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Both parts of this volume will be of considerable interest to numismatists. The Morley St. Peter hoard, discovered as long ago as 1958 and here for the first time published in full, comprises 883 coins of which as many as 763 are in the name of Eadweard the Elder (899-924). Of these the great majority are of a variety with Eadweard’s name and portrait which Mr Clough is confident was the product of a local minting organization active in East Anglia between Eadweard’s reconquest of the area shortly before 920 and Eadweard’s death in 924. They certainly originate from a common source, for Mr Clough has recorded many die-links within this grouping and can show that the coins share distinctive features of style and lettering. Indeed, the coherence of the grouping is such that despite its obviously derivative character—the coins imitate regular issues of Eadweard struck outside East Anglia—Mr Clough is able to write (pp. 5-6): ‘everything suggests that the coins were struck not by a bunch of incompetent enthusiasts but by a small group of organized and skilled moneyers’. He offers no suggestion as to why, if that were the case, the moneyers’ names that the coins carry are copied from those of London and non-East Anglian moneyers rather than being the names of indigenous East Anglian moneyers; but the explanation may well be that, when Eadweard’s influence became dominant in East Anglia, local moneyers entrusted with the striking of a coinage in Eadweard’s name did not think to place their own names on the coins’ reverses, as that had not been local practice in the latter phases of the St. Edmund coinage which these new coins replaced.

On one occasion only does Mr Clough enter the lists on a matter of numismatic controversy. Whereas Mr Blunt, writing in 1974, suggested that the issue in East Anglia of the imitative portrait series in Eadweard’s name might have continued well into Æthelstan’s reign, Mr Clough basing himself on the compact nature of the imitative portrait coinage, sees their issue as being effectively terminated by Eadweard’s death in July 924. In taking this line he is strongly supported by the fact that the hoard contained only one coin in Æthelstan’s name, on a prima facie level at least clear evidence that the hoard was deposited within the first year or eighteen months of Æthelstan’s reign, and thus that its total content is to be dated before the mid 920s. It does not necessarily follow from this that all imitative portrait coins in Eadweard’s name were struck before c.925, for the Morley St. Peter hoard would be evidence only for a pre-925 dating for coins from dies represented in it; but in fact, although Mr Clough does not make the point quite this clearly, those imitative portrait coins known that do not derive from Morley St. Peter are nearly all from dies represented in the hoard, and the few that are not from such dies do not add up to being examples of a coinage prolonged into the later 920s, let alone the 930s.

It is a pity that Mr Clough, having expressed himself so definitely about the duration of the Eadweard imitative portrait type and on the date of the hoard’s deposit, has neither discussed the hoard’s other contents nor grappled in any way with the consequences of his rejection of Blunt’s suggestion that the striking of the portrait type extended beyond Eadweard’s death. If there was no Eadweard portrait coinage being struck in East Anglia in Æthelstan’s reign, what coins were struck in East Anglia between c.925 and the date around 933 when coins of Crowned Bust type with the Norwich mint-signature first occur?

In this context one feature of the hoard not emphasized by Clough deserves mention. Alongside the mass of imitative portrait coins there is a much smaller group of coins imitative of Eadweard’s Two Line type, which, like the imitative portrait grouping, were evidently the product of a single minting organization. It is this reviewer’s belief that they too are of East Anglian origin—several reverse dies, e.g. those dies which have three groups of three pellets instead of only one group of three pellets in the position above and below the reverse inscription, appear to be directly derivative from reverse dies of the imitative portrait grouping rather than from reverse dies of the regular Two Line type—and that in itself would challenge...
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Blunt's view that only coins of portrait type were struck at East Anglian mints after c.920. But if there was a coinage not of portrait type but of Two Line type in East Anglia early in Æthelstan's reign it is elusive, for Blunt's North Eastern grouping of coins of Æthelstan's Two Line type seems to derive from mints in the East Midlands rather than from East Anglia, and there is no other obvious grouping of Two Line type coins of Æthelstan that can at present be considered East Anglian. There the problem must rest for the moment.

Turning to the rest of the coins in the volume, the most important group to notice is a series of no fewer than 131 coins of the Norwich mint which was given to the Norwich Castle Museum in 1935 by H. M. Reynolds of Lowestoft. The Ipswich collection's main ingredient is a group of coins of the Ipswich mint acquired in the 1930s in ones and twos from W. C. Wells.

