

Guernsey Coinage

W. EXLEY



A HISTORICAL & NUMISMATIC MONOGRAPH

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by
W. EXLEY

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SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sealy, D. L. F.: *The Guernsey Eight Doubles of 1864*.

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INTRODUCTION

I have endeavoured in this book, the first of its kind on Guernsey coinage, to provide a basic outline of the Historical and Numismatic background on the Coins used in Guernsey. I will cover the variations known to date, Minters, mintage figures and even the derivation of the word 'Double' itself, as used on our Coins today.

Few of our many visitors to the Island realise that we in Guernsey have our own coinage dating back to 1830, and right up to the early 1950's our coinage was quite commonly seen alongside the English monetary system. The unit of Guernsey coinage is the Double (pronounced *dooble*) and there are 8 Doubles to the Guernsey penny, 4 to the halfpenny, 2 doubles the farthing, and a one double-piece was also used, equalling a half farthing. The 'Doubles,' being eight to the penny, reminds one of the 'Pieces of Eight,' and conjures up pictures of Pirate days, but there is no connection whatsoever unfortunately. Not that one could buy much in this day and age for a 1 double piece, those were the good old days!

We still have our own Bank notes, *i.e.*, the £5, £1 and 10/- notes and a 10/- piece of unusual design appeared on the scene in 1966, the latter I will cover in more detail later in my work. Up to 1921 there was French and English currency alongside the Guernsey system, *i.e.* 8 Doubles to the Guernsey Penny, 12 of these made a shilling but 21 shillings or 252 pence went into the Guernsey £1. In the March of 1921, French currency was called in, and Guernsey coinage was assimilated to English, *i.e.*, 240 pence to the £1. Due to souvenir hunters, collectors and indiscriminate hoarding by investors, our unique coins seem to have vanished into thin air, denying present and future Visitors the pleasure of appreciating this part of our Island Heritage.

I hope the information set on record within this study of Guernsey Coinage will be informative to Sarnians, Visitors, and the Numismatist (coin collectors) alike. I think it will also make enjoyable reading to the non collector.

THE HISTORY OF GUERNSEY COINAGE

Perhaps the earliest one can go back with the monetary system of Guernsey, and this part of Europe in general, is **359-336 B.C.** with the gold stater of Philip II of Macedonia. These were introduced through the Greek trading colony at Massalia, the Marseilles of today. The *Weekly Press* dated 15-10-27 stated in its columns, that 64 Gold and Silver coins were found on Salisbury Plain and at an Inquest held at Amesbury, the coroner stated that the British Museum estimated them to be 2,000 years old and of early British Southern type. Mr. Vincent, coroner for South Wiltshire, said the experts suggested the coins were of the time of Philip II of Macedon and were manufactured in the C.I.

The Celts and Gauls attempted to turn out their own coinage in their own mints, as they had gold and silver in their country. As they ran out of gold and silver, so an alloy was developed called Billon combining silver, copper, tin and lead. In the years **75-50 B.C.** we had Armorican coins in Guernsey and Jersey with the Billon stater and quarter stater. A find of 982 specimens of Armorican coins was reported in Jersey in 1820, and later purchased by a German collector who later published an account of these in 1838 with illustrations; but in 1935 the most important discovery of Armorican Numismatic Art occurred with the finding of a cache of 11,000 coins on the property of Mr. Percy Ellis at La Marquanderie, Jersey.

It is of passing interest to note that in general coinage, Gold was the first metal used, then Copper next before Silver. Incidentally, there is Copper in Herm, and Silver in Sark and Guernsey.

During the **9th Century** Normandy was taken by Rolf or Rollo. The family tree below shows the successive Dukes of Normandy, and the connection between Rollo and William.

Rollo or Rolf the Ganger



William Longsword



Richard the Fearless



Richard the Good



Robert the Magnificent



William the Conqueror

William the Conqueror united these Islands to the crown of England as a result of the battle of Hastings (1066); we were part of the Duchy of Normandy that conquered England. A century or so later, when the belief was that King John was the murderer of his nephew Arthur, Normandy turned against the Monarch and town after town surrendered to the French. We in the Channel Islands, remained faithful to John, who it is said in return, guaranteed to us the continuance of our ancient laws and privileges, and so we have our self-government still existent today.

In **1279** we see the birth of our Guernsey Crest, which is used on our Guernsey coinage. Edward I loaned his Royal Seal to the Bailiffs of Guernsey and Jersey for use on Legal Documents, to save taking or sending legal documents to Westminster for sealing. The arms of the King of England engraved on the seal, became in course of time, popularly known as the arms of both Islands. The Duchy of Lancaster has similar Arms.

