HARLES HALIDAY\(^1\) says:—

"It must surprise those who examine the history of Ireland that so little appears known respecting the social position of those Scandinavians who under the common name of Ostmen or of Dunes, occupied our principal seaports from the ninth to the twelfth century, and that even local historians are silent respecting the civil and religious institutions, the works and monumental remains of a people, who not only inhabited and ruled over Dublin for more than three hundred years, but who, if not the founders of the city, were unquestionably the cause of its metropolitan supremacy . . . not only is there no Irish record of a 'City of Dublin' before the ninth century, but before that period there is no record that the place where the city now stands was a place of any importance . . . it is manifest that Henry II. made Dublin the metropolis of his royalty . . . because it was the principal city of the Ostmen he had conquered, and over whose subjugated territories he did claim to exercise regal privileges . . . The Ostmen who founded the Kingdom of Dublin in A.D. 852 [held a] high position among surrounding nations, and so far from being a mere band of pirates who only constructed a fortress as a receptacle for plunder, and who left no monuments which could indicate that either religion or legislation existed among them . . . were colonists, who settled in the land they invaded, and Pagan and barbarian as they were, their religion was less idolatrous, their civil institutions not less perfect and their laws more consonant with human freedom, than the religion, institutions and laws of those civilised Romans who invaded Britain . . . Anlaf Cuaran, King of Dublin, was succeeded by his son Sihtric, who endowed Christ Church, Dublin, in 1038, and who is generally described as Sihtric III."

The above extract is sufficient to show that Charles Haliday was an able writer, but, unfortunately, there is not a single reference to the Scandinavian coinage of Ireland in the 300 pages of his interesting book. Although the earliest reference to the Hiberno-Danish coinage is given in Ware's *De Hibernis et Antiquitatis ejus Disquisitones* published in 1654 [see coin No. 218 in this paper], and several Hiberno-Danish coins are described in the Second Edition of William Camden's *Britannia* published in 1722, the first serious attempt to describe this coinage is found in Simon's *Essay on Irish Coins*. James Simon of Dublin, merchant, F.R.S., published *An Essay towards a Historical Account of Irish Coins* in 1749 at Dublin, which was reprinted by anonymous editors in 1810 with the addition of a Supplement "begun by the late ingenious Mr. Snelling and completed and published in London after his death in the year 1767." Less than 10 of the 180 pages of print in this quarto volume, are devoted to a description of the coins of the Danish kings of Dublin, etc. These are illustrated by 37 coins on Plates I and II, 6 coins on Plate VII, 12 coins on Snelling's first additional plate, 24 coins on Duane's plate and 9 coins on the Editors' additional plate, viz., 88 coins altogether. Many of the coins figured only differ in the legends, and others, again, are either purely English or Danish so that scarcely 50 different varieties of the Hiberno-Danish series are given. The coins are described in the most haphazard sequence which renders it difficult to find any given specimen. In addition, many of the figures are copies of illustrations in earlier works, thus—

"The coins Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 in my first plate are taken from Sir James Ware [see above] and Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21 from the same plate are taken from Camden's last edition." Simon writes, "The pieces Nos. 12, 22, 23, 24, Plate I, and Nos. 31, 32, 33, 36 and 37, Plate II, and Nos. 162, 163, 164, 165, 166 and 167, Plate VIII, I have by me, but must own that the letters are so defaced or so unusual that I am not able to find out what they are, nor what prince they belong to: and the letters appear to have been mostly strokes like so many 1111, etc., I presume that the inscriptions on these coins were written in that occult manner called *Ogham Crabh* by the Irish Antiquarians (Ware's *Antiq.*, 1704, pp. 19, 20). From the armed head on No. 31,
I should assign it to Brian-Boruma, who, as he was a great warrior, might very properly be represented in armour on his coins."

Snelling in his Supplement to Simon which has three plates, writes—

"Since the publication of Mr. Simon's work on the monies of the Kingdom of Ireland which was in the year 1749, several coins of that country have occurred to us, not mentioned by that ingenious author, therefore highly probable were never seen by him, these we have put together in two plates, to which are joined another of Mr. Duane's of their most ancient coins . . . Of this ancient sort are also those in our first plate from Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive, many of which have strait strokes instead of letters and those few which have had letters are obliterated: the only observation we shall make on them, is the barbarous and rude manner in which they have attempted to copy the Saxon and English coins of that age;"

And he proceeds to give examples of Hiberno-Danish coins which are more or less imitations of coins of William I. and William II. I quote again from Snelling's supplement—

"If we except the pieces of Sihtric and a few more, none of these ancient coins which have inscriptions on them, are now understood, although there are many very fair and the letters distinct, but badly formed, yet no word is to be made from them that will help us to the name of King, moneyer or place of mintage."

In the explanation of the Editors' additional plate to Simon, we find—

"It has been asserted by an elegant writer (J. Pinkerton) that these ancient coins found in Ireland, with rude strokes round them, were fabricated by men too ignorant to be capable of reading or forming letters. No. 8 [compare with Plate III, No. 62] however, shows his mistake, for the artist who graved this coin could form letters perfectly well, though round one side, he has put nothing but rude strokes —on the obverse the letters are very legible, and are IHFRZREX—probably Isarus or Ivarus: the reverse has the cross as usual, but surrounded by crooked strokes; the workmanship is rather neat for that time: if this be a coin of Ivar, it is certainly one of the earliest inscribed coins that has yet occurred in the Irish series. Ware dates the arrival of Anlaf, Sihtric and Ivar in Ireland, A.D. 853."

Later on, it will be seen that this coin is derived from one of
Aethelred II., who only began to reign in A.D. 979, some 126 years after the date quoted.

The only other important work on the Hiberno-Danish coinage is by John Lindsay, barrister-at-law, and was published in 1839 at Cork. It is entitled A View of the Coinage of Ireland from the Invasion of the Danes to the Reign of George IV. In his preface we read—

"The Hiberno-Danish [coins], however, seem to require a far closer investigation than they have hitherto received, and the large hoards of them discovered during the last 20 years may naturally be supposed to facilitate such investigation; the subject is, however, still one of extreme difficulty, requiring the deepest attention to those coins, and the closest comparison of them with the contemporary ones of England and Denmark and Norway, together with such a knowledge of the names, order of succession, and dates of the reigns of the Hiberno-Danish princes, as the confused and often contradictory records of those times have handed down to us."

Lindsay devotes 25 of the 143 pages of his book to the Hiberno-Danish series, and he illustrates it by 72 figures in Plates I, II and III, with an additional 67 figures in the Supplement, Plates I, II, III and V. Although some attempt is made to classify the coins according to the supposed chronology of the various Hiberno-Danish kings, to whom he attributes them, many of the figures are repetitions of the same varieties, with slight differences only in the legends, so that it would be difficult to separate 60 really different types in his plates. The following extracts will give some idea of his method of classification:

"We shall begin with the Hiberno-Danish, as having every appearance of being the most ancient; which class of these coins was first minted is a matter by no means easy to ascertain. Those with intelligible legends, for the most part, bear the names of Sihtric and Ifars, by far the great portion the former; but the number of princes who have borne these names and the consequent difficulty of appropriating their coins renders the chronological arrangement of them exceedingly difficult; nor will it be possible for us, in any degree, to see our way through the obscurity of this subject without a close investigation of the names and succession of the Hiberno-Danish princes, for which purpose a table, carefully compiled from the
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

most authentic materials, which the scanty and in many instances contradictory annals of these times afford, is here presented to the reader.

"The succession of the Danish Kings of Dublin:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anlaf I. ...</td>
<td>853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ifars I. ...</td>
<td>870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostenus ...</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godfred I. ...</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sihtric I. ...</td>
<td>893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. ...</td>
<td>896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regnald I. ...</td>
<td>919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godfred II. ...</td>
<td>920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anlaf II. ...</td>
<td>934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacar ...</td>
<td>941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godfred III. ...</td>
<td>948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anlaf III. ...</td>
<td>954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godfred IV. ...</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anlaf IV. ...</td>
<td>962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regnald II. ...</td>
<td>965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gluniarand ...</td>
<td>981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sihtric III. ...</td>
<td>989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ifars II. ...</td>
<td>993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"The succession of the Danish Princes of Waterford:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sihtric I. ...</td>
<td>853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After him we have no account of the Waterford princes until</td>
<td>853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sihtric II. ...</td>
<td>941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regnald II. ...</td>
<td>954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gluniarand ...</td>
<td>981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sihtric III. ...</td>
<td>989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ifars ...</td>
<td>993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"The accounts of the Danish Princes of Limerick are still more scanty and uncertain; the first king, it appears, was—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ifars I. ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; II. died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olfin slain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold, son of Ifars, slain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnus slain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"An examination of the rude and imperfect legends on the Danish [sic] coins will enable us, without much difficulty, to trace the names of Anlaf, Sihtric, Ifars and Regnald; but there being several princes of each of these names, not only in Dublin but even Waterford and Limerick, it becomes a matter of extreme difficulty to appropriate them. . . . The first Danish prince of Dublin was Anlaf, but as I have no coins which appear likely to belong to him, I shall proceed to notice certain coins which I am strongly inclined to think belong to his brother Ifars or Imar I., who was at first King of Limerick, but at the death of his brother Anlaf in 870, King of the Danes of all Ireland. The coins bearing the name of Ifarz or Ihfrz, published by Simon No. 34, Duane No. 24 [see coin No. 89, Plate IV], and the Editors to Simon's Plate No. 8 [see coin No. 61, Plate III] have been generally assigned to this prince, but their extreme resemblance to the coins of Sihtric III., who began to reign in 989, renders it nearly certain that they do not belong to him but to Ifars II., who expelled Sihtric [III.] from Dublin in 993, and was himself expelled by Sihtric in the following year. The coins, however, which appear to be likely to have been struck by the first Ifars . . . are now given in Plate I, Nos. 1 and 2 of the work [see coins Nos. 165, 166 and 167, Plate VII] . . . they would seem to bear on each side of the head the characters uwsf or uwi turned towards the head; the remainder of the legend bears the letters NND, also repeated; the latter part occurs on many Hiberno-Danish coins and is supposed to stand for Normannorum Dyflin or Normanorum Dominus; the characters uwsf would seem to stand for IMAR or IMFAR, or if the word be read IMCVNNE, but I confess I would, on this evidence, have hardly ventured to assign these coins to Imar, had I not discovered on a numerous class of Anglo-Saxon skeattas a similar legend and a similar type."

Any numismatist who will take the trouble to compare these two series of coins will recognise the absurdity of Lindsay's attributions. He then proceeds to assign with just as little reason "one coin in the cabinet of the Dean of St. Patrick's" to Anlaf IV., A.D. 962, although he admits "the possibility of its being struck by Anlaf V., A.D. 1029." Coming to Sihtric III., A.D. 989, Lindsay says—

"They present only four different types. The first, and the most common, bears on the obverse the king's head with Irish helmet; reverse, a long double cross, generally with a pellet in each angle;

1 By "Irish helmet" is apparently meant the coiffure with pellets at the end of each line representing the hair.
some of this type bear legends, rude and sometimes almost unintelli-
gible, while others have them perfect. The prince's name and title as
King of Dublin are found on the obverse; the reverse bears the
moneyer's name and place of mintage, generally DYFLI; but on some
we find LVNI, RIN, EGM, IERN, and probably the names of some other
places not intelligible to us. The well executed coins of this type
usually weigh from 21 to 23 grains [see coins No. 35, etc., Plate II];
the ruder ones only from 10 to 18 grains; a few of this latter
description bear, in two angles of the cross and sometimes only in one,
a rude figure supposed by some to be a hand, but this figure, although
very common on Hiberno-Danish coins, is very seldom found on the
coins of Sihtric [III]."

It is a remarkable fact that amongst the many hundreds of Hiberno-
Danish coins which I have examined, I have never come across
a single specimen with one or two so-called hands on the reverse,
which had at the same time a definite SIHTRE legend or anything
approaching it on the obverse. This is confirmed by Lindsay's list of
coins of Sihtric III. with one or two hands on the reverse, of which he
gives nine readings on his Table 4; each of the nine obverse legends
commencing with $N$ or $\mathcal{N}$ and not one with $s$ or $z$. This equally
applies to the coins of Sihtric III. in Simon's work—

"The second type of this King has his head bare with a sceptre:
and on the reverse, a short double cross with the letters CRVX in the
angles. The coins are neatly executed but the legends in general rude;
the most perfect bearing the legend ZITIR. DILF MEORVM, the last word
being contracted as we find on English coins of Ethelred [see coin No.
9, Plate I]. . . . The third type of this prince bears the King's
head with a perfect helmet: reverse a long double cross with a hand in
one quarter. Of this type I have never seen a specimen and the only
one published is, I believe, that given in Ledwich! No. 7. There is a
possibility that this coin may belong to Sihtric IV. The fourth type
bears the King's head with a sort of cap, reverse a small cross like that
on the coin of Edward the Martyr and some of those of Ethelred.
This type is also extremely rare, specimens are published in Simon, No.
26, and Ledwich!, Nos. 11 and 12 [see coin No. 1, Plate I]."

Lindsay goes on to attribute, without the slightest justification,
various coins with illegible or unintelligible legends to Ifars II., 993.
Anlaf V., 1029, and Sihtric IV., 1034. To Anlaf VI. he gives two coins
which are really Danish of King Svend Estridsen [see coins Nos. 239
and 240, Plate X]. He refers as follows to the coins bearing the
names of Ethelred and Cnut with Dublin as the place of mintage:—

"Various conjectures have been offered as to how these coins came
to be minted in Ireland; no evidence however appears of these Kings
having possessed any part of Ireland, or of their having received any
tribute from it, a circumstance particularly improbable during the reign
of Ethelred. The supposition that part of the contributions levied by
the Danes might have been sent to Dublin and there minted by
moneyers of Ethelred, is more probable, but has still nothing more than
conjecture to support it; whilst the probability of this supposition is
greatly weakened by the coins of Cnut bearing the name of Dublin, to
which the same reasoning could not possibly be applied."

Professor Otto Alcenius of Helsingfors University, Finland, in his
interesting monograph, On Four Finds of Anglo-Saxon Coins in Fin-
land, 1894-1897, discusses this same question as follows:—

"The English coins are usually accompanied by some Irish coins
entirely of English type (usually Ethelred), but the legend on the
obverse has the name SIHTRIC, (King of Dublin 989-1029). The
reverse has either the name of a mint-master and an Irish town
(usually:—FÆRMIN MO DYFLI) or is copied without or with slight
alteration from English coins, with the names of English mint-masters
and English towns. The usual explanation that King Sihtric struck
coins in some ten English towns widely separated does not seem
acceptable; on the other hand, it seems likely that in Ireland, the
common English coins were copied, only altering the name of the King
and leaving the reverse unaltered. We can explain in the same way,
those coins which, with the name of Ethelred or Canute, have the legend
FÆREMIN MO DYFLI or something similar on the reverse; as neither of
these Kings could have had mint-masters in Ireland, which did not
belong to England at that time. The obverse of the English coin has
been kept unaltered, but the inscription on the reverse has been altered
by the Irish mint-master. Hildebrand attributed these coins to the
English series . . . amongst these coins of Sihtric (found in
Finland) there is one which has not been found in Sweden, and it has a
new mint-master's name, and a new name of a town as far as Ireland is
concerned; it has on the reverse ÆLFSTAI MO TOCA; as we know that
this specimen is copied from Ethelred's coinage, we looked up Hildebrand's book and found No. 3836 with almost exactly the same inscription: the only difference being that the names were correctly given viz. AELFSTAN who was mint-master at TOTA, that is the English town TOTANAE now Totness.

Lindsay's book concludes with an account of some of the principal hoards of coins discovered in Ireland within the then last few years, from which the following extracts are taken:—

"In 1833 a parcel of Hiberno-Danish coins were found near Limerick, the number, I was informed, was about 107 or 108, six of them are given in the plates of this work, viz., Plate II, Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40 and 47, and supplement Plate II, No. 42 [see coins Nos. 151, 152 and 153, Plate VIII], and I believe the greater part of the parcel were similar. 1837: in the spring of this year, a large hoard of silver coins was dug up at Dunbrody Abbey, County Wexford; they consisted of between 1,000 and 1,500 Anglo-Saxon coins, mostly of the Confessor, but including three or four of Harthacnut and several of Harold I.; besides the Anglo-Saxon, the hoard consisted of from 200 to 300 Hiberno-Danish coins of the 11th century of various types, but mostly of the common Irish one. . . . In addition to the discoveries just mentioned, I have also noticed the following: the date or particulars of which I was not able to ascertain: a large parcel of coins of Sitric III., and the Irish imitations of the coins of Ethelred, were found a few years since [before 1839] at Chandallion, County Dublin; they were of that class which bears the word CRWXC in the angles of a short double cross on the reverse; most of the varieties of this hoard will be found in Plates I and III of this work; few of these coins were known until this discovery [see Coins Nos. 9 to 15, Plate I]. In Downought Henry Parish, County Tyrone, was found in a long, a small chalice full of silver coins of the Danish Priests, many of which are now in the collection of R. C. Ambrosi, Esq."

From this short summary of the labours of Simon and Lindsay it will be easily understood how practically impossible it is to follow these authors in their classification and attribution of Hiberno-Danish coins. I have grave doubts whether the beautifully executed and apparently earliest issued coins which have been attributed to Sitric III., really belong to that King: there is scarcely any proof at all: all we can say is that well executed silver pence from which are almost facsimiles of the
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

coins of Æthelred II., who reigned between A.D. 979 and 1016, bear the name of Sihtric; and that a King Sihtric, who has been dubbed Sihtric III. in modern times, reigned in Dublin from 989 to 1029, and that it is possible he may have employed English moneyers in Dublin to issue these coins. Dr. Aquilla Smith, in his article, The Human Hand on Hiberno-Danish coins, published in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. iii, Series III, 1883, wrote—

"The workmanship of Sihtric's coins is superior to all others, and the intelligible legends on them furnish the only complete evidence of the coinage of money in Dublin by a Hiberno-Danish King. . . . . Not one of the coins represented in the accompanying plate (ten coins with the symbol hand) can be appropriated with certainty or even probability to any person or place of mintage, nor can its place in the chronological series be fixed with precision. Sihtric III. King of Dublin A.D. 989 to 1029 is the only King whose coins are known with certainty. The chief guide for the chronological arrangement of all Hiberno-Danish coins after his time must be the consideration of the varieties and analogies of types, when legends are unintelligible and when straight lines are substituted for letters."

I regret that we are still at the same stage of uncertainty, perhaps more so than twenty-eight years ago when Dr. Aquilla Smith wrote his paper. We can only say that Hiberno-Danish coins are based on more or less servile imitations of the English series from the reign of Æthelred II. to that of William II., a period of 121 years, and of the Danish series during the later portion of this period.

I have given in the plates an illustration of nearly every variety I have been fortunate enough to examine, and of which I have obtained casts, and the classification has been based as far as possible on the different types of Æthelred II. and his successors. Æthelred II. began his reign in A.D. 979, was deposed A.D. 1013, restored A.D. 1014, and died A.D. 1016. The 243 varieties have been grouped for convenience of reference into 53 classes.

In the following list the numbers of the coins correspond with those of the plates so that the references need not be repeated.

1 I do not accept this statement.
HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.

PLATE I.
Class I. Coins 1 to 8 of Plate I.

Type of Æthelred II. British Museum Catalogue, Anglo-Saxon Series, vol. ii, Type I, Hildebrand, Type A.

No. 1. Obverse.—Bust to left, diademed with two tassels behind the head. Around, inscription between two circles; ÆIHTREÆ+DYFLH.

Reverse.—Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles; ÆCOLBRÆNDMOæH. Weight, 17·5 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare with Simon, Plate 11, 26, and Ledwich, 11 and 12.

A second specimen in my collection has the following legend:

Obverse.—ÆIHTREÆ+DYFLIM.
Reverse.—ÆGDOÆNOLVÆNDR: Weight, 16 grs.

