

# Guernsey and its Coinage

Pg.

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by D J Jones BSc, FRNS

GUERNSEY, the second largest of the Channel Islands (French: Iles Normandes), lies thirty miles north-west of the French coast of Normandy in the Bay of St Malo off the Cherbourg Peninsula, and is approximately eighty miles south of Weymouth on the English mainland. The island has an area of about twenty-four square miles and the Bailiwick also includes the islands of Alderney, Jethou, Herm, Brechou, Lihou and Sark. These islands acknowledge the Bailiff of Guernsey as their Civil Head and Chief Justice.

The capital is St Peter Port and the other main centre is St Sampson's. The population is about 53,000 and although French is the official language, most of the inhabitants speak English. In some areas an archaic form of Norman-French is still spoken.

Guernsey, although part of the British Isles, is not part of the United Kingdom. The Bailiff, who is Crown appointed, presides over the Royal Court and is also President of the States of Deliberation, the island's Parliament, in which the debate is in English but the voting and formalities are carried out in French. Guernsey has its own laws and unless specified, Acts of the British Parliament at Westminster do not apply to the island. For example, the tax laws are rather different compared with mainland Britain:

the standard rate of income tax is only 20%; there is no surtax, no VAT and no death or estate duties. Foreigners, in addition to British subjects, have been quick to take advantage of this favourable situation, but at the present time the British Parliament is considering ways of making Guernsey, as well as Jersey, less of a tax haven. The British Government is responsible for external affairs and the Queen's appointed representative is the Lieutenant-Governor.

## TOURISM

Tourism has been established as a major industry in recent years, worth about £10,000,000 per annum, but fortunately care has been taken to avoid the island becoming over commercialised. In fact, environmental conservation has been considered since 1927.

Market gardening is also favoured by the temperate climate, especially tomatoes and flowers which are exported to Jersey, France and the United Kingdom. The Guernsey tomato, originally known as a 'love apple', first appeared about 100 years ago grown in glasshouses (called a vinery) previously used for grapes. Dairy farming is also important and the famous Guernsey cattle are the only permitted species. Recently research has been initiated into the possibility of developing a Guernsey-Charolais hybrid (cross-breed)



for beef production. In addition to the local fisheries industry based on shellfish (mainly scallops, crayfish and lobsters), Guernsey is also important in the realm of international banking and finance.

Guernsey has been inhabited since early times and, it is thought, did not become an island until the Bronze Age. The island has an abundance of pre-historic monuments. Coins of pre-Roman Gaul have been found, particularly the gold staters of Philip II of Macedon (r359-336 BC) which probably originated from the Greek colony at Massalia (Marseilles) in Southern France, and the billon staters and quarter-staters of Armorica (Brittany) dating from 75-50 BC. The billon used was an alloy of silver with the base metals copper, lead and tin. But little for certain is known about the history of the island in the first 900 years AD.

### VIKING INVASION

In the 9th century AD the Vikings invaded under their leader Rollo (Rolf the Ganger). In 911 the King of France gave the Vikings the land which was to become known as Normandy, literally 'Norse Man's Land'. In October 1066 Guernsey became attached to the English Crown after the Norman Conquest of England following the battle of Hastings, and the victor, William Duke of Normandy, became King of England.

The 900th anniversary of this event was commemorated with the release of a copper-nickel 10 shillings denomination on 12 September 1966. Designed by Arnold Machin, this essentially square coin 25.4mm across the flats and weighing 11.30gms, carried his mature portrait of the Queen facing right on the obverse with the legend BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY around, and the date 1966 below the bust. The reverse featured the portrait of William the Conqueror facing left, and inscriptions WILLIAM I KING OF ENGLAND. 1066. DUKE OF NORMANDY around, and the value TEN SHILLINGS below the effigy.

