑

### Wulfheard

100 and 105 are the only coins in this group which have an initial cross on the reverse.

- 100.\* 5/5. 1.02 gm (15.7 gr.) ↗ ; obv.: +EANHEDHEX.

101. 5/5. 1.06 gm (16.3 gr.) ↗ ; same dies as 102; obv.: +EANHEDIIEIX.  
 102. 5/5. 1.17 gm (18.1 gr.), some accretion; ↘ ; same dies as 101.  
 103. 5/5. 1.35 gm (20.8 gr.), some accretion; ↗ ; obv.: +EANHEDHEX.  
 104. 5/5. 1.34 gm (20.7 gr.), some accretion; ↗ ; obv.: EAHREDREX.  
 105.\* 5/5. 1.13 gm (17.4 gr.), slight accretion; ↘ ; obv.: EAHREDREX; rev.: +ALFHEARD (A's unbarred).  
 106.\* 5/5. 1.37 gm (21.1 gr.) ↘ ; obv.: EAHREDREX; rev.: ALFHEARD (A's unbarred).  
 107. 5/5. 1.34 gm (20.7 gr.), some accretion; ↗ ; irregular: obv.: +EAREDR; rev.: ALFHEARD (A's unbarred).  
 108.\* 5/5. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.) ↘ ; irregular: obv.: +EAREDR; rev.: ALFHEARD (A's unbarred).
- Vulfred*  
 109.\* 5/5. 1.00 gm (15.4 gr.), some accretion; †  
 110. 5/5. 1.30 gm (20.1 gr.), some accretion; ↗  
 111. 5/5. 1.05 gm (16.2 gr.), slight accretion; †
- Wihfred*  
 112. 5/5. 1.26 gm (19.4 gr.), some accretion; ↗ ; same obv. as 113; obv. die-link with Monne (82-4).  
 113.\* 5/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.) ↘ ; same obv. as 112; rev. legend partly in runes.  
 114. 5/5. 1.31 gm (20.2 gr.), some accretion; † ; rev.: +PINTRED.  
 115.\* 5/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.) ↗ ; rev.: +DINTRR (the N double-barred).
- Double reverses: Herred (Herreth) and other moneyers; almost certainly irregular.*  
 116.\* *Herreth / Hvaefred (?)*. 5/5. 1.12 gm (17.3 gr.) † ; Hexham, as found (see p. 5, n. 8); the rev. legend is indistinct because of corrosion.  
 117.\* *Herreth / Vulfheard (Alfheard)*. 5/5. 1.11 gm (17.1 gm).  
 118.\* *Herreth / Eanred*. 5/5. 1.29 gm (19.9 gr.), some accretion; ↘ ; Eanred is here accepted as a moneyer, since there is no regal title; the coin may therefore have been struck early in Æthelred's reign.
- EANBALD II, Archbishop of York; 796-post 808 (dates uncertain).**
- Eadvulf*  
 The archbishop's title is rendered as AREP or AR.  
 119. 3/3. 1.26 gm (19.4 gr.), slight accretion on rev.; ←  
 120. 4/3. 1.14 gm (17.6 gr.) †  
 121. ? 4/5. 1.38 gm (21.3 gr.), slight accretion; † ; rev.: +EODVVLV.  
 122.\* 5a/5a. 0.76 gm (11.7 gr.) → ; rev. +EODVVLV, pellets in first and third angles of cross. Presented by Miss M. Stephens, 1925 (SA/6): ex Thomas Stephens Collection; found in Coldingham Churchyard, c. 1882. (See Inventory, p. 6, 4, and Appendix I, p. 18).
- Edilveard*  
 The archbishop's title is rendered as A only on 124.  
 123. 5/5. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.), slight accretion on obv.; →  
 124.\* 5/5. 1.20 gm (18.5 gr.), some accretion; → ; rev.: +EDILVARD.
- ÆTHELRED II, first reign, 841-844 (c. 854 - c. 858).**
- Alghere*  
 a) King's name rendered as AEDILRED.  
 125. 5/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.) ↗ ; same obv. as 126.  
 126. 5/5. 1.18 gm (18.2 gr.) † ; same obv. as 125; rev.: +ALDHERE.  
 127. 5/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.) † ; same obv. as 128-9.  
 128. 5/6. 1.37 gm (21.1 gr.), some accretion on rev.; ← ; same obv. as 127, 129.  
 129. 5/6. 1/31 gm (20.2 gr.) † ; same obv. as 127-8.  
 130. 5/6. 1.04 gm (16.1 gr.) † ; same obv. as 131-2; rev.: +AEDILRER.  
 131. 5/6. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.) → ; same obv. as 130, 132; rev.: +ALDHERE.  
 132.\* 5/2. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.) ↘ ; same obv. (flawed) as 130-1; rev.: +ALDHERE.  
 b) King's name rendered as EDILRED - irregularly, for the moneyer.  
 133. 5/5. 1.01 gm (15.6 gr.) ↗ ; same dies as 134, same rev. as 135.  
 134. 5/5. 1.17 gm (18.1 gr.) → ; same dies as 133, same rev. as 135.  
 135. 5/5. 1.11 gm (17.1 gr.) † ; same rev. as 133-4.  
 136. 5/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.), slight accretion on obv.; ← ; same dies as 137; obv.: +EDILREDDREX; rev.: +ALOHERE, retrograde.  
 137. 5/5. 1.35 gm (20.8 gr.) ← ; same dies as 136.
- Brother*  
 a) King's name rendered as EDELRED or ED-FLRED.  
 138.\* 2/5. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.), slight accretion; →  
 139.\* 5/5. 1.12 gm (17.3 gr.) † ; same obv. as 140. Presented by W.W. Gibson, 1933 (1933.44); no recorded provenance.  
 140. 5/5. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.), some accretion; ↘ ; same obv. as 139; rev. legend retrograde.  
 b) King's name rendered as EDILRED.  
 141. 5/5. 1.30 gm (20.1 gr.) ←  
 142. 5/5. 1.24 gm (19.2 gr.) →  
 143.\* 6/5. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.) † ; same obv. as 144. Presented by Miss Woodman, 1932 (1932.161); no certain provenance ('probably Hexham' - 1933 catalogue).  
 144. 6/5. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.) ← ; same obv. as 143; variety not published by Adamson for this moneyer.
- Cunemund*  
 King's name rendered as EDILRED.  
 145. 5/5. 1.27 gm (19.6 gr.), slight accretion on obv.; † ; rev. legend has first N reversed, the second runic.  
 146.\* 5/2. 0.96 gm (14.8 gr.), † ; obv. legend retrograde and four pellets in field; rev. legend blundered. Presented by Miss

Woodman, 1932 (1932. 162); no certain provenance ('probably Hexham' – 1933 catalogu.).

147. 1/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.) ↑; rev.: (irregular) + CAAINAID (A's unbarred).  
*Eanred*
- a) King's name rendered as AEILRED or AEDILRED.
- 148.\* 1/1. 1.35 gm (20.8 gr.) ←; same obv. as 149-50; rev.: + ANRED (A unbarred).  
149.\* 1/1. 1.04 gm (16.1 gr.) ↓; same obv. as 148; same dies as 150.  
150.\* 1/1. 1.14 gm (17.6 gr.), some accretion on rev.; ↓; same obv. as 148; same dies as 149.  
151. 1/3. 1.08 gm (16.6 gr.) ↑; same obv. as 152-3.  
152.\* 1/3. 1.08 gm (16.6 gr.) ↘; same obv. as 151, 153.  
153. 1/3. 1.10 gm (16.9 gr.) ↓; same obv. as 151-2.  
154. 1/1. 1.49 gm (23.0 gr.), slight accretion; ↑; obv.: + AEDILREDE; overweight and possibly irregular. (See Appendix I, p. 18).  
155.\* 3/3. 0.86 gm (13.2 gr.), chipped; →  
156.\* 5/5. 1.05 gm (16.2 gr.) →. St. P.: not Hexham?  
157.\* 2/5. 1.02 gm (15.7 gr.) ↓; variety not published by Adamson for this moneyer.
- b) King's name rendered as EDELRED or EDFLRED.
158. 5/3. 1.13 gm (17.4 gr.) ↑; obv.: + EDELREDR.  
159. 5/5. 1.15 gm (17.8 gr.) ↓; same obv. as 160-62; reversed N in Eanred. St. P.: not Hexham?  
160. 5/2. 1.16 gm (17.9 gr.) ↘; same dies as 161; same obv. as 159, 162. (St. P.).  
161. 5/2. 1.09 gm (16.8 gr.) →; same dies as 160; same obv. as 159, 162. St. P.: not Hexham?  
162. 5/4. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.) →; same obv. as 159-61; reversed N in Eanred.
- c) King's name rendered as EDILRED; with four exceptions (163, 169, 171, 175) the N in Eanred is reversed.
- 163.\* 2/2. 1.31 gm (20.2 gr.) ↘; type not published by Adamson for this moneyer. St. P.: not Hexham?  
164. 2/4. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.), slight accretion; ↓; same obv. as 165.  
165.\* 2/5. 1.29 gm (19.9 gr.), some accretion; →; same obv. as 164; variety not published by Adamson for this moneyer.  
166. 3/3. 1.28 gm (19.7 gr.) ↓; same obv. as 167.  
167. 3/5. 1.39 gm (21.4 gr.), some accretion on obv.; ↙; same obv. as 166.  
168. 3/2. 1.17 gm (18.1 gr.) ↘; same obv. as 169-70. St. P.: not Hexham?  
169. 3/2. 1.28 gm (19.7 gr.) →; same obv. as 168, 170.  
170.\* 3/4. 1.12 gm (17.3 gr.), some accretion; ↘; same obv. as 168-9.  
171. 4/4. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.) ←  
172. 5/5. 1.03 gm (15.9 gr.), some accretion; →; same obv. as 173-5.  
173. 5/4. 1.09 gm (16.8 gr.) →; same obv. as 172, 174-5.  
174. 5/4. 0.93 gm (14.3 gr.), worn; ←; same obv. as 172-3, 175. Presented by Miss M. Stephens, 1925 (SA/9); ex Thomas Stephens Collection; no certain provenance ('York' – 1933 catalogue).  
175. 5/4. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.) ↑; same obv. as 172-4; extra pellets in rev. field; St. P.: not Hexham?  
176.\* 5/3. 1.34 gm (20.7 gr.) →; double-struck on obv. and rev. Presented by W.W. Gibson, 1933 (1933.41); no recorded provenance.  
177. 5/4. 1.01 gm (15.6 gr.) ↘  
178. 5/5. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.) →; irregular: pellet in obv. field; same obv. as 179-81. St. P.: not Hexham?  
179. 5/5. 1.45 gm (22.3 gr.) ↓; same obv. as 178, 180-81; other coins from this obv., besides this and 180, are known to be much overweight. (St. P.).  
180. 5/3. 1.56 gm (24.1 gr.), overweight; ↓; same obv. as 178-9, same dies as 181. St. P.: not Hexham? (See Appendix I, p. 19).  
181. 5/3. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.) ↘; same obv. as 178-9, same dies as 180.  
182. 6/6. 1.08 gm (16.6 gr.) ↑; same dies as 183. St. P.: not Hexham?  
183. 6/6. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.), some accretion on rev.; ↑; same dies as 182.  
184. 6/6. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.), some accretion; ←  
185.\* 5/6. 0.89 gm (13.7 gr.), worn on the obv.; →; St. P.: not Hexham? (See Appendix I, p. 19).

