

= Nikolai Ryzhkov =

Nikolai Ivanovich Ryzhkov (Russian : ??????? ????????, Nikolaj Ivanovič Ryžkov ; born 28 September 1929) is a former Soviet official who became a Russian politician following the dissolution of the Soviet Union . He served as the last Chairman of the Council of Ministers (the post was abolished and replaced by that of Prime Minister in 1991) . Responsible for the cultural and economic administration of the Soviet Union during the late Gorbachev Era , Ryzhkov was succeeded as premier by Valentin Pavlov in 1991 . The same year , he lost his seat on the Presidential Council , going on to become Boris Yeltsin 's leading opponent in the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) 1991 presidential election .

Ryzhkov was born in the city of Dzerzhynsk , Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in 1929 . After graduating in the 1950s he started work in the 1970s and began his political career in local industry , working his way up through the hierarchy of Soviet industrial ministries . In 1979 Ryzhkov was appointed First Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee . Following Nikolai Tikhonov 's resignation as Chairman of the Council of Ministers , Ryzhkov was voted into office in his place . During his tenure , he supported Mikhail Gorbachev 's 1980s reform of the Soviet economy .

Elected to the State Duma of the Russian Federation in December 1995 as an independent , Ryzhkov subsequently led the Power to the People block , later becoming the formal leader of the People 's Patriotic Union of Russia alongside Gennady Zyuganov , who was an unofficial leader . On 17 September 2003 , he resigned his seat in the Duma and became a member of the Federation Council . Due to the Crimean crisis , he was sanctioned by Canada and the United States on March 17 , 2014 .

= = Early life and career = =

Ryzhkov was born on 28 September 1929 in Dzerzhynsk , Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic , Soviet Union . He graduated from the Ural Polytechnic Institute in 1959 . A technocrat , he started work as a welder then rose through the ranks at the Sverdlovsk Uralmash Plant to become chief engineer , then between 1970 ? 1975 , Factory Director of the Uralmash Production Amalgamation . Ryzhkov joined the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in 1956 . He was transferred to Moscow in 1975 and appointed to the post of First Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building . Ryzhkov became First Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee in 1979 and was elected to the CPSU Central Committee in 1981 . He was one of several members of the Soviet leadership affiliated to the " Andrei Kirilenko faction " .

Yuri Andropov appointed Ryzhkov head of the Economic Department of the Central Committee where he was responsible for overseeing major planning and financial organs , excluding industry . As head of the department he reported directly to Mikhail Gorbachev and as head of the Central Committee 's Economic Department he met with Andropov once a week . Ryzhkov became convinced that had Andropov lived at least another five years , the Soviet Union would have seen a reform package similar to that implemented in the People 's Republic of China . During Konstantin Chernenko 's short rule , both Ryzhkov and Gorbachev elaborated several reform measures , sometimes in the face of opposition from Chernenko .

When Gorbachev came to power , Nikolai Tikhonov , the Chairman of the Council of Ministers , was elected Chairman of the newly established Commission on Improvements to the Management System . His title of chairman was largely honorary , with Ryzhkov the de facto head through his position as deputy chairman . Along with Yegor Ligachev , Ryzhkov became a full rather than a candidate member of the Politburo on 23 April 1985 during Gorbachev 's tenure as General Secretary . Ryzhkov succeeded Tikhonov on 27 September 1985 .

= = Premiership = =

= = = Political events = = =

Following the Chernobyl disaster , along with Yegor Ligachev , Ryzhkov visited the crippled plant between 2 ? 3 May 1986 . On Ryzhkov 's orders the government evacuated everyone within a 30 kilometres (19 mi) radius of the plant . The 30 km radius was a purely random guess and it was later shown that several areas contaminated with radioactive material were left untouched by government evacuation agencies .

