



B. From the same obverse die as A.

R	✠	D <small>n</small> S <small>h</small> P	T <small>h</small> DOTOR	x <small>x</small> M <small>s</small> f <small>h</small> LI x <small>x</small>	B <small>h</small> T <small>h</small> OR M <small>h</small>	(35 grains)
		V <small>h</small> LL x <small>x</small>	M <small>h</small> ED	I <small>h</small> BV x <small>x</small>	R <small>h</small> h <small>h</small>	

The pellets in the second and fourth quarters are free on this coin, and on the reverse the plain L is used with the ornamental I and f, as on Burns No. 1, fig. 425.

Neither of these coins appears to be in the National Museum of Antiquities, or in the British Museum.

I think that there can be no doubt that if Burns had seen these coins he would have classed them as the very earliest type of the groat with the name of James, as they correspond in lettering with the early pennies, and the  $\frac{h}{x}$  stops which are used on the reverse of A. are not found on any of the later groats but are found on the earliest demy, fig. 424.