*Erwinne*

King's name rendered as EDFLRED.

- 186.\* 3/2e. 1.31 gm (20.2 gr.) ↑; irregular: the obverse is known to have been used by Wihtrud, but the reverse motif occurs only on this die, which is also known to have been used in combination with obverses of Eanred and Vigmund.

*Fordred*

- a) King's name rendered as EDFLRED.
187. 2/2. 0.97 gm (14.9 gr.) ↑  
188. 4/2. 1.30 gm (20.1 gr.) ←; St. P.: not Hexham?  
189. 5/5. 1.19 gm (18.3 gr.), slight accretion; →  
190.\* 4b/5. 1.35 gm (20.8 gr.), some accretion; ↓; same obv. as 191.  
191. 4b/5. 1.29 gm (19.9 gr.) ↓; same obv. as 190. (St. P.).
- b) King's name rendered as EDILRED.
192. 4/4. 1.26 gm (19.4 gr.) ↑  
193.\* 4/4. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.) →; same obv. as 194-6; extra pellets on obv.; different style from last.  
194. 4/2. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.) ←; same obv. as 193, 195-6. (St. P.).  
195.\* 4/3. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.) ←; same obv. as 193-4, 196. (St. P.).  
196. 4/5. 1.19 gm (18.3 gr.) →; same obv. as 193-5.  
197. 5/5. 1.33 gm (20.5 gr.) ↘; same dies as 198; same obv. as 199. (St. P.).  
198. 5/5. 1.08 gm (16.6 gr.), some accretion; ↙; same dies as 197; same obv. as 199.  
199. 5/5. 1.03 gm (15.9 gr.) ←; double-struck on obv. and slightly so on rev.; same obv. as 197-8.  
200. 5/5. 1.17 gm (18.1 gr.) ↑; different style.  
201.\* 6/6. 1.24 gm (19.2 gr.), some accretion; ↓  
202.\* 6/2. 0.87 gm (13.4 gr.), chipped; ↓; St. P.: not Hexham?  
203. 6/6. 1.42 gm (21.9 gr.) →; same dies as 204-5, same obv. as 206-7; same style as 197-9. St. P.: possibly Hexham.

- 204.\* 6/6. 1.06 gm (16.3 gr.), chipped; ←; same dies as 203, 205; same obv. as 206-7. Presented by M. Atkinson, 1814 (1814.1); ex Kirkswald, 1808 (see Inventory, p. 5, 1, and Introduction, p. 2).
- 205.\* 6/6. 1.33 gm (20.5 gr.), some accretion; ←; same dies as 203-4; same obv. as 206-7.
206. 6/3. 1.10 gm (16.9 gr.) ↗; same obv. as 203-5, 207. St. P.: not Hexham?
- 207.\* 6/5. 1.09 gm (16.8 gr.), chipped; ↗; same obv. as 203-6; variety not published by Adamson for this moneyer.  
c) King's name rendered as EDLIREÐ, moneyer's name as EORDREÐ.
208. 5/5. 1.19 gm (18.3 gr.) ↗
209. 5/2. 1.20 gm (18.5 gr.) ↘
210. 5/2. 1.09 gm (16.8 gr.) →; large flan; same obv. as 211.
211. 5/2. 1.30 gm (20.1 gr.), some accretion; →; same obv. as 210; rev. has extra pellet in the field.
212. 5/5. 1.01 gm (15.6 gr.) ↓; same obv. as 213-15; obv. legend retrograde.
213. 5/2. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.) ↑; same obv. as 212, 215; same dies as 214. St. P.: not Hexham?
214. 5/2. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.) ↓; same obv. as 212, 215; same dies as 213.
215. 5/3. 0.95 gm (14.7 gr.), some accretion on rev.; →; same obv. as 212-14. (St. P.).

*Leofthegn*

- a) King's name rendered as AEDELREÐ; the motif combinations on 217-21 are used by this moneyer only.
- 216.\* 5/3. 1.09 gm (16.8 gr.) ↑
217. 7a/3c. 1.24 gm (19.2 gr.) ↓; same dies as 218; same obv. as 219.
218. 7a/3c. 1.38 gm (21.3 gr.), some accretion; →; same dies as 217, same obv. as 219.
219. 7a/4a. 1.31 gm (20.2 gr.), some accretion; ↗; same obv. as 217-18.
- 220.\* 10/3b. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.) ↓; same obv. as 221.
- 221.\* 10/4. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.) ↑; same obv. as 220.
- b) King's name rendered as EDELREÐ; the motif combinations are used by this moneyer only.
222. 2d/2c. 1.18 gm (18.2 gr.) ↑
223. 5/2c. 1.19 gm (18.3 gr.) ↗; central pellet only, in rev. motif.
224. 3b/7c. 1.12 gm (17.3 gr.) ↑. (St. P.).
225. 5/4a. 1.40 gm (21.6 gr.), some accretion; ←; same obv. as 226-7. (See Appendix I, p. 19).
226. 5/4c. 1.38 gm (21.3 gr.), some accretion; ↘; same obv. as 225, 227.
227. 5/4c. 1.24 gm (19.2 gr.) ↘; same obv. as 225-6.
- 228.\* 6/3a. 1.33 gm (20.5 gr.), slight accretion; ←
229. 7b/5. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.), slight accretion; → (St. P.).
- 230.\* 7b/6b. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.), some accretion; ↑
231. 8/5. 1.19 gm (18.3 gr.) →; note that when the obverse motif (A) is upright, the initial cross is at the bottom. (St. P.).
- 232.\* 9/5. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.) ↓; same obv. as 233; note that when the obverse motif (? omega) is upright, the initial cross is at the bottom.
233. 9/5b. 1.33 gm (20.5 gr.), some accretion; →; same obv. as 232. (St. P.).
234. 9a/5. 1.46 gm (22.5 gr.), some accretion; ↘; same dies as 235.
235. 9a/5. 1.18 gm (18.2 gr.), slight accretion; ↘; same dies as 234.
- c) King's name rendered as EDILREÐ.
236. 3/3. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.), some accretion; ←; same obv. as 237.
237. 3/3. 1.30 gm (20.1 gr.), some accretion on rev.; ←; same obv. as 236.
238. 5/5. 1.35 gm (20.8 gr.) ↓
- 239.\* 5/5. 1.10 gm (16.9 gr.) ↗
- 240.\* 5/5. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.) ←; rev. legend retrograde.
- 241.\* 5/2. 1.10 gm (16.9 gr.), some accretion; →
- 242.\* 5a/hound, to left. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.) ↘; same rev. as 243.
- 243.\* 5a/hound, to left. 1.14 gm (17.6 gr.) ↑; same rev. as 242. Presented by W. W. Gibson, 1933 (1933.45); no recorded provenance.
244. 6/6. 1.06 gm (16.3 gr.) ↗; neat, clear style, same obv. as 245.
245. 6/3. 1.08 gm (16.6 gr.) ↗; same obv. as 244.
246. 6/5. 1.18 gm (18.2 gr.) ↓; St. P.: not Hexham?
247. 6/5a. 1.29 gm (19.9 gr.), slight accretion; ←; same dies as 248; rev.: + LEOFDGN.
248. 6/5a. 1.04 gm (16.1 gr.) ↑; same dies as 247.
- d) Irregular obverses.
- 249.\* 5/5. 1.14 gm (17.6 gr.), slight accretion; ↓; same obv. as 250-1; obv.: + EDLREÐRE.
250. 5/5. 1.44 gm (22.2 gr.), overweight; ↗; same obv. as 249; same dies as 251; same rev. as 252.
251. 5/5. 1.44 gm (22.2 gr.) slight accretion, but still overweight? ↘; same obv. as 249; same dies as 250; same rev. as 252.
- 252.\* 4/5. 1.12 gm (17.3 gr.) ↓; same rev. as 250-1; obv.: + EDFLREÐRI.
253. 5/5. 1.18 gm (18.2 gr.) →; same obv. as 254-5; obv.: + ELREÐRE, retrograde.
- 254.\* 5/5. 0.84 gm (12.9 gr.) ↑; same obv. as 253, 255. St. P.: not Hexham?
255. 5/5. 1.24 gm (19.2 gr.) ←; same obv. as 253-4.

*Monne*

- a) King's name rendered as AEDELREÐ; the motif combination is used only by this moneyer.
256. 6a/6. 1.35 gm (20.8 gr.) →; same dies as 257-8. St. P.: not Hexham?
257. 6a/6. 1.29 gm (19.9 gr.) ↗; same dies as 256, 258.
258. 6a/6. 1.09 gm (16.8 gr.) ↓; same dies as 256-7.
- b) King's name rendered as EDELREÐ, ED ELREÐ or ED FLREÐ.  
All coins, with the exception of 262-3, have the first N of Monne reversed.
- 259.\* 2/1. 0.99 gm (15.3 gr.) ↑; same obv. as 260-1; obv. die-link with Odilo (310). St. P.: not Hexham?
260. 2/5. 1.12 gm (17.3 gr.) ↘; same obv. as 259; same dies as 261.
261. 2/5. 1.09 gm (16.8 gr.), slight accretion; ↘; same obv. as 259; same dies as 260. (St. P.).

