

Varieties of British Bronze Farthings 1860-1956

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Seventh Edition - 2021

In memory of Elwyn Matthew 'Digger' Schumann

First of all, please use this book at your own risk - accuracy is the intention but it is not guaranteed. I have attempted to be accurate but mistakes happen, and there is a lot of commonly accepted and believed knowledge which new discoveries may invalidate. Also note that this book mentions coins that I have not viewed myself or cannot confirm the existence of. If you notice a mistake, error or omission I would very much appreciate being informed so that it can be rectified - I can be reached at schumann.tom@gmail.com.

This book is a good-faith attempt to document all known varieties of these denominations (however some have been intentionally omitted - particularly off-metal strikes, irregular/non-standard planchets, early patterns and or proofs whose attributes deviate drastically from the usual, and also circulating coins with designs that deviate drastically from the norm). It will not attempt to document overdates, errors, flaws or anything of that nature.

The knowledge contained within this book is thanks to numerous great names in numismatics who have come before me and documented the small differences in seemingly similar coins. To quote Sir Isaac Newton, "if I have seen further, it is by standing on the shoulders of giants".

Enjoy

For each denomination there is a table of obverses, reverses, compositions and dimensions.

The first column of each table includes an identifier used within this book (mostly in the **Number** column in the coin listings); the **Details** column includes a description; the **Use** column lists the years in which it was used and the **Reference** column includes cross-references to other identification schemes.

Following these tables is a list of all coin varieties. The **Year** column shows the year on the coin or the year in which the coin was struck; the **Obverse** and **Reverse** columns show images (where available) of an actual example of that variety; the **Mint** and **Mintmark** columns are self explanatory; the **Mintage** column shows the mintage which may be split across multiple varieties (but each mint will have a yearly total that all coins from that mint contribute to); the **Number** column uniquely identifies a coin and is explained below, and the **Reference** column includes cross-references to other identification schemes.

An example number is GB.¼D.1874H.B.5D/1A

The breakdown is as follows:

GB: country code (Great Britain)

¼D: denomination (¼ of a penny i.e. farthing)

1874H: dated 1874 with mintmark H

B: struck in the city of Birmingham

5D: obverse 5 and reverse D

1A: composition 1 and dimension A

The rarity ratings are suggestive based on available information and are being phased out in favour of more empirical data - common means the coin can be easily obtained while extremely rare means there are only a handful of examples known.

??? indicates something which is unknown.

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Great Britain

The coinage of England and Britain has undergone many changes over many hundreds of years, including various debasements and recoinages and the introduction and deprecation of many denominations. From the mid 1600s the hand-striking of hammered coins was phased out in favour of machine-striking milled coin. At the end of the 1700s most small change in circulation was privately issued copper tokens - in 1787 it was found that around 75% of circulating copper coins were unofficial issues (p15, Davies, *British Silver Coins Since 1816*, 1982). They were eventually replaced by a copper coinage produced by Matthew Boulton (p9, Freeman, *The Bronze Coinage of Great Britain*, 2016). In 1806 the copper coinage was reduced in size and continued to be struck until 1860 (p9, Freeman, *The Bronze Coinage of Great Britain*, 2016).

Most of the silver coinage of the 1700s had been hoarded or exported (p15, Davies, *British Silver Coins Since 1816*, 1982) and in 1816 the Coin Committee of the Privy Council made recommendations about new sizes for the silver coinage. These recommendations eventually passed through parliament (p16, Davies, *British Silver Coins Since 1816*, 1982) and on February 17th 1817, the new silver coinage entered circulation (p17, Davies, *British Silver Coins Since 1816*, 1982). The sizes and shapes remained mostly unchanged until decimalisation.