In the aftermath of the 1988 earthquake in the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic , Ryzhkov promised to rebuild the city of Spitak within two years . A Politburo commission was established to provide guidance for the local ASSR Government with Ryzhkov elected its chairman . The commission then travelled to the ASSR to assess damage caused by the earthquake . During Gorbachev 's subsequent visit to the ASSR , and aware of local feelings following the disaster , Ryzhkov persuaded the less sensitive Gorbachev to forgo use of his limousine in favor of public transport . When Gorbachev left the ASSR , Ryzhkov remained to coordinate the rescue operation and made several television appearances which increased his standing amongst the Soviet leadership and the people in general . With his standing thus boosted , on 19 July 1988 , at the Central Committee Plenum , Ryzhkov criticised nearly every one of Gorbachev 's policies , further complaining that as Party Secretary he should devote more time to the Party . In the end , Ryzhkov failed in his promise to rebuild Spitak , partly due to the Soviet Union 's mounting economic problems , and partly because many of the city 's Soviet era buildings had not been designed with adequate earthquake protection , making their reconstruction more difficult .

= = = Economic policy = = =

Historian Jerry F. Hough notes that Gorbachev treated Ryzhkov and his reform attempts just as badly as Leonid Brezhnev treated Alexei Kosygin , one @-@ time Chairman of the Council of Ministers , during the Brezhnev Era . Brezhnev 's most notable snub was over the 1965 Soviet economic reform .

Ryzhkov was an early supporter of the Gorbachev policy calling for an increase in the quantity and quality of goods planned for production during the period of the Twelfth Five @-@ Year Plan (1986 ? 1990) . To achieve these goals , the government pumped money into the machine @-@ building sector but as time went by , Gorbachev increasingly diverged from his original stance . He now wanted to increase overall investment in nearly all industrial sectors ; a move which Ryzhkov knew was a budgetary impossibility . However , Ryzhkov 's economic policies were not much better as he continued to advocate an unreasonable increase in the production of consumer goods . Gorbachev and Ligachev 's anti @-@ alcohol campaign was opposed by Ryzhkov , who agreed with the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Trade that such a drive would deprive from the state billions of rubles in income . Nevertheless , the campaign went ahead , losing the Soviet Government millions in revenues . Ryzhkov 's opposition to the campaign was strengthened by his belief that both Gorbachev and Ligachev placed ideology before practical considerations , and he instead advocated an alternative long @-@ term program rather than one designed to have immediate effect .

Ryzhkov and Gorbachev continued their work on economic reform and in 1987 began drafting the Law on the State Enterprise , which restricted the authority of central planners . This would later come into effect and give workers an unrealistically high level of power . Nikolai Talyzin , Chairman of the State Planning Committee , became the scapegoat for the failure of this reform and on the orders of Ryzhkov he was replaced by Yuri Maslyukov .

While supporting the transition away from a planned economy , Ryzhkov understood that privatisation would weaken the government 's power . As changes occurred , skepticism over perestroika and privatisation was not limited to high @-@ level government officialdom . Several middle and low @-@ ranking officials , who owed their rise in the hierarchy to government @-@ owned enterprises , wanted to retain the existing system . Gorbachev also blamed Ryzhkov and the Council of Ministers for the economic difficulties which arose during perestroika , a move which fostered resentment for both Gorbachev and perestroika . Nevertheless , in 1986 , Ryzhkov stated

that he , along with the rest of the Soviet leadership , were already discussing the possibility of creating a market economy in the Soviet Union . Ryzhkov supported the creation of a " regulated market economy " where the government sector occupied the " commanding heights " of the economy as well as the creation of semi private @-@ public companies . His second cabinet , several high @-@ standing members of the KGB and the military establishment all supported Ryzhkov 's opposition to the 500 Days Programme , which espoused a quick transition to a market economy . Matters did not improve when at the second session of the Congress of People 's Deputies of the Soviet Union , Ryzhkov proposed postponing the transition to a market economy until 1992 , further suggesting that in the period between 1990 ? 1992 , recentralisation of government activities would ensure a period of stabilisation .