262. 2/5. 1.29 gm (19.9 gr.), slight accretion; ↘; (St. P.).
263. 5/1. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.), slight accretion; ←
- 264.\* 5/1. 1.24 gm (19.2 gr.), some accretion; ↑; obv.: +EÐFLREDREX.
- 265.\* 5/4b. 1.17 gm (18.1 gr.) →; obv.: +EÐFLREDRX.
266. 6/2. 1.19 gm (18.3 gr.) ↘; same dies as 267. St. P.: not Hexham?
267. 6/2. 1.27 gm (19.6 gr.) ↓; same dies as 266.
268. 6c/2. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.) →; (St. P.).
269. 7/2. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.), some accretion; ←; (St. P.).
- c) King's name rendered as EDILRED or EDILRED.  
All coins, with the exception of 276, 280-1, 289, have the first N of Monne reversed.
- 270.\* 1/1. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.) ←
271. 1/1. 1.17 gm (18.1 gr.) ↘; same obv. as 272-4. St. P.: not Hexham?
272. 1/3. 1.28 gm (19.7 gr.) ↑; same obv. as 271, 274; same dies as 273. St. P.: not Hexham?
273. 1/3. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.), some accretion; →; same obv. as 271, 274; same dies as 272.
274. 1/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.), some accretion; ←; same obv. as 271-3.
275. 1/5. 1.09 gm (16.8 gr.), ←; rev. legend retrograde.
276. 1a/3. 0.94 gm (14.5 gr.), →; possible irregular. St. P.: possibly Hexham.
277. 2/2. 1.34 gm (20.7 gr.), some accretion; ←; (St. P.).
278. 2/2. 1.13 gm (17.4 gr.), some accretion; →; same obv. as 279-81.
279. 2/3. 1.18 gm (18.2 gr.), slight accretion; ↑; same obv. as 278, 280-1.
280. 2/5. 1.19 gm (18.3 gr.), →; same obv. as 278-9, 281. (St. P.).
281. 2/5. 0.99 gm (15.3 gr.), worn, with slight accretion; →; same obv. as 278-80. (St. P.).
282. 2/5. 1.13 gm (17.4 gr.), some accretion; ←; rev. legend retrograde.
283. 3/3. 1.28 gm (19.7 gr.), some accretion. ←
284. 3/1. 1.07 gm (16.5 gr.), accretion on rev.; ↓; same obv. as 285.
- 285.\* 3/2. 0.95 gm (14.7 gr.), chipped; ↓; same obv. as 284. Presented by M. Atkinson, 1814 (1814.1); ex Kirkoswald, 1808 (see Inventory, p. 5, 1, and Introduction, p. 2).
286. 4/4. 1.27 gm (19.6 gr.) ↘
287. 4/2. 1.11 gm (17.1 gr.), ←; same obv. as 288; rev. legend retrograde.
288. 4/5. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.), ↑; same obv. as 287.
289. 4/5. 1.20 gm (18.5 gr.), ←; St. P.: not Hexham?
- 290.\* 5/5. 1.14 gm (17.6 gr.), →; same dies as 291. St. P.: not Hexham?
291. 5/5. 1.06 gm (16.3 gr.), →; same dies as 290.
292. 5/1. 1.01 gm (15.6 gr.), ↙; same obv. as 293-4. St. P.: not Hexham?
- 293.\* 5/2. 0.76 gm (11.7 gr.), chipped; ↗; same obv. as 292, 294. St. P.: not Hexham?
294. 5/3. 0.95 gm (14.7 gr.), ↘; same obv. as 292-3. (St. P.).
295. 5/1. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.), some accretion; ↘
296. 5/2. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.), ↘; same obv. as 297. St. P.: not Hexham?
297. 5/2. 1.18 gm (18.2 gr.), ↘; same obv. as 296. St. P.: not Hexham?
298. 5a/5a. 1.11 gm (17.1 gr.), slight accretion; ↗; same obv. as 299. (St. P.).
299. 5a/3. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.), some accretion; ↗; same obv. as 298.
- 300.\* 5a/3. 1.11 gm (17.1 gr.), worn; ↗; St. P.: not Hexham?
301. 6/1. 1.14 gm (17.6 gr.), some accretion; ↘; same obv. as 302.
302. 6/5. 1.06 gm (16.3 gr.), some accretion; ↗; same obv. as 301.
- d) King's name rendered as EDLIRED.
303. 5/2. 1.37 gm (21.1 gr.), slight accretion; →; same obv. as 304-5; rev. legend retrograde.
304. 5/3. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.), some accretion; ↑; same obv. as 303, 305.
305. 5/4. 1.20 gm (18.5 gr.), some accretion; ↑; same obv. as 303-4.
- 306.\* 5/2. 1.28 gm (19.7 gr.), →; rev. legend retrograde. St. P.: not Hexham?
- 307.\* 5/5. 1.20 gm (18.5 gr.), ↘; same obv. as 308-9.
308. 5/5. 1.26 gm (19.4 gr.), very slight accretion; ↑; same obv. as 307, 309; rev. legend retrograde; pellet in second angle of central cross: (St. P.).
309. 5/2. 1.29 gm (19.9 gr.), some accretion; ↑; same obv. as 307-8; same rev. as Redvlf/ Monne (345).
- Odilo*
- King's name rendered as EÐELRED.
- 310.\* 2/4. 1.10 gm (16.9 gr.), slight accretion; ↑; obv. die-link with Monne (259-61); rev.: +ODILOMO; variety not published by Adamson for this moneyer.
- Vendelberht*
- King's name rendered as EDILRED.
311. 5/5. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.), some accretion; ←
- 312.\* 5/5. 1.02 gm (15.7 gr.), slight accretion; ←; same rev. as Redvlf/Vendelbert (347).
- 313.\* 5/5. 0.92 gm (14.2 gr.), ↗; different, neater, style. St. P.: possible Hexham.
314. 5/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.), some accretion; →(?); individual style with letters of uneven size.
315. 5/5. 1.12 gm (17.3 gr.), some accretion; ↗; same style as last. (St. P.).
316. 5/5. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.), some accretion; ↗; same style as last; obv. legend retrograde.
- Vulfred*
- a) King's name rendered as EDELRED.
317. 5/5. 1.37 gm (20.7 gr.), some accretion; ←
- b) King's name rendered as EDILRED or EDILRED.
- 318.\* 4/3. 0.96 gm (14.8 gr.) →; rev. +VVLERED. St. P.: not Hexham?

319. 5/5. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.), slight accretion. ↗  
 320. 5/1. 1.46 gm (22.5 gr.), overweight and possibly irregular; ↗; St. P.: possibly Hexham.  
 321. 5/2. 1.45 gm (22.3 gr.), overweight and possibly irregular; →  
 322.\* 5b/2. 1.09 gm (16.8 gr.) ↗; obv. legend retrograde; variety not published by Adamson for this moneyer. St. P.: not Hexham?  
 c) King's name rendered as EDLIREÐ.  
 323. 5/1. 1.03 gm (15.9 gr.), slightly chipped; ↓; same obv. as 324. (St. P.).  
 324. 5/1. 1.20 gm (18.5 gr.), some accretion; →; same obv. as 323.  
 d) King's name rendered as EILRED.  
 325. 5/4. 1.065 gm (16.3 gr.) ↘; irregular: obv. legend retrograde. St. P.: not Hexham?
- Vulfsig*  
 King's name rendered as EDLIREÐ.  
 326. 2/5. 1.13 gm (17.4 gr.). →  
 327.\* 5/5. 1.14 gm (17.6 gr.), ↗; same dies as 328.  
 328. 5/5. 1.30 gm (20.1 gr.), some accretion; ↗; same dies as 327.
- Wihfred*  
 a) King's name rendered as EDFLREÐ.  
 329.\* 5/5. 1.26 gm (19.4 gr.) ↗; same obv. as 330. Presented by W.W. Gibson, 1933 (1933.46); no recorded provenance.  
 330. 5/5. 1.28 gm (19.7 gr.), slight accretion on obv.; ↗; same obv. as 329; rev.: +DIHTRID, retrograde.  
 b) King's name rendered as EDILRED.  
 331. 3/5. 1.14 gm (17.6 gr.), some accretion on rev.; ↘  
 REDVVLFF, 844 (c. 858).  
 Unless otherwise stated, the king's name is rendered as REDVVLFF.
- Alghere*  
 332. 5/5. 1.39 gm (21.4 gr.), slight accretion; ↘; same dies as 333.  
 333. 5/5. 1.30 gm (20.1 gr.), slight accretion; ↘; same dies as 332. (St. P.).
- Brother*  
 334. 5/5. 1.16 gm (17.9 gr.). →  
 335.\* 5/5. 1.08 gm (16.6 gr.) ↗; obv. of irregular style. (St. P.).
- Cudberht*  
 336.\* 5/5. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.), some accretion on obv.; ↓
- Eanred*  
 337.\* 5/5. 1.04 gm (16.1 gr.), some accretion on rev.; ↓; possibly irregular: same obv. as Fordred (339); the obverse is also known for Cudberht. Type not published by Adamson for this moneyer.
- Fordred*  
 338. 5/5. 1.29 gm (19.9 gr.) ←; obv. legend retrograde.  
 339. 5/2. 1.33 gm (20.5 gr.), some accretion; ↑; possibly irregular: same obv. as Eanred (337); rev.: +EORDRED.
- Hvaetnod*  
 340.\* 5/5. 1.28 gm (19.7 gr.), ↗; obv.: +REDVVLFF REX, three pellets (together) in field to right of central cross; rev.: +HVAETNDD, retrograde.
- Monne*  
 341.\* 5/2. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.), ←; rev. legend retrograde.  
 342.\* 5/2. 1.32 gm (20.3 gr.), very slight accretion; ↗; same rev. (retrograde) as 343.  
 343.\* 5/2. 1.18 gm (18.2 gr.) ↗; both obv. and rev. legends retrograde; same rev. as 342. St. P.: not Hexham?  
 344.\* 5/2. 1.11 gm (17.1 gr.), very slight accretion; ↓; both obv. and rev. legends retrograde.  
 345.\* 5/2. 1.19 gm (18.2 gr.) ←; irregular; same obv. (with three pellets in field) as Coenred (350) – the die is known to have been used with reverses having the names of other moneyers; same rev. as Æthelred / Monne (309).
- Vendelberht*  
 346.\* 5/5. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.), some accretion; ↗; obv.: +HEDVVLFFREX, the same as 347; same rev. as Æthelred / Vendelberht (312).  
 347. 5/5. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.), some accretion; ←; same obv. as 346.
- Coenred*  
 (episcopal moneyer)  
 348. 3/5. 1.09 gm (16.8 gr.) ↓; obv.: +REDVVLFF REX; rev.: +COENED.  
 349. 3/5. 1.26 gm (19.4 gr.), slight accretion on rev.; →; obv.: +REDVVLFFREX; rev.: +COENED. (St. P.).  
 350.\* 5/5. 0.89 gm (13.7 gr.), edge worn; →; irregular: same obv. (with three pellets in field) as Monne (345); rev.: +COENRED, retrograde.
- ÆTHELRED II, second reign, 844-849/50 (c. 858-c. 862).
- Eardwulf*  
 a) King's name rendered as EDILRED.  
 351. 1/2. 1.12 gm (17.3 gr.) →; both obv. and rev. legends retrograde. St. P.: possibly Hexham.  
 352. 1/6. 1.04 gm (16.1 gr.) →; obv. legend retrograde.  
 353. 2/1. 1.19 gm (18.4 gr.) ↗; St. P.: possibly Hexham.  
 354.\* 3/2a. 1.24 gm (19.2 gr.) ↑; St. P.: not Hexham?  
 355. 4/4. 1.44 gm (22.2 gr.), slight accretion on rev.; ↑; ? same dies as 356; ? same obv. as 357.  
 356. 4/4. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.) ←; ? same dies as 355 – there appears to be a pellet added to right of initial cross on the obv.; ? same obv. as 357. Presented by Miss M. Stephens, 1925 (SA/7); ex Thomas Stephens Collection; no certain provenance ('York' – 1933 catalogue).  
 357. 4/2. 1.03 gm (16.0 gr.) ↓; ? same obv. as 355-6. St. P.: possibly Hexham.  
 358.\* 4/4. 1.04 gm (16.1 gr.) ↓; no initial cross on obv. St. P.: not Hexham?  
 359.\* 4/3. 0.83 gm (12.8 gr.), edge slightly chipped; →; St. P.: not Hexham?  
 360.\* 4/3. 0.92 gm (14.2 gr.) →; St. P.: not Hexham?