In 1859 the mint master of the Royal Mint convinced Chancellor of the Exchequer William Gladstone that Britain's current copper coinage was in a poor state and that bronze would be a lighter and more durable alternative (p47, Fletcher, *All Change... For The New Bronze Age* in *Coin News*, July 2019). In 1860 the pure copper farthings, halfpennies and pennies were replaced with smaller, lighter and bronze equivalents though the alloy used varied at times (p10, Freeman, *The Bronze Coinage of Great Britain*, 2016). Between 1920 and 1922 there were experiments with a new alloy (p501, Peck, *English Copper Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558-1958*, 1970) which was officially set in 1923 (p10, Freeman, *The Bronze Coinage of Great Britain*, 2016). The new alloy was slightly softer and it was believed that coins could be struck with less pressure, thus alleviating the problem of ghosting (p15, Gouby, *The British Bronze Penny*, 1986). This alloy went on to be used until May 1942 when a tin shortage due to World War II necessitated a reduced-tin bronze alloy. This new alloy was used until October 1945 whereupon it reverted to the 1923 alloy. In June 1959 the reduced-tin bronze alloy was re-introduced (p10, Freeman, *The Bronze Coinage of Great Britain*, 2016). Although the years of 1923, 1942, 1945 and 1959 would no doubt have resulted in coins being produced with both the new and old alloys, this book only records the use of the new alloy for simplicity: while it is possible to detect which alloy was used by examining the general colour of the coin, it is not a reliable metric, especially when examining circulated coins.

Parliamentary approval for a new bronze coinage was granted on 4th August 1859. As the Royal Mint was heavily occupied at the time, a large order of bronze coinage was put out to tender, with James Watt & Co winning the contract to produce 1,720 tons of pennies, halfpennies and farthings on 3rd September 1860 (p2, Gouby, *The British Bronze Coinage Pence, Halfpence & Farthings 1860 - 1869*, 2006). In November, James Watt & Co had not yet commenced coining, and on 17th December 1860, the Heaton Mint was awarded a contract to produce 60 tones of bronze coins (p3, Gouby, *The British Bronze Coinage Pence, Halfpence & Farthings 1860 - 1869*, 2006).

The new bronze coin mintages were not recorded as such - rather the weight of produced coins was recorded (p12, Gouby, *The British Bronze Coinage Pence, Halfpence & Farthings 1860 - 1869*, 2006). A number of bronze coins dated 1860 to 1868 with two numbers scratched on either side of the obverse are known and they are believed to relate to the number of tons of bronze coins struck (p5, Gouby, *The British Bronze Coinage Pence, Halfpence & Farthings 1860 - 1869*, 2006). Research by Michael Gouby has examined mint records and correspondence from the Public Record Office in conjunction with the numbered bronze coins in an attempt to calculate the number of coins struck by the various mints from 1860 to 1869.

In 1874 The Royal Mint was "fully occupied with the coinage of silver" and so the Heaton Mint in Birmingham was contracted to produce bronze coinage for Great Britain that year (p150, Sweeney, *A Numismatic History of The Birmingham Mint*, 1981).

In 1882 The Royal Mint underwent refurbishment with installation of both new and repaired machinery. As a result, its capacity was greatly reduced and the Heaton Mint in Birmingham was contracted to produce all of Great Britain's bronze coinage for that year (p150, Sweeney, *A Numismatic History of The Birmingham Mint*, 1981). The Royal Mint stopped work on February 1st 1882 and the refurbishment lasted for ten months (p196, *Miscellanea* in *British Numismatic Journal*, 1967).

1937 was the first year in which bronze coins were included in commemorative proof sets - the sets of 1887, 1893, 1902 and 1911 included only silver and gold coins.

In the early 1950s it was noted that the current site of the Royal Mint in London was beginning to be too small, but it wasn't until the late 1960s that definitive action was taken (<https://www.peoplescollection.wales/content/royal-mint>). Beginning in December 1967 and through 1968 a facility in Bridgend, Wales was used to train new staff in coin production. On 7th August 1967 construction of the Royal Mint, Llantrisant begun and on 17th December 1968, Queen Elizabeth II struck the first coin (p642, Challis, *A New History of the Royal Mint*, 1992). In 1969 the Royal Mint, Llantrisant was still sourcing all of its planchets from The Mint Birmingham, Imperial Metal Industries Ltd and the Royal Ordnance Factory in Crewe (p643, Challis, *A New History of the*

Royal Mint, 1992). On 31st October 1975 the Royal Mint, London's formal closure was announced (p661, Challis, *A New History of the Royal Mint*, 1992) and Queen Elizabeth II struck the last coin - a sovereign - in November 1975 (<https://www.peoplescollection.wales/content/royal-mint>).

