
The Sylloge is growing fast. With many of the larger national collections now published, this volume makes a welcome excursion into the collections of smaller museums which could not individually fill a fascicule and which might unjustly be overlooked by the student in search of material.

The editor, Mr. A. J. H. Gunstone, Keeper of the Department of Art and Archaeology at Birmingham City Museum, has collated all his sources into one continuous chronological record. This must have added considerably to the work involved in preparing the material for publication but it has also added inmeasurably to the value of the work and its ease of use. The identity of the location is well maintained, however, by initial letters which immediately follow the Sylloge number of the coin. This method admits one exception. The large and curious Stephen hoard from Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham, is rightly preserved as an entity at the end of the volume, in Mr. E. W. Danson's classification. Discovered in 1880 and described by Mr. Danson in this journal in 1968, the hoard is remarkable in that it contains a number of coins struck from deliberately defaced obverse dies, the majority with Nottingham reverses, though Nottingham accounts for no more than a random sample of the normal coins.

Whilst the plates and their description ably further the Sylloge's purpose of completing the record of coins of the British Isles, the preface is well worth study for the light it sheds on the building up of the collections. Birmingham has the most general collection but with a strong West Midlands bias. The area covered is rich in towns which had mints in medieval times and they have done very well towards fostering a natural local interest, so that museums in Derby, Shrewsbury, Warwick, Hereford—to name without favour only a few—house sizeable collections of their own coins. Leicester takes in, as well as fifty-five Leicester mint coins, an even larger assembly of Chester pieces, the cabinet of Mr. Joseph Young, a local tradesman, whose coupling of the two mints, though it is not specifically stated, must have been influenced by the former controversy over the two mint-signatures. Local finds as well as local mints are represented; we are told that Northampton has the most important collection of locally found Ancient British coins in the Midlands. This is presumably why it has attracted finds from outside its immediate area, seeing that Northampton rather than Kettering has finds from Corby, Oundle, and Wellingborough.

Local interest has noticeably been the moving spirit and official policy has been at its most enlightened when it has taken note of and encouraged this. The Midlands museums show a happy co-operation between local collectors and antiquaries on the one hand and the museums on the other, which has resulted in the enrichment of the museum collections, most obviously by presentation but not negligibly in the purchase of whole collections which bring with them the bonus of many years devoted to the acquisition and study of a particular speciality. The individual collector or student of local history gains too, in having near at hand wider resources than a private collection can often furnish.

Whilst readily acknowledging that the whole question of centralization versus dispersal is a thorny one and that there are valid arguments on both sides which have no place in a review, this reviewer, a Midlander by upbringing and still with ties there, cannot but regard with great pleasure the publication of this volume, not only for the numismatic material it supplies, but also as a sign of the vitality of the intellectual life of the Midlands.


Corporately and collectively this Society owed more to Albert Baldwin than we knew, for he sat quietly at the exchange of communication, encouraging the hesitant and forwarding the advanced. Over twenty-six years, though I
never knew him intimately, I was impressed by
a patience which overcame illness and respons-
ibility, by a grasp of detail which shamed a
congenital impressionist and by a questioning
mind which made a professed sceptic examine
his own professions. This volume, extraordinary
in the full sense, is a tribute not only to the man
but to his diminishing species, proud of being an
expert and a merchant, but never just a trafficker
or salesman.

Melanges, on anything but the most circum-
scribed subjects, are awkward to refer to and
their interest may be too diffuse for a circulation
limited by a high price. All but three of the
seventeen numismatic contributions come within
the competence of this Society at its widest, and
I shall draw attention to them individually, with
a few comments and obiter dicta. Some of them
are slight things, while the largest, some two-
fifths of the whole, that of our Director on
'Scottish Mints', deserves its own hard covers and
shows that cross-ploughing may raise a second
harvest. The unifying factor in many of them,
gratefully and unforcedly admitted, is the part
played by Albert himself in their begetting. Three
at least contain irreplaceable information which,
in the hands of anyone—and I do not only speak
of dealers—in whom selfishness or secretiveness
outranked or suppressed.