361. 4/5. 0.82 gm (12.6 gr.)→; same obv. as 362. St. P.: not Hexham?  
 362.\* 4/6. 0.93 gm (14.3 gr.), worn and chipped; ↓; same obv. as 361. St. P.: not Hexham?  
 363. 5/1b. 1.19 gm (18.3 gr.)→; possibly irregular. St. P.: not Hexham?  
 364. 5a/5a. 0.98 gm (15.1 gr.), worn; ←; rev. legend retrograde; same dies as 365. St. P.: not Hexham?  
 365. 5a/5a. 1.27 gm (19.6 gr.), some accretion on rev.; →; rev. legend retrograde; same dies as 364. St. P.: possibly Hexham.  
 366.\* 5a/3d. 0.87 gm (13.4 gr.), worn and chipped; ↓; St. P.: not Hexham?  
 367. 5a/4. 1.16 gm (17.9 gr.) ↑. Presented by Miss M. Stephens, 1925 (SA/8); ex Thomas Stephens Collection; no certain provenance ('York' - 1933 catalogue).  
 368. 5b/2. 1.37 gm (21.2 gr.), some accretion; ↑  
 369. 5b/4. 0.97 gm (14.9 gr.), very slight accretion; →  
 370. 5b/4. 1.00 gm (15.4 gr.), some accretion on obv.; ↓; St. P.: not Hexham?  
 371. 5b/5. 1.04 gm (16.1 gr.)→; rev. legend retrograde. St. P.: not Hexham?  
 372. 5b/6. 1.12 gm (17.3 gr.)←; same dies as 373. St. P.: possibly Hexham.  
 373. 5b/6. 1.17 gm (18.1 gr.)→; same dies as 372; rev. double-struck. St. P.: possibly Hexham.  
 374.\* 6/2. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.)←; rev. legend retrograde.  
 b) King's name rendered as EDILREAD, retrograde.  
 375.\* 5/5. 0.73 gm (11.2 gr.), worn; ↗; this obv. is known to be irregular and is used with a number of other reverses in the names of both genuine and fictitious moneyers. Presented by M. Atkinson, 1814 (1814.1); ex Kirkoswald, 1808 (see Inventory, p. 5, 1).

VIGMVND, Archbishop of York, 837-854? (dates uncertain).

*Coenred*

The archbishop's title is rendered as IREP.

- 376.\* 5/5. 1.09 gm (16.8 gr.), slight accretion on rev.; ←; same obv. (with pellet in field) as 377; obv. die-link with Edilveard (396). (St. P.).  
 377.\* 5/5. 1.19 gm (18.3 gr.) ↑; same obv. as 376.  
 378.\* 5/5. 1.32 gm (20.3 gr.), slight accretion on obv.; →  
 379. 5/5. 1.27 gm (19.6 gr.), worn and edge chipped; ←. Presented by Miss M. Stephens, 1925 (SA/10); ex Thomas Stephens Collection; no certain provenance ('Possibly York' - 1933 catalogue).  
 380.\* 5/5. 1.05 gm (16.2 gr.) ↑; (St. P.).  
 381.\* 5/5. 1.10 gm (16.9 gr.), slight accretion; ↓; no title on obv.; same obv. as 382.  
 382.\* 5/5. 1.12 gm (17.3 gr.), accretion on rev.; ←; no title on obv.; same obv. as 381.  
 383. 5/2. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.), some accretion on rev.; →  
 384.\* 6/5. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.), some accretion on rev.; ↓  
 385.\* 6/5. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.), some accretion; ↑  
 386. 6/5. 1.34 gm (20.7 gr.), heavy accretion on rev.; ←; rev.: + EOENRED, retrograde.  
 387. 6/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.)→; possibly irregular: large flan and odd style; rev. legend retrograde. There is now some confusion as to whether this is from the original Hexham cabinet, or is a St. Paul piece of uncertain provenance. The coin has been cleaned and now has a distinctive dark brown colour which may be determined by the original composition and quality of the fabric (cf. 434).

*Edelhelm*

Not one of the coins records the archbishop's title.

388. 5/5. 1.13 gm (17.4 gr.), slight accretion; ↗  
 389. 5/5. 1.24 gm (19.2 gr.), some accretion on obv.; ↓  
 390. 5/3. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.), some accretion; ↑  
 391.\* 5/5. 1.26 gm (19.4 gr.) ↑; same obv. as 392-4.  
 392. 5/6. 1.03 gm (15.9 gr.), some accretion; →; same obv. as 391; same dies as 393-4.  
 393. 5/6. 1.13 gm (17.4 gr.)→; same obv. as 391; same dies as 392, 394. Presented by W.W. Gibson, 1933 (1933.49); no certain provenance ('Hexham' - 1933 catalogue).  
 394. 5/6. 1.30 gm (20.1 gr.), very slight accretion; ↓; same obv. as 391; same dies as 392-3. (St. P.).  
 395.\* 5/5. 1.10 gm (16.9 gr.)←; irregular; obv.: + EIGMUND. Presented by R. Shanks, 1841 (1841.3); ex Hexham, 1832.

*Edilveard*

a) Archbishop's title rendered as IREP, IRER, or variant.

- 396.\* 5/5. 0.85 gm (13.1 gr.)←; obv. die-link with Coenred (376-7)–obv. has pellet in field; rev. legend retrograde. St. P.: not Hexham?  
 397. 5/5. 1.19 gm (18.3 gr.), slight accretion; ←; same obv. as 398-402.  
 398.\* 5/5. 1.06 gm (16.3 gr.) ↑; same obv. as 397, 399-402. (St. P.).  
 399. 5/5. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.), very slight accretion; →; same obv. as 397-8, 400-402.  
 400. 5/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.) ↓; same obv. as 397-9, 401-2; rev. legend retrograde.  
 401. 5/5. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.), slight accretion; ↑; same obv. as 397-400, 402; rev. legend retrograde.  
 402.\* 5/5. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.), some accretion; ↓; same obv. as 397-401; same rev. as 403. Hexham – as found (see p.5, n. 8).  
 403. 5/5. 1.12 gm (17.3 gr.) ↑; obv. legend retrograde; same rev. as 402.  
 404. 5/5. 1.11 gm (17.1 gr.), some accretion; ↑; obv.: + VCMVND.IPFP.  
 405.\* 5/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.) ↗; rev.: EDIVLEARD – no initial cross. St. P.: possibly Hexham.  
 b) Archbishop's title rendered as AREP or APEP (the A unbarred).  
 406.\* 5/5. 1.24 gm (19.2 gr.) ↓  
 407. 5/5. 1.18 gm (18.2 gr.)←; obv. legend retrograde. St. P.: not Hexham?  
 408.\* 5/5. 0.76 gm (11.7 gr.), worn and chipped; →; obv. legend retrograde. Presented by M. Atkinson, 1814 (1814.1); ex Kirkoswald, 1808 (see Inventory, p. 5, 1).  
 409. 5/5. 1.07 gm (16.5 gr.), slight accretion; →; same obv. as 410: + VcMVND APEP (the N reversed). (St. P.).

410. 5/5. 1.27 gm (19.6 gr.) ↗ ; same obv. as 409. Presented by W.W. Gibson, 1933 (1933.50); no certain provenance; ('Hexham' – 1933 catalogue).

*Hunlaf*

The archbishop's title is rendered by no more than IR.

411. 3/5. 1.40 gm (21.6 gr.), some accretion; ←  
 412. 3/5. 1.13 gm (17.4 gr.), some accretion; ←  
 413.\* 5/5. 1.12 gm (17.3 gr.), slight accretion; ↓  
 414. 5/5. 1.15 gm (17.7 gr.), accretion on both obv. and rev.; ↑  
 415. 5/5. 1.32 gm (20.3 gr.), accretion on both obv. and rev.; ↓ ; no title on obv.  
 416.\* 5/3. 1.13 gm (17.4 gr.) ←; St. P.: possibly Hexham.  
 417. 3/3. 1.37 gm (21.1 gr.), slight accretion; ←; same dies as 418; irregular: bungled legends.  
 418. 3/3. 1.23 gm (19.0 gr.) ↓ ; same dies as 417; irregular: bungled legends.