These arms were used by England from 1198-1340, and are still used as the 1st and 4th quarterings of the arms of her present Majesty. A nice example of these may be seen outside the Guernsey Royal Court House, St. Peter Port. H.M. Edward VII was graciously pleased to sanction the continued use of our coat of Arms as claimed by us. In a letter dated 12-2-48, however, to the States, from the College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London, they state that there has been no grant of Arms to the C.I. and furthermore no official acknowledgment or registration of their usage has come to light.

Edward I died in the year **1307**, when silver and 'billon' coins were in use and in this period we find mention of a coin called a Freluque. In **1535** the Royal Court forbade its manufacture. (A gold Noble of Edward III was ploughed up in the Vale, Guernsey, in 1886). Liards and denier, carolusis and vache were found to be the currency in use during 1537. In the year **1553** one Collas Guillemotte was authorized to make some brass coinage termed pallyn or en seignes de pallin, and no one else be allowed to do likewise.

The copper denier as opposed to the original Silver and billon (mentioned earlier), was introduced under HENRY II of France in **1575** and with the Double remained in use till the middle of the 17th Century. During **1580** the following currency was used in the Island: French or Flemish crowns, Pistole, Double Ducats, Double Millerays, Nobles of Henry of France. Croizade (little Cross). Croizade potence, Poll head, Reals of Spain, Groats. (A Groat was found on Lihou Island, a small west coast island reachable at low tide by a causeway, in the year 1885, and was dated **1580**) also Sol Sterling and obole sterling.

1586 We had Francs (Franc originates from a Gold piece of 1360 inscribed Rex Francorum of Charles V the Wise), $\frac{1}{2}$ Francs, $\frac{1}{4}$ Crown, $\frac{1}{8}$ Crown, Teston of France, Sol tournois, Gros and Escu.

1605 Half Testons, Francs and $\frac{1}{2}$ Francs were in use, a **1612** Double Tournois is shown below, from my collection.



In **1619** mention is made of a large coinage of unauthorised freluques and in the same year an Ordinance was passed prohibiting the minting of freluques (sometimes Ferluques) by unauthorised persons. In **1623** in view of the importation of deniers tournois by the Normans, an order was passed that the former coining of Freluques should be put in hand, and the Governor was asked to appoint someone to coin these, so that this Island coin might be preserved. There is, however, no trace as to who was appointed, or if any freluques were struck. This coin worth a $\frac{1}{4}$ Double, or $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of a Penny, is unknown in the numismatic world, nor is there any trace of the coinage, if any, carried out by Collas Guillemotte. A Guernsey locality in St. Andrew's parish called the Monnaie may have been the site of the Mint?

We now move into **1626** when we find Foreign Doubles and sou tournois in use, shortly after in the reign of Louis XIII, a 1 Double tournois existed, one dated **1640** having been found on a road in the Vale in September of 1947. (It could have been dropped by someone who collected French coins, but the coincidences of type, date, and place, would indicate its authenticity).

English coinage now makes its debut into the Island in **1672** with an issue of Copper halfpennies and farthings, followed by an issue of Tin farthings in **1684**, these had a square copper plug in their centres. English shillings also circulated at that time. These coins were only circulating in the Island and it was not till much later, in 1848 on the 1st of May, that English currency was declared legal tender with Gold, Silver and Banknotes.

In **1763** we had the Liards of France or Grande Doubles in our monetary system, a Liard of **1770** from my collection I have reproduced below (value approximately one eighth of a penny).



During 1797 Spanish silver dollars (value 4/9 Sterling) found their way in—how, I don't know! Also 6 Franc Pieces and 3 Livre Pieces were added to the mixture of coins used in Guernsey. 1798 war broke out, and with the Napoleonic Wars raging with France, an Ordinance was passed in 1799 forbidding the export of specie, but this didn't help much as in time of war all metal coinage tends to disappear, especially Silver. In 1803 there was still French currency in use mainly Francs and Centimes though not much of it due to the Wars from 1798-1815.

Due to the shortage of currency, Tokens were brought into use, the first in 1809 with an issue of 5/- token pieces, utilising the Spanish Silver dollars, confirming their existence in 1797. A copy of this rare token appears below for reference.



They were issued by Bishop de Jersey & Co., who styled themselves the Bank of Guernsey, and minted by Boulton & Watt of Birmingham; but I have not been able to bring to light their mintage figures. They are extremely rare and a fine specimen was sold at Sotheby's for £42 to Messrs. Spink, the well-known dealers, early in 1922.

Other tokens were coined by Banks and firms, making 14 issues in all, but due to the 1809 5/- Silver Token an Ordinance was passed forbidding the circulation of tokens, particularly the latter, and perhaps only half a dozen or so 5/- Tokens may have been retained by customers.

