

"Medallic History of England" does not ascend, as the learned John Pinkerton observed in his work thus entitled, which he published in 1802. His series does not reach beyond the Revolution, whereas the last of the 500 or so shown in the King's Library commemorate our Crimean and even later victories.

The earliest medal commemorating an Englishman, although it was produced in Italy, is one bearing, beside the Cross of St. John, the name, arms, and bust of John Kendal, Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, and Grand Prior of the Order in England, in the reign of Edward IV. He was Turcopellier of Rhodes, an office said to answer to that of General of Infantry, which was annexed to that of Grand Prior of England, and was ordinarily held by Englishmen. The medal, which is cast, not struck, in copper, is dated "in the time of the siege by the Turks, 1480." This is the ever-memorable siege which began on the 23d of May in that year and ended on the 19th August, when the Knights of Rhodes, under the Grand Master, Pierre d'Aubusson, who received five wounds, repulsed, after the total dismantling of their fortifications by the Turkish artillery, the Christian renegade, Misach Palæologus Pasha, with his fleet of 160 ships and a land army of 100,000, of whom 9,000 were slaughtered and 15,000 carried off wounded by the baffled Moslems.

The next reign illustrated in the Museum series is that of Henry VIII., of whom there are several medals, one in copper gilt giving a fine medallion portrait after Holbein. Another, in gold, here represented by an electrotype, as in all similar instances, commemorates the King's assertion of his supremacy in the Church. It bears date in 1545. A medal of Anne Boleyn is in lead.

Then follow medals of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, dated 1538, two years before his execution; the Chancel-