MEDALLIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF NAVAL HISTORY.

BY ADMIRAL THE MARQUESS OF MILFORD HAVEN.

The custom of commemorating naval deeds on medals is a very old one. It was practised by the ancient Greeks and Romans, though they used coins for the purpose, not medals; the honour was all the greater. The earliest event of which I can find any such record is that of the battle of Salamis, which was fought nearly 2400 years ago—one of the greatest in all history. The pieces were, however, in this case not struck until over 300 years later. They show on the Reverse the monument erected at Salamis to Themistocles.

Later events were frequently recorded on the coins of the period; thus the destruction of the fleet of Antium in 338 B.C., was so far-reaching an event that henceforth the bronze coinage of Rome showed one of the prows of the destroyed vessels which had been brought up as trophies and set up in the Forum as orator's platform—hence the term "Rostrum." The battles of Cos, Ægusa, Ægina, Crete and on the Sicilian Coast, as well as the deeds of Admirals Statius Marcus, Ahenobarbus, Sextus Pompeius and others, ending in the great battle of Actium 31 B.C., were commemorated on many coins. After an interval of nearly three centuries the expedition to Britain of Cassianius Latinus Postumus, who ruled over Gaul circ. 260–270, gave rise to several coins of similar character. Marcus Aurelius Carausius (A.D. 286–293) was the first independent ruler of Britain who organised a fleet, with which he cleared the North Sea of German pirates. A silver denarius of the period celebrates these successes. Carausius was murdered by his admiral, Allectus, who usurped the throne, but whose fleet failed to prevent the invasion by Constantius Chlorus' fleet under Asclepiodotus. Allectus, defeated and killed by the invaders, had, during his three
years' reign, a coin struck in London in honour of his fleet. For the next twelve centuries naval doings remained unrecorded on coins or medals, until the revival of the medallic art in the sixteenth century. Ships had sometimes appeared on coins, such as our Nobles and Angels, but this was purely emblematical. All maritime countries soon began to commemorate the deeds of their fleets and admirals on medals specially struck, some being used as naval rewards. These have been continued down to our days, and form a most valuable and interesting record of naval history. These medals on naval as well as other subjects are dealt with in many books of great value to the collector. Our national collections are fully described in Hawkins' great work, edited by Franks and Grueber in 1885. So far, however, it only reaches down to the death of George II. Mr. Grueber, then Keeper of the Coins, later on began to publish a description of "English Personal Medals," arranged alphabetically, but up to now has only reached the letter H. The Republics of Genoa and Venice were the first to make practical use of the medallic art, first revived in their country, and the first great naval event thus celebrated was the battle of Lepanto, in 1571, when the combined fleets of Christendom defeated those of the infidels.

In this country the defeat of the Spanish Armada was the first subject of naval medals. These had, however, been preceded by a very curious engraved piece, which Sir Francis Drake had made in the Netherlands, in 1586, as a record of his famous voyage round the world, 1577 to 1580 (Pl. I, No. 1). The Earth's two hemispheres and Drake's track are represented on the two sides of a thin silver disc, being an exact copy of the large map which Drake had made for the Queen in the Netherlands. He seems to have had a number of these medals made, presumably for presentation to friends. Besides his own, in the leather case in which he used to carry it about, and which is still preserved at Nutwell Court, the Drake family seat, only four specimens are known. Some of the Armada medals and counters were struck in the Netherlands (Pl. I, No. 3). Two types, bearing her bust, were struck by Queen Elizabeth. The one shows on the reverse the Ark on the
waves, the other a bay tree on an island (Pl. I, No. 2). They are cast in very high relief and beautifully chased, and were made in England, but the names of the artists are not known. There are no records as to any of these having actually been bestowed as Naval Rewards. They were probably distributed as mementos. The destruction of some Spanish galleys by Sir Robert Mansel in 1602, near the Goodwin Sands, is commemorated, amongst other events, on two Dutch medals.