Ryzhkov 's economic reform plan was a hybrid of Leonid Abalkin 's and one created by himself in conjunction with the Maslyukov chaired State Planning Committee along with several other government institutions . On 5 July 1989 the State Commission of the Council of Ministers on Economic Reforms was established , which replaced Maslyukov 's reform commission . The new commission was chaired by Abalkin , who had also been appointed Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers .

With strong support from Ryzhkov , Gorbachev abolished the Central Committee economic department , thereby strengthening the authority of central government over economic matters . From then on , the government could not be blamed for economic policies initiated by the Party leadership . The establishment of the post of President of the Soviet Union by Gorbachev in 1990 weakened the power of the government apparatus ; a move Ryzhkov and his second cabinet opposed .

= = = Price reform = = =

According to Swedish economist Anders Åslund , Ryzhkov differed little from Gorbachev when it came to price reform . There were , however , subtle differences between the two men 's views , with Ryzhkov supporting an administratively controlled price increase while Gorbachev , as a radical economist who supported market reform , opposed such measures . As Hough noted , Ryzhkov supported " the need for greater fiscal responsibility " , while Gorbachev advocated the need for more rational prices which , according to Hough , would have brought inflation under control . Ryzhkov proposed price reform measures to Gorbachev several times but was turned down on each occasions , even though Gorbachev had argued strongly on the need for price reform in his speeches . Gorbachev strengthened his public image by accusing the Soviet leadership 's conservative faction together with Ryzhkov , of delaying implementation of the necessary price reform . Ryzhkov had the backing of several high @-@ standing institutions , such as the Ministry of Finance and the State Committee on Prices , chaired by the future Soviet Premier Valentin Pavlov . In contrast to Gorbachev , Ryzhkov actually had , according to Hough , a plan for a transition to a market economy . Gorbachev on the other hand was never able to turn words into deeds .

By 1988 Ryzhkov increasingly sided with Leonid Abalkin , one of the few economists who advocated fiscal responsibility . At the 19th Conference of the Central Committee , Abalkin was severely criticised by Gorbachev , and accused of " economic determinism " . Several conference delegates agreed with Gorbachev , but Ryzhkov 's support remained solid . Abalkin was ordered to deliver a report to the Presidium of the Council of Ministers by December , which as things turned out , put financial stability at the top of its agenda . Gorbachev disliked Abalkin 's report and rejected Ryzhkov 's requests that he support it . Ryzhkov was then forced to create an even more conservative reform plan for 1989 in which price reform was to be postponed until 1991 . When the Abalkin report was proposed at the Central Committee plenum , the majority of delegates indirectly attacked Gorbachev for his indecisiveness when it came to the implementation of price reform . In April 1990 , after submitting a draft to the Presidential Council and the Federation Council , Ryzhkov 's price reform was initiated . However , a short while later it was once more put on hold following severe criticism from Boris Yeltsin and several pro @-@ Gorbachev intellectuals . The economic turmoil which hit the Soviet Union in 1990 was blamed on Ryzhkov , even though it was Gorbachev

who had delayed Ryzhkov 's proposed reform .

In his memoirs , Gorbachev vaguely asserts that a single price increase would be better than several . Things did not improve for Ryzhkov when , at the 28th Party Congress , Gorbachev claimed it would be " absurd " to begin serious economic reform with price increases .