Guineas of England were in use now, in the year **1811**, but the peace in 1815 found Guernsey coinage in a parlous state and many years passed before it settled down to normal. The coinage of France during the war years **1799-1815** was in process of change, and the Milrey Ducat, Croisat and other antiquities gave way to Ecus, and especially pieces of 24 and 12 sous. Guernsey now had a quantity of British silver (not legal at this period) in circulation, especially the light and worn coins then known as Irish shillings and sixpences. In **1817** the British Government sent over Commissary General White to exchange all worn British silver coins, resulting in £8,455 worth being handed in for exchange between March 26th and April 6th of the above year.

On the issue of the new French coinage of Francs and centimes (as we know it today) in **1829**, all the old coinage was called in. It was about time, too, as the liards, or "doubles" as we call them now, at that time were formed of various sizes, thicknesses and materials, some of them being old English Farthings, some Dutch or Flemish, others French or Spanish. There were even some of them made from thin pieces of copper, whilst a few of them were soldiers' buttons, beaten flat.

The attention of the public was called by the States of Guernsey on 17th February, **1830**, that there were various coins in use, which were quite obsolete in France, and they would cause serious inconvenience all round, as they were worth only the bullion value. The ancient coinage therefore became completely obsolete on January 1st, **1834** (Our second issue of Guernsey doubles). The Franc was fixed at 10 pence Guernsey, and was legal tender to any amount. British currency was in circulation but not legal tender except for a short time in **1848** when British gold, silver and banknotes were made legal currency by an Ordinance.) The rate of exchange was £1 1s. 3d. currency for each £1 Sterling. However, this Ordinance was repealed in 1850, due to unsettled conditions on the Continent generally, but renewed again in 1870, together with French currency being made legal, followed in **1873** with legalising of Bank of England Notes. This Ordinance still stands today.

The Islands' undoubted right to issue coinage of all kinds was not limited to Copper, but the reason why silver coinage was not introduced was due to the fear of complications due to forgery. In the spacious times before 1914, silver was worth 2/- to 2/6d. per oz. and each oz. could be coined to give 5/-. What profits the States would have made with a little forethought! Our rights have not been disputed, but as late as 1870 the British Government suggested the coinage of Jersey and Guernsey should be assimilated to that of the U.K.

Jersey did as she was told and in **1877** changed from 1/13th, 1/26th and 1/52nd of a 1/-, to the normal 1/12ths of a 1/- and with the issue of 1877 brought out her 1/12th, 1/26th and 1/48th of a 1/- to mark the occasion. The States of Guernsey refused to change, however, and held on to the 8, 4, 2 and 1 Double pieces we know today.

I have delved into the past to recapture our History and may, or may have not, dwelt too long on certain passages, but the jigsaw had to be pieced together by someone, so I have tackled it with this publication. The late Lieut.-Colonel W. Marshall-Fraser attempted this perplexing task in 1948, in the yearly *Report and Transactions* of La Société Guernesiaise, but I felt that the time was ripe for a revised and up to date study of our Island coinage. I am indebted to La Société for permission to extract certain parts of the aforementioned work, without which I couldn't have begun to put pen to paper.

To recap, we now know the 'Double' unit of our Guernsey coinage originates from the 'Double tournois', that itself, was first known as a 'Liard' equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a penny. It came from the Tours mint of France, hence the term tournois, together with the Livre, sol and denier of "Tours". Other Mints were in operation at the time such as those of Paris (The currency of England was "Parisis," that of Paris) and the Anjou Mint. The fundamental currency of Guernsey is, of course, the Livre, sol and denier tournois, and still used in the Royal Court for payment of certain fines and the value of real property. Its sub-divisions are: 12 deniers (denarius)=1 Sol (Solidus) 20 Sols=1 Livre (Libra) hence the derivation of the English £.s.d.

I will now cover from 1830 to the present day all the issues of Guernsey coinage.

For coin abbreviations and current values see pages 39, 40.

William IV

- 1830**
- E1 1 Double. Mintage, 1,648,640.
Minter R. Boulton.
1st Mintage and made in copper.
Reverse Inverted.
- E1A Second die exists with a dot before the 1 in date.
Proof also made.



E1

- E2 4 Doubles. Mintage 655,200.
Minter as above.
Copper also.
Reverse Inverted
Proof exists.



E2

E 3a ~~4~~ Close crosslet
E 3b ~~3~~ disconnected berry on Obv.

- 1834**
E3 8 Doubles. Mintage 221,760
Minter R. Boulton
Copper (Large coin)
Reverse Inverted
Proofs exist of 2 dies.
Grouping of leaves and berries as follows:—
Obv. Left 12.L., 5.B, as 3-5-4 and 2-2-1
,, Right 11.L, 5.B, as 3-4-4 and 2-2-1
Rev. Left 13.L, 7.B, as 3-3-4-3, 2-2-2-1
,, Right 12.L, 7.B, as 3-3-3-3, 2-2-2-1



E3

Victoria

- 1858**
E4 2 Doubles. Mintage 56,128
Minter Henry Jay & Co.
Copper
Reverse Inverted

4 Doubles. Mintage 114,060
Minter Henry Jay
Copper, and Revs. Inv.
2 die variations here

E5 Type 1. Legend (Guernsey) more Spaced.
The 3 Leaves surmounting Shield are well clear.