On 1st March 1966 decimal currency was announced (<https://www.royalmintmuseum.org.uk/journal/history/decimalisation/>).

In 1968 Great Britain ordered that all new coins carry the frozen date of 1967 up until decimalisation in 1971 (p15, *British Date Freeze to Combat Coin Speculation* in *Australian Coin Review*, April 1968).

FARTHING

A number of patterns were prepared with different obverses in 1896, most likely as attempts to make farthings more distinguishable from half sovereigns (p476-478, Peck, *English Copper Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558-1958*, 1970). From 1897 until 1917 farthings were artificially toned at the mint to prevent them from being confused with half sovereigns. Occasionally farthings from this era are found without their artificial toning (p118, Freeman, *The Bronze Coinage of Great Britain*, 2016).

Groom reports reverses A and B during the reign of Edward VII (p16, Groom, *The Identification of British 20th Century Bronze Coin Varieties*, 2009) but they are considered the same here as they are the same design - the difference is only in the strength of the details.

Obverse 13 was probably introduced to combat the ghosting that was prevalent on the coins of George V, as was obverse 14, though the problem of ghosting only appears to have been solved with the introduction of obverse 15.

Freeman reports obverses C and D during the reign of Elizabeth II (p137, Freeman, *The Bronze Coinage of Great Britain*, 2016) but they are considered the same here as they have the same number of rim denticles and otherwise appear to be slightly different enlargements of an identical design.

The demand for farthings in circulation decreased following World War II and the denomination ceased to be struck altogether after 1956 (p134, Freeman, *The Bronze Coinage of Great Britain*, 2016). By Proclamation on 26th October 1960, farthings ceased to be legal tender on 31st December 1960 (p528, Peck, *English Copper Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558-1958*, 1970).

All farthings were struck with medal alignment.

Obverse	Details	Use	Reference
1	Design: Portrait of Queen Victoria surrounded by the legend VICTORIA D:G: BRITT: REG: F:D: and 133 rim beads. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver:	1860	Freeman 1*
The Queen's nose has a bump towards the top.			
2	Design: Portrait of Queen Victoria surrounded by the legend VICTORIA D:G: BRITT: REG: F:D: and 133 rim beads. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver:	1860	Freeman 1 Gouby A Peck 1
The Queen's nose is straight.			
3	Design: Portrait of Queen Victoria surrounded by the legend VICTORIA D:G: BRITT: REG: F:D: and 137 rim denticles. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver:	1860 - 1861	Freeman 2 Gouby B Peck 2
There are four berries in the wreath, in groups of one, two and one. The hair above the ear is slightly wavy.			

Reverse	Details	Use	Reference
A	Design: Seated Britannia holding a trident and a shield with a lighthouse to the left, a ship to the right, the year below and the denomination FARTHING above and surrounded by 130 rim beads. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver:	1860	
There are no rocks to the left of the lighthouse.			
B	Design: Seated Britannia holding a trident and a shield with a lighthouse to the left, a ship to the right, the year below and the denomination FARTHING above and surrounded by 130 rim beads. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver:	1860	Freeman A Gouby a Peck A
There are three small rocks to the left of the lighthouse.			