A third specimen in the British Museum reads:

Obverse.—ÆIHTREÆ+DYFLNMO
Reverse.—ÆELÆRÆLÆMÆDYFLIN Weight, 20·4 grs.

Hildebrand gives in his Anglo-Saxon Coins, Stockholm, 1881, the following similar Hiberno-Danish coins:

362. Obverse.—ÆEDELÆRED REÆ ANGN
   Reverse.—ÆEÆLFÆLMæ MO DYÆFÆLI

363. Obverse.—ÆEDELÆRED REÆ ANGN
   Reverse.—ÆÆLFÆLNæ MO DIÆFLÍNE

364. Obverse.—ÆEÆLRÆMD REÆ ANG
   Reverse.—ÆÆLFÆLNæ MO DIÆFLÍMÆD

365. Obverse.—ÆÆÆLRÆMD REÆ ANG
   Reverse.—ÆÆÆLFÆLNæ MO DIYFLÍMO

366. Obverse.—ÆÆÆLERÆRD EX ANGI
   Reverse.—ÆÆÆLFÆLNæ MO DIYFLÍMO

379. Obverse.—ÆÆÆLERÆRD REÆ ANGN
   Reverse.—ÆÆÆMDÆREÆMIN MO DIÆFLÍN

380. Obverse.—ÆÆÆLÆÆLÆRED REÆ ANGN
   Reverse.—ÆÆÆNÆÆRIÆIN MO DIÆFL

381. Obverse.—ÆÆÆLÆÆLÆRED REÆ ANGÆM
   Reverse.—ÆÆÆMDÆÆÆÆMIN MO DIÆFL

1 The number of each coin in Hildebrand is given for convenience of reference.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

382. Obverse.—+/ÆDELRED REX AN
Reverse.—+/ÆRNLVF MO DYF
2. Obverse.—+/ÆHTTRC RE+ DYFLM
Reverse.—+/ÆELFLN MO DYFLM
3. Obverse.—+/SIHTRC RE+ DYEL
Reverse.—+/ÆELFLM MO DYFELI
4. Obverse.—+/SIHTC RE+ DYFL
Reverse.—+/ÆELFLN MO DYFELH
5. Obverse.—+/SIHTRC RE+ DYFLNR
Reverse.—+/ÆELFLNMO DYFLIMO
6. Obverse.—+/SIHTRC RE+ DYFLNR
Reverse.—+/ÆELFLN MO DYFLNMO
9. Obverse.—+/SIHTRCRE+ DYFLI
Reverse.—+/ÆELIEM MO DYFLNM
14. Obverse.—+/SIHTRC RE+ DIFLMN
Reverse.—+/ÆERMIN MO DYFLI
25. Obverse.—+/SIHTRCRE+ DYFLNM
Reverse.—+/ÆEREMIN MO DYFLI
26. Obverse.—+/SIHTRCRE+ DYFLNMI
Reverse.—+/ÆEREMIN MO DYFLIN
27. Obverse.—+/SIHTRCRE+ DYFLMNIQ
Reverse.—+/ÆEREMIN MO DYFLMIQ
63. Obverse.—+/SIHTRCRE+ DIFLMNO
Reverse.—+/ÆEREMIN MO DYFLNO
66. Obverse.—+/SIHTRCRE+ DYFLNM0
Reverse.—+/ÆEREMIN MO DYFLNO
67. Obverse.—+/SIHTRCRE+DYFLO
Reverse.—+/ÆEREMIGLN MO DYFLI
68. Obverse.—+/SIHTRCRE+DYFLMI
Reverse.—+/ÆEREMINMOYFLIN
70. Obverse.—+/SIHTRCRE+ DYFLMI
Reverse.—+/ÆEREMINMOYFLIN
71. Obverse.—+/SIHTRCRE+ DYFLNM
Reverse.—+/ÆEREMIN MO DYFLGIS
75. Obverse.—+/SIHTRCRE+ DYFLHM
Reverse.—+/ÆGOT MÆOEORENV
77. Obverse.—+/SIHTRCRE+ DYFLMI
Reverse.—+/ÆGOT MÆOEORENV
80. Obverse.—+/SIHTRCRE+ DYFLM0
Reverse.—+/ÆGOTAN OLVDI
81. Obverse.—+/SIHTRCRE+ DYFLHM
Reverse.—+/ÆGOTAN OLVDNDR
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

83. Obverse.—*SIHTCRE+DYFLNM
Reverse.—*DGDOANOLVNDRIH

84. Obverse.—*SIHTCRE+DYFLNMO
Reverse.—*DGDOANO LVN DYFLI

85. Obverse.—*SIHTRE RE+DYFLNM
Reverse.—*DGDOAN OLVHDRN

88. Obverse.—*SIHTRERE+DYFLN
Reverse.—*SIHLODIL MIEGMI

96. Obverse.—*NHTRC RE+
Reverse.—*GODERE MOSTANFO

No. 2. Although this coin is on a square flan, it is a copy of the British Museum Catalogue, Æthelred II., Type I, var. e; Hildebrand's Type A, var. f. Obverse.—Bust to left dividing legend, hair represented by straight lines ending in pellets without diadem; or in the picturesque language of Dr. Ledwich, "Mr. Simon calls this helmet a crown: it has every appearance of armour for the head; it consists of a number of rays, standing like porcupine's quills and pointed with pearls." Reverse.—Small cross pattée; around, inscription between two circles: within the inner circle and attached to it is a small beaded crescent with convexity towards the cross pattée.

Obverse.—*HYIIIIOIOI*N
Reverse.—*PDL0II-L00001IE In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Mr. L. E. Bruun of Copenhagen is doubtful whether this is a Hiberno-Danish coin.

No. 3. Obverse.—Large coarse bust to left dividing the legend, a crozier-shaped object with hook turned away in front, and a cross pattée behind the head. Obverse.—Similar to No. 1, except that the legend consists of a series of vertical strokes. Weight, 14.3 grs. A second specimen from the same dies weighs 13.8 grs., and two others from a different set of dies weighing 13.7 and 12.5 grs. respectively, are all in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 4. Obverse.—Coarse head to the left dividing legend of vertical strokes, with three pellets on the neck. Reverse.—Small cross pattée with slipt trefoil springing from each angle and with a larger pellet above and below it. Around, inscription of vertical strokes between two circles. Weight, 13.4 grs.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet. Compare Duane's Plate to Simon, No. 17.

No. 5. **Obverse** is similar to that of No. 4 but with larger head. **Reverse** is similar to that of No. 4 but without the two larger pellets. Weight, 11·2 grs. (piece broken off). In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

No. 6. **Obverse** is similar to that of No. 5, but instead of the three pellets, there is a skeleton hand on the neck, with the club-shaped ends of the fingers directed upwards. **Reverse** is similar to that of No. 5, but with the three pellets of each trefoil more separated. Weight, 10·2 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 7. **Obverse** is similar to that of No. 3. **Reverse** is also similar to that of No. 3 but with a trefoil of three pellets on one side of the central cross pattée, and two small crescents enclosing three pellets on the opposite side. Weight, 9 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

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. Weight, 6·7 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

**Class 2. Coins 9 to 15 of Plate I.**

Type of Æthelred II., British Museum Catalogue, Type III, var. a; Hildebrand, Type C.

No. 9. **Obverse.**—Bust to left, diademed; in front of bust, sceptre cross pommée; inscription between two circles, + ZTIREDXREFL'OX. **Reverse.**—Short cross voided, with pellet in the centre: in the angles ERV4; around, inscription between two circles, + FAZTOLO-ILFME: Weight, 24·7 grs. A second specimen from the same dies weighs 21 grs.: both in the author's cabinet. Compare with Lindsay's Plate I, 4. The next example, in the British Museum, which weighs 27·8 grs. may be cast:

**Obverse.**—+ ZITIRDI×LEUNMCA

**Reverse.**—+ REOLECEO-DFME
The following six specimens are in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>Reverse</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SITRDIFLME : cOX</strong></td>
<td><strong>FAZTOL'O-DIFLME</strong></td>
<td>22'3 grs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SITRDIFLME : cOX</strong></td>
<td><strong>FAZTOLFO-DLME</strong></td>
<td>20'9 grs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANEGRMDIENRO</strong></td>
<td><strong>OARENFAND</strong></td>
<td>21'8 grs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARDIOFLIMMHO</strong></td>
<td><strong>IOELFO-DILFIMEI</strong></td>
<td>23 grs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHEAVIOIIO</strong></td>
<td><strong>EPAOEVIOV-I</strong></td>
<td>28'3 grs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obverse.—Very poor specimen.

Reverse.—

This last coin is of extremely coarse workmanship, and there is another specimen apparently from the same dies in the British Museum weighing only 23'2 grs. Mr. L. E. Bruun is inclined to believe it to be Norwegian or Danish.

No. 10. Obverse is similar to that of No. 9 but the staff of the sceptre is bent at an acute angle. Reverse is similar to that of No. 9 except that a G has replaced the R in ERV+ and that each of these letters has two pellets, one on each side.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>Reverse</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IEOHENOEIEHIDE</strong></td>
<td><strong>NEIHNEIEIIEO</strong></td>
<td>27'8 grs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the British Museum.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 11 is very similar to No. 9 but the letters of the ERVX on the reverse are retrograde: very coarse and clumsy workmanship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>Reverse</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>XHLNIRGAV=GM</strong></td>
<td><strong>X-DRIEMAPDH</strong></td>
<td>18'3 grs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 12. Obverse has a large and barbarously executed head to the left with fillet, surrounded by a legend of vertical strokes. The reverse is similar to that of No. 9 with the R of ERVX replaced by a G: the legend consists of upright strokes. Weight 13'2 grs. Compare with Simon's Plate I, 14. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 13 corresponds with the British Museum Catalogue, Æthelred II.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Type III, var. b; Hildebrand, Type C, var. c. Obverse has the bust to the right with sceptre, cross pommée, in front: around, inscription between two circles, + ZITIR-DIFLIMELO. Reverse is like that of No. 9, + AZEFTELG-DIFLIME. Weight, 22 grs. (1.42 gramme). In the Stockholm Museum.

No. 14 is placed here on account of its reverse which is similar to that of No. 9; the C and X of the LRVX are opposite each other while the R and V are rather indistinct; the legend consists of five vertical strokes in each quarter. The obverse has a large cross pattée with a short bar in two opposite angles; there is no inner circle and the legend is composed of twenty vertical strokes. Weight 14.1 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet. Compare with Simon's Plate VIII, 163.

No. 15 is a mule on a square flan with the obverse of No. 2 and the reverse of No. 9.

Obverse.—+ EIIIP5DIIENLO
Reverse.—+ RFEENMON\-\ATN\-

It is remarkable for its great weight of 40.5 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

CLASS 3. COINS 16 TO 25 OF PLATES I AND II.

Type of Æthelred II. British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. There are no symbols on the bust or in the quarters of the reverse, except the reverse of No. 25.

No. 16. Obverse.—Bust to the left without diadem, the hair being represented by diverging straight lines ending in pearls or pellets; there is a large detached pellet at the nape of the neck; the legend is divided by the bust; + SIHTRE\-E-DYFLNM. Reverse.—Long cross voided with pellet in the centre: each limb terminating in three crescents; around, inscription with outer beaded circle: + F/E\ REMI NMO DYFLI.

Whenever the reverse of a coin has four quarters formed by a cross so that the inscription can be divided into four portions, it has been indicated throughout this paper by the reverse legend being divided by
three vacant spaces, *i.e.*, the letters are given in four distinct groups as in this coin. Weight, 22 grs. In the British Museum.

There are numerous varying legends, *viz.*:

*Obverse.*—+ SIHTRILRE*+ DYFLM
*Reverse.*—+ F/Æ REMI NM'O DYFLI Weight, 19'1 grs. In the author's cabinet.

*Obverse.*—+ SIHTRILRE*+ DYFLM
*Reverse.*—+ F/Æ NEMI NM'O DYFLI Weight, 22'1 grs. In the author's cabinet.

*Obverse.*—+ SIHTRILRE*+ DYFLM
*Reverse.*—+ F/Æ REMI NIO DCEL I Weight, 21'4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

*Obverse.*—+ SIHTRILRE*+ DYFLM
*Reverse.*—+ GO DPIEM EIIO PINT Weight, 23'4 grs. (1'52 grammme). In the Stockholm Museum.

The obverse legend of this coin is interesting in having the Danish word for king, CVNVNC instead of REX.

*Obverse.*—+ SIHTRILRE*+ DYFLM
*Reverse.*—+ F -- -- -- MOE 0FRI Weight, 21'4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

**Hildebrand gives the following** in his book:

1. *Obverse.*—+ SIHTRILRE*+ DYFMLI.
   *Reverse.*—+ GIODPINE M'O DEOR.
15. *Obverse.*—+ SIHTRILRE*+ DYFLIN.
   *Reverse.*—+ F/EIREMINMODYFLI.
16. *Obverse.*—+ SIHTRILRE*+ DYFLINO
   *Reverse.*—+ F/EIRE MINMO DYFLI
17. *Obverse.*—+ SIHTRILRE*+ DYFLNI
   *Reverse.*—+ F/EIREMENODIEM
18. *Obverse.*—+ SIHTRILRE*+ DYFLII
   *Reverse.*—+ F/EIREMENMODYIM
19. *Obverse.*—+ SIHTRILRE*+ DYFLIN
   *Reverse.*—+ F/EIREMIN MODYEM
20. *Obverse.*—+ SIHTRILRE*+ DYFLIN
   *Reverse.*—+ F/EIREMINMODYFLI
21. *Obverse.*—+ SIHTRILRE*+ DYFLII
   *Reverse.*—+ F/EIREMINMODYFLI
22. Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFLN  
Reverse.—* FÆENEMINMODYFLI
23. Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFM  
Reverse.—* FÆENMEONMDYFLI
24. Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFLIN  
Reverse.—* FÆREMANMODYFLI
60. Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFLIN  
Reverse.—* FÆRENNINMODYMI
61. Obverse.—* HITCNE+NDIIH  Two pellets in front of face.  
Reverse.—* FÆRNIMNONFIN
65. Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFLIN  
Reverse.—* GOLDSSTEGNMCODYFLI
72. Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFLN  
Reverse.—* SELODDYFLNIEIMTN
76. Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFLMI  
Reverse.—* STEORGERMIEOFR
78. Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFLNMO  
Reverse.—* OSGVHMG0LINO
79. Obverse.—* SIHTRICDIFLINE  
Reverse.—* ZTEINBITONLINE
86. Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFLNM  
Reverse.—* GIOÐMANMOLVNI
87. Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYVELM  
Reverse.—* LYFINEMCOLYND
89. Obverse.—* SIHTRCRE+DYFLNI  
Reverse.—* LEIFDOÐMDOÐN
90. Obverse.—* SIHTCRECVFTÆL  
Reverse.—* VFVNEWSK0ONOXN
91. Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFLNM  
Reverse.—* BIRHTIODM0ORINI
92. Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFLNM  
Reverse.—* BYRHTIODM0ORINI
93. Obverse.—* SIHTCREX DYFLIN  
Reverse.—* BYRHTIODMLORINI
94. Obverse.—* SIHTCREXDYFLNIM  
Reverse.—* BYRHTIODM0ORINI
95. Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFLMNO  
Reverse.—* BYRMTIOÐMORMN
97. Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFLNI  
Reverse.—* GODLEOPM0OSTAN
98. Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFN  
Reverse.—* GOIPINE M00 MILTI
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

99. Obverse.—*SIHTRIC ECVNVGIDYN
    Reverse.—*BYRHTMERMOHIN
100. Obverse.—*SIHTRIC ECVNVNGDYFL
    Reverse.—*GODPINEMPOHINT
1. Obverse.—*SISIGRE+ALGLSIO
    Reverse.—*FÆEREMM M°ODYFL!
2. Obverse.—*SISIGRE+ALGLSIO
    Reverse.—*STIRCARM-O
3. Obverse.—*SISIGRE+ALGLSIO
    Reverse.—*VNNVLFM°EOFR

Another series of legends of the same type have Æthelred II.’s name on the obverse with the Dublin moneyer’s name on the reverse; they are:

Obverse.—*ÆDELREDRE+ALGO
    Reverse.—*FÆ REMI NM°ODYFL! Weight, 24'8 grs. In the author’s cabinet.

Another from the same dies is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton’s cabinet and weighs 21 grs. The following are in Hildebrand’s book:

367. Obverse.—*ÆDELREDREXAN
    Reverse.—*EDRIM°ODYF
372. Obverse.—*ÆDELREDREXAIIO
    Reverse.—*FÆREMINM°ODYFL
373. Obverse.—*ÆDELREDREXANGLO
    Reverse.—*FÆREMINMODYFL
375. Obverse.—*ÆDELREDREXANGO
    Reverse.—*FÆREMINMODYFL!
377. Obverse.—*ÆDELRE+ALGLMIOI
    Reverse.—*FÆREMNODYFL

So far we have had decipherable legends, we now come to a series of blundered and unintelligible inscriptions.

Obverse.—OELDLOIODOXI
    Reverse.—*13 L°30 +Nf DLO Two specimens in Mr. P. Carlyon
    Britton’s cabinet weighing 24'6 and 21'2 grs. respectively.
Obverse.—OLIDEMOREF: II:
    Reverse.—013 UV. 30I .NLI Weight, 26 grs. (1'68 gramme). The
    Helsingfors Museum, found at Reso in 1834.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Obverse. — \(\text{LO+EOPLI+ONLEO}\)
Reverse. — +LF OF DA NT Weight, 20'9 grs.

Obverse. — \(\text{OEPLDEO+LEOFI}\)
Reverse. — \(\text{III+ IU+I DN GIE}\) Weight, 19 grs.

Obverse. — \(\text{OOFIII - - -}\)
Reverse. — +Oi EO I+ IOF Weight, 25'8 grs. The above three in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Obverse. — +\(\text{ECIDIGR+IIIOxI}\)
Reverse. — +Oi EAT LI\(\Delta\)O LED Weight, 26'8 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Obverse. — +\(\text{NC:ELMMW} + DO\)
Reverse. — +O+O III - - - III Weight, 26'5 grs. (1'71 gramme). In Helsingfors Museum, found at Reso, 1834.

No. 17. The obverse has a smaller head, the usual indication of the hair by straight lines being replaced by a peculiarly beaded helmet with peak; otherwise similar to No. 16.

Obverse. — \(\text{ITBDTIV0CDHF}\)
Reverse. — +\(\text{E-8 HI\(\Theta\) RT ONI}\) Weight, 29'8 grs. In the author's cabinet.

There is another specimen from the same dies in the cabinet of Mr. L. E. Bruun, who believes it to be Danish or Norwegian.

No. 18 is like No. 16, but is on a square flan; it has the extraordinary weight of 58'4 grs.

Obverse. — \(\text{LO+EOPLI+ONLIEO}\)
Reverse. — +\(\text{EO LPL OEI ENO}\)

This is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet which contains the two following similar coins:

Obverse. — +\(\text{T+IIO+TCE\(\Theta\)+}\)
Reverse. — \(\text{OEI ITOI LF} +\text{HEE}\) Weight, 48'5 grs.

Obverse. — \(\text{OELPG0EPEPHDLH}\)
Reverse. — +Oi LI OEL CPL On a flan of seven sides. Weight, 37'4 grs.

A fourth specimen, like the first two, is in the Helsingfors Museum and was found at Reso, in 1834.

Obverse. — \(\text{DE\(\Theta\)II\(\Theta\)EO\(\Theta\)DPOPI}\)
Reverse. — +\(\text{III OIP +III ODI}\) Weight, 37 grs. (2'40 grammes).
No. 19. **Obverse** is similar to No. 16 with the addition of a pellet opposite the forehead and a figure like an inverted Y at the nape of the neck. **+ SIHTRERED+DYMN0. Reverse** is like that of No. 16; **+ FÆ MÆN MNØ ØIEM. Weight**, 23'8 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 20 is similar to No. 16 with the addition of a V above the pellet at the nape of the neck.