E6 Type 2. Legend. Close spacing, and Shield Leaves low and
nearly touching.



E5



E6

8 Doubles. Mintage 111,469

Minter, as above

Copper and all Revs. Inv.

3 Die variations here.

*EM.
13-11-71
"Forest"*

E7 Normal Type, Bow on Rev. is Normal, 1st inner top — left berry on obv., stem is attached to wreath support.

E7A Top of bow on Rev. is squashed down, and berry as noted in E7, stem comes from top of leaf.

E8 No berry to left of Bow on obv.



E7A



E8

1861

"First" Doubtful Mintage.

E8A 8 Doubles. Mintage? Minter?

Described by Atkins book. Colonial Coins (1889) Page 4, No. 7.

One has never been seen or heard of, the British Museum has no copy either.

1864

The coin metal was changed from copper to a lighter and more harder wearing bronze composition. The earlier issues of copper coinage were called in and later, in 1868, ceased to be legal tender

4 Doubles. Mintage 212,976

Minter Henry Jay & Co.

The 1st Bronze issue. Size reduced. Rev. not Inv.

2 die variations exist.

E9 Type 1. One stalk to shield leaves.

E9A. Small lions. (A.R.) ^{5/6/72}

E10 Type 2. Three stalks to shield leaves.

E10A. Ghost S over 4,, (confirmed) ✓ 5-12-71



E9



E10

1864

8 Doubles. Mintage 284,736

Minter Henry Jay & Co.

Bronze, and Size reduced

Eleven die variations, all revs. not inv.

A full explanation follows as how to distinguish between varieties, it may seem at first glance lengthy and complicated, but when the collector examines his 1864 8 Double coins they automatically 'slot' into their types. There are five different dies to be distinguished for the Obverse, and six dies for the Reverse of this coin, and certain ones of these exist in two states.

They form a series of eleven varieties which are die-linked together in a definite order, with the exception of one pairing. It has proved possible, by the marked deterioration of one reverse die, to deduce the direction in which this series is to be read, and thus to number the varieties and dies in chronological order. Marshall-Fraser and Pridmore separate the obverse dies fairly successfully, but practically ignore variations in the reverse. The obverses may be distinguished as follows:—

- Obv. 1 No berries at bow, wreath therefore arranged as follows (reading from top to bottom): Leaves 3-4-4, berries 2-2 both sides. Bow deep, and leaves on shield on a single stalk (Pridmore 4a).
- Obv. 2 Wreath and Berries as 1, Bow shallower; leaves at top of shield on 3 stalks (Prid 4b).
- Obv. 3 Two berries at Rt of Bow and one at left. Extra leaf in wreath at left. Wreath therefore arranged as follows:
 Left L.3-5-4, B.2-2-1.
 Right L.3-4-4, B.2-2-2. (Prid 8)
- Obv. 3A A variety of the above lacks the berry at left of bow; wreath arranged as follows:
 Left L.3-5-4, B.2-2
 Right L.3-4-4, B.2-2-2
 (not in Pridmore or Marshall-Fraser). It would seem that this variety, which is only found paired with one reverse, is due to a detail being temporarily filled in on the die. There are very slight traces of the stalk of the missing berry.
- Obv. 4 One berry each side of bow, twelve leaves in Left half of wreath. Arranged as follows:
 Left L.3-5-4, B.2-2-1
 Right L.3-4-4, B.2-2-1 (Prid. 7)
- Obv. 5 As No. 4, but only eleven leaves in left half of wreath. Arranged as follows:
 Left L.3-4-4, B.2-2-1
 Right L.3-4-4, B.2-2-1 (Prid. 5)

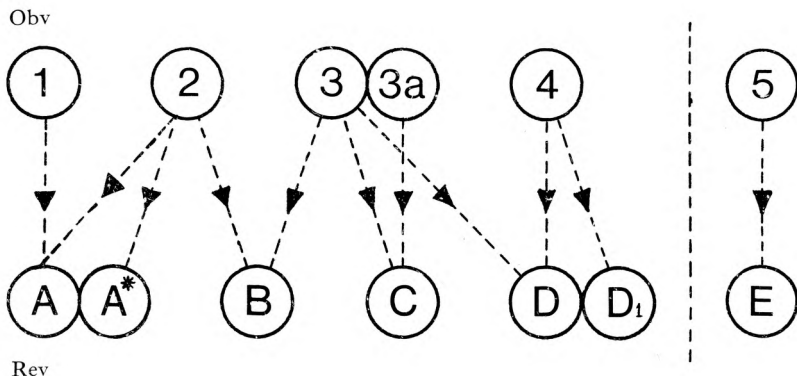
The different reverses are most conveniently classified on the form of the triad of leaves at right, nearest the S of Doubles. As follows:—

- Rev. A Centre leaf of triad on top, Bar of 8 in date weak.
- Rev. A* A second state of die A, which shows marked deterioration in the outlines of the letters, which are blurred and irregular. This is particularly noticeable on the BLE of Doubles. The bar of the 8 in date is generally missing.