It is not possible to survey the coins in this part of the volume in detail, but specialists in the Anglo-Saxon, Norman, and Angevin series will find much to digest, especially perhaps in the area William II–Stephen. Here this reviewer will confine himself to pointing out that the 'Revd. R. Wilson', noted as the donor to Norwich Castle Museum in 1835 of coins of the first four types of Eadweard the Confessor without further provenance, must surely have been the Revd. and Hon. Robert Wilson, second husband of the Mrs Sheppard on whose first husband's estate the Thwaite, Suffolk, hoard of 1832, embracing these very types, was found. The five coins in question can thus be assigned a Thwaite hoard provenance. It also seems probable that two further coins of Eadweard the Confessor's Small Flan type derive from the Thwaite hoard; these were given to Norwich in 1832, the year of the hoard's discovery, by W. S. Fitch, the Ipswich postmaster.

H. E. PAGAN


This volume was prepared to celebrate the 40th birthday of Queen Margrethe II who, since her childhood, has evinced a keen interest in archaeology. The editor had the happy idea of illustrating a selection of the 'treasure' found on Danish soil in the lifetime of Her Majesty. Eighty-five pages of colour photographs have printed opposite a summary, in both Danish and English, of the relevant finds. The arrangement in order of date of discovery means that, as one turns the pages, the whole range of archaeological objects comes under review. No less than one-third of the entries are of particular interest to numismatists, their intrinsic benefit in this context being to remind us of the differing functions of coins and the various ways in which they have come down to us. The point when coins ceased to be bullion and became money was very late in Denmark, enabling us to see the transition (no. 18 has a discussion). Too often in this country we seize on the Anglo-Saxon content of a Viking-age hoard and ignore the rest of the find: no. 42 puts the 'British' contribution into perspective, and incidentally casts further doubt on the rigid dating of the sexennial change theory. From a later period, the gold hoard of coins of Edward III from a wrecked ship (no. 78) perhaps gives a better glimpse of the currency— with 74 nobles, 30 half-nobles, and 5 quarter nobles—than do savings hoards of nobles found on English soil. The original owners of hoards can seldom be identified, but here one can: Jacob Pomeier (c.1607–1683) whose hoard was deposited in about 1658 (no. 83).

This book can give subtle insights into many aspects of hoards and currency, as might be expected from the names of the writers of the individual articles, such as Fritze Lindahl, Kirsten Bendixen, and Jorgen Steen Jensen. The juxtaposition of all periods is especially valuable to the over-specialist. A Danish legal requirement which might well be adopted over here with some advantage is to sieve the earth underneath the floors of churches when they are undergoing repair or alteration. Ten thousand coins have been recovered from less than 400 Danish churches in 25 years by this practice, mostly representing casual losses over 800 years (no. 42). Despite its collectable format, many numismatists could with advantage shelve it alongside ostensibly more weighty tomes.

J. D. BRAND


With the apparent sad demise of the Token Corresponding Society's Bulletin, it is most pleasing to note the appearance of a new journal devoted to this aspect of numismatics which, it is intended, will appear at regular intervals.

Under the editorship of Francis Heaney, a small group of numismatists well known in the field of
token study have been enlisted to form an Editorial Board, while special consultants have been requested to read and comment on papers which cover research within their own fields of interest.

Contributors to the first number are Andrew Andison (‘The London & Newcastle Tea Company in Scotland’), Colm Gallagher (‘Post Restoration Irish Tokens: a Documentary Perspective’), E. J. Priestley (‘Shropshire Public House Tokens’), and Neil Todd (‘What is a Tavern Token’, and ‘Research Notes on London & Provincial Market Tallies’).

Of these, the article by Gallagher is of prime importance, bringing as it does a fresh conspectus to the use of seventeenth-century tokens in Ireland. The author points out instances of tokens being issued by individuals in whose activities small coin transactions would scarcely arise, the suggestion being that the issuing of some such pieces was a form of quasi-banking transaction or speculative venture—certainly a different assumption to that generally held for this series.

Todd discusses the widespread use of pieces which have in the past been collectively described as tavern tokens, and memories of the use of such items by two individuals early this century are recalled. In addition, he has compiled, with help from other collectors and enthusiasts, a series of notes on London and provincial market tallies, a subject which has yet to receive an exhaustive study. It is the intention to produce a catalogue of these pieces in serial form in future numbers of BITJ.