**Obverse.**—* SIHT-TRIECVHVGVDYFL**Reverse.**—* BYR HIME RMØ ODIN Weight, 23'3 grs. (1'51 gramme) and 23'4 grs. (1'52 gramme), both from same dies and in Stockholm Museum.

No. 21 is similar to No. 16 with the addition of a crozier-shaped figure behind the neck, with crook turned towards the bust.

**Obverse.**—* SIHTREDE×DMN**Reverse.**—* /EIL RNE MIOI VND Weight, 197 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 22 is similar to No. 16 with the addition behind the neck of a large pellet surrounded by numerous small pellets.

**Obverse.**—* SIHTRERE+EDYELII**Reverse.**—* LYF INE MIOI VND Weight, 197 grs. (1'25 gramme). In the Stockholm Museum.

No. 23 is similar to No. 16 with the addition behind the neck of a cross pattée with a pellet above and below it.

**Obverse.**—* NITRERE+NEFNH**Reverse.**—* NE INE NYØ NEI Weight, 13'3 grs. The Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 24 is similar to No. 16 with the addition of an annulet at the nape of the neck.

**Obverse.**—* ÆDELRE+ANCIRNEI**Reverse.**—* Æ E MÆN MÆN MNØ ØIEN Weight, 17'8 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 25 is similar to No. 26 with a large pellet in one of the quarters of the reverse.

**Obverse.**—* DEPYEPÆXÆPEGØ**Reverse.**—* DE BAII ÆOE MØI Weight, 29'8 grs. (1'9 grammes). In the Stockholm Museum.
CLASS 4. COINS 26 TO 30 OF PLATE II.

Type ofÆthelred II., British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand’s Type D. Without and with symbols on the neck of the bust and on the reverse; the so-called Thymn’s coinage.

No. 26 is a rare variety which has been attributed by Simon and Lindsay without the slightest foundation to a Donald King of Monaghan. It is similar to No. 16 except for the legend on the obverse, and it and the following ten coins are classified by Hildebrand as the coinage of King Thymn, although nothing is known of him except by these coins.

*Obverse.*—+DYMNROE+MNEBE
*Reverse.*—+FIE NEMI NMO DIMI Weight, 21 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun’s cabinet.

Hildebrand gives the following list of these coins:

1. *Obverse.*—+DYMNROE+MNEM
   *Reverse.*—+ÆEDLRNIEM°OGROI
2. *Obverse.*—+DYMNROE+MNEGHM
   *Reverse.*—+EMIRNIEMIDIMND
3. *Obverse.*—+DYMNROE+MNEGMI
   *Reverse.*—+EMIRNIEMIOIMND
4. *Obverse.*—+DYMNROE+MNEGMI
   *Reverse.*—+EMIRNIEMOLVND
5. *Obverse.*—+DYMNROE+MNEGMI
   *Reverse.*—+EMIRNIEMOLVND
6. *Obverse.*—+DYMNROE+MNEGMI
   *Reverse.*—+FÆMENIMNODYEM
7. *Obverse.*—+DYMNROE+MNEGMI
   *Reverse.*—+FÆMENIMNODYEM
8. *Obverse.*—+DYMNROE+MNEGMI
   *Reverse.*—+FÆMENIMNODYEM
9. *Obverse.*—+DYMNROE+MNEGMI
   *Reverse.*—+FÆMENIMNODYEM
10. *Obverse.*—+DYMNROE+MNEGMI
    *Reverse.*—+FÆMENIMNODYEM
11. *Obverse.*—+DYMNROE+MNEGMI
    *Reverse.*—+FÆMENIMNODYEM
12. *Obverse.*—+DYMNROE+MNEGMI
    *Reverse.*—+FÆMENIMNODYEM
13. *Obverse.*—+DMRÑÖDGEMNO
    *Reverse.*—LEIFSTEMNOSEM
14. *Obverse.*—+DYMN
    *Reverse.*—VLFE Fragment.

The following coin is similar to No. 22 but has Thymn’s legend:
HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.

PLATE II.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Obverse.—† DYMNRŒ†MNEGII
Reverse.—† EMIRNIE MI01 VND Weight, 18·4 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare with Duane's Plate to Simon, 1.

No. 27 is very similar to the last described coin, with the addition of a small cross botonée in one quarter of the reverse.

Obverse.—† DYMNRŒ†MNEGII
Reverse.—† EMIRNIE MI01 VND Weight, 19·4 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 28 is similar to No. 26 but with three widely separated pellets on the king's neck, and there is a V-shaped figure composed of three pellets joined, behind the neck, the point of the V being directed towards the bust. On the reverse there are two small crosses botonées in opposite angles of the cross.

Obverse.—† DYMNRŒ†MNEGII
Reverse.—† FÆ MERNM OYFL Weight, 20·6 grs. In the author's cabinet.

There is a very similar coin in the Stockholm Museum which weighs 18·4 grs. (1·18 gramme).

No. 29 is similar to No. 26 with an object, somewhat like a bow and arrow without the string, behind the neck: the tip of the arrow is directed upwards and ends in a pellet.

Obverse.—† DYMNRŒ†MNEGII
Reverse.—† EMIRNIE MI01 MND Weight, 20·8 grs. (1·35 gramme). In the Stockholm Museum.

There is a second specimen in the Stockholm Museum with a variation of the reverse legend as follows:

† EMIRNIE OMN OVIL Weight, 17·8 grs. (1·14 gramme).

In the Copenhagen Museum is an almost exact copy of No. 29, probably from the same dies, which weighs 21 grs. (1·37 gramme).

No. 30 differs from No. 29 in the figure behind the head being more like an anchor, or if it is meant for a bow and arrow, the head of
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

the latter does not project beyond the former: this figure terminates below in a pellet.

*Obverse.*—+ DMNROEDERIINO
  *Reverse.*—+: LEE PSTE MN0 SEMI Weight, 20 grs. (1'3 grammes).
  In the Stockholm Museum.

Class 5. Coins 31 to 34 of Plate II.

Type of Æthelred II., British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. With symbols on the neck of the bust but without symbols in the quarters of the reverse.

No. 31 brings us back to the Sihtric coins. It is similar to No. 16 but has a pellet on the king's neck.

*Obverse.*—*: SIHTRERE+DYFLIM
  *Reverse.*—+: F/E REMI NM0 DYFLI Weight, 18'5 grs. (1'22 grammes).
  In the Stockholm Museum.

No. 32 is similar to No. 16, with a plain cross opposite the king's face and another plain cross on the neck, with a pellet behind the head.

*Obverse.*—*: ÆDELRE+DYFLIM
  *Reverse.*—+: F/E NEMI NM0 DYFLI Weight, 20'9 grs. In the British Museum.

There is a similar coin in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet weighing 22'2 grs. Compare Simon's Plate II, 29.

No. 33 is similar to No. 16, but there is a cross-Calvary with a small pellet below it, in front of the king's face. In addition there is a large pellet on the neck and another behind it.

*Obverse.*—+: N - - RERE+NFHM
  *Reverse.*—+: I - - IE - - NIV0 - - - Weight, 19 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 34 weighs less than one-half of No. 16, to which it is similar except for a cross pattée on the king's neck, and a quatrefoil of four pellets behind his head.

*Obverse.*—: 0 ||| | | | 0 DIIF
  *Reverse.*—+: III0 IIII L-IL a-IL Weight, 8 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Class 6. Coins 35 to 49 of Plate II.

Type of Æthelred II., British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. No symbols on the neck of the bust but with one or more pellets in each quarter of the reverse.

No. 35 differs from No. 16 in having a cross pattée behind the king's head, and a small pellet in each quarter of the reverse. There is also a pellet in the central crescent at the extremity of each arm of the voided cross.

Obverse. — + SIHTRCRE+DYFLM
Reverse. — + SIV LTDMO DIFLI NAM Weight, 20'9 grs. In the author's cabinet.

The following are also in the same cabinet:

Obverse. — + SIHTRCRE+DIFIME
Reverse. — + N/E IIEI IICIO OIEL Weight, 19'7 grs.
Obverse. — + YFIIHTHREXDI
Reverse. — + F/E REMI NMIO DYFLI Weight, 22'7 grs.
Obverse. — + SIHTRCRE+DYFLO
Reverse. — + STE NGM ODYF LINR Weight, 16'3 grs. (chipped)

The following similar coins with varying legends are in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet:

Obverse. — + SIHTRCRE+DYFLMI
Reverse. — + STE NGM ODYF LYNI Weight, 19'3 grs.
Obverse. — + SIHTRCRE+DIFL
Reverse. — + SMI REN MHO LIEII Weight, 17'6 grs.
Obverse. — + SIHTRCRE+DYFLI
Reverse. — + F/E REMI NMIO DYFLI Weight, 21'9 grs.
Obverse. — + SIHTRCRE+DYFLNI
Reverse. — + H/E REMI NH0 DYFLI Weight, 19'1 grs. Another specimen in the British Museum weighs 21'3 grs.

Hildebrand gives also the following of the same type:

36. Obverse. — + SIHTRCRE+DYFL
Reverse. — + F/EREMINMODYFLI
37. Obverse. — + SIHTRCRE+DYFLI
Reverse. — + F/EREMINMODYFLI
So

The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

38. Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFINI
    Reverse.—* F/EREMINMODYFLI
39. Obverse.—* SIHTRCRE+DYFLMN
    Reverse.—* F/EREMINMODYFLI
40. Obverse.—* SIHTRCRE+DYFLI
    Reverse.—* F/EREMINMODYFLI
41. Obverse.—* ZIHTCRE+DYFLINC
    Reverse.—* F/EREMIN MODYFLI
42. Obverse.—* SIHTRCREXDYFLM
    Reverse.—* F/EREMINMODYFLI
43. Obverse.—* SIHTRCREXDYFLM
    Reverse.—* F/EREMINMODYFLI
44. Obverse.—* SIHTRCREXDYFLMI
    Reverse.—* F/EREMINMODYFLI
45. Obverse.—* SIHTRCREXDYFLMI
    Reverse.—* F/EREMINMODYFLI
46. Obverse.—* SIHTRCREXDYFLMI
    Reverse.—* F/EREMINMODYFLI
47. Obverse.—* INTRE+LIEC
    Reverse.—* F/EREMINMODYFLI
48. Obverse.—* SIHTRCRE DM
    Reverse.—* F/EREMNMODYFL
49. Obverse.—* SIHTRCRE+DYFLIN
    Reverse.—* F/EREMNMODYFL
50. Obverse.—* SIHTRCRE+DYFLIN
    Reverse.—* F/EREMNMODYFL
51. Obverse.—* SIHTRCRE+DYFLIN
    Reverse.—* F/EREMNMODYFL
52. Obverse.—* SIHTRCRE+DYFLIN
    Reverse.—* F/EREMNMODYFL
53. Obverse.—* SIHTRCRE+DYFLIN
    Reverse.—* F/EREMNMODYFL
54. Obverse.—* SIHTRCRE+DYFLIN
    Reverse.—* F/EREMNMODYFL
55. Obverse.—* SIHTRCRE+DYFLIN
    Reverse.—* F/EREMNMODYFL
56. Obverse.—* SIHTRCRE+DYFLIN
    Reverse.—* F/EREMNMODYFL
57. Obverse.—* SIHTRCRE+DYFLIN
    Reverse.—* F/EREMNMODYFL
58. Obverse.—* SIHTRCRE+DYFLIN
    Reverse.—* F/EREMNMODYFL
59. Obverse.—* SIHTRCRE+DYFLIN
    Reverse.—* F/EREMNMODYFL
60. Obverse.—* NITRCRE+NDN
    Reverse.—* F/ERENEFONII
61. Obverse.—* NETRCRE+NDN
    Reverse.—* F/ERENEFONII
62. Obverse.—* NETRCRE+NDN
    Reverse.—* F/ERENEFONII
63. Obverse.—* NETRCRE+NDN
    Reverse.—* F/ERENEFONII
64. Obverse.—* NETRCRE+NDN
    Reverse.—* F/ERENEFONII
65. Obverse.—* NETRCRE+NDN
    Reverse.—* F/ERENEFONII
66. Obverse.—* NETRCRE+NDN
    Reverse.—* F/ERENEFONII
67. Obverse.—* NETRCRE+NDN
    Reverse.—* F/ERENEFONII
68. Obverse.—* NETRCRE+NDN
    Reverse.—* F/ERENEFONII
69. Obverse.—* NETRCRE+NDN
    Reverse.—* F/ERENEFONII
70. Obverse.—* NETRCRE+NDN
    Reverse.—* F/ERENEFONII
71. Obverse.—* NETRCRE+NDN
    Reverse.—* F/ERENEFONII
72. Obverse.—* NETRCRE+NDN
    Reverse.—* F/ERENEFONII
73. Obverse.—* NETRCRE+NDN
    Reverse.—* F/ERENEFONII
74. Obverse.—* NETRCRE+NDN
    Reverse.—* F/ERENEFONII

No. 36 has a small additional cusp at the end of the upper extremity of the cross pattée behind the king's head; otherwise it is similar to No. 35 except that there is no pellet in the centre of the voided cross on the reverse, nor in the central large crescent at the extremity of each of its arms.

Obverse.—* SIHTRCRE+DYFLM°
    Reverse.—* STE NGM ODYF LINR  Weight, 21.9 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Exactly similar coins are in the British Museum weighing 20.7 grs., and in the Stockholm Museum weighing 18.5 grs. (1.25 grammes).
Another similar specimen, except that it has a pellet in the centre of the voided cross on the reverse, is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet with this legend.

Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFL
Reverse.—* F/E REMI NM@ DYFLI  Weight, 20'5 grs.

No. 37 differs from No. 35 in having a pellet above and below the cross pattée behind the king's bust, as in No. 23.

Obverse.—* INTCRE+HIEF
Reverse.—* F/E REM M@ DIFI  Weight, 18'2 grs. (1'18 gramme).
In the Stockholm Museum.

No. 38 is similar to No. 35 except in having the pellets duplicated in two adjacent quarters of the reverse.

Obverse.—* INTCRE+DFHI
Reverse.—* ODD O:AM ODI@ M¥YI+  Weight, 14'2 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 39 is similar to No. 35 but a cross botonné replaces the cross pattée behind the king's head.

Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFLM
Reverse.—* F/E REMI NM@ DYFLI  Weight, 22'6 grs.

This coin as well as the following three similar specimens are in the author's cabinet:

Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFLMI
Reverse.—* CA RMN ODYF LINR  Weight, 20'4 grs.
Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFLMN
Reverse.—* G0 DRIC MNO DYFLI  Weight, 22 grs.
Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFLM:
Reverse.—* F/E REMI NM@ DYHI  Weight, 19'7 grs.

No. 40 is similar to No. 39 with the addition of three pellets behind the king's head, above the cross botonné.

Obverse.—* INTCRE+NDN
Reverse.—* F/E RIE NF@ DH-HI  Weight, 17'2 grs. (1'12 gramme). In the Stockholm Museum.
No. 41 is similar to 39, with the addition of one pellet in front of the king's face, and an additional pellet in one of the quarters of the reverse.

*Obverse.—* INTREIRE+NFIE

*Reverse.—* FI NIFIE D'IN D'IN Weight, 14'9 grs. In the author's cabinet.

A second specimen has a different legend.

*Obverse.—* INTREIRE+III

*Reverse.—* HEI RNEI IIIO IEIT Weight, 13'3 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 42 differs from No. 41 in having two pellets in front of the king's face and the pellets on the reverse increased to three in two opposite quarters, and to two in the third quarter.

*Obverse.—* H INTREIRE+HYI

*Reverse.—* IFIE RIEL HNO DHH Weight, 18'4 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 43 is similar to No. 35 with a pyramid of three pellets replacing the cross pattée behind the king's head and with two pellets in two adjacent quarters of the reverse.

*Obverse.—* HHICRERF+DHN

*Reverse.—* IN HRH 10 DIFI Weight, 16'7 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 44 is similar to No. 35 with a peculiar beaded annulet enclosing a pellet with vertical handle above it, replacing the cross pattée behind the neck.

*Obverse.—* INTICERE+IDN

*Reverse.—* IFIE RIME IIMU IIII Weight, 167 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 45 only differs from No. 35 in having an unbarred Χ instead of a cross pattée behind the king's neck.

*Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFL

*Reverse.—* STI REIR NMO DYFLI Weight, 19 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

A similar coin in the British Museum weighs 23 grs.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

No. 46 is like No. 45, but the unbarred A is inverted behind the neck.

*Obverse.*—$\text{SIHTRLRE+DYf}$

*Reverse.*—+$\text{F/E REM NM/0 DYFL}$ Weight, 16 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 47 is similar to No. 45, but the unbarred A is placed in front of the king's face.

*Obverse.*—+$\text{N/IN - - - - NDII - - -}$

*Reverse.*—+$\text{NC R-D II/NO DIII}$ Weight, 14'7 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 48 is similar to No. 35, with a reversed letter S instead of the cross pattée behind the neck, and with the letter Y in front of the face.

*Obverse.*—+$\text{SIHTRLRE+DYFL}$

*Reverse.*—+$\text{F/E REM NM/0 DYFL'}$ Weight, 19'5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 49 differs from No. 35 in having a well-formed hand with the fingers directed upwards, palm facing, and the wrist, terminating below in a pellet, in the place of the cross pattée behind the king's head.

*Obverse.*—+$\text{NJTERE+NM/0HNCI}$

*Reverse.*—+$\text{REH NM/0 NOIII}$ Weight, 17'5 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Class 7. Coins 50 to 60 of Plates II and III.

Type of Æthelred II., British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. Symbols on neck of bust, and in the field of the obverse, with a single pellet in each quarter of the reverse.

No. 50 is similar to No. 35 with a ring ornament, i.e., an annulet enclosing a pellet, on the neck; no symbol behind the neck.

*Obverse.*—+$\text{SIHTRLRE+IIIIII}$

*Reverse.*—+$\text{RMI III/0 IIIII}$ Weight, 17'5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.
The following is a similar coin:

Obverse. — * MIMRERII+HDNN
Reverse. — * IFH IIH IIH IFNE  Weight, 16 grs.  In Mr. P. Carlyon
Britton's cabinet.

No. 51 is similar to No. 35 with a T-shaped figure placed obliquely
on the neck.

Obverse. — * ZIHTRECEDYF
Reverse. — * FE REMI NM0 DIFL  Weight, 18.5 grs. (1.20 gramme).
In Copenhagen Museum.

No. 52 is similar to No. 35 with a trefoil on the neck.

Obverse. — * ZINITCRE+DY
Reverse. — * FE REII INO DNE  Weight, 20 grs.  In the author's cabinet.

Compare with Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 3.

No. 53 only differs from No. 52 in having a cross botonée instead
of a cross pattée behind the king's neck.

Obverse. — * ZIIITRERE+DY
Reverse. — * FE REMI NM0 DIFL  Weight, 22.5 grs.  In the Royal Irish
Academy's cabinet.

No. 54 is similar to No. 35 with an inverted V composed of three
pellets joined, instead of the cross pattée behind the neck; there is a
second similar inverted V, with pellet above it, on the neck.

Obverse. — * NITRERE+DNI
Reverse. — * IIIE IIII IIII IIIII  Weight, 19 grs.  In the Royal Irish
Academy's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 4.

No. 55 is like No. 35 with a pyramid of three pellets on the neck;
behind the neck is a peculiar object resembling a hand sickle with the
convexity of the blade directed downwards and the handle away from
the bust.

Obverse. — * - - R - - IOE - - ON
Reverse. — * IN REII OM8 011111  Weight, 16 grs.  In the Royal Irish
Academy's cabinet.
HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.

PLATE III.
No. 56 is like No. 39 with a quatrefoil composed of two ovoids placed cross-wise, the one over the other, on the king’s neck.

Obverse.—* IWI TIRRE + HI IDII
Reverse.—* IFIE RIY El M0 IFIM Weight, 18.6 grs. (1.22 gramme).
In the Copenhagen Museum.