OSBERHT, 849/50 – 867 (c. 862 – c. 867).

The King's name is rendered as OSBERCHT.

*Eanvulf*

- 419.\* 1/5. 1.41 gm (21.8 gr.) ↗ . Presented by W.W. Gibson, 1933 (1933.47); no recorded provenance. (See Appendix 1, p. 19).  
 420.\* 3/5. 1.37 gm (21.2 gr.) ↘ . Presented by W.W. Gibson, 1933 (1933.48); no recorded provenance.  
 421. 3/6. 0.95 gm (14.7 gr.) ↓ ; rev.: + BANVULF. St. P.; no recorded provenance.  
 422. 5/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.) →; irregular: the flan is rectangular in outline. St. P.; no recorded provenance.

*Viniberht*

423. 5a/5. 1.09 gm (16.8 gr.) ← ? St. P.; no recorded provenance.

*Uncertain Moneyer*

424. 3/5? 0.95 gm (14.7 gr.), worn and chipped; ↑ ? The obverse is one used by Eanvulf and Monne but the name on the reverse is quite illegible. Presented by Miss M. Stephens, 1925 (SA/11); ex Thomas Stephens Collection; no recorded provenance.

VVLFHERE, Archbishop of York, 854-900/2 (dates uncertain).

*Vulfred*

The Archbishop's title is rendered thus: 426, AREP; the others, ABED.

- 425.\* 5a/5. 1.32 gm (20.3 gr.) ↗ ; rev. legend retrograde. St. P.; no recorded provenance.  
 426.\* 5a/5b. 1.17 gm (18.1 gr.) →; rev.: VVLFRE+D, retrograde. St. P.; no recorded provenance.  
 427. 5b/3. 1.01 gm (15.6 gr.) ↘ ; obv. legend retrograde. St. P.; no recorded provenance.  
 428. 5b/5. 1.04 gm (16.1 gr.) ←; same obv. as 429; rev. legend retrograde. Presented by W.W. Gibson. 1933 (1933.51); no recorded provenance.  
 429. 5b/5. 1.20 gm (19.9 gr.) ↗ ; same obv. as 428; rev. legend retrograde. St. P.; no recorded provenance.

UNOFFICIAL ISSUES

These are all probably of the time of Eanred; see Introduction, pp. 2-3.

a) 'Hexham – styles'.

- 430.\* 1/2. 1.08 gm (16.6 gr.) →; obv.: +LHEVN; rev.: +ELVNT; same dies as 431.  
 431.\* 1/2. 1.04 gm (16.1 gr.) →; same dies as 430.  
 432.\* 1/5. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.) ← (?); obv. +HELAE; rev.: +NEHTEL (?).  
 433. 5/5. 1.21 gm (18.6 gr.) →; obv.: +EVXDIRE; rev.: +EHREVI; same dies as 434; same obv. as 435-6.  
 434.\* 5/5. 1.10 gm (16.9 gr.), some accretion; (cf. 387); ↓ ; same dies as 433; same obv. as 435-6.  
 435.\* 5/3. 0.91 gm (14.1 gr.) ↗ ; rev.: +VERREL (?); same obv. as 433-4; same dies as 436.  
 436.\* 5/3. 0.99 gm (15.3 gr.) ↑ ; same obv. as 433-4; same dies as 435.  
 437.\* ?2/5. (three pellets in obv. motif, not five); 1.22 gm. (18.8 gr.) →; obv.: +ETNDAE; rev.: +EDIVNDE. Presented by Miss Woodman, 1932 (1932.163); no recorded provenance.

b) 'York-styles' – some recognizable moneyers.

- 438.\* 5/5. 1.07 gm (16.5 gr.) ↘ ; obv.: +ERDVAOH, retrograde; rev.: +HVAETRD, retrograde (*Hvaetred*). Ex Yorkshire Philosophical Society Collection in 1933 (1933.21) by exchange; no exact provenance (see Introduction, p. 3).  
 439.\* 7d/5. 0.95 gm (14.7 gr.), some accretion; ↗ ; obv.: +EV +DDVLE, retrograde; rev.: +EADVINI, retrograde (*Eadvini*); same obv. as 440-1. This obverse was not published by Adamson.  
 440.\* 7d/5. 1.04 gm (16.1 gr.) ↑ ; same obv. as 439, 441; rev., with no initial cross: VVLFRED (*Vulfred*). Ex Yorkshire Philosophical Society Collection in 1933 (1933.20) by exchange; no exact provenance (see Introduction, p. 3).  
 441.\* 7d/5. 1.06 gm (16.3 gr.) ↓ ; same obv. as 439-40; rev.: +EDILVD (*Edituth* – fictitious moneyer). Ex Yorkshire Philosophical Society Collection in 1933 (1933.19) by exchange; no exact provenance (see Introduction, p. 3).

UNCERTAIN

John Adamson placed the following coins in the collection, together with 96, 116 and 407, in the condition in which they were found at Hexham in 1832 (see p.5, n. 8).

442. *Uncertain reign: Fordred*: ?/5. 1.12 gm (17.3 gr.), die-axis:?  
 443. *Uncertain reign: Monne*: ?/3. 1.17 gm (18.1 gr.), die-axis:?  
 444. *Uncertain reign: Monne*: ?/6. 1.13 gm (17.4 gr.), die-axis:?  
 445.\* *Uncertain attribution*: ?/?. 1.09 gm (16.8 gr.), die-axis:?  
 446. *Uncertain attribution*: ?/?. 1.19 gm (18.3 gr.), die-axis:?

FALSE COINS

a) of copper.

ECGFRID, 670-685.

- 447.\* 5/5. 1.52 gm (23.4 gr.) ↗ ; obv.: +ECGFRIDREX; rev.: +LVX, the sun's rays (?) round central cross; St. Paul collection, 1852; ex J. Adamson Collection; ex Heworth, 1812. (See Inventory, p.6, 2; Introduction, pp. 2 and 3).

EANBALD, Archbishop of York.

- 448.\* *Monne* (regal moneyer): 3/2. 0.97 gm (14.9 gr.) ↘ ; no genuine coin is known struck for Eanbald in the name of Monne. St. P. (see Introduction, pp. 1 and 2; also Lyon, 1957: the rev. is taken from one of Æthelred/ Monne, cf. 285).

b) Of lead and bismuth alloy (see Introduction, pp. 1 and 2).

#### EANRED

449.\* *Brodr*: 5/5. 1.62 gm (25.0 gr.) ←; rev. legend retrograde; cf. 15, for prototype. St. P. (See Appendix I, p. 19).

#### EANBALD, Archbishop of York.

450.\* *Eadvini*: (regal moneyer): 4/4. 1.69 gm (21.1 gr.) ↘; rev.: + EADVINE, the N reversed; prototype in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (Gilmore and Metcalf, 19). St. P. (See Appendix I, p. 19).

#### ÆTHELRED, first reign.

451.\* *Eanred*: 1/3. 1.43 gm (22.1 gr.) ↑; obv.: + AEILREDR; cf. 151, for prototype. St. P.

452.\* *Eanred*: 5/5. 1.43 gm (22.1 gr.) ↑; obv.: + EDILREDRE; prototype known in York. St. P. (See Appendix I, p. 19).

453.\* *Eanred*: 5/4. 1.25 gm (19.3 gr.) →; obv.: + EDILREDREX (pellet in third angle of cross); prototype known in York. St. P. (See Appendix I, p. 19).

454.\* *Fordred*: 2/5. 1.44 gm (22.2 gr.) →; obv.: + EDILRED; prototype known in York. St. P. (See Appendix I, p. 19).

455.\* *Fordred*: 5/5. 1.22 gm (18.8 gr.) ↗; obv.: + EDILREDREX; prototype known in York. St. P.

456.\* *Leafthegn*: 5/5. 1.55 gm (23.9 gr.) →; obv.: + EDELREDRE; prototype known in York. St. P.

457. *Leafthegn*: 5/3. 1/52 gm (23.4 gr.) ↑; obv.: + EDILREDRE; prototype known in York, St. P.

458.\* *Monne*: 3/3. 1.47 gm (22.7 gr.) ↗; obv.: + EDILREDX; prototype known in York. St. P.

459.\* *Whtred*: 5/5. 1.53 gm (23.6 gr.) ↘; obv.: + EDILREDREX; prototype known in York. St. P.

#### REDVVLV

460. *Cudberht*: 5/2. 1.44 gm (22.2 gr.) ↘; same dies as 461; prototype known in York. St. P.

461.\* *Cudberht*: 5/2. 1.49 gm (23.0 gr.) ↘; same dies as 460; it differs from the last in that it has a patina added, but the flan is the same shape; in each instance, the portions of letters which are visible on the flan are the same. St. P.

#### ÆTHELRED, second reign.

King's name rendered as EDILRED on all but 468.

462.\* *Eardvulf*: 5/5. 1.46 gm (22.5 gr.) ↓; prototype known in York. St. P.

463.\* *Eardvulf*: 5b/2a. 1.54 gm (23.7 gr.) →; prototype known in York. St. P. (See Appendix I, p. 19).

464. *Eardvulf*: 5b/5. 1.11 gm (17.1 gr.) ↓; same dies as 465; rev.: + EARDVF, the A unbarred, irregular; prototype known in York. St. P.

465.\* *Eardvulf*: 5b/5. 1.44 gm (22.2 gr.) ←; same dies as 464. St. P.

466.\* *Eardvulf*: 1/1. 1.08 gm (16.6 gr.) ↓; irregular: both obv. and rev. retrograde, no initial cross on obv.; prototype known in York. St. P.

467.\* *Eardvulf*: 2/1a. 1.48 gm (29.9 gr.) ↘; irregular: no initial cross on obv.: prototype known in York. St. P.

468.\* *Eardvulf*: 5/5. 1.64 gm (25.3 gr.) →; irregular: obv.: AEDILRED (no initial cross), retrograde; rev.: + EVRDVVLV; prototype known in York. St. P.