No naval medals were struck in the reign of James I, but Charles I caused a beautiful piece to be made, in 1630, to assert his claim of being "Monarch of the Sea" (Pl. II, No. 1). Nine years later this medal was issued afresh at the time of disputes with Spain. The British Museum possesses two medals with Prince Rupert's bust, of Dutch make. They have neither legend nor date, and were probably made after his military services in the Civil War, but before he had distinguished himself at sea in the Dutch Wars. The Commonwealth Parliament ordered several medals to be struck as Naval Rewards, between 1650 and 1653, the work of Thomas Simon (Pl. II, No. 2). For the victories over the Dutch in the summer of 1653 a gold medal was issued in three classes, for Flag Officers, Captains, and Officers of lower rank, differentiated by the border. They were all intended to be worn round the neck on gold chains of varying value. The "General's" chain was worth £300. Of Blake no contemporary medals exist. In the Ducal Collection at Gotha there is a probably unique cast and chased medallion of Richard Earl of Warwick, who was appointed Lord High Admiral in 1642. A gold medal of Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, was struck in 1658, but no specimen has been met with. F. Perry gave an illustration of it in his work on medals in 1762.

Charles II's return in 1660, escorted by the fleet, was celebrated on several medals by Dutch artists (two embossed plates, chased and united by broad rim) (Pl. II, No. 3). Portrait medallions of George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, were executed at the time of his elevation to the peerage (1660). The wars with the Dutch were foreshadowed on a medal struck by the King in
1662, when naval rivalry between the two countries began to show itself. The victory off Lowestoft, obtained over the Dutch in the first year of the war (June 3, 1665), gave rise to a fine medal by John Roettier (who worked in England) (Pl. III, No. 1); the legend was "Pro talibus ausis," and the medal was intended as a Naval Reward for this and subsequent battles. The King also had two medals struck in honour of the Duke of York, the naval commander-in-chief, whose bust is shown on the obverses. Several smaller medals, also patterns for halfpennies and farthings, were made to celebrate the command of the sea obtained by this great battle. No medals were specially struck to commemorate the four days' battle of 1666, nor, in the following war, on the important battle of Solebay, of 1672, and the several actions of 1673. Soon after the Restoration, which consolidated its position at Bombay, the East India Company began to bestow medals on the captains of its ships who had distinguished themselves in the numerous actions they had to fight.

On his accession James II caused the medal with the legend "Genus antiquum," which his brother had struck in his honour, to be reissued as a reward for services against Monmouth's and Argyle's invasion. In 1685 two small medals were struck to commemorate the success of Sir Samuel Morland's steam pump as fitted to ships (Pl. III, No. 2). Christopher Duke of Albemarle, when Governor-General of Jamaica in 1687, was instrumental in raising an immense treasure from a Spanish wreck. Two medals were struck in honour of the event, one with busts of the King and Queen, the other with that of Albemarle. Several medals were struck in Holland to celebrate the voyage of William of Orange from that country and his landing at Torbay in 1688. The energetic action taken by Queen Mary, as Regent, after the unfortunate battle of Beachy Head in 1690, is recorded on a medal which shows the ships being refitted, while the admiral, Torrington, is led off to the Tower. The great victory of La Hogue, or Barfleur, two years later, when the greatly superior Anglo-Dutch fleet practically destroyed that of France, which was intended to replace King James on the English throne, was the subject of about thirty different medals. The best Dutch
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PLATE II.
Capture of Spanish Plate Fleet in Vigo Bay.

and German artists competed on this occasion, and the variety of artistic designs is very great (Pl. III, No. 3; reverse only shown). Some bear the King's bust, others those of the King and Queen, superposed. A number of these medals are satirical, after the manner of the times, Louis XIV being repeatedly represented as the Pseudo-Neptune in a marine car drawn by frogs (Pl. III, No. 4). The Soleil Royal, Admiral Tourville's flagship, is shown as blowing up; her name referred to the French king's title of the "Roi soleil."