No. 57 is like No. 35 with the addition of a cross pattée between two pellets on the neck.

Obverse.—* INREDRE + H H
Reverse.—* HE RME INI 0 DIR Weight, 17 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy’s cabinet.

No. 58 is nearly similar to No. 53; the limbs of the trefoil on the neck are longer and there are three pellets behind the head, above the cross botonée.

Obverse.—* HITRERE + DYFLI
Reverse.—* F/E REM HNI 0 DNFL Weight, 17.6 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton’s cabinet.

No. 59 is like No. 35, the only difference being a pellet on the neck and another pellet behind the head.

Obverse.—* EII HTRCFEI + DIFL
Reverse.—* F/E REM INI 0 DYFL Weight, 18 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 60 is like No. 35, but is remarkable for having a hand fairly well drawn with five fingers directed upwards on the king’s neck; each finger ends in a pellet; in addition there are a cross botonée and a trefoil of three pellets in front of the nose and forehead.

Obverse.—* IIII NNN NNN
Reverse.—* EII IN IIII IIII Weight, 137 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy’s cabinet.

Class 8. Coins 61 to 66 of Plate III.

Type of Æthelred II., British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. There is a peculiar J-like figure on the obverse either behind or on the neck of the king’s bust; with or without pellets in the quarters of the reverse.
No. 61 is like No. 35, but instead of the cross pattée behind the neck, there is a peculiar object resembling most the letter J with its tail much curled up and directed towards the king's neck; the top or head of the J-figure is ornamented by a trefoil of three pellets.

Obverse.—* IIMITRE+NFLH
Reverse.—* RN EIDI IPE0 HRI Weight, 16·9 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare with the Editors' Plate to Simon, 6.

A similar coin from the same dies in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet weighs 14·4 grs.

The following two similar coins with different legends are in the author's cabinet:

Obverse.—* IIMITRE+IDIFI
Reverse.—* RI RII NMO DFH Weight, 21·7 grs.
Obverse.—* IIMITRE+IDIFI
Reverse.—* RI RII IIIO DII Weight, 18·1 grs.

No. 62 is similar to No. 61 with the addition of a pellet in front of the king's forehead.

Obverse.—* IIMITRE+IMIDE
Reverse.—* HE RH IIIO DNI Weight, 21·2 grs. (1·38 gramme). In the Copenhagen Museum.

No. 63 is similar to No. 61, with a cross pattée on the neck.

Obverse.—* IIMITRE+IDIFI
Reverse.—* RI RNE NMO DNN Weight, 19 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 64 differs from No. 61, in having the peculiar J-like object on the neck, giving the appearance of the king wearing a large pendent ear-ring, and in having two pellets in front of the face.

Obverse.—* IIMITIRE+IIIDIIH
Reverse.—* F/E RII IIIO IIII Weight, 18 grs. (1·155 gramme). In the Stockholm Museum.

Compare with the Editors' Plate to Simon, 5, and Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 1.
No. 65 only differs from No. 64 in having a cross pattée behind the neck.

Obverse.—† NNTERE‡ - - -
Reverse.—‡ FÆ NRR HHO N - - Weight, 14'5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 66 is very like No. 64, but has instead of the two pellets in front of the face, a cross botonée and three pellets above it, behind the head.

Obverse.—† NNTERE‡+IDFIII
Reverse.—‡ IN HIO HHO IIII Weight, 17 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy’s cabinet.

Class 9. Coins 67 to 70 of Plate III.

Type of Æthelred II., British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. The letter E, or crown, on the obverse and reverse.

No. 67 is like No. 61, but has a figure like the letter E with the limbs pointing upwards, on the king’s neck; there is a similar E-like object instead of a pellet in one quarter of the reverse with the limbs directed towards the centre of the coin.

Obverse.—‡INITININTERIIOIIOIIO II O
Reverse.—‡ IOI OIRII EIIEI OINII Weight, 9'4 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 68 is similar to No. 67 without the J-object behind the head.

Obverse.—× INITINHIIEIIIO
Reverse.—‡ INI ENI ONI EINI Weight, 9'5 grs. In the author’s cabinet.

Compare Lindsay’s Supplement, Plate I, 18. An exactly similar coin with the same legends, but from different dies, is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton’s cabinet and weighs 8'9 grs.

No. 69 is similar to No. 68 with the addition of a ring ornament (annulet enclosing pellet) behind the king’s head; on the reverse, the
limbs of the voided cross end abruptly short of the legend, the usual three crescents at each extremity of the cross being absent.

*Obverse.*—† IÍRRNIIRDANREXT

*Reverse.*—† PVLF RIEON YMHÍ MÓIÍI Weight, 10'5 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 15, where the coin is attributed to Sihtric IV., A.D. 1034.

No. 70 is similar to No. 69, but the limbs of the voided cross on the reverse end as usual in three crescents.

*Obverse.*—† MURNMRDIÍNRE-HI

*Reverse.*—† IÍND EIÍI ÓÍÍNÍ CÍND Weight, 8'9 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 16. The two following similar coins are also in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet:

*Obverse.*—† IÍÍRNIÍÍNRE-HI

*Reverse.*—‡ EEHÍ IÍÍÍ IIÍÍIII IÍÍÍ Weight, 9'6 grs.

*Obverse.*—† MURNMRDIÍNRE-HI

*Reverse.*—‡ - - - EÍÍÍI ÓÍÍD EIÍI Weight, 8'8 grs.

Class 10. Coins 71 to 83 of Plates III and IV.

Type of Æthelred II., British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a.; Hildebrand, Type D. No symbols on neck of bust but with symbols in most cases on the reverse.

No. 71 is like No. 35 but without symbols on the obverse; on the reverse a trefoil, or triquetra, composed of three interlacing ring ornaments, replaces the pellet in one quarter.

*Obverse.*—‡ EEHN-Í-ÓÍÍI

*Reverse.*—‡ IÍÍÍ ÓÍÍI ÓÍÍI CÍÍÍÍ Weight, 10'5 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 72 is similar to No. 71 with the addition of two pellets in front of the king's face.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Obverse.—* IIIITINJINIRINO
Reverse.—* IIII 6N II III III II
Weight, 11'9 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon
Britton's cabinet.

Another specimen from the same dies, also in the same cabinet,
weighs 11'4 grains.

No. 73. The obverse is a barbarous copy of that of No. 16 with
the addition of a trefoil, or triquetra, composed of three annulets in front
of the head; the reverse is also like that of No. 16 with a peculiar
object resembling a pair of short bladed scissors in two opposite
quarters; the handles of the scissors are directed outwards towards the
circumference of the coin.

Obverse.—IIIITIII
Reverse.—III III III III III Weight, 12'2 grs. In the Royal Irish
Academy's cabinet.

No. 74 is similar to No. 16 with a plain cross in one quarter and a
pellet in the opposite quarter of the reverse.

Obverse.—* IIII OENXIIIff
Reverse.—* III IHE: OEO LVII Weight, 19'1 grs. In the author's
cabinet.

No. 75 is similar to No. 16 with the addition of a cross pattée in
two opposite quarters of the reverse.

Obverse.—bWHYI:HDECKOOO
Reverse.—CON IIII NOC I+I Weight, 22 grs. (1'43 gramme). In
the Helsingfors Museum.

This coin was found at Reso, Finland, in 1834.

No. 76 is like No. 75 but the king's head is much larger and so
are the two crosses pattées on the reverse.

Obverse.—IIIIII
Reverse.—III III III III III Weight, 14'9 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's
cabinet.

No. 77 is similar to No. 75 but with a cross pattée in two adjacent
quarters of the reverse.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Obverse.—ΕΕΗΟΗΓΕΡΦΗΟΟΙ
Reverse.—ΟΟΟΟ ΙΙΙΙΙ ΙΙΙΙΙ ΙΙΙΙΙ ΙΙΙΙΙ ΙΙΙΙΙ Weight, 27.3 grs. (177 gramme).

In the Helsingfors Museum.

This coin was found at Nastola, Finland, in 1865.

No. 78 is similar to No. 16 but has in addition a figure like a hooked walking stick, or crozier, in front of the king’s bust, the crook or top being directed towards the margin of the coin. On the reverse, in two opposite quarters, are single pellets, while in the other two quarters are respectively, a ring ornament and a four cusped crown, the latter having the cusps directed away from the centre of the coin.

Obverse.—ΙΙΙΙΙΙ ΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙ
Reverse.—ΙΙΙΙΙΙ ΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙ Weight, 15 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy’s cabinet.

No. 79 only differs from No. 16 in having two large pellets in opposite quarters of the reverse.

Obverse.—ΟΙ ΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙΙII
HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.

Plate IV.
No. 82. The head on the obverse resembles that of No. 81 but is more barbarously executed; the reverse has a simple cross in two opposite quarters and there is a large pellet in the other two quarters.

Obverse.—||||- - -  
Reverse.—||| III III  Weight, 104 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

No. 83. The obverse has a very coarsely designed and large head to the left, a half annulet enclosing a pellet (? eye) being placed between the nose and mouth; the bust divides the legend. The reverse is similar to that of No. 16, but from each of two angles of the voided cross springs a peculiar figure resembling a double hooked grappling iron.

Obverse.—|||| - - -  
Reverse.—||| III III III  Weight, 12 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

CLASS II. COINS 84 TO 87 OF PLATE IV.

Type of Æthelred II., British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand Type D. Symbols on neck of bust and on the reverse.

No. 84 is similar to No. 59; but the cross pattée behind the king's head has in addition a pellet above and below it; on the reverse, there is also a four-rayed star in the place of the pellet in one of the quarters.

Obverse.—+ INTRE [RE]+ IIDYIII  
Reverse.—+ H E RHH MHO NEH  Weight, 16 grs. (103 gramme). In the Copenhagen Museum.

No. 85 is similar to No. 81: on the neck of the bust is a large cross pattée, and there is a trefoil of three pellets in front of the forehead; another similar trefoil is behind the neck. On the reverse, in one quarter, is an object like a pickaxe, the handle of which is directed towards the margin of the coin; in the opposite quarter is an annulet and a pellet is in the other two quarters.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Obverse.—Illlllll llllll llllllllllllllll
Reverse.—llll llll llll llll Weight, 12.5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 86 is similar to No. 35 with a peculiar object resembling a double grappling iron lying horizontally on the king's neck; on the reverse in one quarter of the voided cross is a similar grappling iron with a small pellet inside each of the four hooks; in the opposite quarter is a coiled up serpent; in the other two quarters is a small pellet.

Obverse.—lllllllllllllllll
Reverse.—llll llll llll llll Weight, 9.5 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 87. The obverse is very like that of No. 85, with a quatrefoil of four pellets in front of the king's head, while on the neck, instead of the large cross pattice, is a hooked rod or crozier, with the crook turned away from the face. The reverse has a voided cross with extremities terminating abruptly at the legend; in each of two opposite quarters is a four-rayed star, while the alternate quarters are blank.

Obverse.—lllllllllllllllll
Reverse.—llll llll llll llll Weight, 8.7 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

Class 12. Coin 88 of Plate IV.

Type of Æthelred II., reverse only; British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. Obverse, large head facing.

No. 88. The obverse has a large full-faced head dividing the legend; it has a high crown with (?) a sceptre terminated by a pellet, on the right. The reverse is similar to that of No. 16; in one quarter a small trefoil-headed sceptre springs from the angle.

Obverse.—V — — — — — —
Reverse.—llll llll llll llll llll Weight, 12 grs. In the British Museum.
Type of Æthelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. No symbols on neck of bust; without and with pellets and symbols on both sides; with a branched hand in two quarters of the reverse.

No. 89 is very similar to No. 16 with the addition of a peculiar object in two opposite quarters of the reverse, the two other alternate quarters being blank. There has been so much discussion about the meaning of these peculiar objects that a rather fuller description of them will be required. They are usually in the first and third quarters of the reverse; the quarter which contains the + at the commencement of the legend is distinguished as the second quarter. In the first quarter, we have a slightly curved line which commences from a point at the junction nearest the margin of the coin, of the first and second thirds of the horizontal arm of the voided cross, and terminates at the junction of the second and third thirds farther away from the margin of the coin of the upper vertical arm of the voided cross; from the convexity of this curved line spring four straight parallel lines which terminate each in a pellet just before reaching the legend; the four straight parallel lines gradually increase in length from below upwards. An exactly similar object is in the third quarter. These branch-like symbols have been described as hands ever since Walker in his commentary on the Hiberno-Danish coins, published in Camden's *Britannia*, spoke of them "as two hands in the opposite angles of a cross," second edition. 1722, vol. 1, p. cxcviii; Tabula IV, Fig. 9. I shall describe later coins (Nos. 138 to 141) which have undoubtedly human hands figured on them, both on the obverse and the reverse, and two coins have already been described (Nos. 6 and 60) with a human hand on the king's neck. It requires, however, rather a stretch of the imagination to acknowledge the figures we are now discussing on this coin, as representations of anatomical parts of the human body. At the same time, these figures have been described as such, by so many generations of numismatists down to the present day, that I prefer to
continue to call them "hands" but with the addition of the adjective "branched." Throughout this paper, I shall therefore always refer to these symbols as "branched hands."

Obverse.—INI • ICINIDMCI
Reverse.—ITH +IN I-I IDF Weight, 14'5 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 12 and 13.

A similar coin from the same dies in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet weighs 14'2 grs.

I have considered it important to settle if possible the vexed question whether the legends on the coins of this series have any intelligible meaning or not, so I have given the readings and the weights of all the specimens I have been able to examine thoroughly. As a result I have come to the conclusion that there cannot be any doubt that the inscriptions on these coins were never intended to have any meaning whatsoever. The following similar coins are in my cabinet:

Obverse.—HITCIFNIDNEI
Reverse.—DI MD CNI III Weight, 14'4 grs.
Obverse.—III III IIIIII III
Reverse.—EEIIIRNNIR Weight, 14'7 grs.
Obverse.—HN NN OIN HW
Reverse.—INF • CMI-PIEI Weight, 13'5 grs.
Obverse.—RENIRNPO
Reverse.—N O-LL NR ONI Weight, 15'5 grs.
Obverse.—IIIIIIIIIIIIIDIFID
Reverse.—ND PINI ODID IDID Weight, 15 grs.
Obverse.—INNTIIHIROLIII
Reverse.—IT HI HI O IFN Weight, 15'2 grs.

All the following similar coins are in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet:

Obverse.—
Reverse.— Weight, 10'6 grs.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Obverse.——† FNDN  † ND+HI
Reverse.——† HHL  IHIH NTNI NCE Weight, 15‘1 grs.
Obverse.——† H+IIIIITHIIC
Reverse.——† II IFN + III IOI Weight, 13‘1 grs.
Obverse.——† RNCIIINDE
Reverse.——† NL ONL LI IIIL Weight, 12‘3 grs.
Obverse.——† INIIIIIIIIINIIIC
Reverse.——† II WNE WNI# NNH Weight, 15‘9 grs.
Obverse.——† HIIIFNDIIHIIDIOI
Reverse.——† III ‘III ‘III ‘IDII Weight, 14‘1 grs.
Obverse.——† OIIIIIFDIIIID
Reverse.——† III PHL NOI HN Weight, 13‘5 grs.
Obverse.——† HHTIIIPIIOIII
Reverse.——† III IP II ‘III NOL Weight, 11‘4 grs.
Obverse.——† INIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII——†
Reverse.——† N NL III  IIII Weight, 14 grs.
Obverse.——† HIIIDNFIHIIIIE
Reverse.——† EO NC* NDH HIII Weight, 14‘3 grs.
Obverse.——† HFFFCN+DIIC
Reverse.——† IPT CPI IPII IP+ Weight, 13‘6 grs.
Obverse.——† NHIIHEHFNEFI
Reverse.——† HI IFD IEI IP+ Weight, 13 grs.
Obverse.——† HIIIIIDIIIDII——†
Reverse.——† IIIPII IFID DIDI IDII Weight, 13‘3 and 11‘4 grs. respectively.
Obverse.——† IIIITIDFDJITIII
Reverse.——† ——— IIIIIII IIID——† Weight, 11‘8 grs.
Obverse.——† IIIIDIPFDII——†
Reverse.——† II IIII INI IIIOIII
Obverse.——† TII IOII ONIIDNIII
Reverse.——† IIIII IIII III O IIII Weight, 14‘5 grs.
Obverse.——† INIIIDIIHIFT
Reverse.——† ONN ONI IIII NN Weight, 11‘6 grs.
Obverse.——† DHENNDNDNDID
Reverse.——† ONI ONI NRI ONL Weight, 13‘8 grs.
Obverse.——† ——— IDIN+IIIIRIEINII
Reverse.——† NDI H+H IEI VFI Weight, 13‘9 grs.
Obverse.——† IIIIOIII–DEN
Reverse.——† ONE DI+E IIIH INC Weight, 12‘6 grs.
Obverse.——† IIIIIINIDIIIIOEI
Reverse.——† IIII INH III OIDI Weight, 12 grs.
Obverse.——† RNDIENNNII
Reverse.——† ENC IIIE EII ONE Weight, 13‘6 grs.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Obverse.—III III IIIIII+
Reverse.—‡III III III+ IND
Obverse.—‡CNIITIDIFI±IO
Reverse.—‡ITI IIMI N+ DII
Obverse.—‡ITHIII±DIEDIII
Reverse.—‡HT NPI IND NP+
Obverse.—‡IIIIIIIIIIIIII
Reverse.—‡EOI III IIIO IDI
Obverse.—‡II IIITITIPENPIIO
Reverse.—‡IIIII TIDIDI II
Obverse.—‡NE IIEM IOMI NIN
Reverse.—‡IIITIDICI IIC+
Obverse.—‡TN 0II II+ III
Reverse.—‡IIITIDIFIIF
Obverse.—‡III JFII DII RAO
Obverse.—‡IIITIDPICIHI+
Reverse.—‡IV VII PI- IDII
Obverse.—‡III III IIID
Reverse.—‡H III RIC FIIH
Obverse.—‡III - ITIIDIOIG±
Reverse.—‡IDI IOI IDI 40I
Obverse.—‡RIIIENREI
Reverse.—‡N CIR INL DIR
Obverse.—‡HIICIIDINCH
Reverse.—‡DI NL NEI NR
Obverse.—‡IIITIPHIHIIDIIID
Reverse.—‡DIID ITID III
Obverse.—‡CNIIINL±DPLN
Reverse.—‡NI NIE ORPI ICN
Obverse.—‡CNIIINL±DPLN
Reverse.—‡NE ROL NNI IIR
Obverse.—‡NDNIINONINDI
Reverse.—‡NE NIE NOL DIL
Obverse.—‡NIIOINIIIC
Reverse.—‡ITI INI I+ DII
Obverse.—‡IITIDFIC±III
Reverse.—‡III INO IIII I0II
Obverse.—‡IIIIIIIIIIIIII
Reverse.—‡II III III III III

Weight, 137 grs.
Weight, 97 grs.
Weight, 135 grs.
Weight, 13'4 grs.
Two, same dies; weights 12'7 and 12'4 grs. respectively.
Weight, 13'8 grs.
Weight, 16'2 grs.
Weight, 14'8 grs.
Weight, 11'5 grs.
Weight, 12'2 grs.
Weight, 12 grs.
Weight, 12'8 grs.
Weight, 11'8 grs.
Weight, 13'4 grs.
Weight, 8'9 grs.
Weight, 13'1 grs.
Weight, 13'2 grs.
Weight, 14'4 grs.
Weight, 10 grs.
Weight, 13'3 grs.
Weight, 16'4 grs.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Obverse.—IN·NEIRITIDNEI
Reverse.—IN II-IPi ITf  Weight, 13'2 grs.
Obverse.—LLL LLL LLL LLL
Reverse.—LLL LLL LLL LLL  Weight, 15'4 grs.
Obverse.—TITIPNEIPii
Reverse.—IT ID IPi IPi  Weight, 12'6 grs.