Guernsey remained politically united with Normandy until the reign of King John (1199-1216). John's father, Henry II

(1154-89), had four sons, Henry (d 1183), Richard, Geoffrey (d 1186) and John. When Henry II died at Chinon in 1189, Richard became King and was popularly known as Richard I Coeur de Lion due to his military exploits.

However, when Richard I was killed by an arrow at the Siege of Chalus Castle in 1199, the throne did not pass to Geoffrey's son, Prince Arthur Duke of Brittany, but to John. There were many who supported Arthur's claim to be King of England, but in 1202 he was captured by John's soldiers and taken to Rouen where he disappeared. It was suggested that John was responsible for his murder, and this precipitated a war with the French king, Philip II Augustus, in which the Norman barons declared for France. The war was a disaster for John and, by the terms of a truce signed in 1206, England lost all her French possessions except for Aquitaine and the Channel Islands. King John eventually went on to sign the Magna Carta (1215) and to lose his crown at the Wash (1216). Only two of the Channel Islands remain in French hands today, the Roches Douvres and the Îles Chausey.

Needless to say that the administration of the Channel Islands had to be reorganised following the loss of Normandy. Guernsey kept its Norman laws and customs but was administered by a warden, and sometimes by a Lord of the Islands.

### OFFICIAL ANNEXATION

In 1254 Guernsey was officially annexed by the English Crown. Henry II in 1259 ceded all lands south of the Channel to France so that Guernsey was still legally part of the Kingdom of France. In fact, British kings still claimed the throne of France, and had the titles incorporated in the legends of many coins until as late as the reign of George III (1760-1820).

On 15 November 1279 Edward I granted a public seal with arms to both Guernsey and Jersey, consisting of three royal leopards passant guardant, for the purpose of sealing official documents.



This was also the arms of England from 1198 until 1340, and is still featured in the first and fourth quarters of the present royal coat of arms, and the arms of the Duchy of Lancaster. Any doubts about the validity of this device to serve as the official arms of Guernsey were dispelled by a 'Royal Sanction' in the reign of Edward VII (1902-10) which ensured its continued use. The College of Arms in London have no record of any arms being given to Guernsey in the 13th century.

From the early Middle Ages contemporary coins of France tended to circulate in large quantities throughout Guernsey, together with some English and other foreign coins. From the 13th century freluques circulated. This was equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  double or  $\frac{1}{32}$  penny, but in 1535 the royal court tried to suppress their manufacture. In 1553 a brass coinage, called pallyn or *en seignes de pallin*, were struck by Collas Guillemotte. A royal ordinance defined the value of the French écu d'or in 1533, and the other denominations were fixed in 1537 and 1553.

Guernsey's connection with England was strengthened in 1569, when the island was transferred from the Diocese of Coutances (France) to the Diocese of Winchester (England). In 1563, also in the reign of Elizabeth I, Elizabeth College was founded; the school has a strong academic tradition and has flourished particularly since being rebuilt in 1826.

A Royal Commission reported in 1607 that the currency of the Channel Islands was the same as that which circulated in Normandy. In 1619 a further issue of freluques was suppressed, but in 1623 a decision was taken to legalise and strike the denomination. However, there is no record of any having been made.

During the English Civil War in the 17th century, Castle Cornet was the only part of Guernsey held for the King, and it was finally surrendered to Parliament by the Governor, Sir Peter Osborne, on 15 December 1651.

Very surprisingly Guernsey was not attacked during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1793-1815). Fort George had a British garrison since

1780 (the site was sold in 1961 for development as a 'millionaires' estate) and many martello towers were built around the coast. The main harbour was used to service British privateers which harassed French shipping.

As is well known, the period of the French wars was characterised by chronic shortages of copper and silver money throughout Britain. In Guernsey counter-marked Spanish dollars (valued at 4s 9d) circulated from 1797, and an ordinance passed in 1799 prohibited the export of coins, but in spite of this action there was a dearth of coinage. On 8 November 1799 the States of Guernsey pressed the Privy Council for the establishment of a separate Guernsey coinage, but to no avail. Another equally unsuccessful attempt was made in 1813.