Obverse	Details	Use	Reference
4	Design: Portrait of Queen Victoria surrounded by the legend VICTORIA D:G: BRITT: REG: F:D: and 137 rim denticles. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver:	1860 - 1869 1872 - 1873 1875	Freeman 3 Gouby C Peck 3
There are five berries in the wreath, in groups of two, two and one. The hair above the ear is quite wavy. The entire rose on the Queen's bodice is visible.			
5	Design: Portrait of Queen Victoria surrounded by the legend VICTORIA D:G: BRITT: REG: F:D: and 127 rim denticles. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver:	1874	Freeman 4 Peck 4
There are four berries in the wreath, in groups of two and two. Only the top part of the rose on the Queen's bodice is visible. The bottom . of the second : in F:D: is half missing because of the Queen's back.			
6	Design: Portrait of Queen Victoria surrounded by the legend VICTORIA D:G: BRITT: REG: F:D: and 127 rim denticles. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver:	1875 - 1881	Freeman 5 Peck 4
There are four berries in the wreath, in groups of two and two. Only the top part of the rose on the Queen's bodice is visible. The bottom . of the second : in F:D: is half missing because of the Queen's back.			
7	Design: Portrait of Queen Victoria surrounded by the legend VICTORIA D:G: BRITT: REG: F:D: and 127 rim denticles. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver:	1880 - 1881	Freeman 6 Peck 5
There are three berries in the wreath, in groups of two and one. The second : in F:D: is present in its entirety. The Queen's nose is a continuous curve. The D of F:D: points at a rim denticle.			

Reverse	Details	Use	Reference
C	Design: Seated Britannia holding a trident and a shield with a lighthouse to the left, a ship to the right, the year below and the denomination FARTHING above and surrounded by 134 rim denticles. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver:	1860 - 1869 1872 - 1873 1875	Freeman B Gouby b Peck B
There is one large rock to the left of the lighthouse.			
D	Design: Seated Britannia holding a trident and a shield with a lighthouse to the left, a ship to the right, the year below and the denomination FARTHING above and surrounded by 130 rim denticles. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver:	1874 - 1881	Freeman C Peck C
Britannia's abdomen is concave just above her legs.			
E	Design: Seated Britannia holding a trident and a shield with a lighthouse to the left, a ship to the right, the year below and the denomination FARTHING above and surrounded by 130 rim denticles. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver:	1880	Freeman D Peck D
Britannia's abdomen is convex - just above the drapery across her legs the abdomen is round and bulges.			
F	Design: Seated Britannia holding a trident and a shield with a lighthouse to the left, a ship to the right, the year below and the denomination FARTHING above and surrounded by 130 rim denticles. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver:	1881	Freeman E Peck E
The Union Jack on Britannia's shield is heraldically 'coloured' with raised lines. The left halves of the lower diagonal arms of the Union are filled with raised lines.			

Obverse	Details	Use	Reference
8	Design: Portrait of Queen Victoria surrounded by the legend VICTORIA D:G: BRITT: REG: F:D: and 127 rim denticles. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver:	1881 - 1888 1890 - 1895	Freeman 7 Peck 5
The Queen's nose has a shallow but distinct bump. The D of F:D: points between rim denticles.			
9	Design: Portrait of Queen Victoria surrounded by the legend VICTORIA • DEI • GRA • BRITT • REGINA • FID • DEF • IND • IMP • and ??? rim denticles. Designer: Thomas Brock Engraver: George William de Saulles	1894	
The A of VICTORIA points between rim denticles.			
10	Design: Portrait of Queen Victoria surrounded by the legend VICTORIA • DEI • GRA • BRITT • REGINA • FID • DEF • IND • IMP • and 157 rim denticles. Designer: Thomas Brock Engraver: George William de Saulles	1895 - 1901	Freeman 1
The A of VICTORIA points at a rim denticle.			
11	Design: Portrait of King Edward VII surrounded by the legend EDWARDVS VII D:G: BRITT: OMN: REX F:D: IND: IMP: and 135 rim denticles. Designer: George William de Saulles Engraver:	1902 - 1910	Freeman 1 Peck 1