469.\* *Eardvulf*: 5/5. 1.55 gm (23.9 gr.) ↗; irregular: obv. legend retrograde; rev.: + EARDVVLV (the A unbarred), retrograde; prototype known in York. St. P.

470.\* *Vylfred*: 5b/2b. 1.42 gm (21.9 gr.) ←; the obv. is known to be shared with *Eardvulf*; prototype known in York. St. P.

#### VIGMVND, Archbishop of York.

471.\* *Editveard*: 5/5. 1.35 gm (20.8 gr.) →; both dies known at York, but not in this combination. St. P.

472.\* *Editveard*: 5/5. 1.48 gm (22.8 gr.) ←; both dies known at York, but not in this combination. St. P.

473.\* *Hunlaf*: 5/5. 1.27 gm (19.6 gr.) ↘; prototype known in York. St. P.

#### OSBERHT

474.\* *Eanvulf*: 5/5. 1.30 gm (20.1 gr.) ↓; rev.: + BANVLL, retrograde; identical to 475; prototype known in York. St. P. (See Appendix I, p. 19).

475. *Eanvulf*: 5/5. 1.32 gm (20.3 gr.) ↓; identical to 474. St. P. (See Appendix I, p. 19).

476.\* *Eanred*: 6/1. 1.61 gm (24.8 gr.) ↓; obv. EANREDRE (no initial cross), retrograde: ? irregular double obv.: no prototype yet traced. St. P. (See Appendix I, p. 19).

## APPENDIX I

### ANALYSES OF COINS AND FALSE COINS

The analyses were obtained by X-ray fluorescence at the Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, in November 1980. The equipment data can be given as: Ortec crystal/ series 30 Canberra; 35 kv, 0.5 mA, Rh. tube. Unfortunately, because of exceptionally difficult circumstances at Bradford, it was not possible to examine more coins than those listed here.

#### GROUP A: GENUINE COINS

The specimens were selected not only since some could be seen to have a high silver content, but also because others seemed to be of exceptionally high weight and because a few appeared to have silver enrichment of the surface. This latter factor, which may be exceptional (perhaps caused by unrecorded means of cleaning in the nineteenth century?) is common to 51, 85 and 185. The proportion of silver in others, traditionally thought of as late, coppery issues, is what the present writer has come to expect from results already obtained in the long-term examination of material in the Yorkshire Museum collection.

1. Alchred:	Fe, 2.8%; Cu, 11.9%; Zn, 4.8%; As, a trace; Pb, nil; Ag, 67.4%; Sn, 13.1%; Au, a trace.
18. Eanred / Brodr:	Fe, 0.5%; Cu, 75.8%; Zn, 12.9%; As, 0.8%; Pb, 0.8%; Ag, 2.9%; Sn, 6.5%.
39. Eanred / Eadvini:	Fe, 0.8%; Cu, 75.0%; Zn, 4.0%; As, 0.8%; Pb, 3.1%; Ag, 12.9%; Sn, 3.4%.
51. Eanred / Gadutes:	Fe, 2.2%; Cu, 70.1%; Zn, 4.0%; As, 2.2%; Pb, 3.1%; Ag, 7.7%; Sn, 10.8%.
85. Eanred / Monne:	Fe, 1.0%; Cu, 68.2%; Zn, 5.7%; As, 2.1%; Pb, 2.2%; Ag, 9.9%; Sn, 10.7%.
95. Eanred / Vilheah:	Fe, nil; Cu, 70.4%; Zn, 5.9%; As, nil; Pb, 2.7%; Ag, 21.0%; Sn, nil.
122. Eanbald / Eardvulf:	Fe, 1.0%; Cu, 21.5%; Zn, 7.6%; As, 4.3%; Pb, 6.0%; Ag, 47.5%; Sn, 12.0%; Au, trace.
154. Æthelred / Eanred:	Fe, 0.5%; Cu, 75.9%; Zn, 15.1%; As, 0.7%; Pb, 0.9%; Ag, 2.6%; Sn, 4.1%.

180. Æthelred / Eanred:	Fe, 0.6%; Cu, 84.3%; Zn, 7.7%; As, 0.9%; Pb, nil; Ag, 2.3%; Sn, 4.2%.
185. Æthelred / Eanred:	Fe, 1.8%; Cu, 53.4%; Zn, 6.1%; As, 4.8%; Pb, 4.8%; Ag, 10.5%; Sn, 18.8%.
225. Æthelred / Leofthegn:	Fe, 0.6%; Cu, 66.5%; Zn, 25.9%; As, 0.5%; Pb, 1.1%; Ag, 1.7%; Sn, 0.9%.
419. Osberht / Eanvulf:	Fe, 0.7%; Cu, 89.6%; Zn, 2.4%; As, 0.1%; Pb, 0.7%; Ag, nil; Sn, 6.5%.

## GROUP B: FALSE COINS

a) of copper.

ai) Ecgrith / LVX (447)

In view of the controversial nature of this type, the coin (6) was not examined alone but in comparison with a selection of other items. As it had once been suggested by Michael Dolley during a visit to Newcastle that the metal might have been derived from fourth-century Roman coinage, discovered and re-used at the end of the seventh century, a specimen (1) of the Constantinian *Urbs Roma* issue of 330-335 A.D. (Siscia, *Late Roman Bronze Coinage*, 750) was taken at random from the cabinet in Leeds City Museum. The silver content of an eighth-century sceatta (2) of Eadberht of Northumbria, 737-58, from the Yorkshire Museum was already known from work done in 1976; results for an issue by Alchred and for others by Eanred and Æthelred can be seen in the data of Group A. Two ninth-century irregular stycas (3,4) from the Yorkshire Museum cabinet were also analysed in November. Finally, because of the possibility of early nineteenth-century forgery, a halfpenny of George III issued in 1775 was examined too (5). The very close results obtained for the Ecgrith coin and for the halfpenny make clear the condemnation of the former as a fabrication prepared from Georgian copper shortly before the find was made in 1812. (Cf. Appendix II)

1. Fe, 0.74%; Cu, 89.62%; Zn, nil; As, nil; Pb, 1.9%; Ag, 5.85%; Sn, 1.89%.
2. Ag, 92%.
3. Fe, 1.0%; Cu, 87.5%; Zn, 2.2%; As, nil; Pb, 9.2%; Ag, 0.1%; Sn, nil.
4. Fe, 0.6%; Cu, 84.9%; Zn, 1.4%; As, nil; Pb, 1.9%; Ag, nil; Sn, 11.2%.
5. Fe, 0.59%; Cu, 99.16%; Zn, nil; As, 0.25%; Pb, nil; Ag, nil; Sn, nil.
6. Fe, 0.1%; Cu, 99.6%; Zn, nil; As, 0.3%; Pb, nil; Ag, nil; Sn, nil.

aii) Eanbald / Monne (448)

Had this coin been genuine one would have expected its composition to be comparable with that of Eanbald/ Eadvulf (Group A, 122). Results show that it has not even a small proportion of silver: Fe, 0.3%; Cu, 86.6%; Zn, 1.1%; As, nil; Pb, 0.2%; Ag, nil; Sn, 11.8%.

b) of lead and bismuth alloy

Other specimens in this category from cabinets in the Yorkshire Museum and Leeds City Museum have also been examined and it is hoped that in due course a further paper on this class of forgery will be published. At this stage, one can only quote the bare results for the Newcastle examples. In no instance were zinc, arsenic or silver detected in the composition; it can be noted, however, that the proportions of lead and bismuth vary from example to example.

449. Eanred / Brodr:	Fe, < 0.02%; Cu, 10.3%; Pb, 36.9%; Bi, 44.0%; Sn, 8.8%.
450. Eanbald / Eadvini:	Fe, 0.07%; Cu, 12.5%; Pb, 26.7%; Bi, 48.1%; Sn, 12.6%.
452. Æthelred / Eanred:	Fe, 0.5%; Cu, 8.2%; Pb, 40.4%; Bi, 44.3%; Sn, 7.0%.
453. Æthelred / Eanred:	Fe, < 0.01%; Cu, 14.1%; Pb, 30.3%; Bi, 44.4%; Sn, < 10.0%.
454. Æthelred / Fordred:	Fe, 0.06%; Cu, 6.1%; Pb, 38.1%; Bi, 48.4%; Sn, 7.4%.
463. Æthelred / Eadvulf:	Fe, < 0.02%; Cu, 3.0%; Pb, 29.3%; Bi, 62.1%; Sn, 5.6%.
474. Osberht / Eanvulf:	Fe, 0.02%; Cu, 6.3%; Pb, 36.4%; Bi, 51.2%; Sn, 6.0%.
475. Osberht / Eanvulf:	Fe, 0.04%; Cu, 5.7%; Pb, 37.2%; Bi, 52.7%; Sn, 4.4%.
476. Osberht / Eanred:	Fe, 0.02%; Cu, 2.8%; Pb, 40.1%; Bi, 47.3%; Sn, 9.8%.

## APPENDIX II

### THE HEWORTH POT

This small jug-like vessel, which contained the 'hoard' of coins now known to be false (*v. supra*), was presented by the Rev. John Hodgson to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne on 6th July 1814 (accession no. 1814.10; Fig. 2, Pl. I); but when the coins proved false the antiquity of their container became suspect. Dr. D. H. Tarling of the Department of Geophysics of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne was therefore approached with a view to its submission to archaeomagnetic examination. Through his good offices it was examined by his colleague Miss N. Hammo Yassi. In May 1981 Miss Yassi reported as follows: 'A fiducial mark was drawn on the base of the pot. The magnetization of the pot was measured three times and found to have a high repeatability and a mean inclination value of -29.1 relative to its base... The negative inclination of the pot relative to the fiducial mark indicated that it was probably fired on its rim, giving the geomagnetic inclination of 60.9 instead of -29.1. This geomagnetic inclination value was plotted on the archaeomagnetic curve and three dating possibilities were evaluated. These could be: (i) c. A.D. 1200, (ii) towards A.D. 1500 (c. A.D. 1480), (iii) c. A.D. 200-300. At the moment the archaeomagnetic curve goes back only to A.D. 850 and the part from this date to Roman times is still essentially undefined. However, it should be noted that, if the pot was not fired on its rim, no archaeomagnetic date can be assigned.' This is admittedly inconclusive, but it can be added that it appears impossible to cite a convincingly similar pot datable to the late seventh century.