## TRADERS' TOKENS

In most areas of Britain, local traders and industrialists issued their own token coins to alleviate the situation. In Guernsey a crown-sized .89166 fine silver 5 shilling denomination was issued in 1809 by Bishop de Jersey and Company. They were overstruck on Spanish 8 reale pieces (colloquially known as pieces of eight, or 'dollars') in Birmingham by Boulton, Watt and Company at the Soho Mint. They were engraved by Thomas Wyon the Elder.

These tokens carried the arms of Guernsey and the legend BISHOP DE JERSEY & CO around on the obverse. The reverse showed BANK OF GUERNSEY 1809, a wreath of oak leaves and within TOKEN OF FIVE SHILLINGS in three lines. Weighing 27.02g and having a diameter of 42.0mm, they ceased to circulate in Guernsey from 2 October 1809. These tokens are very rare and consequently valuable. The bank itself became bankrupt and ceased to trade from 7 September 1811.

In Guernsey only two banks issued 1 pound notes during this period: the Bank of Guernsey (Bishop de Jersey & Co) and Brock & Le Mesurier, both of which failed in 1811. The Alderney Commercial Bank also issued 1 pound notes in 1810.





In Jersey numerous penny and half-penny copper tokens appeared in circulation in 1812, and silver 3 shillings and 18 pence denominations (struck at the Royal Mint in London) circulated there from 5 February 1813. In Guernsey circulation of Jersey tokens was forbidden according to an Ordinance of the States of Guernsey dated 9 March 1813.

One of the consequences of the French Revolution was that the antiquated monetary system of France was replaced by a decimal system, the basic unit of which was the franc divided into 100 centimes. By 1829 the old money was no longer in circulation in France; this rendered the coinage of the Channel Islands obsolete and adjustments had to be made.

### COPPER COINS

On 17 February 1830 the States of Guernsey drew attention to the situation and steps were taken to introduce a distinctive and indigenous copper coinage. This was based on the old double tournois of one-sixth of a sou and was first struck at Tours in West Central France in the 14th century.

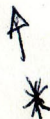
The new Guernsey unit was the double, 1 double and 4 double denominations appearing in 1830 (also struck in 1831, 1836, 1837 and 1839 without change of date) and an 8 doubles in 1834 (also struck in 1836, 1837 and 1839). They were made at the Soho Mint of Boulton, Watt & Company in Birmingham. A 2 doubles was introduced in 1858, when a further issue of 4 and 8 doubles was made. The 1858 coins were struck by another Birmingham firm, Henry Jay & Company.

The 1 double coin featured the shield arms bearing three lions with GUERNSEY below, on the obverse. One should note the French spelling of the island's name. The reverse was simple and featured 1/DOUBLE/1830 in three lines. The designs of the 2 and 4 doubles were similar, and the 8 doubles was almost the same, the obverse having a modified style of arms with a wavy shield within a wreath of two laurel branches with GUERNESEY above. The reverse showed



1830 double

35



1834 8 doubles

8 DOUBLES 1834 within a wreath. Specifications of these copper coins are given in Table 1 on page 43.

The old French coins were demonetised from 1 January 1834 and the exchange rate was fixed at 10 doubles to 1 franc for the new French coins. On 1 October 1834 Jersey equated its currency with mainland Britain and distinctive coins appeared from 1841; French coinage was officially illegal. However, with Guernsey, the position was reversed and French coinage was current until as late as 1921.