No. 90. This coin only differs from No. 89 in the reverse, where the branched hands have only three fingers instead of the usual four.

Obverse.—iTIIIIIIIIIIIIII
Reverse.—IT IIIPi  Weight, 14'6 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 91 is similar to No. 89 with the addition of a pyramid of three pellets behind the King's neck on the obverse.

Obverse.—IIHNIDIONCH
Reverse.—NNI NN NN NN  Weight, 15'4 grs. In the author's cabinet.

In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet are two similar coins from the same dies, weighing 13'9 and 13'1 grs. respectively.

Obverse.—IICIHDIDDF.E
Reverse.—III IIH NH RIC

No. 92 is similar to No. 89 with the addition of a peculiar figure resembling the pomegranate mint-mark of Queen Mary, springing out of the neck of the bust which is pierced by its stalk.

Obverse.—IIIIIIIIII NN
Reverse.—III TOI MN III  Weight, 13 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 93 only differs from No. 89 by having one small annulet in front of the face, and another small annulet behind the neck of the bust.

Obverse.—INTERNDII NI
Reverse.—III CIIC IC IC IC, Weight, 15'9 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

A similar coin in the same cabinet reads:

Obverse.—II IN·ENDNNIII
Reverse.—NPI NN IIH +PC  Weight, 14'7 grs.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

No. 94 is similar to No. 89 with the addition of a pellet in front of the king's forehead.

Obverse.—+ RNINEN DNE
Reverse.—+ NIC NIR PIC Weight, 11.7 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Another specimen from the same dies and weighing 13.6 grs. is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 95 is similar to No. 89 with the addition of a sceptre composed of staff and three pellets, in front of the face, and of a pellet behind the neck.

Obverse.—+0IMPIC HDIIMI
Reverse.—+ NIC INI OIN IDI Weight, 15.4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 96 is like No. 89 with a quatrefoil of four pellets or a cross botonée behind the neck.

Obverse.—+ HINN CILN NCH
Reverse.—+ III IDII OHI IDI Weight, 14 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Supplement, Plate II, 46.

No. 97 is like No. 89, with two pellets, one above the other in front of the face, and with a cross pattée behind the neck.

Obverse.—+ NI NTIND INIII WI
Reverse.—+ NI RIFI INO DIVN Weight, 14.8 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare Duane's Plate to Simon, 7.

A similar coin in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet weighs 14.5 grs.; the obverse legend is + III IPCIDIRIICO while the reverse is from the same die as that of the coin illustrated.

No. 98 is like No. 89 with the addition of a cross pattée in front of the king's face.

Obverse.—+ ININIHNEIDID
Reverse.—+ IE II011 INII IIIO Weight, 13.2 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.
HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.

PLATE V.
No. 99 is like No. 89 with the addition of a small pellet in the two opposite quarters of the reverse which have no branched hand.

*Obverse.*—ⅢⅢFNDCⅢⅢD

*Reverse.*—ⅢⅢ HIIH HIII HHI  Weight, 15.8 grs. In the author's cabinet.

A similar coin in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet has these legends:

*Obverse.*—＋ⅢNNⅢⅢINNNⅢD

*Reverse.*—ⅢⅢ H1HA HHH H1H  Weight, 14.6 grs.

No. 100 only differs from No. 99 in having a large pellet in the two quarters of the reverse.

*Obverse.*—＋ⅢⅢITIEⅢⅢD

*Reverse.*—ⅢⅢ H1H H10C1 H10  Weight, 14.5 grs. In the author's cabinet.

A similar coin from the same dies weighing 13.4 grs. is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet, in which is also another similar specimen with these legends:

*Obverse.*—＋ⅢⅢITF1FⅢD

*Reverse.*—Ⅲ1H  HⅢC1  H1H  Weight, 14.1 grs.

No. 101 is similar to No. 99 with the addition of a cross pattée behind the king's neck.

*Obverse.*—＋ⅢⅢIDIRDⅢD

*Reverse.*—Ⅲ1H  1H1H  1H1H  1H1H  Weight, 13.5 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 102 only differs from No. 101 by having a cross bottoné instead of a cross pattée behind the king's neck.

*Obverse.*—＋ⅢⅢIP1101ⅢHDH1N

*Reverse.*—Ⅲ1H  1H1H  1H1H  1H1H  Weight, 15.2 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 103 is like No. 99 with one pellet in front of and two pellets behind the king's head.

*Obverse.*—＋ⅢPNRDNFNH:

*Reverse.*—＋ⅢⅢNNE  DEO  NNE  Weight, 16.4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

No. 104 is like No. 99 with two pellets, one above the other, in front of the king's forehead.

Obverse.—\+ \+ IHRIR+I+I+I+I
Reverse.—\+ \+ FH RIR HIIO DIN Weight, 17'1 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Another similar coin in the same cabinet weighs 14'4 grs.

No. 105 is like No. 99, with two pellets, one above the other, in front of the king's mouth and with a quatrefoil of four pellets behind his neck. The branched hands have only three fingers.

Obverse.—\+ \+ I+NININONINO
Reverse.—\+ \+ H101 INN II01 II01 INI Weight, 16 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 106 is like No. 89 with the addition of a large pellet in one of the otherwise blank quarters of the reverse.

Obverse.—\+ \+ :NNIENDA-D
Reverse.—\+ \+ :7L NN NE NN Weight, 13'5 and 11'7 grs. (two from the same dies). In the author's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Supplement, Plate II, 44.

In the same cabinet are the following:

Obverse.—\+ \+ IIIIPFILLIII
Reverse.—\+ \+ I+ FH +D I+MR Weight, 12'8 grs.
Obverse.—\+ \+ I+I+I+I+O+I
Reverse.—\+ \+ I+OII III III+III Weight, 15'9 grs.

The following similar coins are in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet:

Obverse.—\+ \+ I+I+I+DIFIUDDI
Reverse.—\+ \+ I+ RN LI HI+ HI Weight, 14'1 and 12'4 grs.: two with same dies.
Obverse.—\+ \+ I+I+I+O+I+I+I
Reverse.—\+ \+ PI NN ONI +DII Weight, 14'2 grs.
Obverse.—\+ \+ NNIENDND
Reverse.—\+ \+ IL NIL FIE NN Weight, 11 grs.
Obverse.—\+ \+ NNIEENDNO
Reverse.—\+ \+ NTI DIII II+ NO Weight, 13'2 grs.
Obverse.—\+ \+ NNIEND - - D
Reverse.—\+ \+ IL NIE FIE NN Weight, 10'3 grs.
No. 107 is a variation of No. 106 in having the branched hand in the third quarter adjacent to the lower vertical arm instead of the horizontal arm of the voided cross; in addition, there is a small pellet in the third quarter.

_obverse._-INPIIIPIHNP
_reverse._-DTIIIIFIIIN Weight, 11'2 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 108. The obverse is similar to that of No. 42, and the reverse to that of No. 89 with a ring ornament in the second and a pellet in the third quarter.

_obverse._-INIIINIONIOIDI
_reverse._-III INI Weight, 15 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 109 is similar to No. 89 with a pellet between each branched hand and the margin of the coin.

_obverse._-IHI1111111
_reverse._-III INI Weight, 13'0 grs. In the author's cabinet.

The following three similar coins are in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet:

-obverse._-IIHICIIHICMC
_reverse._-IIH DPD INI INI Weight, 14'8 grs.

-obverse._-IHNII+IGNICII
_reverse._-II Y IIIOI +III CI Weight, 16'6 grs.

-obverse._-IIHICIIKNDI
_reverse._-TH ITD INI DH Weight, 13'8 grs.

No. 110 is similar to No. 89, with the addition of a cross botonée in the fourth quarter of the reverse.

-obverse._-FSITHTHICDDI
_reverse._-DT PH IDI HH Weights, 14'2 and 13'5 grs. (two specimens, same dies). In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Two exactly similar coins from other dies weighing 14'4 and 11'8 grs. are also in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet. The following five similar coins are in the author's cabinet:

-obverse._-IFITITIFCIDDI
_reverse._-TH DTC DH IDI Weights, 15'9 and 14'3 grs. (two specimens, same dies).
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Obverse.—\(\text{IFITIHFICIDPI}\)

Reverse.—\(\text{NI+ NTN DICI NOH}\)  Weights, 15$\frac{4}{5}$ and 12$\frac{8}{10}$ grs. (two specimens, same dies).

Obverse.—\(\text{IFITIHFICIDPI}\)

Reverse.—\(\text{IFOO OIL OIN}\)  Weight, 13$\frac{2}{5}$ grs.

Compare with Lindsay's Plate I, 16, which has in addition a small pellet in the fourth quarter of the reverse.

No. 111 is similar to No. 89, with the addition of a ring ornament behind the king's neck; and on the reverse there is a small pellet close to each branched hand, but unlike the reverse of No. 109, it is between the branched hand and a vertical arm of the voided cross: further, there are a pyramid of three pellets in the second and two adjacent small pellets in the fourth quarter.

Obverse.—\(\text{I- - - IENDNNN}\)

Reverse.—\(\text{II OHL EII OIN}\)  Weight, 14$\frac{5}{10}$ grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 112 is very like No. 111 but there is no ring ornament on the obverse.

Obverse.—\(\text{IIIIIIIIIIIIIIII}\)

Reverse.—\(\text{II OHL EII OIN}\)  Weight, 14$\frac{9}{10}$ grs. In the author's cabinet.

There is another coin from the same dies and of exactly the same weight in the author's cabinet.

No. 113 is similar to No. 89 with the addition of a small plain cross in front of the king's head: on the reverse, a small pellet on each side of one branched hand and four pellets between the other branched hand and the lower vertical arm of the voided cross, three of the pellets forming a trefoil.

Obverse.—\(\text{I I I I I I I I I I}\)

Reverse.—\(\text{III I I I II OI I}\)  Weight, 12$\frac{2}{5}$ grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 114 is similar to No. 89, with the addition of a quatrefoil of four pellets in front of the king's head, and on the reverse there are three pellets grouped together in the second and one pellet in the centre of the fourth quarter.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Obverse. — TENNMIVRZFR

Reverse. — IIII IIIIII INN EIO

Weight, 14 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Supplement, Plate II, 45.

No. 115 is similar to No. 89, with the addition on the reverse of a coiled serpent or worm in the second, and a pellet in the fourth quarter of the voided cross.

Obverse. — IIIITIDRIFHT

Reverse. — IIII IIII NF ITIO

Weight, 15 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 116 has on the obverse a coarsely executed head like that on No. 87, but turned to the right and with an annulet in front of the forehead; the reverse is also rather coarsely executed and is similar to that of No. 89; in one of the quarters of the voided cross is a figure which is probably a bird with three feathers in its tail, and in the opposite quarter is a rather wiry cross botonée.

Obverse. — IIIIIII IIII IIII

Reverse. — IIIIIII IIII IIII

Weight, 10 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 117 has, like No. 116, an equally barbarous head to the right, with a remarkable crop of porcupine-looking hair, each line of which ends in a distinct pellet; the neck descends to the margin of the coin. On the neck is a star of four pellets; the reverse is a very coarse copy of that of No. 89, with a wheel of four spokes in the first quarter of the voided cross. The legends on both sides consist of a series of vertical strokes, that on the obverse being divided into three portions by two pellets. Weight, 10 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Class 14. Coins 118 to 128 of Plates V and VI.

Type of Æthelred II., British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. Symbols on neck of bust, with a branched hand in two quarters of the reverse; other quarters vacant or containing a single pellet.
No. 118 is similar to No. 89, with the addition of a cross pattée on the king's neck.

*Obverse.*—*ID[CMD]IVC[MD]*

Compare Lindsay's Supplement, Plate V, 3.

A similar coin from the same dies, and weighing 13'8 grs., is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 119 only differs from No. 118 in having a pellet in front of the king's neck and a trefoil of three pellets at the back of the neck.

*Obverse.*—*IIIIMININIII*  Weight, 13'2 grs. In the British Museum.

An almost similar coin is in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet, but with different legends.

*Obverse.*—*IIIIEEIN - - - O*  Weight, 13 grs.

No. 120 is like No. 118, with the addition of a pellet in the two vacant quarters of the reverse.

*Obverse.*—*HNLTRRHN+DIHNI*  Weight, 14'9 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 121 is like No. 89, with a pellet on the king's neck.

*Obverse.*—*IIITIIDIIIDOIIII*  Weight, 15'4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 122 is like No. 89, with a ring ornament (ring enclosing a pellet) on the king's neck.

*Obverse.*—*IIIIDENIOII*  Weight, 14 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Plate II, 28.

There are two similar coins in the author's cabinet, viz.:
HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.

Plate VI.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Obverse.—+ IINTIDVRIDHl+D
Reverse.—+ NI NH OHI IDI  Weight, 13'9 grs.
Obverse.—+ IIIIITIPIIH-N
Reverse.—+ PD · · · · · · · · · · · · · · IP I  Weight, 13'4 grs.

and a third specimen in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Obverse.—+ IIIIIIIIIIIII
Reverse.—+ III DN IIIO INCI  Weight, 12'6 grs.

No. 123 is like No. 122, with the addition of a pellet in the second and fourth quarters of the reverse.

Obverse.—+ IINTIDVRIDHl+D
Reverse.—+ IDI IIIIO IIII IIII  Weights, 14'3 and 12'9 grs. (two from same dies). In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 124 is similar to No. 89, with the addition of a figure like a coiled rope, or annulet with two diverging appendages below, on the king's neck.

Obverse.—OEIII - - - - - O
Reverse.— IIII IIII IIII IIII  Weight, 15'5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 125 is similar to No. 89, with the addition of three widely separated pellets, viz., one in each angle of the king's neck.

Obverse.—OIIIINIIIIIIIIIIII
Reverse.—ONN NNN NN NN  Weight, 15 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

There is a similar coin in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

Obverse.—+ NON-NINIDIIIO
Reverse.—NN NNI ONN - - - Weight, 12 grs.

No. 126 only differs from No. 89 in having a trefoil of pellets on the king's neck, and a very minute pellet in the second and fourth quarters of the reverse.

Obverse.—+ IINTDEI - - EI-I-I
Reverse.—+E IOI NCI PH  Weight, 13'8 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 127 is like No. 98, with a wiry and long cross botonée on the king's neck, with a pellet behind the neck.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Obverse.—†INCN - - - - x
Reverse.—OIII III III III Weight, 14 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 128 is like No. 89, with the addition of a sceptre, formed of a staff and three pellets, on the king's neck.

Obverse.—=H<IIIDIIINO
Reverse.—IH III III III NI Weight, 14'7 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

In the same cabinet are two similar coins with the following legends:

Obverse.—IIION H H III
Reverse.—H II III III III NI Weight, 13'5 grs.
Obverse.—Same die.
Reverse.—HHH IIION III III Weight, 11'7 grs.

Class 15. Coins 129 to 132 of Plate VI.

Type of Æthelred II., British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. A human hand on the obverse, with a branched hand in two quarters of the reverse.

No. 129 only differs from No. 89 in having a well formed human hand with diverging pellet-ended fingers directed upwards on the king's neck. There is also a trefoil of three pellets in front of the face.

Obverse.—IIIICHH0IIIIICI1
Reverse.—HN OIN NI IN Weight, 12'2 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

Dr. Aquilla Smith, in his paper “The Human Hand on Hiberno-Danish Coins,” Numismatic Chronicle, Series III, vol. iii, 1883, describes and illustrates (as No. 3) a similar coin, but with different legends and of heavier weight, viz., 13'5 grs., which he says is in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet, but I was unable to find it there. That missing coin has apparently been published by Lindsay, see
Supplement, Plate II, Fig. 34, who attributes it to Reginald III. I bought a similar coin at the Rashleigh Sale with the following legend:

**Obverse.**—

**Reverse.**—

Weight, 137 grs.

and Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton has another specimen from the same dies, weighing 14.1 grs.

No. 130 is very similar to No. 129, but the hand on the neck has the fingers directed downwards: there is only one pellet instead of three in front of the face.

**Obverse.**—

**Reverse.**—

Weight, 131 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

This coin is described and illustrated, No. 4, in Dr. Aquilla Smith's paper, already quoted.

No. 131 is like No. 89, with the interesting addition of a well formed human hand having the thumb applied to the king's nose. On the reverse there is a single pellet in each of the vacant quarters.

**Obverse.**—

**Reverse.**—

Weight, 17.2 grs. In the British Museum.

There is a similar coin from the same dies, and weighing 15.8 grs., in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet; a third specimen, but from another die for the obverse, and weighing 16 grs., is in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet. Compare with Lindsay's Plate II, 29, which is attributed to Reginald III.

No. 132 only differs from No. 131 in having a pellet on the king's neck.

**Obverse.**—

**Reverse.**—

Weight, 14.2 grs. In the British Museum.

**Class 16. Coins 133 to 137 of Plate VI.**

Type of Æthelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. Symbols on neck of bust, with a
branched hand in two quarters of the reverse, with symbols in the other quarters.

No. 133 differs from No. 89 in having an annulet between three pellets symmetrically placed on the king's neck; reverse has a pellet by the side of each branched hand as in No. 109, with a trefoil of pellets in the second, and an annulet in the fourth quarter.

*Obverse.*—Ollllll--

*Reverse.*—llll lllll lllll lllll Weight, 14 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 134 differs from No. 89 by having a cross botonee on the king's neck and two pellets, one placed above the other, in front of the mouth; on the reverse is a large pellet in the second and fourth quarters.

*Obverse.*—NOIIINIIIOIIINIO

*Reverse.*—PH OIDII III IN Weight, 13'6 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 135 differs from No. 89 in having a figure like a Greek omega or Gothic ø reversed on the king's neck and on the reverse, a pellet in the second and a ring ornament in the fourth quarter.

*Obverse.*—DNFNDIENOCII

*Reverse.*—NC IFTD IDNE FIN Weight, 11'8 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 136 is similar to No. 89, with the addition of an annulet on the king's neck and a large pellet in the second and fourth quarters of the reverse.

*Obverse.*—IHEIIININII

*Reverse.*—IOII IO INN III IN Weight, 12'7 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

See Lindsay's Supplement, Plate II, 43.

No. 137 is similar to No. 116, with the addition of four pellets on the neck and a trefoil of three pellets instead of an annulet in front of the face. On the reverse there is a large cross botonee in the two quarters not occupied by the branched hands.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Obverse.—lllllllllllll
Reverse.—lllll lllll lllll lllll Weight, 7'5 grs., damaged (0'79 gramme). In the Copenhagen Museum.

Class 17. Coins 138 to 141 of Plate VI.

Type of Æthelred II., British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. With one or two human hands on the reverse.

No. 138 is a most interesting coin and is, so far as I know, unique, like its fellow described below as No. 139. On the obverse is a roughly executed bust to the left, dividing the legend below, somewhat like that of No. 89; the legend is composed of nineteen vertical strokes; the reverse has a large cross voided with a pellet in the centre; the extremities of the arms of the cross are blurred, but apparently terminate each in three crescents; in each of two opposite quarters is a well formed hand with outspread fingers, each finger terminating in a small pellet; the palm is represented by a larger pellet, from which extends a short rod representing the wrist, by which it is attached to one arm of the voided cross in such a way that both wrists are parallel to each other. When the coin is placed as in the plate, one hand is directed upwards and the other directed downwards. The intervening quarters of the voided cross have each a pellet.

Obverse.—lllllllllllllllll
Reverse.—lllll lllll lllll lllll Weight, 10'6 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

No. 139 is very similar to No. 138, but the two human hands are in the other two opposite quarters of the voided cross of the reverse, and there is no pellet in either of the intervening quarters. Otherwise the arrangement of the hands is exactly like that in No. 138.