There are no records that any of these medals were used as rewards for the battle. One of them, however, was given in gold to Captain J. Tupper of a Guernsey privateer, for services after the battle. His descendants still possess it, with the gold chain 3 feet long. The bombardments of French Channel ports during the next few years, in retaliation for those of Genoa and others, were duly recorded on several medals. The brazen bull, invented by Perillus for the Tyrant of Agrigentum, figures on one of the Reverses. Queen Anne inaugurated her reign by striking a medal of her husband as Lord High Admiral, an office he only held for a few years. In 1702 a large expedition, the troops under the Duke of Ormonde, the combined Anglo-Dutch fleet under Sir George Rooke, was sent out to seize Cadiz. Having failed in its object it was homeward bound, when the admiral received information that the Spanish Plate fleet with its French escort had arrived at Vigo. Its capture was at once decided upon, and on October 12/23, the troops seized the forts, the fleet forced the boom, and every vessel behind it was either taken or destroyed. Treasure to the amount of seven million dollars was brought home. Nine different medals were struck in England, Holland and Germany to commemorate the event. Hautsch's medal gives the names of all the French ships burnt, sunk or captured. The leaders of the expedition were not named on any of them, but soon afterwards a fine medal was produced, by a Swedish artist, showing the busts of Admiral Rooke and his wife. From the treasure captured a complete set of coinage, including a few gold pieces, with the word VIGO under the Queen's bust, was struck. The crowns
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and half crowns bear the edge legend "Decus et tutamen anno regni secundo."

The capture of Gibraltar and the indecisive action of the Anglo-Dutch fleet off Malaga with the French in 1704 are commemorated on one English and two German medals. Another piece deals with the relief of Barcelona in 1706. The attempted invasion of Scotland two years later, by a French squadron carrying Prince James, forms the subject of seven medals by the leading medallists of the day. Another medal of that year commemorates the capture of Sardinia and Minorca by Admiral Leake and General Stanhope. A counter also exists of the same design.

Queen Anne bestowed many medals as Naval Rewards, including for the first time medals for the men of the fleet. The only specimen of the latter which I have come across is in Dr. Payne's collection at Sheffield. It is a large silver medal, and was given to Robert Taylor, boy, of the Mary galley, the occasion being the capture of a French privateer (Pl. IV, No. 8). It is undated, and I have failed to find any mention of the action in the Admiralty records. The bulk of these medals no doubt went into the melting-pot.

The battle of Passaro (1718) was the chief naval event of George I's reign. The Spaniards were practically in possession of Sicily, Messina alone holding out, when Sir George Byng's squadron, sent out from England to the Emperor's assistance, appeared off the place. The Spanish squadron had fled South, but was overtaken and destroyed. Four medals were struck, in London, Vienna, and two at Nuremberg, again without reference to the admiral, who, however, gained a peerage. A satirical medal on the double failure of this Spanish fleet and the "Invincible Armada" of 1588, was struck about this time. Its provenance is not known. A very rare medal, of unknown origin, commemorates an abortive attempt by the Spanish land and sea forces on Gibraltar in 1727.

No event in naval history has produced such a flow of commemorative medals as Admiral Vernon's exploits on the coast of Central America. Spain's arbitrary and vexatious enforcement of the right of search in these seas, which generally meant confiscation, had
caused enormous damage to British trade during a quarter of a century of nominal peace, whilst the government took no steps to put an end to this intolerable state of affairs. Vernon, who had served many years in command of ships in the West Indies, was at that time a popular and active member of the Opposition in Parliament, and, during the session of 1739, on one occasion wound up a violent attack on Sir Robert Walpole's government by declaring that with only six ships of the line he would be prepared to capture Porto Bello, the fortified port on the Isthmus of Darien, which was the secure base of the Spanish Guarda-Costas. Vernon was taken at his word, promoted to Vice-Admiral of the Blue and sent off in command of six ships in July (Pl. IV, No. 1). He appeared off Porto Bello on the evening of November 20, by which time war had been declared, and by the morning of the 22nd he was master of the place.

In March, 1740, Vernon captured the fort at the mouth of the Chagres river, the highway of transport of treasure from Peru and Mexico. Strongly reinforced from home by ships and troops during the winter, he made an attempt on Carthagena in 1741, but failed, chiefly owing to quarrels with the general. The greater part of these medals, very poor in design and workmanship, were issued by E. Pinchbeck and struck in the alloy of his invention called "Pinchbeck gold." Many varieties exist (over 200 have been described) and errors are frequent; on one piece Admiral Ogle is described as General. All the dies were, moreover, freely "muled." From my collection I can only produce one unpublished piece: it commemorates the capture of the outer fort of Carthagena, and shows the busts of Vernon, General Wentworth, who led the assault, and Commodore Lestock, who commanded the bombarding ships.