1848 was known as the Year of Revolutions in Europe due to the political unrest which led to the overthrow of several regimes. In France Louis Phillippe, King of the French, abdicated in February 1848 and a Republic was declared. This unrest caused a shortage of French coins for Guernsey, so an ordinance was passed



on 1 May 1848 which permitted the circulation of British gold and silver coins together with Bank of England notes. The British pound Sterling (of 240 pence) was equated to 21s 3d Guernsey (of 252 Guernsey pence [doubles]). The ordinance was repealed on 21 January 1850 once the political situation in France had stabilised, and an adequate supply of French coins was assured. British coins,

well-known tourist landmark and belongs to the City of Paris.

In the middle of the 19th century Britain had some of the heaviest copper coins in Europe which it was decided to replace with smaller, less heavy and harder wearing bronze pieces. France had made the changeover to a bronze system for the 1, 2 5 and 10 centime denominations, then the equivalent of the British penny, halfpenny, farthing and half-farthing respectively, in 1852. The British Government authorised the changeover and Britain's first bronze pennies, halfpence and farthings appeared in December 1860, with the old British copper coins continuing to be legal tender until 31 December 1869.



Reverse of 1864 4 doubles



1864 8 doubles

### CHANGE TO BRONZE

The States of Guernsey also took the initiative of changing to bronze, the first 4 and 8 doubles struck in this metal being dated 1864 and minted by the Birmingham firm of Henry Jay and Company. The 1 and 2 double denominations appeared in 1868, together with a further issue of 4 and 8 double pieces, but these coins were struck by Partridge & Company, also of Birmingham. The 4 and 8 double denominations were also struck in 1874. The Guernsey copper coins remained in circulation until they were demonetised from 31 December 1868.

therefore, ceased to be legal tender.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte had become President of France in December 1848 and following a coup d'état on 2 December 1851 was eventually proclaimed the Emperor Napoleon III with the establishment of the Second Empire. Some people called the Second Empire 'the great opéra bouffe' (comic opera or pantomime) and Napoleon III the first mountebank dictator of modern Europe.

Guernsey became the home for many French exiles from the Second Empire, the most famous of whom was the writer Victor Hugo. He resided on the island from 1855 to 1870 at Hauteville House, St Peter Port, and while in exile wrote a book about Guernsey people called *The Toilers of the Sea*. His home is now a

After 1885 (there were no issues between 1874 and then) the bronze coins were struck at Ralph Heaton & Sons Company of Birmingham—this firm is now known as The Mint (Birmingham) Ltd. The obverse and reverse of the bronze coins were as before, the 1, 2 and 4 doubles were almost identical, with the 8 doubles having the slightly modified designs. Specifications of the bronze coins are given in Table 2 on page 43.

The Heaton coins can be easily recognised as they all carry the mint-mark H which is positioned centrally below the date on the lower three denominations, while on the 8 doubles it is just below the bow of the wreath on the reverse. These coins continued to be struck periodically until 1911.



The final curtain was brought down on the Second Empire by the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. Napoleon III was manoeuvred into declaring war on Prussia, the most powerful of the German states, by the Iron Chancellor of Prussia, Bismarck. France was, supposedly, the strongest power in continental Europe, but the defeat and capture of Napoleon III at the battle of Sedan on 2 September 1870 led to the declaration of the Third French Republic two days later. In Guernsey a new ordinance dated 3 September 1870 restored British currency to legal status in the light of these developments; Bank of England notes were also included from 1873.

In 1866 Jersey issued the first of its bronze coins, the previous copper issues remaining legal tender until 31 December 1869. In 1877 Jersey abandoned its currency system whereby the shilling contained thirteen pennies (ie 252 Jersey pennies equalled £1 sterling) and changed to the British 12 pence. Guernsey, however, made no attempt to change and the exchange rate remained at 20 British shillings to 21 Guernsey. Representations had been made by a Currency Reform Committee in 1910 which petitioned King George V to terminate the dual system of currency.

### COINS REVALUED

British and French coins continued to be legal tender on Guernsey until March 1921, when British currency was declared the sole basis of legal tender and the Guernsey 8 doubles was effectively revalued when it became equivalent to the British penny, ie 240 pennies to the pound.

Until 1911 the Guernsey arms featured on the coins consisted of *'an ornately outlined shield with three lions passant guardant therein, and above, a sprig of three leaves which formed the top in the original shield.'* The arms were then modified to make them more heraldically correct, and as a result the arms on the coins needed modification as well. With the revised coat of arms, the lions were changed to leopards (as on the original

seal granted to Guernsey by Edward I in 1279) and a cluster of leaves was placed above the shield.

The obverses were thus modified while the reverses remained essentially unaltered. The first of the modified designed coins to appear was the 1 double of 1911, followed by the other three denominations in 1914. These coins continued to be minted from time to time in the first



1914 8 doubles

half of the 20th century. Inflation saw the last 2 double denomination struck in 1929 and the last 1 double in 1938. The 4 and 8 doubles last appeared with this design in 1949.

In 1935 King George V celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his accession to the throne. To commemorate this event, 500 8 double pieces dated 1934 and specially burnished were issued. These coins also commemorated the centenary of the introduction of the 8 double denomination in Guernsey.

From 30 June 1940 until 9 May 1945 Guernsey was occupied by the Germans during the Second World War. As is usual in these situations, most of the coinage disappeared. It was replaced by States of Guernsey notes for the following denominations: sixpence, shilling and threepence, halfcrown, 5 shillings, 10 shillings, 1



pound and 5 pounds. (At the same time Jersey had the following denominations: sixpence, 1 shilling, 2 shillings, 10 shillings and 1 pound.) The largest German structure in the Channel Islands was the vast underground hospital at St Andrews and this has been reopened as a tourist attraction. Another spectacular fortification was the Mirus battery near the west coast.

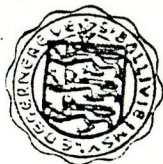
Following the Liberation, there were further issues of 4 double (1945 and 1949) and 8 double (1945, 1947 and 1949) denominations, the designs being unchanged. The design of the Guernsey coins had remained virtually the same since their original inception in 1830, but in 1956 the coinage was redesigned. Bronze 4 and 8 doubles appeared, together with a new denomination, a copper-nickel threepence having a scalloped edge; the new type coins were struck at

the Royal Mint in London and unlike the previous issues, the reverses were no longer inverted. All three denominations had a common obverse which featured the royal seal bearing the arms of Guernsey, with the legend S.BALLIVIE INSVLE DE GERNEREYE around starting at the one o'clock position.

The reverse of the 4 double coin portrayed the floral emblem of Guernsey, the Guernsey lily (botanically: *nerine-sarniensis*) centrally placed with the date, 1956, placed immediately below; GUERNSEY and FOUR DOUBLES appeared above and below the central device respectively. The reverse of the 8 doubles carried a central design of three interwoven Guernsey lilies with the date, 1956, split by the stem; as before, GUERNSEY and EIGHT DOUBLES were positioned above and below the central motif respectively.



1956 8 doubles



1956 threepence



1966 10 shillings commemorating the Battle of Hastings

## GUERNSEY COW

The reverse of the threepence portrayed a Guernsey cow, with GUERNSEY above and THREE PENCE below the device. The date appeared just above the denominational value. This type of threepence was later withdrawn because it was underweight, and was replaced in 1959 with a heavier, thicker coin, the design being unchanged. 1,050 Proof sets of the 1956 coins were issued and each set contained two coins of each denomination. Specifications of these coins are given in Table 3 on page 43.

As has been previously mentioned, the 900th anniversary of the battle of Hastings and Guernsey's connection with England was celebrated in 1966 with the issue of a copper-nickel 10 shillings denomination. In addition to the regular coins, 10,000 Proof sets were struck which contained, in addition to the 10 shillings coin, 4 and 8 doubles and a threepence, all dated 1966. There were no regular issues of the latter three denominations that year.

In 1967 it was announced that the British currency was to be decimalised as from 15 February 1971 (Decimal Day, or D-Day as it was known), and Guernsey



currency was to be decimalised at the same time. In preparation for this historic event, distinctive decimal 5 and 10 pence copper-nickel coins appeared on 24 February 1969 (both were dated 1968), followed by a heptagonal copper-nickel 50 pence denomination dated 1969. The bronze  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2 pence pieces were introduced on Decimal Day itself, in 1971. All the coins carried a common obverse, which was the same as that which appeared on the 1956 coins.

A brief description of the reverses of these coins is given below:

**50 pence:** the Ducal Cap of the Dukes of Normandy, a good example of which is in Canterbury Cathedral above the tomb of the Black Prince. The coin was designed by Sir Anthony Wagner and also showed the date and the value in new pence.

**10 pence:** the Guernsey cow, as on the threepence coin, with date and value in new pence.

**5 pence:** single Guernsey lily, as on the 1956 4 doubles, with date and value in new pence

The reverses of the bronze coins were modelled by Paul Vincze.

**2 pence:** Sark Mill which dates from 1571. It was the first mill made of stone to be erected in the Channel Islands. It was commissioned by Sir Helier de Carteret who was appointed the first Seigneur by Elizabeth I when the island was made a royal fief. The coin also carried the date and the value in new pence.

**1 penny:** a gannet in full flight. After the Second World War the inhabitants of Alderney returned to their island and found that a colony of gannets had become established. Today these birds are an accepted feature of the island. The coin also bore the date and value in new pence.

**$\frac{1}{2}$  penny:** the date and denominational value in new pence only.



1969 50 pence



The current decimal coins consisting of 10, 5, 2, 1 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pennies, and the common obverse

10,000 decimal Proof sets were struck dated 1971, specifications of the decimal coins are given in Table 4 on page 43.

In conjunction with the rest of Britain, Guernsey celebrated the Silver Wedding of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip in 1972 with the issue of a special 25 pence, crown-size coin. In addition to the regular issue of 56,250 in copper-nickel, 15,000 of the coins were struck in .925 silver. The coins were made at the Royal Mint and the obverse bore the inscription ELIZABETH AND PHILIP. 1947 1972 around Eros, the Greek God of





*Silver Jubilee 25 pence*



*Royal visit to Guernsey  
commemorative*

open from nine o'clock in the morning until 1.00am the next day.

Sark is about the same size as Alderney but has a population of less than 600. There are no cars, the only mechanised mode of communication being the bicycle and the horse-drawn carriage. Three miles from St Peter Port lies the small island of Herm, 1½ miles by ½ a mile in area.

These other islands have no distinctive coinage but there was a medallion issue from Sark in 1965 which commemorated the 400th anniversary of Sir Helier de Carteret's freeing of Sark from Breton brigands, and the granting of a Royal Charter. The obverse featured the arms of Sir Helier de Carteret and inscription ISLAND OF SARK 1565 1965, while the reverse carried the arms of the then Seigneur, Dame Sybil Hathaway, and inscription FOURTH CENTENARY 1565 1965. The issue was designed by P Salz, and consisted of three medallions in gold (30.48mm, 22.86mm and 20.32mm in diameter) together with one silver medallion (30.48mm in diameter). The arms of Sark differ from both these arms and show two leopards passant guardant. This device was the original arms of the dukes of Normandy, and is portrayed on the 1928 45 piastre coin of Cyprus.

For the connoisseur of Guernsey Coinage, a small booklet which can be thoroughly recommended is *Guernsey Coinage* by W Exley printed by the Guernsey Press Co Ltd, of 8 Smith Street, Guernsey. Mr Exley has also written several articles on this topic in *Coin Monthly* in the past.

## CHECKLIST OF GUERNSEY COINAGE

### Copper Issues

- 1 double: 1830
- 2 doubles: 1858
- 4 doubles: 1830, 1858
- 8 doubles: 1834, 1858

### Bronze Issues

- Type 1: Three leaves above shield arms*
- 1 double: 1868, 1885H, 1889H, 1893H, 1899H, 1902H, 1903H, 1911H



2 doubles, 1868, 1874, 1885H, 1889H, 1899H, 1902H, 1903H, 1906H, 1908H, 1911H

4 doubles: 1864, 1868, 1874, 1885H, 1889H, 1893H, 1902H, 1903H, 1906H, 1908H, 1910H, 1911H

8 doubles: 1864, 1868, 1874, 1885H, 1889H, 1893H, 1902H, 1903H, 1910H, 1911H

Type 2: Cluster of leaves above new-style shield arms

1 double: 1911H, 1914H, 1929H, 1933H, 1938H

2 doubles: 1914H, 1917H, 1918H, 1920H, 1929H

4 doubles: 1914H, 1918H, 1920H, 1945H, 1949H

8 doubles: 1914H, 1918H, 1920H, 1934H, 1938H, 1945H, 1947H, 1949H

Redesigned Currency (1956 types)

Bronze

4 doubles: 1956, 1966 (Proof only)

8 doubles: 1956, 1959, 1966 (Proof only)

Copper-nickel

3 pence: 1956, 1959, 1966 (Proof only)

Decimal Currency (from 1968)

Bronze

½ new penny: 1971

1 new penny: 1971, 1977

2 new pence: 1971, 1977

Cupro-nickel

5 new pence: 1968, 1971, 1977

10 new pence: 1968, 1970, 1971, 1977

50 new pence: 1969, 1970, 1971

Commemorative Issues

10 shillings: 1966 cupro-nickel and silver Proof, 900th anniversary of the Battle of Hastings

25 pence: cupro-nickel (regular) and silver (Proof), Silver Wedding anniversary

25 pence: cupro-nickel (regular) and silver (Proof), Silver Jubilee

25 pence: cupro-nickel (regular) and silver (Proof), Royal Visit to Guernsey

TABLE 1

Denomination	Weight(g)	Diameter(mm)	Date
8 doubles	20.735	34.8	1834, 1858
4 doubles	8.875	29.0	1830, 1858
2 doubles	4.45	22.0	1858
1 double	2.50	18.8	1830

TABLE 2

Denomination	Weight(g)	Dia(mm)
8 doubles	9.719	31.4
4 doubles	4.85	26.0
2 doubles	3.56	22.2
1 double	2.26	18.8

TABLE 3

Denomination	Weight(g)	Dia(mm)
1956 3 pence	3.529	19.94-21.0
1956 8 doubles	9.719	30.86
1956 4 doubles	4.85	25.48
1959 3 pence	6.80	19.94-21.0

TABLE 4

Denomination	Weight(g)	Diameter(mm)	Metal Content
50 pence	13.50	30.00	75%Cu:25%Ni
25 pence	28.28	38.61	75%Cu:25%Ni
10 pence	11.31	28.50	75%Cu:25%Ni
5 pence	5.66	23.60	75%Cu:25%Ni
2 pence	7.128	25.90	97%Cu:½%Sn:2½%Zn
1 penny	3.564	20.30	97%Cu:½%Sn:2½%Zn
½ penny	1.782	17.10	97%Cu:½%Sn:2½%Zn





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21st May, 1984.

W.Exley Esq.,  
4, The Hill,  
Blunham,  
Near Bedford MK44 3NG.

Dear Mr.Exley,

Thank you for your letter of 11th May which was passed on to me by 'Coin Monthly'.

I regret to say that I do not specialise in Channel Island Coins and am unable to help here. However, I am pleased to enclose the photocopy of 'Guernsey Coinage' as requested, and also a copy of a similar article on 'Jersey Coinage' which I hope you will find interesting.

Best Wishes,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "D.J. Jones".

(D.J.Jones).