A* only occurs paired with Obv. 2, while undamaged A occurs with both 1 and 2. It is this fact which gives a direction in time to the die — linked series.

- Rev. B Similar to A but left leaf of triad on top. Bar of 8 in date is weak and right lace of bow extends further.
- Rev. C Right-hand leaf of triad on top. The triad is irregular, with the tip of the right-hand leaf out of line and lower than the others. Coins from this die are usually not fully struck up, and bow is different to B.
- Rev. D Right-hand leaf of triad on top, and the tips of all 3 leaves are at the same level, the leaf immediately below. S is well spaced from it.
- Rev. D1 This is a recent discovery and may eventually lead to a tie-up between E20 (5+E) and another die. It is similar to dies C and D the right leaf in triad on top and slightly out of line, the left is not so far out as Rev. C. The Bow is deep, the space inside the right loop and above the wreath stem is larger than on any other Rev. This latter feature is in itself sufficient to distinguish it from all other types (My E.19A).
- Rev. E As D, but the leaf immediately below S is almost touching it. The date spacing is the closest of all the dies.

Therefore the Eleven die pairings form a chain linked series as follows:—



My No.	Sealy No.	Combining Dies	Pridmore No.	M.F.	Notes
E 11	1	1 + A	4a	1	
E 12	2	2 + A	4b	1	
E 13	3	2 + A*	4b	1	In B.M.
E 14	4	2 + B	4b	1	
E 15	5	3 + B	8	4	
E 16	6	3 + C	8	4	In B.M.
E 17	7	3a+ C	—	—	Variety of E 16 only
E 18	8	3 + D	8	4	
E 19	9	4 + D	7	2	In B.M.
E 19A	9A	4 + D1.	—	—	E. Matthes. 1968
E 20	10	5 + E	5	3	Commonest

1865

Second Doubtful Mintage.

E20A 8 Doubles, Mintage and Minter?

E20B 4 Doubles, Mintage and Minter?

Issues of 1865 8 and 4 Doubles recorded at the Museum of the Royal Mint, London.

I put this doubtful mintage down to perhaps a re-order of 1864 coins by the States, none have come to light!

1868

E21 1 Double Mintage 64,368
Minter Partridge & Co.
Bronze and Both Dies Inverted
2 Die Varieties

E22 Type 2 Date overprinted on 1830 Rev.



E21



E22

2 Doubles. Mintage 35,136
Minter, As above.
Bronze and Both Dies Inverted
2 Die Varieties

- E23 Type 1. 1 Stalk to Crest Leaves.
 E24 Type 2. 3 Stalks to Crest Leaves



E23



E24

4 Doubles. Mintage 57,696.
 Minter, As Above.
 Bronze and Both Dies Inverted
 2 Die Varieties

- E25 Type 1. Date normal spacing. 9 m.m.
 E26 Type 2. Long Date. 10 m.m.



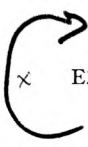
E25



E26

8 Doubles Mintage 54,720
 Minter, As above
 Bronze, Dies I have Inverted
 5 Varieties as recorded by Marshall-Fraser. I have types 1 & 3
 (the only 2 types traced by Pridmore)
 8 Double Varieties as per M. Fraser

E27A. Severely disj. Wreath Stem on Obv
Rt. side.



- x E27 Type I Obv Left 11 L 5B as 3-4-4, 2-2-1
Obv Right 11 L 5B as 2-1-4-4, 1-1-2-1
Rev Left 13 L 7B as 3-3-4-3, 2-2-2-1
Rev Right 12 L 7B as 3-3-3-3, 2-2-2-1
- E28 Type II Obv Left 11 L 4B as 3-4-4, 2-2
Obv Right 11 L 5B as 2-1-4-4, 1-1-2-1
Rev As for Type I Rev
- x E29 Type III Obv Left 12 L 4B as 3-5-4, 2-2
Obv Right 11 L 5B as 2-1-4-4, 1-1-2-1
Rev As for Type I Rev
- E30 Type IV Obv 12 L 5B as 3-5-4, 2-2-1
Obv 11 L 5B as 2-1-4-4, 1-1-2-1
Rev As for Type I Rev
- E31 Type V Obv 11 L 6B as 3-4-4, 2-2-2
Obv 11 L 5B as 2-1-4-4, 1-1-2-1
Rev As for I Rev.