Obverse.—lllllllllllllllll
Reverse.—lllll lllll lllll lllll Weight, 8'6 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

No. 140 I have placed rather out of its order here, but it is so intimately connected with Nos. 138 and 139 that I felt justified in doing
so. This finely preserved and probably unique coin resembles No. 35, with a pellet on the king's neck replacing the cross pattée behind the neck. On the reverse, instead of a pellet in one quarter, is an extremely well formed left human hand with wrist, by which it is attached at right angles to one arm of the voided cross; in the centre of the palm is a pellet similar to the pellets in the other three quarters. There is no pellet in the central crescent at the extremity of each arm of the voided cross.

Obverse.—* 
Reverse.—* 
Weight, 17 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

No. 141 only differs from No. 140 in having the pellet on the obverse behind instead of on the king's neck. This coin is also probably unique.

Obverse.—* 
Reverse.—* 
Weight, 17 grs. (1.1 gramme). In the Stockholm Museum.

Dr. Edward Ledwich in his Antiquities of Ireland, second edition, Dublin, 1804, has a chapter entitled "Of the Ancient Irish Coins," pp. 211-227, which is illustrated by a plate of fourteen coins. No. 7 on that plate corresponds very much with Nos. 140 and 141, and is thus described by that author:

"No. 7. The obverse, an head helmeted; the legend not very fair was—Sihtric Re Difl—Sihtric, King of Dublin; reverse, a cross and hand in one angle. The legend not intelligible. The rim surrounding the outward semi-circle of the helmet is here visible, nor is it ornamented with pearls."

It is a remarkable fact that Dr. Aquilla Smith appears to have overlooked this description in Dr. Ledwich's book, because he does not refer to these coins in his "The Human Hand on Hiberno-Danish Coins," already mentioned. The four probably unique coins (Nos. 138-141) are conclusive evidence, in my opinion, that the branch-like symbols on the reverses of Hiberno-Danish coins were intended to represent the human hand, and that Dr. Aquilla Smith was mistaken when he wrote, "It is very improbable that the fleshy hand on the
obverse of Fig. 2 (No. 131 in this paper, and Fig. 131, Plate VI) and
the branches with four leaves in two alternate angles of the cross on its
reverse have the same signification as symbols." It seems to be, on
the contrary, most probable that the "branched hand" figure so
common on Hiberno-Danish coins was really intended to represent
the human hand which is so well executed in Nos. 140 and 141 and
with less artistic power in Nos. 138 and 139.

**Class 18. Coins 142 to 147 of Plate VI.**

Type of Æthelred II., reverse only. Obverse, large head facing
Reverse, British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand,
Type D. With a branched hand in two quarters of the reverse, with
pellets or symbols in the other quarters.

No. 142 has on the obverse a coarsely executed and very large
full face, fringed by whiskers of short hair; the nose, eyes and mouth
are fairly well represented. The reverse is like that of No. 99.

**Obverse.**—|||| - - O O O O I I W D

**Reverse.**—II+II I I I I I I I I N O

Weight, 13.5 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Compare with Lindsay's Supplement, Plate III, 60.

No. 143. The obverse has a very coarse full face or rather
diagram of a full face with beard. Near the top margin of the coin
in the centre is an annulet above, between and touching the eyes;
a straight line leads to a mouth, below which are some six or eight
slightly radiating lines ending in pellets to represent a beard; on each
side is a pellet-tipped crescent with convexity towards the nose, above
a trefoil of pellets. The face is completely surrounded by a legend
composed of straight strokes. The reverse is similar to that of No. 89,
with a fairly well drawn bird in each of the alternate angles of the
voided cross. There cannot be any doubt about the bird-like character
of these figures; the pointed bills are seen to traverse the two lines of
the arms of the voided cross, while the feet are represented by three
claws fixed in the angle of the same cross; the birds are exactly opposite each other, feet to feet; each bird's tail is composed of three diverging lines ending in pellets. The legend here also consists only of straight strokes. The coin weighs 7.3 grs. (0.48 gramme), and is in the Copenhagen Museum. It is probably unique; unfortunately, it is slightly damaged.

No. 144. The obverse is similar to that of No. 143, without the crescents and trefoils on each side of the face. The legend, which consists of one annulet and many straight strokes, is between two beaded circles and is divided by two small pellets exactly above the annulet, which is a part of the face. The reverse is similar to that of No. 89, with a large S-like figure with a trefoil of pellets at each extremity, in the first and third quarters of the voided cross; the legend consists of twenty single strokes. Weight, 10.5 grs. (0.67 gramme); in the Copenhagen Museum. P. Hauberg in his Myntforhold og Udmyntninger i Danmark indtil 1146 (Numismatic History of Denmark before 1146), attributes a coin to King Svend Estridsen, 1047–1075, on the reverse of which are two similar S-like figures, which are, however, turned the other way and have a trefoil of pellets only at one extremity. See Tab. VIII, 15, of that work.

No. 145 only differs from No. 144 by the addition of a pyramid of three pellets on each side of the beard, and by there being only straight strokes in the legend of the obverse; the reverse has a large cross botonée instead of the S-shaped figure in the alternate vacant quarters.

Obverse.——llll ——
Reverse.—illll lllll llllllllllllllllll Weight, 9.4 grs. (0.6 gramme). In the Copenhagen Museum.

No. 146 only differs from No. 144 in having the eyes closer to the legend and the annulet above and between them absent; the reverse has the same S-like figures, but they are reversed.

Obverse.—0llll ——
Reverse.—llll llllllllllllllllllllll1—— Weight, 8.6 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.
HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.

PLATE VII.
No. 147. The obverse is like that of No. 146, with the addition of a pellet on each side of the beard; on the reverse, which is like that of No. 89, one quarter without the branched hand has a group of four pellets, and the other, a pyramid, of three pellets.

Obverse.—\[\text{Illustration}\]
Reverse.—\[\text{Illustration}\] Weight, 8.5 grs. (0.55 gramme). In the Copenhagen Museum.

Class 19. Coins 148 to 161 of Plate VII.

Type of Æthelred II., British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. With only one branched hand on the reverse, without and with symbols on both sides.

No. 148 differs from No. 89 in having only one branched hand on the reverse, the other three quarters of the voided cross being vacant.

Obverse.—\[\text{Illustration}\]
Reverse.—\[\text{Illustration}\] Weight, 14.7 grs. In the author’s cabinet.

Two similar coins, also in the author’s cabinet, have the following legends:

Obverse.—\[\text{Illustration}\]
Reverse.—\[\text{Illustration}\] Weight, 16.6 grs.
Obverse.—\[\text{Illustration}\]
Reverse.—\[\text{Illustration}\] Weight, 14.3 grs.

A third similar coin is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton’s cabinet.

Obverse.—\[\text{Illustration}\]
Reverse.—\[\text{Illustration}\] Weight, 16.2 grs.

No. 149 is similar to No. 148 with the addition of a peculiar object, like a small German S with a pellet at each extremity, in the quarter opposite the branch hand on the reverse.

Obverse.—\[\text{Illustration}\]
Reverse.—\[\text{Illustration}\] Weight, 16.2 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton’s cabinet.
No. 150 is similar to No. 148 with the addition of two pellets, one above the other, in front of the king’s face and of a cross botonné in the quarter opposite the single branched hand on the reverse. The legends on both sides are composed of upright strokes. Weight, 13 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun’s cabinet.

No. 151 only differs from No. 148 in having on the obverse, a star of four pellets on the king’s neck and two pellets one above the other, in front of as well as behind his head. On the reverse, there is a pyramid of three pellets close to and in the same quarter as the branched hand; in the opposite quarter is a star of four rays with a pellet in two adjacent angles: in the other two quarters of the voided cross are a square of four pellets and a pyramid of three pellets respectively.

Obverse.—IIDNICIIDINI
Reverse.—III III III III Weight, 10.4 grs. In the author’s cabinet.

Compare with Lindsay’s Plate II, 44.

No. 152 is like No. 151 with, on the reverse, one pellet close to the branched hand, and a star of four rays but without pellets, in the opposite quarter: in the alternate quarters is a pyramid of three pellets.

Obverse.—III —— I
Reverse.—I II III III Weight, 7.8 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun’s cabinet.

No. 153 is like No. 151, but on the reverse there is a pyramid of three pellets on one side of the branched hand and a pellet on the other; in an adjacent quarter is a star of four rays with three pellets, and in the other two quarters are a square of four pellets and a pyramid of three pellets respectively.

Obverse.—IIPN+IPICIII
Reverse.—NC NPI —— IDI Weight, 11.1 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton’s cabinet.

A second similar coin in the same cabinet has this legend:

Obverse.—IIPNIPI —— DI
Reverse.—IPNIINI IIIF —— Weight, 10.2 grs.

Compare Lindsay’s Plate II, 44 and 45.
No. 154. The obverse has a coarse likeness to that of No. 151, but a plain cross in front of the king's forehead has replaced all the pellets on and around the bust. On the reverse there is a couple of pellets on each side of the branched hand; in two adjacent quarters of the voided cross is a four-rayed star with a pellet in each angle and in the fourth quarter is a star of five pellets.

Obverse.—
Reverse.—Weight, 104 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

No. 155 is like No. 154 with a crozier-like rod, the crook turned towards the edge of the coin, instead of the plain cross in front of the king's face: on the neck is the same peculiar figure like a coiled rope or annulet with two diverging appendages below, as on the obverse of No. 124, but with the addition of a pellet inside the annulet. On the reverse in the quarter opposite the single branched hand, is a ring ornament and in the other two quarters are a pellet and a pyramid of three pellets respectively.

Obverse.—-
Reverse.—Weights 14½ and 14⅛ grs. respectively. (Two similar coins, obverse same dies.) In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 156 is very similar to No. 151 with the head on the obverse turned to the right; on the reverse, there are two pellets and one pellet respectively on either side of the branched hand: in an adjacent quarter is a four-rayed star with three pellets; in the other two quarters of the voided cross are a square of four pellets and a cluster of six pellets respectively.

Obverse.—\
Reverse.—Weight, 11½ grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Plate II, 42.

No. 157 differs from No. 156 only in a few details: there are no pellets behind the head, nor are there any pellets on the reverse in the quarters containing the branched hand and the four-rayed star which
are opposite one another; in the other two quarters are three pellets in a line radiating from the centre of the coin and a group of five pellets respectively.

Obverse.—\[\begin{array}{l}
\text{Reverse.-}\ \text{llllllllllllllllllll}
\end{array}\] Weight, 11 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 158 resembles No. 148 except that there are three pellet-ended fingers instead of four in the branched hand.

Obverse.—\[\begin{array}{l}
\text{Reverse.-}\ \text{llllllllllllllllllll}
\end{array}\] Weight, 17 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 159 is very like No. 151 with a pyramid of three pellets instead of a star of four on the king's neck, behind which is a square of four pellets with a single pellet above; on the reverse there are only three fingers to the branched hand as in No. 158; in an adjacent quarter is a pyramid of three pellets, while there is apparently a four-rayed star with pellets in the other two quarters which are rather blurred.

Obverse.—\[\begin{array}{l}
\text{Reverse.-}\ \text{llllllllllllllllllll}
\end{array}\] Weights, 16'3 and 15'3 grs. respectively. (Two specimens, same dies.) In the author's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Plate II, 40, where the coin is attributed to Ifars II., King of Limerick! Two similar coins are in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet, viz.:

Obverse.—\[\begin{array}{l}
\text{Reverse.-}\ \text{llllllllllllllllllll}
\end{array}\] Weight, 15 grs.

Obverse.—\[\begin{array}{l}
\text{Reverse.-}\ \text{llllllllllllllllllll}
\end{array}\] Weight, 15'5 grs.

No. 160 is similar to No. 148, with five fingers instead of four, in the branched hand; in the quarter adjacent is a cross botonee.

Obverse.—\[\begin{array}{l}
\text{Reverse.-}\ \text{llllllllllllllllllll}
\end{array}\] Weight, 10'5 grs. In the author's cabinet.

In Mr. P. Carlyon Britton's cabinet are three similar coins, all from the same dies as this specimen, and weighing 13'3, 12'5 and 12 grs. respectively.
Compare with Lindsay's Supplement, Plate II, 48, where the cross botonée is absent.

No. 161 is similar to No. 157, but on the reverse the four-rayed star is enclosed in a square, while the alternating quarters of the voided cross have each a pellet-ended crescent with convexity towards the centre of the coin; in addition, opposite the convexity of the crescents are groups of three and two pellets respectively.

**Obverse.**—NNN --- O --- N  

**Reverse.**—III - - - - - - - - Weight, 11 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

**CLASS 20. COINS 162 TO 164 OF PLATE VII.**

Type of Æthelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. With only one branched hand on the reverse, and with the letter S in the opposite quarter.

No. 162 is similar to No. 148, with the addition on the obverse of a star of four pellets on the king's neck and on the reverse of a well formed letter S in the quarter opposite the branched hand; the alternate quarters of the voided cross have each a pellet.

**Obverse.**—+ IMITIE1IDIE1EI  

**Reverse.**—+ II0 NEN I+III IDDI  Weight, 14'6 grs. In the author's cabinet.

See Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 21, where it is attributed to Sihtric IV.

A similar coin is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet, viz.:

**Obverse.**—+ IIIII1IID1IDIE1IH  

**Reverse.**—+ IIIII PIDD I+III I+ODI  Weight, 14'1 grs.

No. 163 only differs from No. 162, in having two pellets, one above the other, in two quarters of the reverse.

**Obverse.**—+ YIIIIII1IID1IDIE1IH  

**Reverse.**—+ III DIDD I+III I1DDI  Weight, 14'7 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare with Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 22.
No. 164 is exactly like No. 162, but with a reversed letter S on the reverse.

Obverse.—IIITIIIRIIDIIDIE

Reverse.—III PIPI II IIIDII

Weight, 13.5 grs. In the author's cabinet.

See Lindsay's Supplement, Plate I, 23.

Two similar coins from the same dies weighing 13.3 and 13.2 grs. are also in the author's cabinet, and three similar coins, all from the same dies as that illustrated, are in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet and weigh 14.4, 13.8 and 12.5 grs. respectively.

CLASS 21. COINS 165 TO 170 OF PLATE VII.

Type of Æthelred II., reverse only British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. Obverse.—Large or small head facing. Reverse.—Only one branched hand with symbols in the other quarters.

No. 165. The obverse has a large head facing, enclosed in a pear-shaped figure with the small end upwards and forming a high peaked helmet to the round face which is bearded. The beard is represented by six diverging straight lines with a trefoil of three pellets in the centre below: around is the legend divided above by the helmet. This type is supposed to be copied from the full-faced pennies of Edward the Confessor 1042-1066, Hawkins 225. The reverse is almost exactly like that of No. 152, but without a pellet by the side of the branched hand, and with only two pellets instead of three pellets in one alternate quarter.

Obverse.—οΤΝΙΝΝΝΙΟΝΝΙΟΝΙΝΙΝ

Reverse.—ΝΙΙΙΙΙΙΙ Weight, 9 grs. In the author's cabinet.

Compare Lindsay's Plate I, i, where it is attributed to Imar or Ifars I., 870-872, without the slightest evidence. Three similar coins weighing 8.4, 8.2 and 7.7 grs. respectively are also in the author's cabinet.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

No. 166 is very similar to No. 165, but there is only one pellet instead of a trefoil of three pellets in one quarter of the reverse.

*Obverse.*—lllllll
*Reverse.*—lllllllllllll Weight, 9.1 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 167 is similar to No. 165, but with the branched hand and the four-rayed star in adjacent quarters of the reverse; there is a pyramid of three pellets in each of the other two adjacent quarters;

*Obverse.*—0IIIIII
*Reverse.*—10Cllllllllllllllll Weight, 10.3 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 168 is very similar to No. 144, but the annulets on the obverse which represent the eyes are much nearer the mouth and have no pellets inside them, on the reverse there is only one branched hand; the Ss in the two opposite quarters are reversed, and in the fourth quarter is a pellet-ended crescent with a pellet in its concavity which faces the centre of the coin.

*Obverse.*—llllllllllllll
*Reverse.*—llllllllllllll Weight, 7.5 grs. (0.49 gramme). In the Copenhagen Museum.

No. 169. The obverse has a small head facing, crowned and with two beaded lines below to represent the shoulders; on each side is an annulet: the whole inside an inner circle. The legend consisting of vertical strokes is between the two circles. This obverse has been possibly copied from William II., Hawkins 250. The reverse is like that of No. 148 with the addition of a trefoil of three pellets, in the opposite quarter to that containing the branched hand.

*Obverse.*—llllllllllllll
*Reverse.*—llllllllllllll Weight, 12.6 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 170 is similar to No. 169 but on the reverse there is an annulet in the quarter opposite to that containing the branched hand; there is a single pellet in each of the two alternate quarters.

*Obverse.*—llllllllllllll
*Reverse.*—llllllllllllll Weight, 13.4 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.
CLASS 22. COINS 171 TO 173 OF PLATES VII AND VIII.

Type of Æthelred II., reverse only, British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D. Obverse.—Complicated crescent pattern. Reverse.—Only one branched hand with symbols in the other quarters.

No. 171. The obverse has a very complicated design. In the centre is a small cross patee; around it are four small crescents; four crozier-shaped figures extend from the angles of the cross patee, and passing between the small crescents, curve over towards one another in pairs above and below; between each pair of croziers is a pellet nearer the margin of the coin; to the left of this compound figure is a symbol resembling the letter Ω with a pellet above it and a small oblong below it; and to the right is a reversed letter S with pellet below it. The reverse is exactly like that of No. 170.

Obverse.—|||... Weight, 14 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 172 is somewhat like No. 171. On the obverse, the two pairs of crozier-like figures spring above and below from an annulet enclosing a pellet; to the left a small Ω has two pellets attached, one above the other, to the lower extremity of its middle limb: above and below are groups of three pellets: the reversed letter S on the right is without pellet. The reverse is exactly like that of No. 171.

Obverse.—|||... Weight, 13 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

No. 173 differs from No. 172 on the obverse by having instead of the Ω, a figure composed of three pellet-ended branches diverging upwards from a pellet: there are no other pellets in the field.

Obverse.—|||... Weight, 14½ grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

Compare with Simon's Plate I, 22.
CLASS 23. COINS 174 TO 180 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Æthelred II., British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a ; Hildebrand, Type D. Obverse.—Very coarse head usually to the left, with crozier in front. Reverse.—Cross botonée with or without stem, springing from the centre in two or four quarters.

No. 174. On the obverse the head, to the left, is similar to that of No. 138, although more coarsely executed, with each hair terminating in a pellet; in front of the face is a crozier with the crook turned towards the margin of the coin; on the neck is a cross botonée; the inscription is composed of simple strokes which are joined by transverse bars, forming a series of Hs. The reverse is similar to that of No. 16, with the addition in two opposite quarters of a sceptre with head of three pellets or cross botonée; the two alternate quarters contain a single pellet.

Obverse.—YYYYYYY
Reverse.—llll llll llll llll
Weights, 8'4, 8'3 and 5'3 grs. (three specimens).
In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

See Lindsay's Plate III, 69.

Similar coins weighing 8'4 and 6'8 grs. are in the author's cabinet and 9'5 grs. in the British Museum.

No. 175 is very like No. 174, but differs in the hair being without pellets, and instead of a cross botonée, there is a pyramid of three pellets on the neck. The legends on both sides consist of simple strokes without cross bars. Weight, 6'5 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 176. The obverse only differs from that of No. 175 in having a staff joined to the middle pellet on the neck; the reverse differs from that of No. 174 in having a long voided cross botonée springing from a central ring ornament and in the alternate quarters a group of four or five pellets.

Obverse.—lllll - - - - -
Reverse.—lllllllllllllllllllllll - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Weight, 6 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.
No. 177 differs from No. 176 in having on the reverse a pyramid of three pellets in two opposite quarters.

Obverse.—IIIIII
Reverse.—WWW

Obverse.—IIIIII Weight, 5.7 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 178. The obverse is indistinct, but much like that of No. 174; the reverse is also similar to that of No. 174, but with a cross botonée instead of a sceptre in the two opposite quarters: in each of the alternate quarters is a large pellet. The legends on both sides consist of simple strokes. Weight, 8.8 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 179 only differs from No. 178 in having the head on the obverse turned to the right.