= = = Fall from power = = =

In August 1990 several leading officials tried to persuade Gorbachev to force Ryzhkov to resign from his post . Gorbachev did not bow to this pressure , fearing that Ryzhkov 's removal would lead to increased activity by many of his pro @-@ republican first secretaries and Politburo members . Ryzhkov 's numerous supporters were not concerned about policy issues ; they backed him simply because he opposed some of Gorbachev 's economic and political reforms . In July 1990 , as the Politburo underwent restructuring at the 28th Party Congress , all government officials except Gorbachev and Vladimir Ivashko , the Deputy General Secretary , were excluded with Ryzhkov losing his Politburo seat by default . Nevertheless , Ryzhkov , along with many others , was elected a member of the Presidential Council . On 19 October 1990 the Russian Supreme Soviet , by a vote of 164 to 1 with 16 abstentions , forced the resignation of Ryzhkov and his cabinet and the implementation of the 500 Days Programme . In stark contrast , Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union support for Ryzhkov 's economic reform plan increased . Ryzhkov 's economic reform plan was passed by an overwhelming majority , with 1 @,@ 532 deputies in favour , 419 against and 44 deputies abstaining . The parliamentary Interregional Group 's vote of no confidence in Ryzhkov 's government also failed , with 199 members in favour of Ryzhkov and his cabinet 's resignation , 1 @,@ 685 against and 99 abstaining . As the result of a propaganda war launched against Ryzhkov by Gorbachev supporters , several leading members of the Council of Ministers and its Presidium urged Ryzhkov to resign so that the Soviet Government could reach a compromise with the Russian Government . To make matters worse , the Russian Government which was headed by Ivan Silayev , stopped following Ryzhkov 's orders , and Silayev refused to visit the Moscow Kremlin .

Ryzhkov 's Plan and The 500 Days Programme were broadly similar , with both supporting price liberalisation , decentralisation and privatisation . The main difference between the two was Ryzhkov 's desire to retain much of the social security system , free education for all and the continuance of a strong central government apparatus . The 500 Days Programme did not mention political union with the other Soviet republics , but instead weakened the authority of the central government by establishing a market economy . In other words , they left the question of continuing or dissolving the Soviet Union open . On 17 September in a meeting of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union , Gorbachev openly supported the 500 Days Programme , claiming it would not lead to the reestablishment of capitalism , but instead to a mixed economy where private enterprise played an important role .

In December 1990 Ryzhkov suffered a heart attack . During his recovery , the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union dissolved the Council of Ministers and replaced it with the Cabinet of Ministers headed by Valentin Pavlov , Ryzhkov 's former Minister of Finance . The law enacting the change was passed on 26 December 1990 , but the new structure was not implemented until 14 January 1991 when Pavlov took over as Prime Minister of the Soviet Union . Between Ryzhkov 's hospitalisation and Pavlov 's election as Prime Minister , Lev Voronin acted as the Chairman of the Council of Ministers . The reorganisation of the government made it subordinate to the Presidency , weakening the head of government 's hold on economic policy . In contrast to Hough 's view that Gorbachev had little reason to remove Ryzhkov , Gordon M. Hahn argues that there were good reasons to replace him given that with Ryzhkov 's Politburo support much reduced , the reformist opposition saw him as a conservative .

= = RSFSR politics and post @-@ Soviet Russia = =

After recovering from his heart attack , in early 1991 Ryzhkov stood as the Communist candidate in the first election of the President of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) . At

the election on 12 June 1991 , he gained 13 @, @ 395 @, @ 335 votes , equal to 16 @. @ 9 % of the electorate . Boris Yeltsin beat him decisively with 57 % . Ryzhkov 's vice presidential candidate was Boris Gromov , a Soviet war veteran who led the Soviet military during the final stages of the war in Afghanistan . Most of Ryzhkov 's votes came from the countryside , while he had hoped to win over voters who were becoming increasingly disenfranchised as a result of perestroika and Gorbachev 's leadership , even though the latter supported his candidacy .

During the 1995 legislative campaign , Ryzhkov defended his own tenure as Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers , claiming that Russians were far worse off under capitalism than Soviet communism . Russian TV channel NTV broadcast a debate featuring only Ryzhkov and Grigory Yavlinsky , a liberal politician who strongly supported economic reforms . At the election , he was elected to the State Duma Federal Assembly as an independent candidate . Once elected , he headed the Power to the People bloc , a communist faction with nationalist tendencies . The Power to the People bloc came about through the merger of Ryzhkov 's supporters and the All @-@ People 's Union headed by Sergey Baburin . Its policies were left @-@ wing and included revival of the Soviet Union , the introduction of a planned economy , more state involvement in the economy and the promotion of nationalism and patriotism . During the 1996 presidential election Ryzhkov endorsed Gennady Zyuganov , the Communist Party of the Russian Federation (CPRF) candidate , for the presidency .