E27



E29

1874

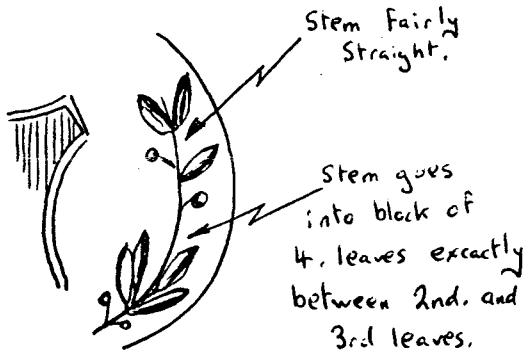
2 Doubles Mintage 45,216
Minter Partridge & Co.
Bronze, Both Revs. Inv.
2 Die Varieties

1868. 8 DOUBLES.

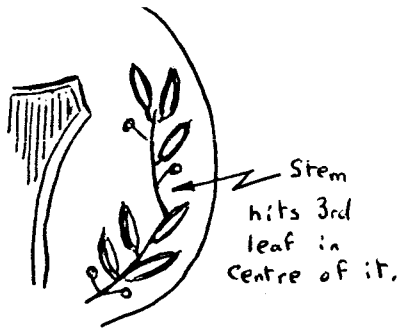
27-1-78. W.E.

Another variety of E27, has been discovered and can be distinguished as follows:—

Both obv's. are as per description on P21. of 'Guernsey Coinage' (Exley.) except for an irregular stem on the Rt. hand side of the obverse."



Standard
E27



E27.A.
Variety.

E32 Type I Short Date. 7 m.m.

E33 Type II Long Date. 9 m.m.

E33A Ghost 5 over 4. (confirmed 5-12-71)



E32



E33

E34 4 Doubles Mintage 69,216

Minter as above

Bronze, Rev. Inv.

Long date type exists. *

8 Doubles Mintage 73,248

Minter As above

Bronze, the 3 Dies I have, all Revs. Inv.

5 Varieties. As recorded by M.F. I only have 3, and Prid. cannot trace Types 4 & 5.

E35

Type I Obv Left 12 L 5B as 3-5-4, 2-2-1

Obv Right II L 5B as 2-1-4-4, 1-1-2-1

Rev Left 13 L 7B as 3-3-4-3, 2-2-2-1

Rev Right 13 L 7B as 3-3-3-4, 2-2-2-1

E36 Type II Obv Left 13 L 5B as 3-6-4, 2-2-1

Obv Right 11 L 5B as 2-1-4-4, 1-1-2-1

Rev As for I Rev.

E37 Type III Obv Left 12 L 5B as 3-5-4, 2-2-1

Obv Right 11 L 5B as 2-1-4-4, 1-1-2-1

Rev Left 13 L 7B as 3-3-4-3, 2-2-2-1

Rev Right 12 L 7B as 3-3-3-3, 2-2-2-1

Type IV Obv Left 11 L 5B as 2-1-4-4, 1-1-2-1

Obv Right 11 L 5B as 2-1-4-4, 1-1-2-1

Rev As for 3 Rev.

Type V Obv Left 14 L 5B as 4-6-4, 2-2-1

Obv Right 11 L 5B as 2-1-4-4, 1-1-2-1

Rev As for 3 Rev

Fit. Lt.
P. Mc. k has
2 of these!
old "E38"
15-8-78



E36

4. Leaves to Rt.
of Short Bow.



E37

3. Leaves to Rt.
of Long Bow.



E38

3. Leaves to Rt.
of Short Bow.

E38

ii

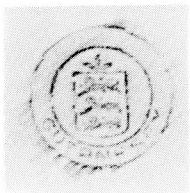
iii

N.B.—My [redacted] has an E36. Obverse with the E37 Reverse

except the bow differs

1877

E39 ■ 1 Double 'Brass' pattern seen (copy of rubbing shown)



1885

E40	1	Double	Mintage	76,800
E41	2	"	"	76,800
E42	4	"	"	69,696
E43	8	"	"	69,696

Minter Ralph Heaton & Co. (All coins bear an H mark)
Bronze, All Revs Inv.



E41



E42

1889

E44	1	Double	Mintage	112,016
E45	2	"	"	35,616
E46	4	"	"	103,744
E47	4	"	"	

E48 8 Double Mintage 215,620
Minter Ralph Heaton & Co.
Bronze. All these Revs not Inv.

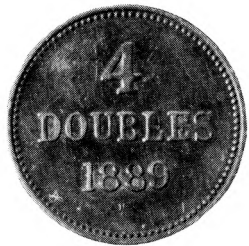
2 Varieties of the 4 Doubles

E46 Type 1—Normal

E47 Type 2—9 of Date is closer to the 8 and higher than rest of date alignment.