Obverse.—IIIIII
Reverse.—Mill Mill Mill Mill Weight, 7.5 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 180. Obverse.—A large coarsely-executed head to the left; the neck is composed of an equilateral triangle, in the centre of which is an annulet: in front of the forehead is a star of four pellets. Reverse.—On a simple long cross, is super-imposed a cross annuletée, i.e., each extremity of which ends in a trefoil of three annulets: the whole within a beaded circle, outside which is the usual legend of simple strokes.

Obverse.—III
Reverse.—III

Weights, 12.9 and 10.7 grs. (two specimens). In the author's cabinet.

See the Editors' Plate to Simon, 1, which is said to weigh only 9.1 grs.

Class 24. Coin 181 of Plate VIII.

Type of Æthelred II., British Museum Catalogue, Type VIII; Hildebrand, Type E.

No. 181 brings us back again to decipherable coins. Obverse.—Bust to the left, in armour and radiate helmet; around, inscription divided by bust; outer circle. Reverse.—Square, with three pellets at each corner: over it, bisecting the sides, a long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in the centre, inscription, outer circle. A very finely executed coin.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+DYFLI
Reverse.—+ EAR RO ODYF LINR Weight, 17 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

The following are similar coins:

12. Obverse.—* SIHTCRE+ DYFLI
Reverse.—+ EAR MO ODYFLINR In Hildebrand's book and the Stockholm Museum.

368. Obverse.—+ ÆDELRE/EDRE+AIR
Reverse.—+ EIOOMNS DYIROMR In Hildebrand's book and the Stockholm Museum.

376. Obverse.—+ ÆDELRE/EDREX ANGL
Reverse.—+ FAEREWIN MO DYFLI In Hildebrand's book and the Stockholm Museum.

378. Obverse.—+ ÆDELRE/EDREX ANGL
Reverse.—+ FIENEMN MO DYM In Hildebrand's book and the Stockholm Museum.

383. Obverse.—+ ÆDELRE/EDREX ANGL
Reverse.—+ IVLFIN MO DIFLINAM In Hildebrand's book and the Stockholm Museum.

Obverse.—+ ÆDELRE/EDRE+ANIG
Reverse.—+ FÆ NEPM NMØ DYHI Weight, 186 grs. (1.23 gramme). In the Copenhagen Museum.

Obverse.—+ EDELREDRX- -0
Reverse.—+ DE MIØ HD MFI Weight, 23 grs. (1.5 gramme). In Helsingfors Museum, found at Nastola 1865.

Class 25. Coins 182 to 183 of Plate VIII.

Type of Æthelred II. British Museum Catalogue, Type X (variety of); Hildebrand, Type G. Reverse.—Either quadrilateral figure enclosing ring ornament or as Æthelred II., British Museum Catalogue, Type 4, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D.

No. 182. The obverse has the Agnus Dei to the left with plain cross above; below the neck is a pyramid of three pellets: the reverse has a quadrilateral figure with incurved sides; in the centre is an annulet enclosing a pellet and there is a larger pellet on one side of the quadrilateral figure.

Obverse.—- - - - - -
Reverse.—- - - - - - Weight, 13.5 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 183. The obverse is very similar to that of No. 182 while
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

The reverse can be compared with those of Nos. 67 and 76; in the opposite quarters of the long voided cross, is a large letter E with limbs terminating in pellets, while a large cross pattée occupies the alternate quarters. The legends on both sides are simple strokes. Weight, 13.6 grs. In the British Museum. See Simon's Plate I, 17.

CLASS 26. COIN 184 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Cnut. Variety of Hildebrand, Type D, var. a, which is now considered to be Danish.

No. 184. Obverse.—Bust to the left; hair represented by straight lines ending in pellets; behind, shield; bust and shield dividing legend. Reverse.—Long voided cross, each limb terminating in three crescents; in two opposite quarters is an annulet.

Obverse.—HAREENV

Reverse.—+ A LFP RB: ONL Weight, 15 grs. In the author's cabinet.

According to Mr. L. E. Bruun this is a Danish coin struck at Lund.

CLASS 27. COINS 185 TO 188 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Cnut. British Museum Catalogue, Type IV; Hildebrand, Type E, var. f.

No. 185. Obverse.—Bust to the left, around, the inscription which is divided by the bust; outer circle. Reverse.—Over quatrefoil with pellet at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in the centre; around, inscription, outer circle.

Obverse.—BELLEDOCEYNIM

Reverse.—+HIO H+H+II IDI Weight, 19.3 grs. (1.25 gramme). In Helsingfors Museum, found at Nousis, 1895.

The following are similar coins:

Obverse.—Q11IDVORLH+

Reverse.—+ ED CD+ IIII NE Weight, 30 grs. In the British Museum.

Obverse.—Q11IDVORCRIH+

Reverse.—+ ED CD+ IIII NE Weight, 38.9 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 186 only differs from No. 185 in having on the obverse a pellet behind the king's neck, and on the reverse, three pellets outside the quatrefoil, one being opposite the apex of three of the cusps.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Obverse. — OLI DEI NOREH: +H:
Reverse. — H HE +111 3+1 Weight, 37"2 grs. (2'43 grammes). In the Helsingfors Museum, found at Lundo, 1897.

The heavy weight of this and the coin previously described is remarkable.

No. 187 is similar to No. 185 with the addition on the obverse of a trefoil of three pellets in front of the king's face and of a pellet behind the neck; on the reverse, one cusp has three pellets around it, viz., two pellets on each side within and one pellet without: outside the opposite cusp is a cross patteé.

Obverse. — HIEFDIIIVI+H:  Reverse. — HIEO TOR EHFI Weight, 21 grs. (1'37 gramme). In the Helsingfors Museum, found at Reso, 1834.

No. 188 has, on the obverse, an extremely coarsely executed head to the left, similar to that on No. 139, with the addition of a star of four pellets in front of the face; the reverse has a short plain cross inside and touching a quatrefoil with pellet at the apex of each cusp.

Obverse. — IIIIII — — — — — —  Reverse. — IIIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII Weights, 11'9 and 8'4 grs. (two specimens). In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

A third very similar specimen is in Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet and weighs 6'8 grs.

Class 28. Coin 189 of Plate VIII.

Type of Cnut. Obverse. — British Museum Catalogue, Type V; Hildebrand, Type A, var. a. Reverse. — British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, Hildebrand; Type E, var. f.

No. 189. Obverse. — Bust to the left, crowned within a quatrefoil; around, inscription, outer circle. Reverse. — On quatrefoil with pellet at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents, pellet in centre; around, inscription, outer circle.

Obverse. — + ZIHTRCRE+DYFLM0  Reverse. — + ZTE LCN IION OND Weight, 15'2 grs. In the British Museum.

See Simon's Plate II, 27. Similar coins have the following legends:
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Obverse.—SIHTREO+ANCLORE
Reverse.—+ FN REI MIRO FIM Weight, 15 grs. In the Helsingfors Museum; found at Reso, 1834.

Obverse.—+ SITERICRE+DRVMI
Reverse.—+ STEGNONDY  In the Stockholm Museum.

Obverse.—+ LMTRCN+DIFILNNO
Reverse.—+ NE RI: OHL M/E Weight, 18'4 grs. (1'19 gramme). In the Copenhagen Museum.

Obverse.—+ NITRE+ANLLORV
Reverse.—+ FE REN NMO DYF Weight, 21'9 grs. In the British Museum.

Obverse.—+ ITIERICPE-PYHI
Reverse.—+ T EC NO NDY  Weight, 23'4 grs. (1'52 gramme). In the Stockholm Museum.

It is curious to note that with increasing blundering of the legends, there is actually an increasing weight.

CLASS 29. COIN 190 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Cnut.  Obverse.—British Museum Catalogue, Type IV, var. a.; Hildebrand, Type E, var. g.  Reverse.—British Museum Catalogue, Type XVI, var. a.; Hildebrand, Type H.

No. 190.  On the obverse is the king's bust to the left, diademed, with a peculiar hanging tail to the crown behind, like a lyre; around, is the legend between two circles. The reverse has a short cross voided, around, is the legend between two circles.

Obverse.—AIEIL-VFOSIIIODI
Reverse.—JOIV--XEIIDIIIIOIII  Weight, 28 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

CLASS 30. COIN 191 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Cnut.  Obverse.—British Museum Catalogue, Type IX; Hildebrand, Type E, var. h.  Reverse.—British Museum Catalogue, Type XIII; Hildebrand’s Type G.

No. 191.  Obverse.—Bust to the left, wearing pointed helmet; in
front, sceptre; around, is inscription between two circles, divided by the bust. **Reverse.**—Short cross voided; limbs united at base by two circles; in centre, pellet; in each angle, annulet; around, is inscription between two circles.

**Obverse.**—€·HE·VNIL --

**Reverse.**—†RAIENCE@DIVELXIII  Weight, 14.5 grs. In the British Museum.

No. 191A. This coin was kindly lent to me by Mr. L. A. Lawrence after the plates were completed. The obverse is exactly like that of No. 191 but with the king's bust to the right; while the reverse also closely resembles that of No. 191, the only difference being a pellet inside each of the four annulets.

**Obverse.**—HVCQONOVI/Ix

**Reverse.**—†IIIOINVTIIIPMT  Weight, 20.5 grs.

**Class 31. Coins 192 and 193 of Plate VIII.**

Type of Cnut, being varieties of *British Museum Catalogue*, Type XV; Hildebrand, Type G, var. b.

No. 192 has on the obverse a bust similar to that of No. 139 with two pellets in front of the face; the reverse is similar to that of No. 190 with the addition of a large pellet in two opposite quarters of the small voided cross.

**Obverse.**—†††††††††††††  Weight, 10.4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 193. The obverse resembles that of No. 139; the reverse has a small cross pattée; in the centre is an annulet enclosing a pellet; in one quarter is a ring ornament, and in the opposite quarter is a wheel of four spokes.

**Obverse.**—†††††††††††††  Weight, 9.3 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.
CLASS 32. COIN 194 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Cnut. British Museum Catalogue, Type XV; Hildebrand, Type G, var. b, with the head on the obverse to the right.

No. 194. The obverse has the head to the right like that of No. 157 but with no symbols on the neck; while the reverse is similar to that of No. 190.

Obverse.—|||| || ||||
Reverse.—|||| || |||| Weight, 9 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun’s cabinet.

Compare with Simon’s First Additional Plate No. 3. A very similar coin is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton’s cabinet weighing 11.7 grs. and has several Ms and Vs in the reverse legend instead of the simple strokes.

CLASS 33. COIN 195 OF PLATE VIII.

Type of Cnut. British Museum Catalogue, Type XVI (variety of); Hildebrand, Type H.

No. 195. The obverse has a three-quarter bust to the left extending down to the margin of the coin; in front is a sceptre with a cross pattée above, and half-way down its staff is a large annulet enclosing a pellet. The reverse is similar to that of No. 190.

Obverse.—NI — — — —
Reverse.—NIT A — — III01 Weight, 12 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy’s cabinet.

According to Mr. L. E. Bruun this is a Norwegian coin struck by Harold Haarderaade, or his sons, about 1066.

CLASS 34. COINS 196 AND 197 OF PLATE IX.

Type of Cnut, reverse only. British Museum Catalogue, Type XVI; Hildebrand, Type H. Obverse.—Complicated crescent pattern.

No. 196. The obverse is similar to that of No. 173, while the reverse is like that of No. 190. The legends on both sides consist of simple strokes. Weight, 8.8 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun’s cabinet.
HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.

Plate IX.
No. 197 is similar to No. 172 but there is no branched hand on the reverse.

Obverse.—III - - -
Reverse.—III III III III III Weight, 137 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

The reverse of this coin belongs to the type of Æthelred II., *British Museum Catalogue*, Type IV, var. a; Hildebrand, Type D, and ought to have been described much earlier in the paper.

**CLASS 35. COINS 198 AND 199 OF PLATE IX.**

Type of Harold II. pax, Hawkins 231.

No. 198. The large head on the obverse is to the left and is coarsely executed; each of the lines representing the hair ends in a pellet; on the neck is an annulet, and in front of the face is a plain cross with a pellet above and below it. The legend has a cross pattée and two annulets or Os while the remaining letters are the usual strokes. The reverse has a transverse band, bordered above and below by a beaded line, within an inner beaded circle; the legend on the transverse band consists of three upright strokes on each side with an annulet in the centre separating them thus, IIIOII. The legend round the reverse between two beaded circles, consists of simple strokes with an annulet opposite each end of the transverse band. The coin has a rough resemblance to Harold II.'s pax penny, Hawkins 230–231. I have only seen five specimens of it, four of which are in my cabinet and one in that of Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton; they are all from the same dies and their weights are respectively 14'4, 13'7, 13'2, 12'4 and 14'1 grs.

No. 199 is somewhat similar, on the obverse, to No. 198, with a better designed head to the right; on the neck is a ring ornament. The legend does not consist simply of strokes, and is between two circles. The reverse is very like that of No. 198, but on the transverse band there are only four straight strokes divided by a central annulet.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

Obverse.—NNII - - - H0
Reverse.—- - - - Weight, 13 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

Class 36. Coins 200 to 202 of Plate IX.

Type of William I., reverse only. Obverse.—Large coarse head to the right or left. Reverse.—Cross fleury with or without inner circle; compare with Hawkins, William I., 233.

No. 200. The head on the obverse is very similar to that on No. 198, but is turned to the right; in addition to the annulet on the neck, there is a star of four rays in front of the face. The reverse has a cross fleury with vacant quarters, and has no inner circle.

Obverse.—- - - - -
Reverse.—- - - - - - - - - - Weight, 9½ grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

See Lindsay's Plate III, 49.

No. 201. The obverse is similar to that of No. 200, but there is a cross botonée instead of an annulet on the neck. On the reverse is a small cross fleury within an inner circle; in each quarter is a pellet. The legends on both sides consist of simple strokes. Weight, 10 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

No. 202 is similar to No. 200 but with the head on the obverse to the left: there is a pellet in front of the face, while the neck is plain.

Obverse.—- - - - -
Reverse.—- - - - - - - - - - Weight, 11½ grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Class 37. Coins 203 and 204 of Plate IX.

Type of William I., reverse only. Obverse.—Complicated crescent pattern. Reverse.—Like William I., Hawkins 236.

No. 203 has exactly the same obverse as No. 171, while the
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

reverse has a lozenge-shaped ornament, each angle terminating in a trefoil; in the centre, a pellet; the whole within an inner circle. The legends on both sides consist of straight strokes. Weight, 13.8 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

See Simon's First Additional Plate, No. 7.

No. 204 only differs from No. 203 by having the Π and S transposed; the latter not being reversed but having a pellet above and below it. Weight, 14 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Class 38. Coins 205 and 206 of Plate IX.

Type of William I., Hawkins 237.

No. 205. The obverse is a very good copy of William I.'s penny, Hawkins 237, viz., bust facing, crowned, between two sceptres, one sceptre has a cross pattée and the other a quatrefoil of four pellets; in addition there is a pellet between the cross pattée sceptre and the king's neck; the whole within an inner circle. The reverse has within an inner circle, a cross fleury with pellet in the centre: in two opposite quarters is an annulet and in the other two quarters a pellet. The legends on both sides consist of simple strokes. Weight, 12.4 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet.

A fragment of this coin is illustrated in Simon's first additional Plate 10, and another similar coin in Lindsay's Supplement, Plate III, 57. There is a similar specimen in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet weighing only 8.7 grs., but the quarters on the reverse are blank.

No. 206 is very like No. 205 but with a much coarser head on the obverse, and with a single pellet in each quarter of the reverse. Weight, 11.6 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Class 39. Coin 207 of Plate IX.

Type of William I., Hawkins 239.

No. 207. The obverse has the king's head to the right, in front,
a sceptre with a second and shorter sceptre (?) in front of the neck but without inner circle: the reverse has a cross pattée with central ring ornament; there is a spike in the middle of each pattéed extremity of the cross: in each quarter is a lis turned inwards. The legends on both sides are simple strokes with transverse bars connecting them. Weight, 9.5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

Class 40. Coin 208 of Plate IX.

Type of William I., reverse only. Hawkins 240, PAXS type, with usual Irish type of head to left on the obverse.

No. 208. The head to the left on the obverse resembles that of No. 99 but is of coarser execution: the reverse is copied from the PAXS type of William I., Hawkins 240, viz., a small cross pattée, in angles, blundered letters represented by XXX2, each letter within a small circle, and the whole within an inner circle.

Obverse:— - - ΓN^Φ-ΓDLTN
Reverse:—+IIIIOOII-+ - - - - - - - - - Weight, 12.2 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Class 41. Coins 209 to 212 of Plate IX.

Type of William I., obverse only, Canopy type, Hawkins 236. Reverse.—Triquetra of birds.

No. 209. The bust which is facing, has a strong resemblance to that on the obverse of the canopy type of William I., with the addition of a sceptre on each side: the full face is well executed and is without beard. The reverse has in the centre a pellet within a circle, around which are attached three birds forming a triquetra or tribrach. Each bird has four feathers in its tail, which is represented by four diverging lines each ending in a pellet: its legs are represented by a single rod attached to the central ring ornament, while the body, head and beak are represented by two rods and three pellets. There cannot be any doubt about their being birds although Dr. Aquilla Smith in his paper
already mentioned, describes them as "human upper extremities, each consisting of an arm, forearm and hand with fingers expanded . . . the three thumbs meeting at a central point." The legends on both sides consist of simple strokes. Weight, 12.7 grs., in Mr. L. E. Bruun’s cabinet.

For reverse see Lindsay’s Plate III, 51.

No. 210. The obverse resembles that of No. 209, but the face is more coarsely executed and has a straggling beard: the sceptres instead of being outside, are inside the canopy. The reverse only differs from that of No. 209 by the birds having each three claws by which they are attached to the central ring ornament. Weight, 13.5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy’s cabinet.

No. 211. Although the obverse is not very well struck, it resembles that of No. 210: the beard is longer and the lines representing it are divergent. The reverse resembles that of No. 209. Weight, 10.9 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton’s cabinet. An exact representation is given in Duane’s Plate to Simon, 16.

No. 212 is very similar to No. 211. On the obverse, the head of each sceptre is composed of a trefoil of three pellets, and the divergent lines forming the beard each terminate in a pellet; on the reverse the central annulet is without a pellet, and one of the birds forming the tribrach is duplicated except for two feathers of the tail which are absent. Weight, 14.4 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun’s cabinet.

CLASS 42. COIN 213 OF PLATE IX.

Type of William I., obverse, Hawkins 237, and of William II., reverse, Hawkins 245.

No. 213. The obverse is very similar to that of No. 206 and the sceptres on each side have heads composed of a trefoil of three pellets, one sceptre being nearly double the length of the other. The reverse is a copy of that of William II., Hawkins 245, viz., a cross pattée within a quatrefoil; in the centre an annulet. The legends on both sides are simple strokes. Weight, 14.5 grs. In the author’s cabinet.
Class 43. Coins 214 and 215 of Plate IX.

Type of William II., obverse Hawkins 250, and reverse of William I., Hawkins 240.

No. 214. The obverse is possibly from the same die as that of No. 169 or No. 170; the reverse has a short cross pattée with an annulet enclosing a pellet for centre; in two opposite angles is an annulet enclosing a four-rayed star; the whole enclosed by an inner circle.

Obverse.—WWW
Reverse.—llllll  Hill! Illlll llllll Weight, 149 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

There are two similar coins weighing 12.5 grs. and 12.2 grs. respectively in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet. Compare with Simon's Plate II, 31, and Lindsay's Supplement, Plate III, 59.

No. 215 is similar to No. 214, but on the reverse there are four annulets enclosing a star, or letter, viz., one in each quarter. The coin is badly struck and the details are not very distinct. Weight, 8.5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

Class 44. Coins 216 and 217 of Plate IX.