Reverse	Details	Use	Reference
G	Design: Seated Britannia holding a trident and a shield with a lighthouse to the left, a ship to the right, the year below and the denomination FARTHING above and surrounded by 150 rim denticles. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver:	1882 - 1888 1890 - 1895	Freeman F Peck F
The right halves of the lower diagonal arms of the Union are filled with raised lines.			
H	Design: Seated Britannia holding a trident and a shield with the year below and the denomination FARTHING above and surrounded by 146 rim denticles. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver: George William de Saulles	1895 - 1901 1903	Freeman A Freeman B Peck A
The sea to the left of Britannia crosses just below the top of the wedge into the rock beside the shield. The sea to the right of Britannia crosses below the crossing of the legs.			
I	Design: Seated Britannia holding a trident and a shield with the year below and the denomination FARTHING above and surrounded by 146 rim denticles. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver: George William de Saulles	1897	Freeman B
The sea to the left of Britannia crosses above the wedge into the rock beside the shield.			
J	Design: Seated Britannia holding a trident and a shield with the year below and the denomination FARTHING above and surrounded by 146 rim denticles. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver:	1902 1904 - 1925	Freeman A Groom A Groom B Peck B
The sea to the right of Britannia crosses at the crossing of the legs.			

Obverse	Details	Use	Reference
12	Design: Portrait of King George V surrounded by the legend GEORGIUS V DEI GRA: BRITT: OMN: REX FID: DEF: IND: IMP: and 152 rim denticles. Designer: Sir Edgar Bertram Mackennal Engraver:	1911 - 1915	Freeman 1 Groom 1 Peck 1
The back of the King's neck is of roughly uniform flatness. The I of DEI points to a rim denticle.			
13	Design: Portrait of King George V surrounded by the legend GEORGIUS V DEI GRA: BRITT: OMN: REX FID: DEF: IND: IMP: and 152 rim denticles. Designer: Sir Edgar Bertram Mackennal Engraver:	1911	Groom 2
The back of the King's neck is depressed similar to the depression at the front of the neck below the beard. Commonly referred to as the 'hollow neck' obverse.			
14	Design: Portrait of King George V surrounded by the legend GEORGIUS V DEI GRA: BRITT: OMN: REX FID: DEF: IND: IMP: and 151 rim denticles. Designer: Sir Edgar Bertram Mackennal Engraver:	1914 - 1925	Freeman 2 Groom 2 Peck 2
The I of DEI points between rim denticles. The designer's initials BM sit just before the downward curve of the truncation of the neck.			
15	Design: Portrait of King George V surrounded by the legend GEORGIUS V DEI GRA: BRITT: OMN: REX FID: DEF: IND: IMP: and 138 rim denticles. Designer: Sir Edgar Bertram Mackennal Engraver:	1926 - 1936	Freeman 3 Peck 3

Reverse	Details	Use	Reference
K	Design: Seated Britannia holding a trident and a shield with the year below and the denomination FARTHING above and surrounded by 137 rim denticles. Designer: Leonard Charles Wyon Engraver:	1926 - 1936	Freeman B
L	Design: A wren with year above and the denomination FARTHING below, surrounded by 80 rim denticles. Designer: Harold Wilson Parker Engraver:	1937	
The F of FARTHING points between rim denticles. The I of FARTHING at a rim denticle.			
M	Design: A wren with year above and the denomination FARTHING below, surrounded by 80 rim denticles. Designer: Harold Wilson Parker Engraver:	1937 - 1953	Freeman A Groom A Peck A
The F of FARTHING points between rim denticles. The I of FARTHING points between rim denticles.			
N	Design: A wren with year above and the denomination FARTHING below, surrounded by 79 rim denticles. Designer: Harold Wilson Parker Engraver:	1953	Freeman B Groom B Peck B
The F of FARTHING points at a rim denticle. The I of FARTHING points at a rim denticle.			
O	Design: A wren with year above and the denomination FARTHING below, surrounded by 76 rim denticles. Designer: Harold Wilson Parker Engraver:	1954 - 1956	Freeman C Freeman D
The F of FARTHING points between rim denticles. The I of FARTHING points at a rim denticle.			