E46



E47

2 Varieties of the 8 Doubles

E48 Type 1—Normal

E49 Type 2—9 of date seems to be stuck up above rest of date, making it stand out, also Curl of 9 at bottom is tighter than Type 1.



E48



E49

1890

Third doubtful issue of 8, 4 & 1 Doubles, but to clear this up an order was placed by the States on 10th October, 1890, for more 1889 coins excluding the 2 Doubles.

1893

E50	1 Double Mintage	56,016
E51	4 " "	52,224
E52	8 " "	117,600

Minter Ralph Heaton
Bronze, all these Revs not Inv.

2 Varieties of 8 Doubles exist. Type 1 Normal E52

E53 Type 2 Larger 'Double' letters, larger date numbers.

E52a Bar in H mintmark missing! 25



E52



E53

1899

E54	1 Double	Mintage	56,000
E55	2 "	"	35,636

Minter Ralph Heaton
Bronze, both Revs Inv.

A second Die exists of the 1 Double (E54a) 2nd 9 of date much closer spaced.

E54a. ~~to~~ Closer unit, 9.



E54



E55

Edward VII

1902

E56	1 Double	Mintage	84,000
E57	2 "	"	17,818
E58	4 "	"	104,534
E59	8 "	"	235,200

Minter Ralph Heaton
Bronze, all Revs. Inv.



E56



E57

1903

E60	1 Double	Mintage	112,000
E62	2 Doubles	"	17,818
E63	4 "	"	52,267
E64	8 "	"	117,600

Minter Ralph Heaton
Bronze, all Revs. Inv.

Two Dies of the 1 Double exist.

E60 1 Normal

E61 Type 2, the 3 in the date is closer to the 0.



E60



E61



E62

1906

E65	2 Doubles	Mintage	17,820
E66	4 "	"	52,266

Minter Ralph Heaton
Bronze, both Revs. Inv.



E65



E66

1908

E67 2 Doubles Mintage 17,780
E68 4 " " 25,760
Minter Ralph Heaton
Bronze, both Revs. Inv.



E67



E68

1910

E69 4 Doubles Mintage 52,267
E70 8 " " 91,467
Minter Ralph Heaton
Bronze, both Revs. Inv.



E69



E70

George V

1911

E71	1 Double	Mintage	134,000
E73	2 Doubles	„	28,509
E74	4 „	„	52,267
E75	8 „	„	78,400

Minter Ralph Heaton

Bronze, all Revs. Inv.

There are 2 Types of 1 Double Die T.1 3 leaves surmounting shield.

E72 T.2 re-designed shield, Lions change to Leopards and more leaves added to shield.

N.B.—Only half the 1 Doubles had the New Shield, the other half plus the 2, 4 and 8 Doubles had the old shield design.



E71



E72



E73

1914

E76	1 Double	Mintage	44,800
E77	2 Doubles	„	28,509
E78	4 „	„	209,067
E79	8 „	„	156,800

Minter Ralph Heaton

Bronze, all Revs. Inv. and all new shield design and all other dates to follow.

Note The 1 Double is quite scarce.



E76



E77

1917

2 Doubles Mintage 14,524

Minter, Ralph Heaton

Bronze, both Revs. Inv.

Key coin to Guernsey set.

E80 T.1 Date spacing equal, normal type

E80A T.2 the 7 in date is much closer to the 1.



E80



E80A

1918

E81	2 Doubles Mintage	57,018
E82	4 " "	156,800
E83	8 " "	156,800

Minter, Ralph Heaton
Bronze, all revs. inv.



E81



E82

1920

E84	2 Doubles Mintage	57,018
E85	4 " "	156,800
E86	8 " "	156,800

Minter, Ralph Heaton
Bronze, all Revs. Inv.

E86 a. raised O. indiate & leans forward.



E84



E85

1929

- E87 1 Double Mintage 79,100
E88 2 Doubles „ 79,100
Minter, Ralph Heaton
Bronze, all Revs. Inv.
There are 2 dies of the 2 Doubles T.1 Normal
E89 T.2 'H' Mint mark offset from centre.



E88



E89

1933

- E90 1 Double Mintage 96,000
Minter Ralph Heaton
Bronze, and Revs. Inv.



E90

1934

- E91 8 Doubles Mintage 123,600
E91A 9 in *the date* Higher and out of alignment.
E92 T 2 8 Doubles Mintage 500
Minter, Ralph Heaton
Bronze, and Revs. Inv.
There were 500 8 Double pieces supplied specially burnished, bearing the date 1934, but minted in 1935, to commemorate 100 years of Guernsey Doubles and the silver jubilee of George V. These coins after any circulation would not be distinguishable from the normal 1934.