As the pot has not hitherto been described in detail it is desirable to give an account of it here. It is 66 mm high, 33 and 51 mm in diameter at the mouth and base respectively, and its walls average 5 mm in thickness. Its surface is dark brown and flaking but the fabric underneath is pinkish with a black core. The vessel has a slight shoulder, hollow neck, and an unpronounced spout. There was originally a handle opposite the spout. Immediately below the shoulder is a thumbprint. There are three zones of decoration. The uppermost, which runs above a continuous comb-indented line just above the shoulder, consists of twenty-eight vertical indentations boldly executed with a large comb. Below this is a zone of short vertical slashes, close together, which run continuously around the shoulder. The decoration of the lowest zone is more haphazard, comprising circular stamps of a criss-cross pattern loosely arranged to fill the vacant areas. The decoration here continues where the handle is missing and therefore preceded its attachment.

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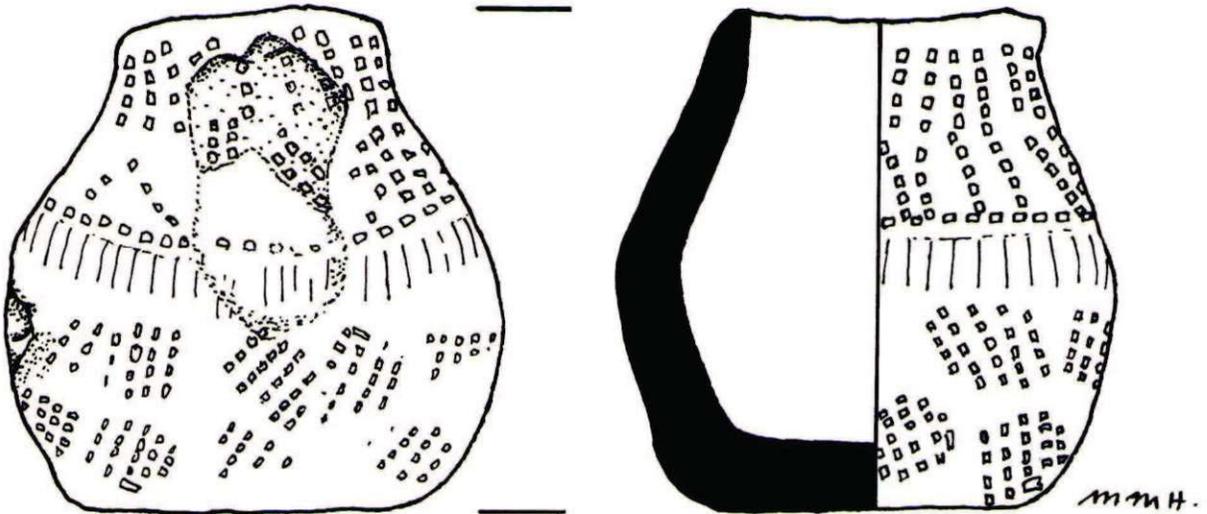
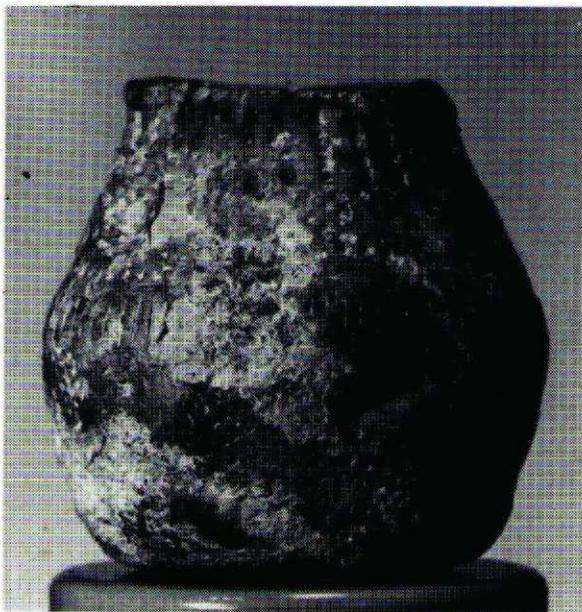


FIG. 2. THE HEWORTH POT (1:1)