The other two articles are comprehensive enough to be regarded as new references for the particular series discussed. E. J. Priestley, Curator of the Clive House Museum, Shrewsbury, catalogues Shropshire public-house tokens, together with a list of sources, and some illustrations, which unfortunately have not reproduced very well: and Andrew Andison lists the comprehensive range of tokens authorized by the London & Newcastle Tea Company in Scotland, and the addresses of the different branches of issue in each town.

With a stated emphasis on numismatics, while at the same time encouraging expository work in history and sociology, it would seem that the first issue of BITJ has set a balanced and professional standard, and this purely voluntary development deserves to succeed.

P. J. P. MORLEY


This book is the fifth volume in Mr Bell’s series dealing with the tokens of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. His arrangement of that diverse body of tokens and token-like pieces (the undifferentiated mass of Dalton and Hamer, for example) into logical groups of like nature and origin has been a helpful exercise in classification and clarification; and not less so in the present case, for these building medalets are a thing of their own kind, and not really tokens in any sense. They form a distinct group, and benefit from being treated as such.

Mr Bell’s books are of course largely a resuscitation of the ‘Bazaar’ articles of the 1880s, to which he is much indebted for his system of classification, and, in the present book, for the great bulk of the text describing the buildings. These historical and architectural accounts are nicely done in a light way, and contain much of interest; and certainly a knowledge of the buildings helps in our appreciation of the medalets themselves. The material, however, would have benefited before reusing from some degree of revision, updating, and correction. Little of this has been done, and regrettably its errors have been perpetuated.

Numismatically it cannot be said that the book makes much original contribution to our knowledge or judgement. With certain readers it will no doubt be valued as a convenient and fully illustrated guide to these pieces, and perhaps no more than that was intended. Although various numismatic remarks drawn from earlier writers are scattered through the text the sources are nowhere named or acknowledged. It is an unfortunate fact that the literature of the tokens of this period has suffered progressively from the careless reiteration of unsubstantiated remarks, and it is sad to see that Mr Bell has done nothing to stop this rot. Most disappointing perhaps is the lack of original thought or comment on a host of topics which must occur to the curious reader: on such subjects as the purpose and history of these pieces, the selection of the buildings portrayed, and so on. The introduction to the book scarcely deserves the name, and we are left with the impression that Mr Bell, who obviously has much to tell us when he feels so inclined, is here sparing himself the trouble.

T. STAINTON

This is a most welcome reprint because, unlike its predecessor, it reproduces the revised edition of the first volume so at last making this invaluable work easily available in its entirety. The quality of the reproduction of the text and of the line illustrations is good, the binding is serviceable and although the photographic illustrations have lost something it cannot be pretended either that they were particularly good in the original or that this decline in quality has in any way affected the real usefulness of the book.

Forrer’s work is, of course, by now substantially out of date. Although the second volume of the supplement was published as late as 1930 little information was added after the beginning of the First World War and almost none after about 1920. Obvious consequences of this are that the dictionary is of little use for artists whose careers got under way after about 1910 and no longer the best source of information for the work of medalists on whom monographs have been published in the last fifty years (Hedlinger, Ahlborn, Mayer, Abramson, etc.). A slightly less-obvious consequence is that many of the entries for Italian and German renaissance medalists, published before Hill’s and Hubich’s great works, contain quite misleading attributions.

This is not to imply that the faults of Forrer’s dictionary are solely attributable to the passage of time. It is amazingly repetitious, frequently reproducing the same information more than once in a single entry, again under the artists’ various signatures (and these are so eccentrically arranged that they may appear in several different places in the text, or not at all) and yet again in the supplements. It is full of inconsistencies—the repeated entries may give different spellings of the artist’s name, different dates of birth or death, and different bibliographies. It contains vast numbers of unconsulted entries, particularly on classical gem and coin engravers, and is very long-winded, quoting the opinions of contemporary critics at amazing length.