A gallant fireship action by Captain Callis, who destroyed five Spanish galleys off St. Tropez in 1742, was rewarded by a gold medal specially struck. A medal by A. R. Werner, of Stuttgart, with George II's bust, commemorates the unfortunate action off Toulon in 1744, which cost Admiral Mathews his commission. A satirical medal exists on the same event. In 1745 two privateers
captured in the North Atlantic two out of three French treasure ships from the Pacific. The medal struck in honour of the event shows on the Reverse, besides the medallions of the two captains, the last of the forty-five waggons which carried in a long procession the treasure to the Tower. A very handsome medal, of a classical design, by Pingo, commemorates Lord Anson's services, notably his voyage round the world in the Centurion and his subsequent victory over the French off Finisterre in May, 1747. From the huge treasure captured by Anson in the N. S. de Covadonga in 1743, in the Pacific, a set of silver coinage was struck, bearing the word Lima below the King's bust. The larger coins have the same edge reading as the "Vigo" coinage mentioned before.

Hawke's brilliant action of October 14, 1747, off Finisterre, when he destroyed a French squadron from La Rochelle, while in temporary command of the Channel Squadron as a newly promoted Rear Admiral, has no medallic record. The failure of Admiral Byng to protect Minorca against the French, in 1756, gave rise to a satirical medal in three varieties. The suggestion of bribery made on this medal was never seriously put forward. The conquest of Cape Breton Island, and its strongly fortified port of Louisburg, from the French, in 1758, was commemorated on two medals. Of that with the head of Britannia there are four varieties, the designs being by Pingo and Cipriani. A similar medal was struck for the capture of Goree, the same year, by Commodore Keppel, whose name appears on the edge of some specimens. The share of Admiral Boscawen, the naval commander at Louisburg, was celebrated on half a dozen popular medals of the Pinchbeck type of poor workmanship (Pl. IV, No. 2). The Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce issued three handsome medals by T. Pingo on the achievements of the year 1759; the capture of the Island of Guadeloupe in May, of Quebec in September, and Hawke's splendid victory of Quiberon in November. The last-named event is further referred to on a medal showing the British Lion devouring French lilies, with the legend: "Finis coronat opus." The Naval and Military successes of the years 1758, 1759, and both together are further
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Plate III
Captain Cook’s Voyages.

Captain Cook’s Voyages.

commemorated on three medals of similar design, with the King’s bust. In 1760 the East India Company had a large medal struck for Captain Wilson of the *Pitt*, who had reduced the homeward journey by six months by trying a new route.

George III’s reign opened with the capture of Belleisle, off the French Atlantic coast, by a joint naval and military expedition in the summer of 1761, and was commemorated by two medals, one of which is the same as Cipriani’s medal for Louisburg, with the legend altered. The successes of 1762 are embodied on a medal with the King’s bust in armour. The naval specimens include the capture of Havana, Martinique and other West India islands, also of the Spanish treasure ship *Hermione*.

Captain Cook has been celebrated on several medals. The first, with the King’s bust, shows the *Resolution* and *Adventure* sailing under Cook’s command in 1772, on his second voyage, but his name is not mentioned. After his tragic death four memorial medals appeared, one being struck by the Royal Society, of which Cook was a member, and executed by L. Pingo (Pl. IV, No. 4). The latest is dated from 1823, one of Durand’s series. Admiral Lord Rodney is a very popular subject of medals, none of which, however, is of any artistic value. His defeat of the Spanish squadron of Langara, off Cape St. Vincent, in 1780, and subsequent relief of besieged Gibraltar, the capture of St. Eustatia Island (Pl. IV, No. 5), with its immense treasure, from the Dutch, in 1781, and, finally, his great victory of April 12, 1782, over the French under de Grasse, which overshadowed his previous actions in these waters, are dealt with on fifteen medals (at least in my collection); all show Rodney’s bust. The great siege of Gibraltar, 1779 to 1783, forms the subject of several medals, some of which show the bust of General Eliot, the Governor. The chief naval episode, the attack by special closed-in floating batteries in September, 1782, is recorded on several pieces. Special rewards, in the shape of engraved copper badges, made during the siege at Gibraltar, were presented to deserving soldiers by their commanding officers. Many forged pieces of this kind have appeared on the market. A
Dutch counter of the period celebrates the siege of Gibraltar and the loss of the Royal George with Admiral Kempenfelt, whose squadron was under orders to relieve the "Rock." Admiral Keppel's action with the French off Ushant, in 1778, is celebrated on four medals in the style of Rodney's described above (Pl. IV, No. 3). Two others, one of Danish provenance, deal with Keppel's very popular acquittal by the Court Martial which investigated the charges of misconduct in the battle, brought against his chief by Admiral Palliser, the incompetent second-in-command. The indecisive, but very determined action fought between two small, evenly matched British and Dutch convoying squadrons on the Doggerbank on August 5, 1781, is another unrecorded incident. The Admirals were Hyde Parker and Zoutman. Numerous Dutch medals were struck to commemorate this fight.