E91



E91A

George VI

1938

E93	1 Double	Mintage	96,000
E94	8 Doubles	"	120,000
	Minter Ralph Heaton		
	Bronze, all Revs. Inv.		

*
E93.a. Wider spaced 8, in date.

E95 An 8 Double piece exists with the 1 in the date higher and out of alignment. T.2.



E94

1945

- E96 4 Doubles Mintage 96,000
E97 8 " " 192,000
Minter, Ralph Heaton
Bronze, Both Revs. Inv.



E96

1947

- E98 8 Doubles Mintage 240,000
Minter Ralph Heaton
Bronze, Rev. Inv.



E98

1949

E99 4 Doubles Mintage 19,200
E100 8 Doubles Mintage 230,400
Minter, Ralph Heaton
Bronze, Revs. Inv.



E99

Elizabeth II

1956

- E101 3 Pence Mintage 480,000
E102 4 Doubles Mintage 240,000
E103 8 " " 480,000
Proof set Mintage 1,050
(Proof set contained 2 x 1d., 2 x ½d., 2 x 3d.)
Minted by the Royal Mint
Bronze Doubles, Cupro nickel 3 pence
All reverses not Inv.



E101



E102



E103

Here we have a new coin design altogether on the 8 and 4 Doubles, the shield being the most accurate copy of the original 'Royal Seal,' loaned to the States of Guernsey by Edward I in 1279, as yet displayed on our Guernsey Doubles. The Reverse shows a Guernsey Lily (*Nerine-Sarniensis*), its origin is a debatable point, as there are several romantic versions as to how it came to Guernsey. The threepenny piece bears the same updated version of the shield, the Reverse bears the traditional Guernsey cow. It was later withdrawn by the Guernsey Banks because the weight was too light.

1959

- E104 3 Pence Mintage 480,000
Bronze 8 Doubles, Cupro Nickel 3 Pence (thick, weight increased).
Revs. not Inv.
- E105 8 Doubles Mintage 480,000
Minted by the Royal Mint



E105

1966

- E106 10/- Square Piece, Mintage 300,000 to date.
Proof Set Mintage 10,000
{ 5,000 Local Sales
{ 5,000 Exported Sales
10/- Piece Cupro Nickel
Minted by the Royal Mint
Proof set contained 8 doubles, 4 doubles, 3 pence & 10/- piece. There were no 8 and 4 doubles and 3d. pieces minted for general circulation.



E106

The Ten Shilling piece of square design bears a portrait of Elizabeth II on its obverse, and a likeness of William I Duke of Normandy, King of England, on the reverse. This coin of unusual design was brought out to celebrate the 9th Centenary of the Battle of Hastings (1066-1966).

1968

E107 5 Newpence piece. Mintage 400,000 to date.

E108 10 Newpence piece. Mintage 300,000 to date.

Minted by the Royal Mint.

Cupro Nickel, both revs. not inverted.

Decimal currency enters our monetary system and brings Guernsey in line with England and a gradual introduction towards complete decimalisation of our currencies. These two coins, though dated 1968, were not issued until 24-2-69. The 5 n.p. has the arms of Guernsey on the Obv. and the Guernsey lily appears on the Rev. The 10 n.p. has the same Obv. but shows a Guernsey cow on the Rev. side. A 50 n.p. is due to be issued in October, 1969.



E107



E108

A 'Straight' set, different dates and types less die varieties, is made up as follows:

Scarce Coins		
13	1 Doubles	1914, 1868
16	2 Doubles	1917, 1902, 1858
20	4 Doubles	1868, 1908, 1949
22	8 Doubles	1858, 1868
2	3d. Pieces	
1	10/- Piece	
1	5 Newpence Piece	
1	10 Newpence Piece	
<hr/>		
76	Total	Including Varieties as recorded, others may exist: 113.
<hr/>		

Proof set values: 1956, £40; 1966, £12.

Key coin, 1917 2 Doubles, value approx. VF. £15, EF. £20.

Above Values are approximated by the author.

COIN ABBREVIATIONS

Obverse (obv.) Side that bears the Monarch's portrait, or the Crest in the case of Guernsey.

Reverse (rev.) Opposite side to Obverse.

Inverted (inv.) A Rev. is 'inverted' when the coin, say with the Obv. the correct way up and facing you, is rotated through 180 deg. about its horizontal axis and the Rev. is presented once more, the correct way up.

Fine (F) Very worn on raised surfaces.

Very Fine (VF) Only slight traces of wear on raised surfaces, or showing signs of only slight circulation.

Ext. Fine (EF) A coin which shows no sign of circulation, but may have slight surface marks on close inspection.

F.D.C. Fleur-de-coin, Mint state, unused, flawless, no wear, scratches, or marks.

**COLLECTORS' COINS SHOULD NEVER BE CLEANED
OR POLISHED**