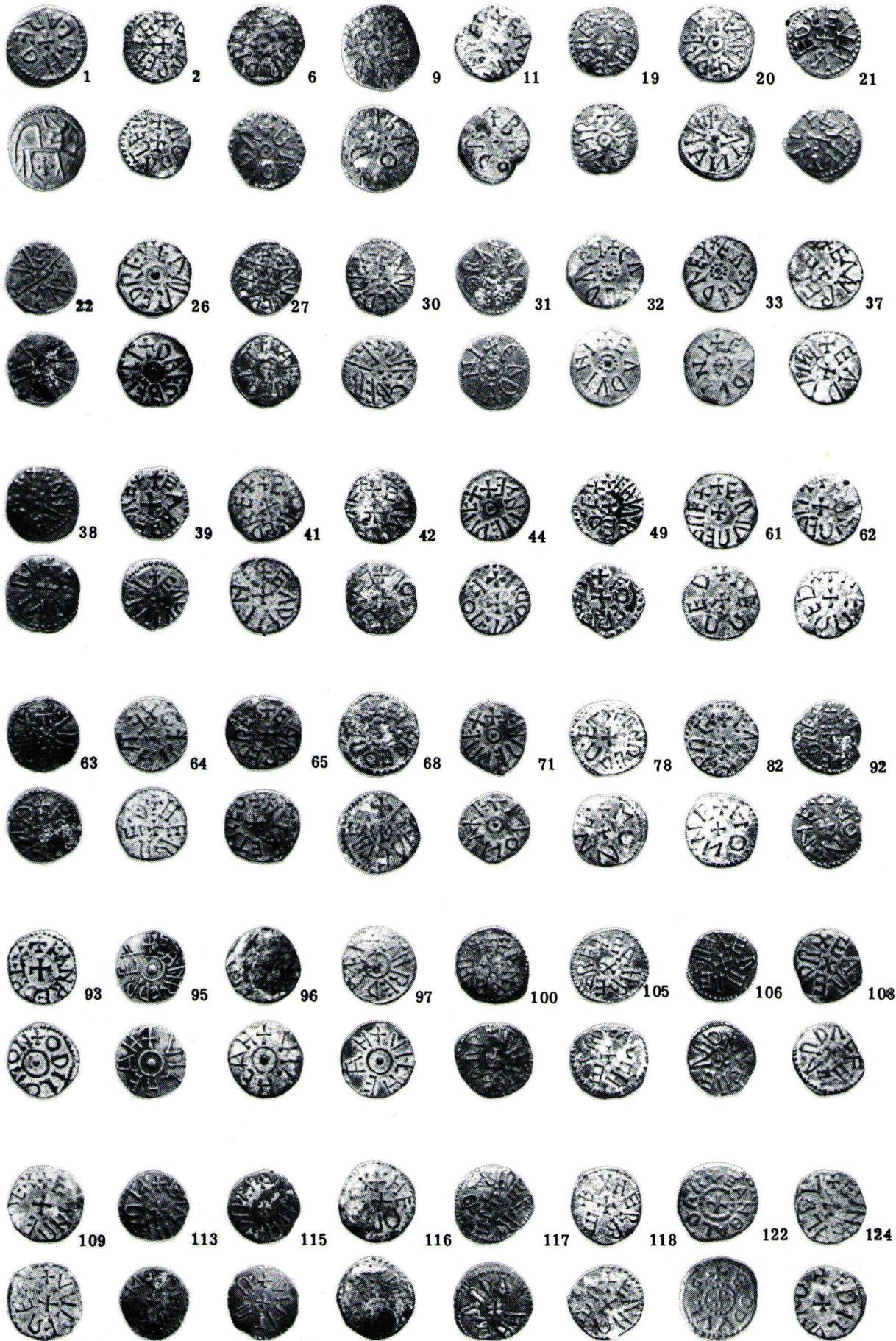
Drawn by Mary M. Hurrell



**THE HEWORTH POT (1:1)**  
Photo: University Library, Newcastle upon Tyne

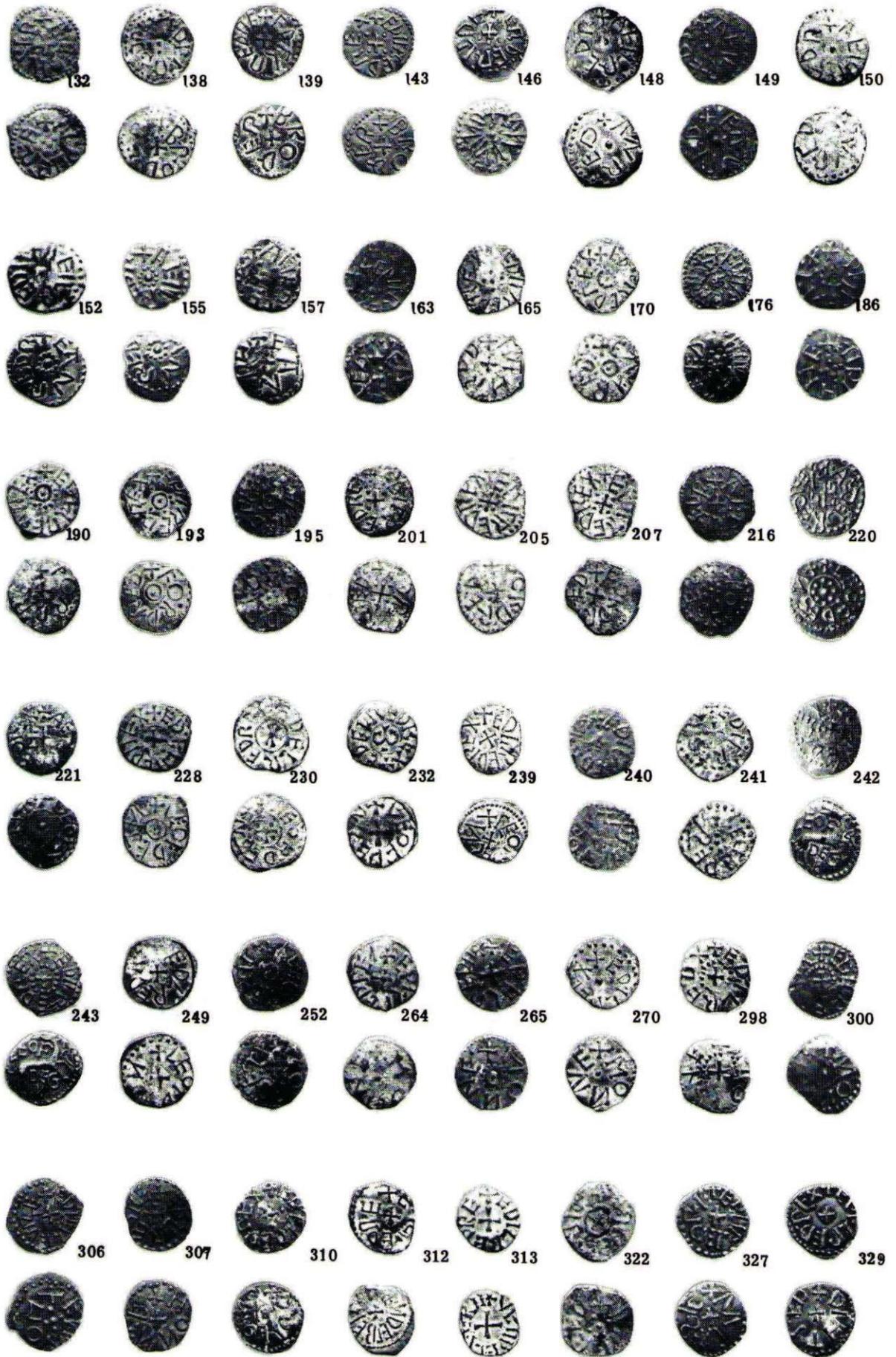


**THE HEXHAM BUCKET**  
Photo: The British Museum



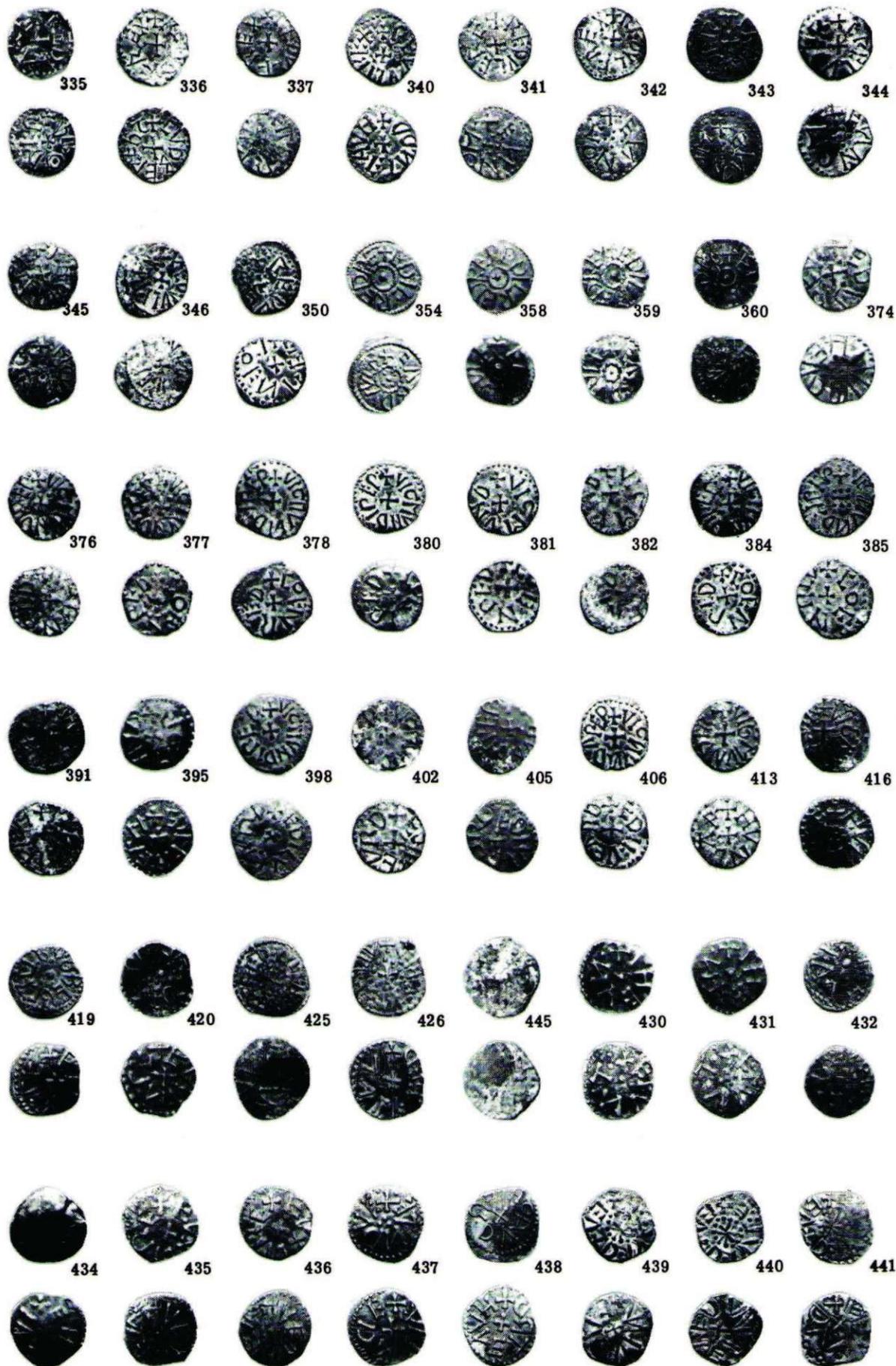
COINS OF ALCHRED; EANRED; EANBALD II (1:1)

Photos: E.J.E. Pirie



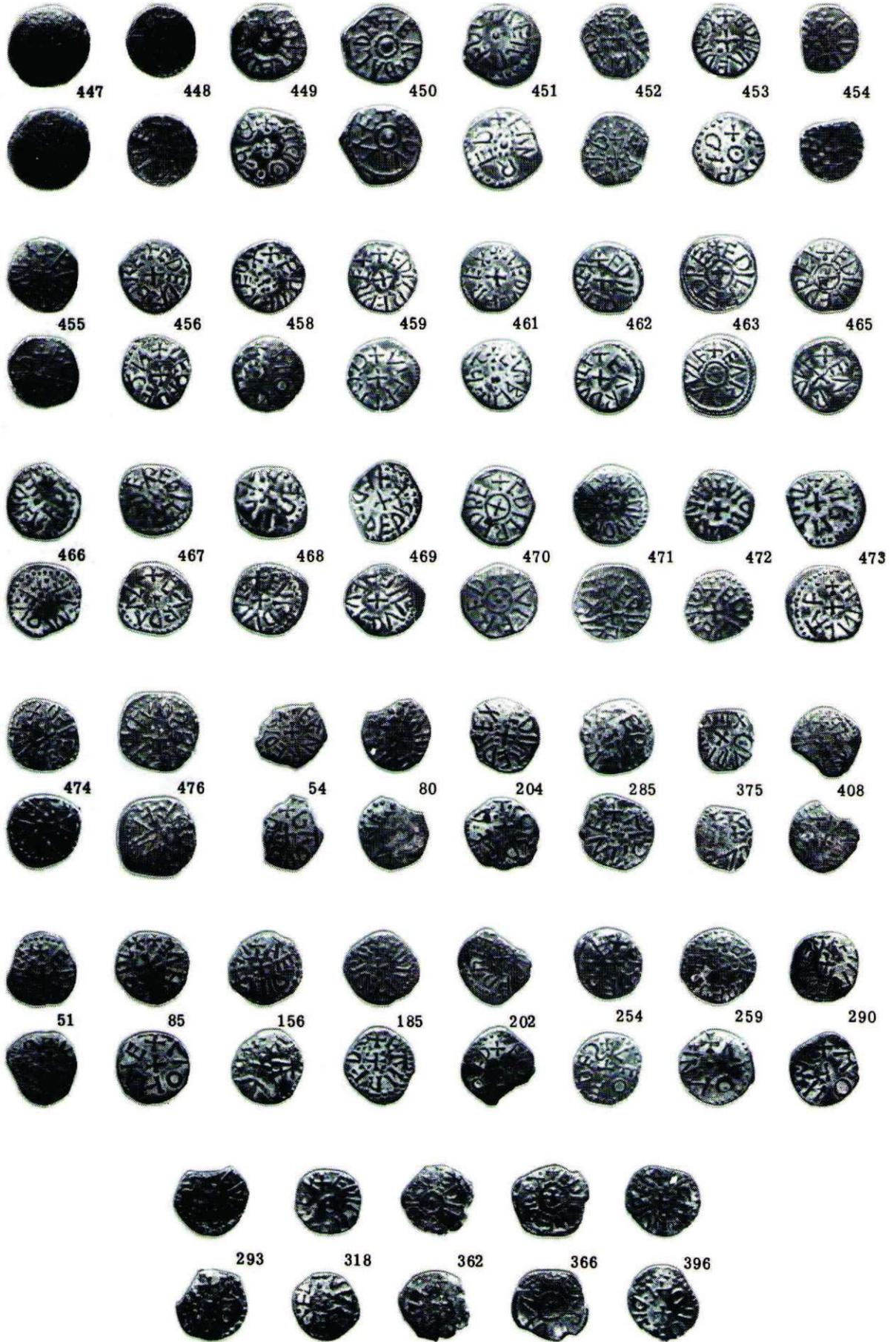
COINS OF ÆTHELRED II, FIRST REIGN (1:1)

Photos: E.J.E. Pirie



COINS OF REDVULF, ÆTHELRED, VIGMUND; OSBERHT AND VULFHRE; HEXHAM, AS FOUND; UNOFFICIAL ISSUES (1:1)

Photos: E.J.E. Pirie



FALSE COINS, KIRKOSWALD, 1808: CERTAIN AND POSSIBLE (1:1)

Photos: E.J.E. Pirie

## INDICES

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### (3) OTHER PERSONS (PAGE NOS.)

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