A more regrettable omission in our medallic records is the series of five remarkable actions fought in the East Indies between February, 1782, and June, 1783, by Sir Edward Hughes and de Suffren, the ablest of all French admirals. The "glorious first of June" (1794) and Lord Howe, the victorious admiral, form the subject of four very fine medals by Barnett, Kühler and Wyon, as well as of a brass medalet. Barnett's medal records the names of all the flag officers under Howe. The event was also celebrated on many of the Halfpenny and Farthing tokens of the period. This, the first fleet action in the long war begun the year before, led to the institution by the King of a gold medal, which became the regular reward for all subsequent actions. Admirals wore it round the neck, Captains in somewhat smaller size in the buttonhole. After the battle, Lord Howe had a number of badges made from the metal of captured bronze cannon. These were in the shape of a "foul anchor" within an oval band, suitably inscribed, and were given to men who had especially distinguished themselves in the battle. The custom was continued by other admirals for subsequent battles, and sometimes by captains, e.g., Captain Broke of the Shannon. These badges were also made in gold and worn by officers on the anniversaries of the battles they commemorated.
A medalet of the Pinchbeck kind exists with Lord Howe’s bust as Commodore in the Channel in 1758, the reverse showing William Pitt’s bust. Lord Howe’s action off Rhode Island in 1778 forms the subject of a Dutch counter. During the year after the great victory, a portion of the Channel Fleet under Lord Bridport, the second-in-command, fought an action with a French squadron, which was chased close to Isle Groix. It forms the subject of one of the numerous medals issued during the course of the war by P. Kempton, of Birmingham, on which there is a strange likeness of all busts to each other. Another commemorates Captain Trolley’s remarkable action in July, 1796, in command of the Glatton, armed principally with heavy carronades, with which he successfully fought six French frigates in the North Sea. Sir John Jervis’ signal victory off Cape St. Vincent, in 1797, is commemorated on three medals and a brass medalet. It also figures largely on the tokens. A few years later Lord St. Vincent had a medal, bearing his bust, made by Küchler, and distributed it to the crew of his flagship as a “testimony of approbation” of their having remained loyal through the time of the great mutiny in the fleet.

The second great victory of the year 1797, that of Camperdown, was commemorated on four medals, a brass medalet, and numerous tokens, all showing Lord Duncan’s bust. In the height of the battle the main top gallant mast of the flagship was shot away, bringing down with it the admiral’s flag. A seaman named Crawford picked it up, took it aloft and nailed it to the topmast.¹ The incident is depicted on the reverse of Hancock’s medal, but the Royal Standard is substituted for the Blue Flag. Crawford received a large silver medal from his native town of Sunderland as a reward. It is still preserved there. Another medal by Hancock was struck in honour of Admiral Onslow, Duncan’s second-in-command in the battle.

I now come to the largest of all groups of medals: those struck in honour of the immortal Nelson. They had their beginning in 1798, after the battle of the Nile. Those in my collection number about

¹ The R.Y.S. at Cowes possesses a painting by Luny of the battle, where the Venerable is shown flying the Blue Flag from the stump of the main topmast.
sixty, not counting the tokens, and may be divided as follows: ten for the battle of the Nile (Pl. IV, No. 6), a Neapolitan medal for services to the king, one on his return home in 1800, two for the battle of Copenhagen, twenty for Trafalgar (Pl. IV, No. 7), sixteen memorial medals, and ten of his monuments and other subjects. One of the first was the medal struck by Mr. A. Davison, Nelson's agent and friend, for distribution in the squadron which fought at the Nile. Curiously enough, on the reverse, which gives a view of Aboukir Bay and the battle, the topography has been reversed, and it must be held before a looking-glass to appear right. Josiah Wedgwood issued a fine medallion of Nelson that year, the work of J. de Vaere, which was both cast in bronze, and made in jasper and basalt ware.

I possess a gold badge with Nelson's bust and the date of the battle of Copenhagen, of which I have only come across one other specimen, in Dr. Payne's collection at Sheffield. His is engraved on the back, it being uniface: CAPT. GEO. MURRAY, H.M.S. EDGAR, who fought at Copenhagen. Mr. Emanuel, of Portsea, once possessed a silver-gilt specimen, which was illustrated a few years ago in a book on Nelson, and was there described as a badge believed to have been presented by Nelson to the men of the two regiments embarked in the fleet as Marines. I cannot find any authority for this; moreover, the inscription is that of something presented to Nelson, not by him to others. Mr. Davison announced his intention in a London paper, soon after the battle, of having a medal struck for distribution similar to that for the Nile. This was never carried out, but when, to Nelson's indignation, the King's gold medal was withheld from him and his captains, it is possible that Mr. Davison may have presented them with this badge to fill the gap.¹ Mr. Mathew Boulton, of Soho, had a medal struck for distribution in Nelson's fleet for Trafalgar, and so had Dr. Turton, though his does not appear to have been distributed. A third medal is reputed to

¹ I should be grateful for any information on the subject. All Nelson's orders and medals went to his relatives intact and complete, and no such badge was included.
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PLATE IV.
have been struck by Mr. Davison for the crew of the Victory, but this seems to be doubtful.

Prince d’Essling possesses, in his great collection of medals of the Napoleonic era, in Paris, a uniface gold badge, cast and chased, of Nelson and Trafalgar. A set of four small counters for St. Vincent, Nile, Copenhagen and Trafalgar was issued in a silver case. After the war Mudie issued a medal with the bust of Nelson and Wellington on the two sides.

Snuff-boxes of Pinchbeck gold with Nelson’s bust, struck from dies, on the lid and battle record on back are not uncommon. The box exhibited by me when this paper was read is more rare; it is made with the enlarged dies of a medal and contains a dozen colour prints of naval battles from Rodney’s victory to Algiers, which fixes the date of its issue. The Trafalgar Square Column and the Birmingham monument figure on a number of medals.

Admiral Collingwood’s services as second-in-command at Trafalgar are commemorated by a poor medal by an unknown artist. John Westwood, junior, made a medal with the king’s bust, Victory and the year 1805 on the reverse, which clearly refers to Trafalgar, but ignores Nelson. Sir J. B. Warren’s successful action off Tory Island in 1798, which frustrated Bompart’s raid, is commemorated on two medals, one by Hancock. A medal by Küchler, with the King’s bust, celebrates the victories of the year 1798 generally, which included the capture of Port Mahon. Sir Sidney Smith’s brilliant exploits at Acre in 1799 are recorded on three medals and a brass medalet. A later portrait medal as Admiral, dated 1805, is by Webb; this was reissued in 1816 in connection with the bombardment of Algiers, the admiral being the head of a society whose aim was the liberation of Christian slaves. A medal to Admiral Lord Keith and Sir Ralph Abercromby by Hancock was struck in 1801, on the occasion of the latter’s death on board the admiral’s flagship.

I possess a curious engraved dollar illustrating Sir James Saumarez’s action near Gibraltar in 1801. In 1804 an East India Company’s squadron successfully fought a French squadron
near the Straits of Malacca. This is celebrated on a medal issued by Mudie; the reverse deals with the Company’s settlement at Bombay in 1662. The last of the special fireship medals was struck for Captain J. Wooldridge in connection with the action in Aix Roads in February, 1809. The famous duel between the *Shannon* and *Chesapeake*, of 1813, is only recorded on a Nova Scotia halfpenny token, but two of Captain Broke’s granddaughters issued a centenary medal of the event in 1913. The final stage of the great war is marked by a medal showing Napoleon a prisoner on board *H.M.S. Bellerophon*. The nineteenth century, after the Peace, offers little of interest; the bombardment of Algiers by Lord Exmouth, in 1816, was practically the last event commemorated by several medals. Mudie’s medal shows the somewhat inappropriate subject of Neptune killing a seahorse. The Prince Regent had a fine medal made by Wyon, with his bust, and a view of the bombardment on the reverse, which he presented to the admiral in gold. A third was struck by Sidney Smith’s anti-slavery society mentioned before, while a brass medalet was added to the set of these. Lord Exmouth, under his old name of Pellew, and as frigate captain, appears on many tokens of the late eighteenth century. The “Followers” of Admiral Duckworth, of Dardanelles fame, had a medal struck with his bust in 1817.