C. A. Hersh’s addenda and corrigenda to
'Sydénham', though valuable, are out of place
in a collection of essays, while HEERENNI may
not be a spelling 'error' at a time when Latin
long vowels could be written double. Since
Roman republican denarii were once current
here the contribution is not as 'un-British', as is
D. G. Sellwood’s on Parthian affairs. P. V. Hill’s
sorting of ill-dated Hadrianic coinages is good as
pure numismatics but cries out for some art-
historical commentary in the great age of Neo-
atticism and Neo-augustanism, when Sabina
Augusta even sports an Augustan hair-do. R. A.
G. Carson on the sequence-marks of Carausius
and Allectus raises several general points of
'communication'—the dilution of numismatic
evidence in non-numismatic vehicles (always to
be avoided, if possible) and the dangers of
insularity. His short paper is yet an expansion of
one in the Journal of the British Archaeological
Association, an association of pan-European
interests and perfectly capable of carrying small
amounts of numismatic detail, yet often over-
looked by ancient historians; who might also
overlook a numismatic melange. Should the 'safe'
vehicle be J.R.S. or nothing, or should we all
scan more widely? In any case, is not Carson’s
hypothesis of Boulogne as the source of
Carausius’s unmarked coins a most obvious one?
This least plausible of 'British' heroes began from
a Gallic command, in extent somewhere between
that of the earlier Classis Britannica, around
Boulogne, and the later Gallic Litus Saxonicum,
much more extensive than the British. He only
secured Britain to cover his flank and provide
a funk-hole. The British forces disposed of the
Low-country poltroon, but fought well for his
supplanter. J. P. C. Kent, on the coinage of
Theodoric, covers the moment when Britain
was most cut off from Roman gold and by its
title prejudges the subtle question, to what degree
did Theodoric see himself as a special sort of
legate, king of his own Goths but in no sense
king of Italy. After a Cypriot hoard, not irrelevant
to the background of the third crusade, we leave
the dreadful cordon sanitaire of the 'Greek,
Roman and Byzantine' world and arrive, appar-
ently, in Britain.

D. F. Allen opens with a most important
Iron Age find, from Lincolnshire, but entirely
originating in north-east Gaul, and saved for the
record by Albert Baldwin. Messrs. Blunt and
Dolley review the earlier stages of the 'Hamturn'
problem. It is clear that nothing that W. C. Wells
or any earlier writer said about burh, port, or
other seat of mintage is worth citing except as a
warning, but it would be worth tracking usages
of urbs under Athelstan, confined on coins to
'Amtun', 'Darent', Lewes and Oxford. C. S. S.
Lyon uses statistical method to shake Bertil
Petersson’s constructions about Anglo-Saxon
currency on their own foundations. F. Elmore
Jones recapitulates on Cilda, the lone mone-
ry of Bedwyn and Marlborough. 'Cilda' is probably
a by-name, shared with more than one ultimate
Saxon magnate. But can we not find more about
this 'vicar of Bray', who kept his seat in two royal
boroughs from twenty years before Hastings to
Domesday Book and beyond?

Miss Archibald describes the important hoard,
including gros tournois, which are fully illustrated,
from the archiepiscopal manor of Mayfield,
though a good kilometre east of the actual palace.
E. J. Winstanley returns to the mysterious
Henrician sovereign groat, which is, frankly,
not very important, nor very original; it was
hardly worth fabricating with such skill as this
would imply, and a 'genuine pattern' might well
have been improved before submission to the
king. A. J. Seltman has a useful summary of
*deniers tournois* of the Frankish princes in Greece, which represents what is branded as the 'foreign series'. Finally, J. G. Pollard describes one medal, a fine Antwerp piece of about 1560 that has already left Mannerism behind, as forthright in its way as Anthonis Mor. These are excellent little contributions, yet their presence suggests perfunctory acknowledgement of 'fringe interests'.