In 1996 , Ryzhkov was one of the founders of the CPRF @-@ led alliance of leftists and nationalists known as the People 's Patriotic Union of Russia (PPUR) and was elected chairman of its Duma faction . The PPUR 's formal leaders were Ryzhkov and Ziuganov , who was an unofficial leader . In September 2003 , Ryzhkov entered the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation as the representative for Belgorod Oblast , subsequently resigning his seat in the State Duma . He currently serves as Chairman of the Federation Council Commission on Natural Monopolies , as a member of the Committee on Local Self @-@ Governance and as co @-@ chairman of the Russian ? Armenian commission on inter @-@ parliamentary cooperation .

= = Sanctions = =

In March 2014 , following the Crimean status referendum , the U.S. Treasury put Ryzhkov on the Specially Designated Nationals List (SDN) , a list of individuals sanctioned as ? members of the Russian leadership ? s inner circle . ? The sanctions freeze any assets he holds in the US and ban him from entering the United States .

On March 17 , 2014 , Ryzhkov was added to the European Union sanctions list due to his role in the 2014 Crimean crisis . He is barred from entering the EU countries , and his assets in the EU have to be frozen .

= = Awards , decorations and orders = =

Ryzhkov was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labour twice , in 1966 and 1985 , the Order of the October Revolution in 1971 , the Order of Lenin in 1976 and 1979 and the Order of Merit for the Fatherland , 4th class (27 September 2004 - for outstanding contribution to the strengthening of the Russian state and many years of diligent work) . A monument in recognition of his significant personal contribution to the reconstruction in Armenia after the 1988 Spitak earthquake was erected by the Armenian Government . In 2008 , the Armenian Government awarded Ryzhkov their highest state decoration , the National Hero of Armenia . The Ukrainian Government awarded him the Order of Prince Yaroslav the Wise , 5th class , " for his outstanding contribution to the development of Russian ? Ukrainian cooperation and on the occasion of his 75th birthday " on 24 September 2004 . The Russian President awarded Ryzhkov the Diploma of the President on 3 October 2009 .

Other decorations awarded to Ryzhkov include :

Order of the Patriotic War , 1st class (1985)

Medal " In Commemoration of the 850th Anniversary of Moscow " (1997)

Medal " In Commemoration of the 1000th Anniversary of Kazan " (2005)

Jubilee Medal " In Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary since the Birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin " (1970)

Order " Danaker " (Kyrgyzstan)

Order of Holy Prince Daniel of Moscow , 2nd class

State Prize of the USSR

1969 - for the creation and implementation of complex mechanized welding demonstration in a unique block of welded structures URALMASHZAVOD engineering (with the team)

1979 - for the creation and implementation of high @-@ slab continuous casting machines for steel curved type complexes of high power (with the team)

= Ælfwald of East Anglia =

Ælfwald (Old English : Alf?old , " elf @-@ ruler , " reigned from 713 to 749) was an 8th @-@ century king of East Anglia , an Anglo @-@ Saxon kingdom that today includes the English counties of Norfolk and Suffolk . The last king of the Wuffingas dynasty , Ælfwald succeeded his father Ealdwulf , who had ruled for forty @-@ nine years . Ælfwald himself ruled for thirty @-@ six years . Their combined reigns , with barely any record of external military action or internal dynastic strife , represent a long period of peaceful stability for the East Angles . In Ælfwald 's time , this was probably owing to a number of factors , including the settled nature of East Anglian ecclesiastical affairs and the prosperity brought through Rhineland commerce with the East Anglian port of Gipeswic (modern Ipswich) . The coinage of Anglo @-@ Saxon sceattas expanded in Ælfwald 's time : evidence of East Anglian mints , markets , and industry are suggested where concentrations of such coins have been discovered .