Many of these failings arise from the fact that the dictionary is compiled from almost every available source of information, reliable and unreliable alike. They are in a sense the necessary counterparts of its virtues, arising from the haste and confusion inseparable from the titanic effort needed to put together such a work, almost single-handed, in little more than twenty years. The sheer scale of the result, however, ensures that it remains the best immediately available guide to the life and work of most medalists, as the debt owed it by Thieme-Becker and Benezit demonstrates only too clearly, while for many British, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century medalists it is quite simply the best, indeed often the only, source of information in existence.

For these reasons, and since it seems unlikely that any contemporary will have the stamina to emulate Forrer’s feat, it can be assumed that his work will continue to be of central importance to those who collect or study medals for a long time to come. It is, then, particularly welcome that this reprint is intended to include, as a ninth volume, Mrs Joan Martin’s subject index to the dictionary. This index allows the reader to discover not only who did a medal when the signature is obscure or missing, but also what medals of any particular subject exist, allowing the work to be used as an, admittedly incomplete, corpus of medals. In so doing it does much to reduce the more chaotic aspects of the book to order, and makes it possible, for the first time, to use this great work to the limit of its potential.

MARK JONES
PUBLICATIONS NOTICED, AND ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY, 1980

General
*Book-plates, by ROBERT SEAMAN. Caeseromagus, [summer 1980], 4-8: illus. Book-plates of numismatists etc.


*... Colloquio sulle forme e i motivi dello scambio e sulle espressioni del valore nel Mediterraneo Orientale, tra la tarda età del Bronzo e gli inizi della monetazione, [Istituto italiano di Numismatica, 1978]: ... relazioni ... [etc.]. Annali, 26 (1979), 6-206, pls. i-iv.

*Pieniżdż i gospodarka pieniężna w starożytności i średniowieczu, pod redakcją ANDRZEJA KUNISZA. Katowice: Uniwersytet Śląski, 1979. 163 pp.: illus. (Historia i współczesność, 5.) On coined money and money economy in Antiquity and the Middle Ages; summaries in Russian and French.


General: Finds
*Danefæ: til Hendes Majestæt Dronning Margrethe II, 16. april 1980. NATIONALMUSEET, redaktion ved P. V. Glov [et al.]; engelsk oversættelse ved Jean Olsen ... København: Det kgl. nordiske Oldskriftselskab og Jysk Arkaeologisk Selskab, 1980. 200 pp.: illus. Text in Danish and English; 'congratulations to Her Majesty Queen Margrethe on the occasion of her fortieth birthday with the present selection of Danefae treasure trove recovered during the past forty years'; 1752 Placat reproduced on endpapers and translated on jacket.


*Starych pinigdzy skarb okrutny ...': z historii numizmatyki. THEOFILA OPOZDA. Biuletyn Numizmatyczny, 143, 1979, 81-6: illus. 'An awful treasure of ancient coins ...': on the history of numismatics in Poland, concluding that the finding of hoards allowed theburghers and peasants to enter the gentry.

*Recent chance finds of Celtic, Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins from Lincolnshire and South Humberside. A. J. H. GUNSTONE. Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, 15, 1980, 90-1: illus. No. 6 adds Ordwi of Durham in type II of William II.


General: Methods, Mints, and Minting
*Anwendung der Korundstäbchenmethode auf Probleme der antiken Numismatik. HERBERT BALLCZO, STEFAN KARWIESE und RICHARD MAUTTER. Numismatische Zeitschrift, 93, 1979, 41-3.

*Studiul metalografic al unor monede antice și medievale descoperite în Podișul Transilvaniei.


*A BASIC program for histograms. DAVID SELWOOD. Ibid., 201-4.

*The President’s address, [Royal Numismatic Society], 1980. D. G. SELWOOD. Ibid., i-vii, pls. 28-9. Includes ‘The relations between art and technology in coinage’.

A graphical method for calculating the approximate total number of dies from die-link statistics of ancient coins. GILES F. CARTER. In Scientific studies in numismatics, edited by W. A. ODDY, 1980 (British Museum. Occasional papers, no. 18), 17-29: tables.


Celtic


*Nálezy keltských mincí s kancem a mužíkem. ZDENKA NEMEŠKALOVÁ-JIROUDKOVÁ. Ibid., 103-24: map, pl. i; summary in German, 125-7. ‘Funde keltischer Münzen mit Eber und Männlein.’


*Neue Belege zur norischen Keltenprägung. ROBERT GOHL. Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte, 28-9, 1978-9, 7-10, pl. i.