There remain, beside the outstanding 'Scottish Mints', two fairly long and very important articles that owe much to Albert Baldwin's assistance. In one J. D. Brand follows a minor Long-cross mint, Shrewsbury, in the utmost detail. Once again the matchless depth and preservation of thirteenth-century English royal accounts pay rich interest; and once again the culpable indolence of one who was knighted for his 'scholarship' is revealed. In the other Messrs. Dolley and Seaby discuss the 'anomalous' pennies of Anglo-Irish type from the Brussels hoard, deeply but not to exhaustion, for the source is still unknown. They argue for somewhere in what is now Belgium; I suggest the metal-working Mosan area and that, though later, the Dover hoard of 1955, with its strong Anglo-Irish element imitations included, may be relevant. In sum, these papers make a worthy thank-offering.

S. E. R.


This is intended as a list of all known finds of two or more coins in the area and period conveyed by the title, accompanied by a summary description of their contents and bibliographical references. As such it is effectively a sequel to the late J. D. A. Thompson's *Inventory of British Coin Hoards 600–1500* and there is solid reason for satisfaction that there should now be available works of reference covering the whole spectrum of post-Roman coin hoards from the British Isles. It is likely that as with the earlier work a period must pass before a just verdict can be reached on the Bibliography's execution and utility and it is hardly sensible for a numismatist to anticipate that verdict when still affected by short-term pleasure or rage or any amalgam of the two. What can fairly be said is that Brown and Dolley have offered their readers a great body of information set out in a coherent way which gives them a substantial claim on the gratitude of the numismatic public. If they now have to face the criticism implied by the description of a hoard as 'Bibliography —' or the sterner rebuke 'Bibliography p., but ...' they can reflect that it is likely that the existence or contents of such a hoard would not have been a matter for discussion but for the appearance of the Bibliography and that in the long run their contribution to numismatics will be judged as much by what it stimulates as by what it in fact is. They can reflect as well that they have had the sense both frankly to avow the Bibliography's provisional character and to adopt a format simple enough to make the production of a second edition a real possibility; what might Thompson at times have given for such prescience!

The book is divided into two independent parts with separate introductions, the first by Brown dealing with hoards deposited in England and in Scotland before 1707 and in Great Britain after the Union, hoards from wrecks, and hoards containing British or Irish coins found elsewhere in the world; and the second by Dolley dealing exclusively with hoards found in Ireland. Within the various divisions the hoards are arranged according to the reign in which they were deposited and then chronologically where this is feasible and alphabetically where this is not. The entry on each hoard is of uniform pattern and gives it a number; conveys the place of its discovery and/or the name by which it is usually known; the county of the find and a map reference to the town or village nearest to the findspot; the date of deposit where calculable; the date of discovery; the number of coins of different metals found; and a bibliographical reference or references preceded by letters from (a) to (f) indicating the quality of the reference cited. Occasionally there is a note drawing attention to a special characteristic of the hoard: thus Brown notes that a hoard from Bitterne in Hampshire consisted wholly of Turkish billon and that a hoard from the Isle of May, Fife, was 'a mixed collection found in a tin box in the stomach of a shark'. The information given is not in sum very full but it is just about sufficient to be of use, and the authors would doubtless maintain that a fuller account, e.g. one giving the numbers of coins of each denomination and issuer present in the particular hoard, would have given rise to difficulties over layout and space and would in any case have been premature. The question is doubtless one that they will reconsider before the appearance of another edition and it is not worth arguing the point here.
There are other matters on which the opinion of a reviewer might count. It would be as well if in a future edition the authors adopted some more reasonable method of making abbreviated reference to the books they cite: it is all very well to refer to Richard Sainthill's *Olla Podrida* not as 'Sainthill' but as 'OP' from the initial letters of the title, and it is not altogether unfitting to refer to Sir Charles Oman's *Memories of Victorian Oxford* on the same principle as 'MVO', but when it comes to referring to the work universally known as 'Williamson' (G. C. Williamson, *Trade Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century*) simply as 'TTISC' it is difficult to avoid a shudder. The method is even used where such abbreviation produces a group of letters no shorter than the author's name; thus the brief and comprehensible 'Peck' is replaced by 'ECTB' and a book by Daniel Defoe is indicated by the letters 'TTWIGB'. Consistency is surely not this important. This is perhaps a convenient place to remark that although the standard of proof-reading is generally adequate the county of Warwickshire is on five occasions described as 'Warick' rather than 'Warwick'; consistency here would be welcome.