Type of William II., reverse only, Hawkins 247, and with, on obverse, large coarse head within inner circle.

No. 216. The obverse is similar to that of No. 146 with the addition of an annulet on each side of the beard; the reverse has a small cross pattée springing from a ring ornament as centre, with a well-shaped S in two opposite quarters; the extremities of the S consist of trefoils of pellets; in the two alternate quarters are a crescent and annulet conjoined, and a trefoil fleurie respectively. The legends on both sides are simple strokes. Weight, 7.5 grs. (0.49 gramme). In the Copenhagen Museum.
No. 217. The obverse is very like that of No. 145, and the reverse like that of No. 216, with a figure somewhat resembling the Greek letter ω in two opposite quarters. Weight, 8·8 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton’s cabinet.

CLASS 45. COIN 218 OF PLATE IX.

Irish type of coarse head to the left with bust dividing legend on the obverse; and transverse band with bird above and below, on the reverse.

No. 218. The obverse is like that of No. 174, but without crozier, while a cross pattée replaces the cross botonée on the neck. Across the middle of the reverse is a transverse band formed by two parallel lines on which are eight straight strokes; above and below this band is a bird with four feathers in its tail, which is represented by four diverging lines, each ending in a pellet, the legs of each bird being represented by a straight line terminating in three claws touching the transverse band. The beaks and heads of the birds are not so well designed as they are in those on the reverse of No. 143, which have only three feathers in the tails. These birds are very like those forming the tribrach on Nos. 209-212. If any further proof of these figures being really birds is required, one can compare them with the birds (martlets) on the reverse of the sovereign type of Edward the Confessor, Hawkins 228. The legends on both sides are simple strokes. Weight, 14 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy’s cabinet.

See Simon’s Plate I, 12, which according to Dr. Aquilla Smith is a copy of the woodcut first published by Ware in 1654, *De Hibernis et Antiquitatibus ejus Disquisitiones*, who says the coin was found at Glendelach in the County Wicklow in 1639. An exactly similar coin is in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton’s cabinet and weighs 12·5 grs.; unfortunately it is cracked. Dr. Edward Ledwich also gives an illustration of the same coin, No. 3 on his plate of Ancient Irish coins, in his *Antiquities of Ireland* already mentioned. This writer gives the following characteristic description of it:
“No. 3. The obverse, a head helmeted, with a cross in the neck: the reverse, a bar dividing the field; above and below it, a hand couped above the elbow [Dr. Aquilla Smith evidently followed this author in describing these birds as hands]. The couped hand is on many of Camden's coins and on most of those minted in Ireland; Dr. Charleton, speaking of one of Æthelred with a hand, piously remarks, that it is a devout acknowledgment of his being sustained by the hand of the Almighty. Others interpret it as a mark of prowess or friendship; and as guesses generally have a ridiculous termination, this hand had been supposed to be the Irish harp, or at least to refer to our ancient fame for playing on that instrument. But a constitution of Ethelstan A.D. 928, solves every difficulty on this point ‘We ordain . . . . if any coiner adulterate money, let his hand be cut off and fixed conspicuously over the mint’ . . . . Here the crime and punishment are fully declared: the latter appears from our coin (very curious in this respect) to have been the amputating the arm above the elbow, which rendered the member quite useless.”

Class 46. Coin 219 of Plate IX.

Irish Type of coarse head to the left with bust dividing the legend on the obverse, and triquetra formed by three birds on the reverse.

No. 219. The bust on the obverse is similar to that of No. 151, but there are three pellets instead of two in front, and there are no pellets behind the neck. The reverse is very like that of No. 209. Weight, 7'9 grs. In the author's cabinet.

See Lindsay's Plate III, 51. A similar coin in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet weighs 8'2 grs.

Class 47. Coins 220 and 221 of Plate X.

Irish type of large coarse head to the left, on the obverse, with hand on the neck; and reverse, quadrilateral figure with incurved sides divided into four compartments.

No. 220. The obverse is very similar to that of No. 60 with a like hand, but with only a pellet in front of the face; the reverse has a plain square with concave sides which touches the margin of the coin.
HIBERNO-DANISH COINS.

PLATE X.
The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.

at its corners; the square has its interior divided by a plain cross, and in each quarter is a pyramid of three pellets: from the middle of each side of the square springs a crescent directed from right to left which terminates in a trefoil of three pellets; the four crescents might also be described as prolongations of the limbs of the central cross. The legends on both sides are plain strokes. Weight, 11.3 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 221 is very like No. 220 with a plain cross instead of the pellet in front of the hair on the obverse. The trefoil crescents on the reverse are replaced on two opposite sides by a simple oval ring, and on the two other sides by a trefoil composed of three oval rings. Weight, 9.7 grs. In the British Museum.

See Lindsay's Plate II, 31, which illustrates a damaged coin. A similar coin weighing 8.7 grs. is in the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

Class 48. Coin 222 of Plate X.

Irish type of large coarse head to the right, on the obverse, a hand (?) on the neck, with a long plain cross the extremities of which are trifid: twin-joined ring ornaments and a cross botanée are in opposite quarters.

No. 222. The obverse has a very coarsely designed and large head to the right, on the neck is a peculiar figure, somewhat like a toast-rack of four parallel prongs directed upwards springing from a horizontal bar supported by a short handle; this object is most probably intended to represent a hand, as on the two coins just described, viz., Nos. 220 and 221. The reverse has a long plain cross, each limb of which ends in three spikes; in two opposite angles is a cross botanée and in each of the other two angles are two ring ornaments which are joined by two lines uniting to form the angle of a V at the centre of the cross. The legends are simple strokes. There are two specimens of this coin in Mr. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet. Both are from the same dies and weigh 11.3 and 9.1 grs. respectively.
Class 49. Coins 223 to 226 of Plate X.

Irish type of large coarse head to the left on the obverse: with central ring ornament or cross pattée surrounded by four or three groups of pellets on the reverse.

No. 223. The obverse is somewhat like that of No. 198 but without the plain cross and pellets in front of the face. The reverse has an annulet enclosing a pellet in the centre: around it are four pyramids of three pellets each, the whole forming a sort of disjointed cross. The legends on both sides are simple strokes. Weight, 13.4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Duane's Plate to Simon, 18, is very like this coin, which has apparently no cross pattée on the neck.

No. 224. The obverse resembles that of No. 223 with the addition of a ring ornament below the head and interposed in the legend of simple strokes. The reverse has a central cross pattée with four groups of pyramids of three pellets arranged symmetrically round it. Weight, 7 grs. In Mr. L. E. Bruun's cabinet. A similar coin in Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet, weighing 10 grs. See Lindsay's Supplement, Plate III, 52.

No. 225. The obverse has a very peculiar head to the left, composed of a large eye, attached to which in front is a nose and behind is a fan-like expansion to represent the hair or the beard; behind the head is a double sceptre (?) and in front are two short rods joined transversely above by a third: above the eye is a plain cross. On the reverse is a central ring ornament with three pyramids of three pellets each, placed symmetrically around it, a kind of disjointed trichrach. The legends are simple strokes. Weight, 10.4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 226. The large head on the obverse resembles that of No. 198, with a ring ornament in front of the forehead, and on the neck a pyramid of three pellets. The reverse has a central large annulet enclosing a ring ornament, i.e., two annulets, one within the other, that within enclosing a pellet: around are four crosses botonées arranged symmetrically to form a disjointed cross. Weight, 7 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.
Irish type of large coarse head to the left, on the obverse, with various large symbols on the neck. Cross crosslet on a quadrilateral figure with incurved sides on the reverse.

No. 227. The head on the obverse is like that of No. 198, but there are no pellets above and below the cross botonée before the face: on the neck is a large quatrefoil composed of four ovals enclosed in a circle. The reverse has within an inner circle a cross crosslet, superimposed on a cross composed of four crescents with convexity towards the centre, and joined by four short rods with a pellet at each junction. There is a pyramid of three pellets in each angle of the cross crosslet. The legends on both sides are simple strokes. Weight, 10.2 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 228 is very like No. 227. On the obverse, there is a large circle enclosing a pellet with four pyramids of three pellets arranged symmetrically outside it on the neck; instead of the cross botonée, there are two pellets, one above the other, opposite the face. On the reverse there are four pellets instead of three in each angle of the cross crosslet. Weight, 9.4 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 229 is a second variety of No. 227. On the obverse in front of the face is a quatrefoil of four pellets: filling up the whole space of the triangular neck is a cross, each extremity of which terminates in a crescent with concavity outwards: within each crescent is a pellet. On the reverse in two opposite angles of the cross crosslet is a cross Calvary with the long arm directed outwards: in each of the other two angles is a quatrefoil of four pellets. Weight, 10.6 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 230 is a third variety of No. 227. On the obverse in front of the face are three pellets one below the other: on the neck is a figure composed of two semi-circles bisecting each other with the convexities upwards: above this are four pellets. On the reverse, in two opposite angles of the cross crosslet are quatrefoils of four pellets, and in each of the other two angles, a string of three pellets, the whole six being in
the same straight line. Weight, 9.7 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 231 is a fourth variety of No. 227. On the neck is a flower of eight leaves and above this a crescent with the convexity upwards: in front of the face is a string of four pellets. On the reverse, the cross crosslet is superimposed on a plain square with concave sides, the corners of which end in pellets. Weight, 10.5 grs. (0.68 gramme). In the Copenhagen Museum.

Class 51. Coins 232 and 233 of Plate X.

Irish type of large bearded head facing, on obverse, and large voided cross on Maltese cross on reverse.

No. 232. The obverse is similar to that of No. 143, with a cross botonée instead of an annulet above the nose; the lower eyelids are missing, and the crescents opposite the cheeks are concave towards the face and are joined to the upper eyelids; on the right side of the beard are three pellets and on the left side four pellets. The reverse has a rather complicated figure which is best described as a voided cross with extremities ending in crescents, superimposed on a Maltese cross, the twelve corners of which are composed of pellets. The legends on both sides are simple strokes. Weight, 9.2 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

No. 233 is very similar to No. 232, the chief differences being, on the obverse a trefoil of three pellets on each side of the beard, and on the reverse, a junction by a cross-bar of the extremities of the voided cross before they diverge into pellet crescents. Weight, 8.7 grs. (0.57 gramme). In the Copenhagen Museum.

Class 52. Coin 234 of Plate X.

Irish type of small head facing on the obverse, and two three-branched crescents with convexities towards one another on the reverse.
No. 234. The obverse has a small oval full face with pointed chin, several pellets in the field around. The reverse has within an inner circle, two crescents with convexities towards each other; each crescent has three pellet-ended branches springing from the concavity: between these branches are two crosses, botoneés. The legends are simple strokes. Weight, 11·5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy’s cabinet.

A very similar coin is illustrated in Lindsay’s Supplement, Plate III, 55, where there is a plain cross above the head on the obverse.

CLASS 53. COINS 235 TO 242 OF PLATE X.

Danish types which have been erroneously attributed to the Hiberno-Danish series.

I conclude this paper by describing a series of coins which leading numismatists in Scandinavia and elsewhere consider to be Danish and not Hiberno-Danish, although down to the present time they have been classified as such.

No. 235. The obverse has a large trefoil composed of three shields with the bases united by three annulets: at the apex of each shield and outside the inner circle is a pyramid of three pellets. One shield has a cross pâtée on one side and a pellet on the other. The reverse has a transverse band, formed by two parallel lines extending right across the field with this legend on it, OEVEVN-1; this transverse band divides a lozenge-shaped figure; at each of the two apices of the lozenge, which extends to the legend, is a cross pâtée.

Obverse.—IIH-h - - IIIIIIII Vlllllll
Reverse.—EIOV +EVIO EGIN EINNO Weight, 11·5 grs.

This coin is placed amongst the Hiberno-Danish series in the Royal Irish Academy’s cabinet, although it is very similar to a Danish coin which is illustrated, Plate III, 35, in P. Hauberg’s “Numismatic History of Denmark to A.D. 1146.” [Myntforhold og Udmynntninger i Danmark indtil 1146] and is there attributed to King Cnut, the
only differences being the additions of the cross pattée, the pellet on the obverse and the blundering of the several legends.

No. 236 is a copy of another Danish coin of King Cnut which is figured in P. Hauberg's work on Plate IV, 54. The obverse has a very coarsely designed head and bust to the right, instead of to the left, which divides the legend below; as in the Danish coin there is a plain cross in front of the face with the addition of two pellets below it. The reverse is exactly like that of the Danish specimen and is well executed; within an inner circle is a small simple cross, each quarter of which contains a pellet-ended crescent with convexity towards the centre.

Obverse.—WV10+1:10 III
Reverse.—+: 10110V:10III
Weight, 9 5 grs. In the Royal Irish Academy's cabinet.

This coin is also classified among the Hiberno-Danish series at Dublin. See also Simon's First Additional Plate, 12, where a similar coin is figured, but without the plain cross in front of the head on the obverse.

No. 237 was bought at the Rashleigh Sale with eight real Hiberno-Danish coins (Lot 1106). It is figured in P. Hauberg's work, Plate VI, 42, as a Danish coin of Harthacnut. The obverse is similar to that of No. 184, the reverse being like that of No. 236 with the addition of a pellet in each angle of the cross opposite the convexity of the crescent.

Obverse.—IHV1HIMNIV AVI
Reverse.—+: 10110101010 Weight, 10 grs. In the author's cabinet.

No. 238 resembles No. 18, but has a pellet-ended crescent in each angle of the voided cross on the reverse. It is so like Nos. 236 and 237 that it is placed here.

Obverse.—10110101010
Reverse.—+: 1011010101010
Weight, 29 5 grs. (1 9 gramme). In the Helsingfors Museum, found at Nastola in 1865.
No. 239. Although this coin is placed amongst the Hiberno-Danish coins in the British Museum, it must be considered as purely Danish. It corresponds in every detail with P. Hauberg’s Plate IX, 39 and 39A, where it is attributed to the Roskilde mint of King Swend 1047–1075. The obverse is crossed by four beaded lines forming three transverse bands; on the central band is a ring ornament in the middle, connected on each side by two plain lines to a broken annulet enclosing a pellet; on the other two bands is a series of plain strokes, each ending on one side in a T, lying horizontally: the semi-lunar spaces above and below the three bands are further subdivided into three spaces by two vertical short beaded lines, which are filled by a cross pattée in the central compartment, and by a broken annulet enclosing a pellet in the two lateral. The reverse has a large quadrilateral figure composed of four pellet-ended crescents, with concavities outwards, which are joined near their extremities by a couple of short cross-bars: within this figure is a four-rayed star enclosing a ring ornament with three small pellets in each ray; at the extremity of each ray is a trefoil of three larger pellets. The legend on the reverse is DM IIII +V II-I. Weight, 15.8 grs.

There is a second very similar coin in the British Museum which weighs 14.1 grs. and which has only simple strokes for the legends on both sides.

No. 240. This coin was described in the Rashleigh Sale Catalogue as follows:

"Lot 313* Hiberno-Danish Penny: obverse: triangular ornament in centre of three annulets containing pellets; legend illegible. Reverse: imitation of the reverse of Harthacnut’s coin, Ruding Plate D, 40, four dotted segments of a circle forming a wide cross with two pellets in each limb and a larger one in centre of a voided cross. This curious piece is engraved in Dr. Petrie’s work ‘on Round Towers in Ireland.’ It came from Dr. Aquilla Smith of Dublin in 1854. Weight, 15.5 grs.; very fine and very rare."

The legends are:

Obverse.—* ICl.:IICCI-I.
Reverse.—* CI IVE IIIF IIII. In the author’s cabinet.
This coin cost £2 10s. at the Sale, yet Mr. L. E. Bruun tells me that it is quite a common coin in Denmark, and that any number can be bought there at five shillings each! In Mr. P. Hauberg's work it is figured on Plate IX, 38, and is attributed to King Swend's Roskilde mint. The obverse is very similar to that of No. 235 with the addition of the three ring ornaments between the three shields but without the cross pattée. Lindsay gives an illustration of the same coin, Plate I, 19, where he attributes it to Anlaf VI. A similar coin is in the British Museum in the Hiberno-Danish series with the following legends:

Obverse.—+ III/I+III/I+III/I
Reverse.—+ III +III III 01  Weight, 17.3 grs.

No. 241 has on the obverse, a central cross pattée with a blundered legend between two beaded circles; the reverse is similar to the obverse with the addition of a pellet in each angle of the cross pattée: possibly both dies were reverses.

Obverse.—+ OOE+lb:III+PIEL+H
Reverse.—+ OOLK+VM0+EH  Weight, 46 grs. (298 grammes). In the Copenhagen Museum.

The coin has a square flan.

No. 242. This coin resembles No. 241, but the obverse (?) has no inner circle, and there are no pellets in the angles of the cross pattée on the reverse.

Obverse.—+ II+IIIIII+II
Reverse.—II-OFOII70I  Weight, 40.2 grs. In Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton's cabinet.

Mr. L. E. Bruun is of opinion that both this coin and No. 241 are probably Norwegian.

It might interest the members of the Society to learn how I collected the materials for this paper. I paid a special visit to Dublin and was much disappointed not to find a single specimen of the Hiberno-Danish coinage in the coin cabinet of Trinity College
Library: they had disappeared from the numismatic collection there in some mysterious way, and they could not be found in spite of a diligent search by the courteous Assistant Librarian, Mr. Alfred de Burgh. I was more fortunate at the Irish National Museum where I examined the series of Hiberno-Danish coins belonging to the numismatic collection of the Royal Irish Academy, which is placed on deposit there under the care of the learned Director, G. N. Count Plunkett. Mr. R. Lloyd Praeger, the Librarian of the Royal Irish Academy, kindly obtained permission for me to have wax impressions made of the several specimens I required. Last year I visited Stockholm, Copenhagen and Helsingfors in Finland solely for the purpose of examining the Hiberno-Danish coins in those several towns. At Stockholm, Professor Montelius, who is a well known Honorary Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London, and his assistant, Mrs. Noström, in the Coin Department of the University Museum (Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien) kindly supplied me with casts of the many specimens I desired. The same kindness was extended to me by Professor Dr. C. Jörgensen of the Copenhagen Royal Museum, and Professor Otto Alcenius of the Helsingfors University Museum. This last gentleman was away in the country when I arrived at Helsingfors, and it was entirely owing to the kindness of Mr. A. V. Mannelin, the manager of the Finland Bank, that I was able to obtain permission to examine the Hiberno-Danish coins found in Finland which are in the Helsingfors University Museum. Mr. Mannelin is not a numismatist, but he and his wife took much interest in my researches, placing many hours of their time at my disposal, and induced Professor Otto Alcenius to return from the country to meet me. Our Danish colleague on the Council, Mr. L. E. Bruun of Copenhagen, placed his almost unrivalled collection of Anglo-Saxon coins at my service, and devoted much of his valuable time to helping me in every possible way. He ascertained that it was impracticable to have satisfactory casts made in Copenhagen of the coins in his cabinet which I required, so he brought them specially over to London and had them copied for me here. Our President, Mr. Carlyon-Britton, also gave me his valuable advice
and also for many months entrusted me with his unique collection of Hiberno-Danish coins for the purpose of study. Lastly, Mr. H. A. Grueber, the Keeper of Coins at the British Museum, gave me every facility for obtaining casts of the specimens I wished.

To all these ladies and gentlemen I here tender my thanks for their courteous kindness, in several instances to me a stranger in a foreign country.

I have also to thank the Editors of the British Numismatic Journal for the encouragement they have accorded my work, in the prompt expression of their opinion that the subject was so involved and obscure in British numismatics, that it justified the illustration of a complete series of the varieties of the Hiberno-Danish issues; and the ten plates accompanying this monograph are the outcome of that opinion.

Although this paper has cost me far more time and work, and I might add expense, than I anticipated when I first began to collect materials for it some three years ago, it has been a source of great interest and pleasure to me, and I shall feel amply rewarded if it proves to be of some use to future students of the coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland.