

The Coins Of The Danish Kings Of Ireland

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The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland

Excerpt from The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland: Hiberno-Danish Series No. 8. Obverse has extremely coarse head to the right dividing legend of a series of vertical strokes. Reverse is similar to that of No. 3. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland

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The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland

The third edition of this standard reference catalogue now in full color with up-to-date prices. The catalogue now features a completely new section on the Anglo Gallic coinage, namely those coins struck in France by the kings and princes of England between 1154 and 1453.

A View of the Coinage of Ireland, from the Invasion of the Danes to the Reign of George IV.; ... Account of the Ring Money; ... Hiberno-Danish and Irish Coins ...

Anglo-Danish Empire is an interdisciplinary handbook for the Danish conquest of England in 1016 and the subsequent reign of King Cnut the Great. Bringing together scholars from the fields of history, literature, archaeology, and manuscript studies, the volume offers comprehensive analysis of England's shift from Anglo-Saxon to Danish rule. It follows the history of this complicated transition, from the closing years of the reign of King Æthelred II and the Anglo-Danish wars, to Cnut's accession to the throne of England and his consolidation of power at home and abroad. Ruling from 1016 to 1035, Cnut drew England into a Scandinavian empire that stretched from Ireland to the Baltic. His reign rewrote the place of Denmark and England within Europe, altering the political and cultural landscapes of both countries for decades to come.

Viking Coins of the Danelaw and of Dublin

Vikings plagued the coasts of Ireland and Britain in the 790s. Over time, their raids became more intense and by the mid-ninth century vikings had established a number of settlements in Ireland and Britain and had become heavily involved with local politics. A particularly successful viking leader named varr campaigned on both sides of the Irish Sea in the 860s. His descendants dominated the major seaports of Ireland and challenged the power of kings in Britain during the later ninth and tenth centuries. In 1014, the battle of Clontarf marked a famous stage in the decline of viking power in Ireland whilst the conquest of England in 1013 by the Danish king Sveinn Forkbeard marked a watershed in the history of vikings in Britain. The descendants of varr continued to play a significant role in the history of Dublin and the Hebrides until the twelfth century, but they did not threaten to overwhelm the major kingships of Britain or Ireland in this later period as they had done before. Thi.

A View of the Coinage of Ireland, from the Invasion of the Danes to the Reign of George IV.

The second volume of the 2 book set for "The Annals of Ireland by the Four Masters" as translated by Owen Connellan. This is the volume that contains the large fold-out map at the back of the book.

An Anglo-Saxon and Celtic Bibliography (450-1087).

About AD 975/980, Harold Bluetooth, King of Denmark c.958-c.987, introduced the first nationwide coinage in Denmark. The iconography of the coins was clearly Christian with cross motifs, reflecting the King's conversion c.962/963. This coinage rapidly played a very important role in the currency as reflected in the composition of hoards from almost all parts of the country, from Northern and Western Jutland to Scania. This wide distribution confirms the statement on the King's great rune stone in Jelling, claiming that Harold won for himself all of Denmark. This book presents a detailed analysis of the coin hoards buried in Denmark and Scania during King Harold's reign, followed by a discussion of the coinage and its function in contemporary Denmark. Recent metal detector and excavation discoveries suggest that the Cross coins were struck in Haithabu, which must have been under firm Danish control throughout the period of production. In this thriving trading place, the coins were used by number in a managed currency, in contrast to the dominant weight economy (coins and other silver artifacts used at weight) in the rest of Denmark. Moreover, King Harold very likely used the coinage for payments to the magnates of his kingdom. The distribution of the coinage was also facilitated by the dearth of silver that followed the decline in the import of Islamic dirhams from Central Asia via Russia in the 960s. The result was a widespread circulation of the Cross coins, which in turn meant the propagation of Christian images via a small and easily exchanged medium. (Series: Publications of the National Museum Studies in Archaeology & History - Vol. 20:2 Jelling Series) [Subject: History, Archaeology, Numismatics, Religious Studies, Danish Studies]

Bazaar Exchange and Mart, and Journal of the Household

"My aim in it has been to convey a juster and less prejudiced notion than prevails at present respecting the Danish and Norwegian conquests." -Jens Jacob Asmussen Worsaae, *An Account of the Danes and the Norwegians* (1852) *An Account of the Danes and the Norwegians in England, Scotland and Ireland* (1852) by Jens Worsaae, was based on his research into the Scandinavian invasions of the European mainland. During the 10th century, the European mainland was invaded by Norse settlers from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, who intermarried with native tribes and came to be known as "Normans." While their influence on the history of France was significant, it was even stronger in England, which the Normans conquered in the 11th century. Worsaae's book, commissioned by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, was his attempt to revise the impressions that the 19th century British had of the effects of the Norman conquests on England. This replica of the original text is accompanied by numerous woodcuts.

Coins of Scotland, Ireland and the Islands

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Simon's Essay on Irish Coins, and of the Currency of Foreign Monies in Ireland

Translated from the Original Irish.

A Catalogue of the Coins of Canute, King of Denmark and England; with Specimens

An Essay Towards an Historical Account of Irish Coins,