The authors might also consider a rather different improvement. This is that they should include in their introductions a rather greater element of self-criticism. The observation is not as overtly Maoist as it may sound and it should be stressed that it is not envisaged that they should appear in public in white sheets. What is required is that they should more explicitly recognize the degree to which their own wholly admirable research and exertions seem to have distorted the balance of the book. The effect on the book can be illustrated most vividly by a study of its Irish section. This reveals that the counties of Antrim and Down between them contribute sixty-two hoards to the total listed, as against nine from Co. Dublin and proportionately small numbers from other counties to its south; the counties of Waterford and Wicklow are only represented by one hoard apiece, and Wicklow would not have been represented at all but for the late emergence of a find from Killiskey (No. IN 48z) which is not taken note of in the index. It might, of course, be argued that the concentration of hoards in Ulster is nothing more than eloquent testimony to the beneficial effects of Protestant supremacy on the economy of that part of Ireland, and it would be interesting to cite Dolley in that sense, but a more rational judgement is that the testimony is too eloquent, that the true picture has been obscured by the amount of research done by Dolley and Mr. Seaby from a Belfast base, and that if similar research was carried out in the south the balance would shift the other way. Something similar is probably the case with Brown's part of the book, although here likely distortion is not geographical—except in so far as the Scottish section may have been lengthened out of proportion by the assistance given Brown by Mr. R. B. K. Stevenson—but chronological; Brown has long been collecting material on Elizabethan and Civil War hoards and it is reasonable to suppose that his information on these is more comprehensive than his information on other topics.

Lastly, as this is going to be a standard work of reference on the shelves of archaeologists as well as numismatists, it would certainly be convenient to include in another edition some minimum indication of the kind of container in which the individual hoard was found, even if only at the level P (pottery), M (metal), W (wood)—or S (shark)?

H. E. P.


The dustjacket of Professor Gould's book introduces his work as 'the first exhaustive account of the debasement and restoration of the English coinage during the mid-sixteenth century, and of its economic effects'. A modern account of the monetary convolutions of Henry VIII and Edward VI has been long and sorely needed but the numismatist looking for a coherent and comprehensive narrative set in its historical and economic framework will be disappointed. Professor Gould's approach is essentially analytical and schematic, and indeed he himself recognizes that his book 'in no sense pretends to offer a balanced and systematic view of all economic aspects of the Great Debasement'. Nevertheless, whatever its shortcomings in setting and background Professor Gould's stimulating book possesses great originality and the author working for much of his time far from his sources has achieved a great deal in an exceptionally difficult field.

Professor Gould opens with an appreciation of earlier authorities on the subject, their concentration on the Tower Mint, and reliance on only limited documentary evidence (despite the
leads to the real extent of the evidence given by Symonds and Brooke) and their neglect of the economic aspects of the alterations in coinage. The importance of Dr. Challis’s recent work both in this journal and in the Economic History Review leads to the real extent of the evidence given by Symonds and Brooke) and their neglect of the economic aspects of the alterations in coinage. The importance of Dr. Challis’s recent work both in this journal and in the Economic History Review Professor Gould emphasizes and its complementary nature to his own work the author rightly stresses. He then goes on, in an extended examination, to discuss the determinants of mint supply. He essays an appreciation of the reasons why recourse was had to the mint—coins would be brought to the mint only when ‘mint price’ exceeded current circulation value—and a complex but significant analysis of ‘bimetallic flow’. Professor Gould’s theory seems to work well when he tackles the question of mint output during the Great Debasement and his estimates—while of interest to numismatists—will be of special value to economic historians who have all too frequently in the past assumed the ‘Tower to be the only centre of minting activity and have had little quantitative evidence to rely on for the wider effects of the Debasement on the economy. Professor Gould extends his approach—with due caution—to the question of changes in the money supply and their reaction on the level of prices but rightly warns against facile conclusions. The main part of his work is concluded with a discussion of the history of the foreign exchanges and exports of wool and woollen cloth during the period. The book is supported by a series of statistical appendices and a commentary on the dating and authorship of the Memorandum ‘for the Understanding of the Exchange’. But it is a pity that the book is not further strengthened by a bibliography or an index.

Professor Gould’s book in many respects is a specialist’s work for specialists. It is of great analytical originality and if some of the conclusions the author draws might be open to considerable debate, it will certainly stimulate fresh approaches to the study of the economic history of the mid-sixteenth century. However, although it is directed at a particular audience and in parts is both complex and sophisticated in presentation, it is a book which will be studied with the utmost profit by numismatists. The work in general and the chapter on the determinants of mint supply and the output of the mints in particular should be neglected by no one with any claim to more than a passing interest in late-Medieval and early modern English coinage.

D. W. D.

Trade Tokens: A Social and Economic History.

Mr. Whiting has aspired to help the historian in assessing the importance of trade tokens; to benefit numismatists by throwing the ‘new light’ of history on the tokens ‘they study with such care’; and to offer the general reader an introduction to a fascinating subject. For this last group, particularly schoolchildren, the relevance of the text is perhaps of less importance if it adequately introduces its subject and serves to stimulate curiosity or the imagination. This the book does; and its truly superb illustrations of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century copper tokens are capable of striking freshly, even on the eye familiar with the various illustrated works. Its claims on the first two groups will be examined in turn.

In order to teach it is needful first to learn; as is made clear by the supposition that numismatics can be separated from history, the author knows nothing of numismatic method. Non-numismatic historians would doubtless prefer to learn about numismatic objects from a numismatist. Even, however, with the humbler aim of bringing before them the wealth of visual evidence to be found in tokens, this work is unsatisfactory. The index gives them no access to the dated illustrations of, for example, the University of Edinburgh, Bishop Blaize, sea bathing, and the British Constitution, all of which are illustrated and discussed in the text. If they are to use the tokens as evidence, they will need to know as precisely as possible when and by whom the tokens were issued; but all that they will find new in this publication is confusion. A mere two inventories do not prove that the issuers of seventeenth-century tokens ‘were not rich men’ (pp. 48–9); and had the author instead selected from the same county John Jefferies and Samuel Palmer, they would have appeared at least prosperous. Evidence is required (as distinct from a suggestion in Williamson) for the issue of coffee-house tokens to celebrate escape from the Great Fire (p. 71). Unless Mr. Whiting has information unknown to Mr. Griffin sixteen years ago, the Dunkirk tokens were issued not by Moggeridge (p. 96) but by Methuen & Joyce. Where is the evidence for stating (p. 121) that politicians adopted the tokens, that Dr. Willis, Pitt, Sheridan, Fox, issued tokens themselves? How can it even be supposed that the letter was responsible for a piece reading ‘Glory
be thine, intrepid Fox...'? To assign this piece to the period of the king's illness of 1788-9 was pure guesswork; that it belongs to 1796 is evident from the Morning Chronicle report that it had been struck in honour of Fox's birthday and handed out amongst the company assembled at the London Tavern and the Crown and Anchor.

It is melancholy to report that Mr. Whiting has failed even to consult properly his own local records, readily available in the Gloucester Public Library, and the one area above all in which he could have made a useful contribution; for instead of dating the order for a new die to 1662 (anno regni xiii), which is quite clear from the original, he has repeated the mistaken 1664 from an article by J. P. Wilton, whose name, however, appears nowhere in the book, the article being attributed to Boyne, with both its title and the name of the periodical incorrect. The Gloucester City records are none the less paraded in his Bibliography among a superficially impressive array of 'Contemporary Material', much of which one suspects to be cited from secondary works. It includes Richardson's manuscript Local Coinage of Kingston-upon-Hull (contemporary, one may ask, with what?), of the present existence of which Mr. Philip Whiting would doubtless be delighted to learn. Even some of the 'Reference books' appear to be recorded at second hand. There are several important omissions from the list of museums, and the Fikkins and Broughton Poggs Museum appears both under Gloucestershire, and under Oxfordshire as the 'Wilkins Village Museum'. Despite some appearances to the contrary, therefore, this book has no value for historians.