Experimental study of tin distribution in Coriosolite coins. DOMINIQUE BERNARD, ALAIN ROUX, JEAN BARRALIS, KATHERINE GRUEL, FRANÇOIS WIDEMANN. Ibid., 41-52: illus.

The gold coinage of Verica, by the late D. F. ALLEN and COLIN HASSELGROVE. Britannia, 10, 1979, 1-17, pls. i-iv.

Roman

*A catalogue of the Roman and related foreign coins in the collection of Sir Stephen Courtauld at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, edited and compiled by THOMAS FRANCIS CARNEY. Salisbury: University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1963. [3], xxxvii, 69 pp., xiii pls.


*The Hambleden (Bucks.) hoard of folles. C. E. KING. Ibid., 140, 1980, 48-63, pls. 6-7.

Bourne End find (1976), by Andrew Burnett. Ibid., 77–8.

Enfield, London Road, by J. P. C. Kent. Ibid., 78–9.

Three early Imperial hoards from Lancashire, by D. C. A. Shotter. Ibid., iv, 1978, 44–5.

The Langford find (1977), by A. Burnett. Ibid., 45.


A further component of the Beaumont hoard, 1855, by P. J. Casey. Ibid., 50–5.


Continental Europe: Western and Central


*De 7e-eeuwse muntvondst Nietap, door Arent Pol. Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde, 62–4, 1975–7, 23–61, pls. 18–19; summary in English, 65–6. ‘Monetization of exchange in the western part of the Baltic Zone in the second half of the 5th and in the 6th century.’*


*Notes on three Sigtuna moneyers. TUUKKA TALVIO. Numismatic Chronicle, 139, 1979, 221-5, pi. 33A.

The coins from the Loddekopinge cemetery, by GEORG GALSTER and JORGEN STEEN JENSEN. Meddelanden från Lunds universitets historiska museum, n.s. 3, 1979-80, 124-7: illus. Thirteen grave-finds of c.1050-1100, interpreted as Charon’s Fee.

Continental Europe: Eastern

*1978. aasta arheoloogiliste välitööde tulemusi, koostanud J. SELIRAND. In Toimetised—Eesti N.S.V. Teaduste Akadeemia: Uhiskonnateadused, 28 (4), 1979, 361-98: illus., 2 diagrs. (fold.), pls. i-xiv. ‘Resultate der archäologischen Feldarbeiten von 1978’; a 10-11-c. hoard including 73 Anglo-Saxon was excavated at Olustvere (A. Molvög and V. Sokolovsky, pp. 392-5, pl. xiv), and a second hoard at Olustvere, 13-14 c. including 87 English and Irish (V. Sokolovsky, pp. 395-8).


Anglo-Saxon

*Saxon Croydon, by J. CORBET ANDERSON. [Croydon?: the author?], 1877. [3], 79-157, 7 pp.: illus., ix-xii pls. Includes the Croydon, Whitehorse, find of 1862, pp. 115-55.


*The Hougham hoard of sceattas, c.1780. C. E. BLUNT. Numismatic Chronicle, 139, 1979, 108-10, pl. 15.

*The Oakham hoard of 1749, deposited c.980. C. E. BLUNT and C. S. S. LYON. Ibid., 111-21, pl. 16A.

*An unrecorded parcel from the Hoxham hoard of 1832. K. F. SUGDEN and M. WARHURST. Ibid., 212-17, pls. 31-2.

*A parcel of coins from Cuerdale in the Reichel collection. TUUKKA TALVIO. Ibid., 140, 1980, 188-91, pl. 25A.

*Warin: a Northampton moneyer for Eadgar. MARK BLACKBURN. Ibid., 139, 1979, 217-19, pl. 16B.

*Caister coin of Æthelred’s Hand type. IAN STEWART. Ibid., 219-21, pl. 16C.

England (1066-1707)

*Presidential address, [Essex Numismatic Society], 1979, by ROBERT SEAMAN. In Caesaromagus, [summer 1980], 13-16. On Henry I, type XI.


*Crathes hoard, 1863, by N. J. MAYHEW. Ibid., 127. 13-14 c.

A 15th-century English gold hoard from an unknown site, by MARION M. ARCHIBALD. Ibid., iii, 1977, 124-7: illus.