Obverse	Details	Use	Reference
The designer's initials BM are at the back of the truncation of the neck. Commonly known as the 'modified effigy'.			
16	Design: Portrait of King Edward VIII surrounded by the legend EDWARDVS VIII D:G: BR: OMN: REX F: D: IND: IMP. and 135 rim denticles. Designer: Thomas Humphrey Paget Engraver:	1937	
17	Design: Portrait of King George VI surrounded by the legend GEORGIVS VI D:G: BR: OMN: REX F:D: IND: IMP. and 137 rim denticles. Designer: Thomas Humphrey Paget Engraver:	1937 - 1948	Freeman 1
18	Design: Portrait of King George VI surrounded by the legend GEORGIVS VI D:G: BR: OMN: REX FIDEI DEF. and 135 rim denticles. Designer: Thomas Humphrey Paget Engraver:	1949 - 1952	Freeman 2
19	Design: Portrait of Queen Elizabeth II surrounded by the legend ELIZABETH II DEI GRA: BRITT: OMN: REGINA F:D: + and 91 rim beads. Designer: Mary Gillick Engraver:	1953	Freeman 1 Groom 1 Peck 1
The + points at a rim bead.			
20	Design: Portrait of Queen Elizabeth II surrounded by the legend ELIZABETH II DEI GRA: BRITT: OMN: REGINA F:D: + and 90 rim beads. Designer: Mary Gillick Engraver:	1953	Freeman 2 Groom 2 Peck 2
The + points between rim beads.			

Obverse	Details	Use	Reference
21	Design: Portrait of Queen Elizabeth II surrounded by the legend ELIZABETH • II • DEI • GRATIA • REGINA • F:D: + and 91 rim beads. Designer: Mary Gillick Engraver:	1954 - 1956	Freeman 3

Specifications

Composition	Details	Use
1	Cu: 95% Sn: 4% Zn: 1%	1860 - 1869 1872 - 1888 1890 - 1922
2	Cu: 95.5% Sn: 3% Zn: 1.5%	1923 - 1941 1946 - 1956
3	Cu: 97% Zn: 2.5% Sn: 0.5%	1942 - 1945

Dimensions	Details	Use
A	Mass: 2.83g Diameter: 20.16mm Edge: plain	1860 - 1869 1872 - 1888 1890 - 1956

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1860			Royal Mint, London		Patterns only	GB.¼D.1860.L.1A/1A	Freeman 768A Freeman 769
1860			Royal Mint, London		1,254,400	GB.¼D.1860.L.2B/1A	Freeman 496 Freeman 497A Peck 1854

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1860			Royal Mint, London		Included in above	GB.¼D.1860.L.3B/1A	Freeman 498 Peck 1857
1860			Royal Mint, London		Included in above	GB.¼D.1860.L.4B/1A	
1860			Royal Mint, London		179,200	GB.¼D.1860.L.3C/1A	Freeman 499 Freeman 500 Peck 1858
			James Watt & Co, Smethwick		4,300,800	GB.¼D.1860.S.3C/1A	
			Heaton Mint, Birmingham		716,800	GB.¼D.1860.B.3C/1A	

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1860			Royal Mint, London		Included in above	GB.¼D.1860.L.4C/1A	Freeman 501 Peck 1859
			James Watt & Co, Smethwick		Included in above	GB.¼D.1860.S.4C/1A	

The Royal Mint, Heaton Mint and James Watt & Co strikings are indistinguishable.

L.1A/1A

An example sold in the Michael Freeman Collection in 1985.

L.3B/1A

A mule of the superceded beaded border reverse with a newer toothed border obverse. This variety is rare.

L.4B/1A

A mule of the superceded beaded border reverse with a newer toothed border obverse. This variety is very rare.