By 'numismatists' it will be assumed that the author means collectors. From the sub-title one must understand that they are offered a social and economic history of trade tokens; all they receive is the 'Historical Background' of nineteen pages. The remainder of the book might be social and economic history illustrated by tokens, but what sort of history is it that suddenly, without any attempt to show what the designs meant to contemporaries, jumps back to twelfth-century Mercia, or fourth-century Cappadocia? We do not need to know the details of the thirteenth-century navy that the Cinque Ports provided; the ships appear on the tokens not for this reason but because they had been adopted into the arms of the Cinque Ports. A work on tokens is no place for explication of arms, but Mr. Whiting has taken delight in giving full explanations of the heraldry, even including the tinctures which are largely irrelevant to the tokens; his heraldic glossary, however, omits the term 'Hurt' (p. 93), and, strangely in view of his attention to heraldic matters, he fails to recognize the Ship and Castle (p. 33) as the arms of Bristol.

The sections where the book does succeed are those in which the designs are themselves contemporary, particularly in the detailed description of various industrial scenes and processes in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. For the rest, the new 'social and economic history' would appear to differ little from the old dilettantism.

These gobbets of disconnected information, moreover, largely result from the application of scissors and paste to the very 'numismatical' works that the author affects to despise, including several recent publications. Nor has he copied from these secondary sources without introducing inaccuracies and uncertainties of his own. The quotations from contemporary documents and the legends of tokens are frequently in error, beginning with that on the title-page. For 'Lord Harrington of Rutland' (p. 14) read 'Lord Harrington of Exton (in the county of Rutland)'; for 'Mons' (p. 90), 'Mona'; for 'hope' (p. 109), hörp. There is ample evidence to take the square Bristol farthings (p. 33) back to the sixteenth century. The chapter on the seventeenth century is replete with infelicities and irrelevancies; its only illustrations have been copied from Williamson, and not renumbered to accord with the text.

Mr. Whiting ought not to relate present availability of tokens directly to the original quantity struck, as he should have realized by comparing the 'common' tokens of which two and three hundredweight were made (pp. 131, 133) with the 'scarce' token of which one ton was made (p. 113). Messrs. Whitchurch & Dore (p. 28) were not the 'minters' of the tokens bearing their names.

Readers will find in this book a certain amount of helpful material on the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century industrial tokens. It is regrettable that the work was not confined to these areas, for it cannot be used as it stands for relevant or reliable information. Collectors would do better to turn to the various numismatic works which were Mr. Whiting's own sources.

R. H. T.

This book is rightly described as a guide book as well as a catalogue and it is in fact the most comprehensive work on the Commonwealth series as a whole. Each section includes a separate introduction to the country as well as the coins, and these are especially valuable. A good feature of these introductions is the information which they contain about numismatic societies in each country.

Very properly, much information is given about tokens, which in many parts of the Commonwealth preceded the use of regular coinage. On the other hand, many numismatists will regard as questionable the inclusion of modern so-called ‘coins’ which have been issued solely for the numismatic trade and were never intended to serve as currency.

The catalogue shows careful and patient numismatic research, especially in the coinages of Canada, Australia, and India (this last a somewhat neglected series in which coins can still be obtained at a reasonable price) and in the difficult series of cut and countermarked coins of the West Indies. On the other hand, the section on British coins is less complete and less satisfactory than the standard British numismatic handbooks, and most British numismatists will doubtless still prefer to refer to those. The illustrations are mostly very good, but not so those of the Australian coins which, except in the case of the patterns, are so dark as to be almost useless.

The work contains some useful advice for collectors of the Commonwealth series. The standards of grading condition vary widely from one Commonwealth country to another; in many instances coins in the very best condition are impossible to obtain, and the wise course is to accept coins in less good condition. Likewise collectors are sensibly advised not to be too fussy about dates, since sets of a single date are virtually impossible to assemble.