*Re-dating the Holwell, Leics., hoard in the light of a parcel of coins in the British Museum, by MARION M. ARCHIBALD. Ibid., v, 1979, 110-12: illus.


*Tim testoon of Henry VIII. JOSEPH BISPHAM. Ibid., 11. A forgery made at the Bristol mint under Sharington.


*Patent, 1613 April 10, granting to John Lord Harington the sole privilege, for three years, of...
making farthing tokens of copper.] The Patent for Farthinge Tokens, [10th April, 11 James I]; [and, Indenture, 1613 April 12, by which John Lord Harington agrees to deliver a quarterly account, and to pay to the King all profits above £20,000]. The Covena[n]te betwene the Lo[rd] Harington and the Kinge for his Accompt to the Kinge for the Pattent of Farthinge Tokens, 12th April, 11 James I. [10, 3] pp. Mounted photo-copy of MS.


Great Britain (1707-)


*American circulation of English and Bungtown halfpence. ERIC P. NEWMAN. In Studies on money in early America, Eric P. Newman editor . . ., 1976, 134-72: illus. ‘Bungtown’ is identified and the term explained; the evasive halfpence, to which the term has often been applied, are shown never to have circulated in America.


*The gold sovereign. MICHAEL A. MARSH. Cambridge (18a Chesterton Road, Cambridge, CB4 3AX); Michael A. Marsh, Cambridge Coins, 1980. iii-x, 72 pp.: illus.


*United Kingdom: Victoria half-crowns 1861 (1866, 1868), 1871. silver. Ibid., 36-8: illus.


Scotland, Isle of Man


*Additional light on the 1834 coin-hoard from Kirk Michael (Isle of Man), by MICHAEL DOLLEY. Ibid., 82-4: illus.

Ireland


*The Hiberno-Norse coins in the University Coin-Cabinet at Uppsala. M. DOLLEY. Numismatic Chronicle, 139, 1979, 225-9, pl. 33a.

*Five further Anglo-Irish pieces with a Porvoo (Borgå) provenance, by MICHAEL DOLLEY. Irish Numismatics, 13 (73), 1980, 9-11: illus.


The Irish and British pounds: old and new relationships, by N. J. GIBSON. Three Banks Review, 125, 1980, 49-63.

English-speaking World


*Linked rings: early American unity illustrated, by DAVID P. MCBRIDE. The Numismatist, 92 (11), 1979, 2373-93: illus. The use of the
motif of linked rings on paper money, coins, medals, etc.


Jettons, Tokens, etc.


A hoard of lead tokens from Evesham, by MARION M. ARCHIBALD. Coin Hoards, v, 1979, 113-15: illus.

*Seventeenth-century Lincolnshire tradesmen and their tokens, [written by ANDREW WHITE]. [Lincoln]: Lincolnshire Museums, 1980. 6 pp.: illus. (Information sheet, numismatic series, no. 3.)


*An 'emergency' token, by F. E. DIXON. Ibid., 13 (76), 1980, 163: illus. Of Lady's Island (Co. Wexford), for peat-cutting.


*Lincolnshire nineteenth-century beer tickets, [prepared by ANTONY GUNSTONE]. [Lincoln]: Lincolnshire Museums, 1979. 8 pp.: illus. (Information sheet, numismatic series, no. 1.)

Medals, Badges


*Catalogue of European historical medals of Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, France, and the Low Countries, from the collection of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland . . ., removed from Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, which will be sold by auction . . . 3rd December, 1980 . . . Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co. [London: Sotheby's, 1980]. [2], x. [69] pp.: illus., lxiii pls.


Numismatic metamorphoses: essays on some derived medallic mementoes. D. J. Rampling. Ibid., 30 (1), 1979, 4–11: illus. A medal 'cast from metal of the Burnham Church bell, 1440' refers to Burnham on Crouch (Essex), and was one of six made in 1911 at Booth & Brooks Ironworks, Burnham.


1907 Dublin Exhibition, by F. E. Dixon. Ibid., 13 (78), 1980, 253, 267: illus.


Paper money


The works asterisked have been added to the library by donation, exchange, or purchase. The other publications noticed are restricted to contributions to periodicals and composite works, and exclude (in addition to this Journal) Coins and Medals, The Numismatic Circular, and Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin. Separately published books which have not been received by the Society are not included.

R. H. Thompson