The battle of Navarino (1827) was only commemorated on a French medal, the combined fleet under Admiral Codrington consisting of British, French and Russian ships. In Prince d’Essling’s collection I found a curious medal with the admiral’s bust and a view of the fight on the reverse, carved out of a piece of mother-of-pearl. The legend is in German. The short term of office as Lord High Admiral of the Duke of Clarence, about this time, is recorded on two medals.

In Queen Victoria’s long reign the following are amongst the subjects of medals produced by private enterprise, as, indeed, were nearly all those I have enumerated, since the reign of George II: Admiral Sir Charles Napier, commander of the Baltic fleet during the first summer of the war with Russia; the giant steamer *Great
Eastern, the Chinese junk Keying, the first—and only—craft of the kind to reach England; H.M.S. Calliope in the hurricane at Samoa, the "Coffin ships," so successfully attacked by S. Plimsoll; the launch of ships like the battleship Royal Sovereign and the cruiser Royal Arthur, reviews at Spithead, the hospital ship Maine, etc., etc.

In my enumeration of naval medals through three centuries I have, of course, had to leave out many minor ones, although of much interest, and I have only casually mentioned the Tokens, bronze coins issued for private circulation, many of which bear portraits of admirals and references to naval victories. Those of the latter part of the eighteenth century are the most interesting. Indiscriminate "muling" has produced a bewildering mass, which is further increased by the many edge inscriptions. Nelson comes into the nineteenth-century tokens, which were short lived.

In conclusion, I should like to refer briefly to another kind of naval medal, which many people speak of as the only naval medals. I mean the entirely modern "War Medal," with the sovereign's bust, which is bestowed on all ranks—Army and Navy—who have served through a campaign, and which is worn on a coloured ribbon. Collections have been formed of these, which has led to a great deal of "faking." As the recipient's name is engraved on the edge, these collections are really records of services of individuals. Their numismatic value is not very apparent.

The first of these War Medals date from the early years of Queen Victoria's reign. Up to now, but excluding the present war, they number over thirty. The first of these, instituted in 1847, but not struck until 1848, was intended for the subjects of George III, survivors of the great war, 1793 to 1815. Including boat actions, the number of clasps this medal carried was 230, and it is no wonder that it took the committee of admirals three years to complete their lists. This medal was afterwards extended to the bombardment of Algiers, 1816, the battle of Navarino, 1827, and lastly the Syrian War of 1840. The ribbon, white with dark blue edges, is that of George III's gold medals of 1794 for flag officers and captains. These were replaced in 1815 by the newly instituted military K.C.B. and C.B.
EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

Plate I.
1. Engraved map of Sir Francis Drake’s voyage round the world.
2. Bust of Queen Elizabeth; reverse dispersal of the Spanish Armada.
3. England on a rock amid the stormy sea; reverse, dispersal of the Armada.

Plate II.
1. Medal of Charles I, asserting the sovereignty of the sea.
2. Flag Officers’ Naval Reward issued by the Commonwealth.

Plate III.
1. Naval reward issued by Charles II.
2. Commemoration of Morland’s steam pump.
3. [Obverse, Bust of William III]; reverse, Battle of La Hogue, 1692.

Plate IV.
1. Vice-Admiral Vernon sails for Porto Bello, 1739.
2. Admiral Boscawen [reverse, View of Louisburg, 1758].
3. Admiral Keppel [reverse, Battle of Ushant, 1778].
4. Captain Cook [reverse, inscription].
5. Admiral Rodney—capture of St. Eustatia, 1781.
6. Admiral Nelson [reverse, inscription, 1788].
8. [Obverse, Bust of Queen Anne]; reverse, inscription in honour of the Boy, Robert Taylor.