Prices are given for the full range of condition of each coin, perhaps indeed for a fuller range than is strictly necessary, since collectors are not interested in the commoner pieces in poor condition while fleur de coin specimens of the older hammered coins are simply not available. The most highly priced coin in the catalogue is the 1916 Ottawa sovereign. No explanation is given for the extraordinary rarity of this coin. Maybe nearly all the issue was melted down, as happened with the British sovereigns of 1916 and 1917. However, whatever the explanation, this coin throws into relief a point which has been stated before by specialists in the milled series, namely that published mintage figures are not always a reliable guide to present rarity.

There are a number of errors and misprints which ought to be corrected in future editions. The coinage of Burma before 1949 is described as being issued under British rule. In fact, in spite of British annexations after the first and second Burmese wars, part of the country remained independent until the third Burmese war of 1885–1886, and most of the Burmese coins were issued under the rule of the Burmese King Mindon. The mintages for Elizabeth II sovereigns are incorrect. On page 341 the caption ‘1 mohur’ appears under the picture of a gold pagoda, and on page 596 the date 1791 is given for 1701. It is a pity that in one or two cases, such as Ireland and the Straits Settlements, information in the introduction contradicts statements made in the catalogue.

Although not free from minor faults of this order, the book, in which the four authors have been assisted by specialists in the coinage of various countries of the Commonwealth, is a valuable numismatic work, and in this reviewer’s opinion the claim that it will become the standard work on Commonwealth and Colonial coins is well founded.

w. s.
REVIEWS

OTHER PUBLICATIONS NOTICED, AND ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY, 1971

General


Celtic


Europe
*Pfennig. Helmut Burkhan. In Numismatische Zeitschrift, 86, 1971, pp. 59-65, pl. 11. The best derivation of 'penny' and its cognates is from *panningaz (Old High German pfanna), 'pan, bowl', from the concave Regenbogenschüsselchen, which were struck, and buried, by Germanic tribes also, and of which the main motifs, curled animal and triquetra, recur on sceatta, etc.


*Handbook of the coins of Great Britain and Ireland in the British Museum, by Herbert A. Grueber; [reprinted] with revisions by J. P. C. Kent, L. [i.e. I.] H. Stewart, P. Finn, an


The metal contents of the silver pennies of William II and Henry I (1087-1135). D. M. METCALF and F. SCHWEIZER. In *Archaeometry*, 13 (2), 1971, pp. 177-90. The silver in 1124 was no worse than previously.


Penny for a changing nation. HUGH C. PRINCE. In *Geographical Magazine*, 43 (5), Feb. 1971, pp. 350-9, illus. 'we may seek fresh insights into the character of Britain 174 years ago by looking at a coin [the 1797 penny] as if it were struck in the likeness of the country of that time'.

REVIEWS 185


Scotland


The coins from Loch Glisthan. ANNE S. ROBERTSON. Ibid., p. 58. A penny of Edward II and a half-groat of Robert II.


Ireland


A note on the obverse and the reverse types of the 'St. Patrick' coinage, by MICHAEL DOLLEY. In Irish Numismatics, 4 (22), July/August 1971, pp. 142–4. King David the obverse.

British Commonwealth and Empire


Tokens

Industry and trade in Wales: a numismatic commentary from the National Museum. GEORGE C. BOON. In Anguessedfa, 8, Summer/Autumn 1971, pp. 2–18, illus. Includes coins and banknotes.

Figure 58 is an 1812 penny token bearing the monogram T I C (Davis Not Local 43), which is 'seldom found in any but a worn condition' and is attributed to the Tredegar Iron Company (cf. BNJ xxxix, 1970, pp. 167–8).

Notes on the seventeenth-century token issuers of Chesham. GEORGE BERRY. In Records of Bucks, 18 (5), 1971, pp. 422–6, plate IX.


Medals, badges, etc.


* The works asterisked have been added to the library by donation, exchange, or purchase. The librarian acknowledges with gratitude those donations also which would be out of place in this list. Other publications noticed are mainly articles in periodicals, but exclude this Journal, Coins, the Numismatic Chronicle, Spink's Numismatic Circular, and Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin.