

and may be wrongly placed in group (b). The fourth has a long legend neatly incised on both sides, and apparently written in medieval Sinhalese, but I have not been able to decipher it. Altogether this section is perhaps ill described on my page 4 above, and should rather have been called "miscellaneous".

Section (4) contains 6 specimens, 4 with the word FRISIA, and two with dates. In all cases their legends are reversed and sunk, and they have to be read in a mirror. Frisia was one of the States that struck coins for Ceylon, the others being Zealand, Holland, Utrecht, and Guelderland. Of the four Frisia coins one is a perfect specimen, fresh from the mint, and the letters on it are most beautifully struck. It clearly was never the work of any but a skilled maker of money; yet the very existence of such money does not seem to have been suspected, though Codrington does just briefly mention that a Dane called Don Erich Grubbe struck his own Larins in the year 1621. (see page 164, section 15 (7).)

The two dated Larins both begin with 164, but in both the fourth figure is somewhat doubtful; I think it is a figure 5. They are interesting as giving a date, but, as will be seen further on, still better evidence is given by the Portuguese coins relative to the age of this hoard.

PORTUGUESE COINS

There are 51 of these, as compared with 25 in the Colombo Museum catalogue, and among them are to be found all three types described by Codrington as Gridiron, Saint, or Malacca, on page 99, section 21.