After returning from exile , Æthelbald of Mercia succeeded Coelred and afterwards endowed the church at Crowland . Ælfwald 's friendly stance towards Æthelbald helped to maintain peaceful relations with his more powerful neighbour . The Life of Guthlac , which includes information about Æthelbald during his period of exile at Crowland , is dedicated to Ælfwald . Later versions of the Life reveal the high quality of written Old English produced in East Anglia during Ælfwald 's reign . He was a literate and devoutly Christian king : his letter written to Boniface in around 747 reveals his diplomatic skills and gives a rare glimpse into the life of a ruler who is otherwise shrouded in obscurity .

= = Pedigree = =

The East Anglian pedigree in the Anglian collection brings the descent down to Ælfwald , indicating that it was compiled during his reign , possibly by around 726 . Showing Ælfwald as son of Ealdwulf , the pedigree continues back through Ethelric , Eni , Tytla , Wuffa , Wehha , Wilhelm , Hryp , Hrothmund , Trygil , Tyttman and Caser (Caesar) to Woden . The Historia Brittonum , which was probably compiled in the early 9th century , also has a version (the de ortu regum Estanglorum) in descending order , showing : " Woden genuit (' begat ') Casser , who begat Titinon , who begat Trigil , who begat Rodmunt , who begat Rippan , who begat Guillem Guechan . He first ruled in Britain over the race of East Angles . Guecha begat Guffa , who begat Tydil , who begat Ecni , who begat Edric , who begat Aldul , who begat Elric " . It is not certain whether the last name , Elric , is a mistake for Ælfwald or is referring to a different individual .

= = Reign = =

= = = Accession = = =

At Ælfwald 's accession in 713 , Ceolred of Mercia had dominion over both Lindsey and Essex . Ælfwald 's sister Ecgburgh was abbess at Repton in Derbyshire and Ælfwald 's upbringing was

undoubtedly Christian in nature .

The following family tree shows the descendants of Eni , who was the paternal grandfather of Ælfwald . The kings of East Anglia , Kent and Mercia are coloured green , blue and red respectively :

= = = Felix 's ' Life of Guthlac ' = = =

Ceolred of Mercia 's appropriation of monastic assets during his reign created disaffection amongst the Mercians . His persecuted a distant cousin , Æthelbald , the grandson of Penda 's brother Eowa . Æthelbald was driven to take refuge deep in the Fens at Crowland , where Guthlac , another descendant of the Mercian royal house , was living as a hermit . When Guthlac died in 714 , Ælfwald 's sister Ecgburgh provided a stone coffin for his burial . Ceolred died in 716 , blaspheming and insane , according to his chroniclers . Penda 's line became extinct (or disempowered) and Æthelbald emerged as king of Mercia .

Æthelbald lived until 757 and carried Mercian power to a new height . His debt to Crowland was not forgotten : soon after his accession he richly endowed a new church on the site where Guthlac had lived as a hermit . The first Life of Guthlac , written by the monk Felix , appeared soon after Guthlac 's death . Nothing is known about Felix , although Bertram Colgrave has observed that he was a good scholar who evidently had access to works by Bede and Aldhelm , to a Life of Saint Fursey and Latin works by Saint Jerome , Saint Athanasius and Gregory the Great . Felix was either an East Anglian or was living in the kingdom when he wrote the book , which was written at the request of Ælfwald . In the Life , Felix portrays Æthelbald 's exile at Crowland and asserts Ælfwald 's right to rule in East Anglia . Two Old English verse versions of the Life drawn on the work of Felix were written , which show the vigour of vernacular heroic and elegiac modes in Ælfwald 's kingdom .

Sam Newton has proposed that the Old English heroic poem Beowulf has its origins in Ælfwald 's East Anglia .

