

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.

Of the Gridiron type, viz:-

(G.1) Tanga of 1649, with arms between CLo, for Clombo or Ceilao. Vide

Codrington, page 99, section 21. I, and plate 106.

(G.2) Ditto, but counterstamped on obverse ~~xxxi~~. V.O.C.

(G.3) Ditto, but dated perfectly clearly 1644. I cannot find this in Codrington, and it may be rare.

(G.4) Tanga of 1645 of Goa. Vide Codrington page 99, section 21.I.

(G.5) Codrington's plate 114, described on page 100, 22 (d).

There are two specimens of G.1, and of the others one each.

Of Saint type there are 3 coins.

One is too coated with copper to be made out before being cleaned. One had the arms between A & (?M). The other has arms between C & (?Lo) and is counterstamped on the reverse with V.O.C.

Of the Malacca type, there are 26 legible coins.

¹
(M.4) Half tanga. Obverse, crowned arms between G.A. Reverse, monogram between D.S. and the date 1642. 1 specimen.