= = = The king 's bishops = = =

Æccī held the East Anglian see of Dommoc , following its division of in about 673 , and during Ealdwulf 's reign Æscwulf succeeded Æccī . At the Council of Clofeshoh in 716 , Heardred attended as Bishop of Dommoc , while Nothberht was present as Bishop of Elmham , having succeeded Baduwine .

During the 720s , Cuthwine became bishop of Dommoc . Cuthwine was known to Bede and is known to have travelled to Rome , returning with a number of illuminated manuscripts , including Life and Labours of Saint Paul : his library also included Prosper Tiro 's Epigrammata and Sedulius ' Carmen Pachale . According to Bede , Ealdbeorht I was Bishop of Dommoc and Headulacus Bishop of Elmham in 731 , but by 746 or 747 , Heardred (II) had replaced Aldberct .

For more information on the episcopal sees and bishops of Dommoc and Elmham , see Bishop of Dunwich and Bishop of Elmham

= = = The development of the port at Gipeswic = = =

Ipswich was the first East Anglian town to be created by the Anglo @-@ Saxons , predating other new towns such as Norwich by a century . Excavation work at Ipswich has revealed that the town expanded out to become 50 hectares (120 acres) in size during Ælfwald 's reign , when it was known as Gipeswic . It is generally considered that Gipeswic , as the trade capital of Ælfwald 's kingdom , developed under the king 's patronage .

A rectangular grid of streets linked the earlier quayside town northwards to an ancient trackway that ran eastwards . The quay at Gipeswic also continued to develop in a form that was similar to the quayside at Dorestad , south of the continental town of Utrecht , which was perhaps its principal trading partner . Gipeswic 's street grid , parts of which have survived , was subdivided into rectangular plots or insulae and new houses were built directly adjacent to metalled roads . The

town 's pottery industry , producing what has been known since the 1950s as ' Ipswich ware ' , gained its full importance at around this time .

The former church dedication to Saint Mildred is one that can be dated to the 740s , when Mildred 's relics were translated at Minster @-@ in @-@ Thanet by her successor abbess Eadburh .

= = = Coinage = = =

The coins of Ælfwald 's reign are amongst the earliest that were minted in East Anglia . The coinage of silver pennies known as sceattas expanded in his time and several types are attributed to East Anglian production . Most of them fall into two main groups , known as the ' Q ' and ' R ' series . Neither group bears a royal name or title and the authority by which they were issued cannot not established . The ' Q ' series , which has some Northumbrian affinities , is most densely distributed in western East Anglia , along the Fen edge between the Wash and Cambridge . The R series , with bust and standard , derived from earlier Kentish types , is more densely distributed in central and eastern East Anglia , including the Ipswich area . According to Michael Metcalf , the ' R ' series was also East Anglian , being minted at Gipeswic .

= = = Letter to Boniface = = =

A letter from Ælfwald to Boniface , the leader of the English continental mission , has survived . It was written in at some time between 742 and 749 and is one of the few surviving documents from the period that relate the ecclesiastical history of East Anglia .

The letter , which is a response to Boniface who had requested his support , reveals Ælfwald 's sound understanding of Latin . Ælfwald 's letter reassures Boniface that his name was being remembered by the East Angles : it contains an offer to exchange the names of their dead , so that mutual prayers could be read for them . According to Richard Hoggett , a phrase in the letter , ' in septenis monasteriorum nostorum sinaxis ' , has been interpreted incorrectly by historians to imply that there were at the time seven monasteries in Ælfwald 's kingdom in which prayers were being read , a theory which has proved difficult for scholars to explain . Hoggett argues that the words in the phrase refer to the number of times that the monks offered praise during the monastic day and not to the number of monasteries then in existence . He points out that this interpretation was published by Haddan and Stubbs as long ago as 1869 .

= = Death = =

Ælfwald died in 749 . It is not known whether he left an immediate heir . After his death , according to mediaeval sources , East Anglia was divided between three kings , under circumstances that are not clear .