An example was sold in the [Oxford Collection](#) by Colin Cooke in 2008 as lot 140, which was previously sold in Croydon Auctions in 2005. An example was also sold in the Mangahas Collection by Spink in 1990. There are around two known examples (Cooke, https://www.colincooke.com/collections/oxford_vicbunhead.html).

L.3C/1A

S.3C/1A

B.3C/1A

The Heaton Mint produced two tons of farthings according to a draft letter dated 1st February 1861 from the Royal Mint to the Chancellor of the Exchequer (p16, Gouby, *The British Bronze Coinage Pence, Halfpence & Farthings 1860 - 1869*, 2006). Gouby assumes that obverse die 3 was used (p58, Gouby, *The British Bronze Coinage Pence, Halfpence & Farthings 1860 - 1869*, 2006), because the Heaton Mint's work was completed comparatively early, but the later obverse 4 may have also been used.



This variety is common.

L.4C/1A

S.4C/1A

This variety is common.

1861			James Watt & Co, Smethwick		6,541,200	GB.¼D.1861.S.3C/1A	Freeman 502 Peck 1860
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Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1861			James Watt & Co, Smethwick		Included in above	GB.¼D.1861.S.4C/1A	Freeman 503 Freeman 504 Freeman 505 Freeman 506 Peck 1861 Peck 1864
<u>S.3C/1A</u> This variety is uncommon.							
<u>S.4C/1A</u> This variety is common.							
1862			James Watt & Co, Smethwick		14,336,000	GB.¼D.1862.S.4C/1A	Freeman 507 Freeman 508 Peck 1865 Peck 1866
1863			Royal Mint, London		716,800	GB.¼D.1863.L.4C/1A	Freeman 509 Freeman 510 Peck 1867 Peck 1868
1864			Royal Mint, London		2,508,800	GB.¼D.1864.L.4C/1A	Freeman 511 Freeman 511A Peck 1869 Peck 1870 Peck 1871 Peck 1872

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1865			Royal Mint, London		4,659,200	GB.¼D.1865.L.4C/1A	Freeman 512 Freeman 513 Peck 1872A Peck 1873 Peck 1874
1866			Royal Mint, London		3,584,000	GB.¼D.1866.L.4C/1A	Freeman 514 Freeman 515 Peck 1875 Peck 1876 Peck 1877

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1867			Royal Mint, London		5,017,600	GB.¼D.1867.L.4C/1A	Freeman 516 Freeman 517 Freeman 518 Peck 1878 Peck 1879 Peck 1880
1868			Royal Mint, London		4,851,208	GB.¼D.1868.L.4C/1A	Freeman 519 Freeman 520 Freeman 521 Peck 1881 Peck 1882 Peck 1883
1869			Royal Mint, London		3,225,600	GB.¼D.1869.L.4C/1A	Freeman 522 Peck 1884




Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1872			Royal Mint, London		2,150,400	GB.¼D.1872.L.4C/1A	Freeman 523 Peck 1885
1872			Royal Mint, London		Included in above	GB.¼D.1872C.L.4C/1A	



L.4C/1A

This variety is common.

C.L.4C/1A

This variety is very rare - one example is known and it was discovered in 2017, then sold in Spink Auction 19006 as lot 503 on 24th September 2019. The Royal Mint confirmed that the C had not been added post-minting however they had no records of die letters being used on farthings. There is speculation that it was added to a trial die after the farthing production hiatus during 1870 and 1871 (<https://www.spink.com/lot/19006000503>).

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1873			Royal Mint, London		3,225,620	GB.¼D.1873.L.4C/1A	Freeman 524 Peck 1886
1874			Heaton Mint, Birmingham	H	3,584,000	GB.¼D.1874H.B.5D/1A	Freeman 525 Freeman 526 Freeman 527 Peck 1887 Peck 1888 Peck 1889
<u>H.B.5D/1A</u> The Heaton Mint struck all 1874H farthings in 1874 (p150, Sweeney, <i>A Numismatic History of The Birmingham Mint</i> , 1981).							
1875			Royal Mint, London		712,760	GB.¼D.1875.L.4C/1A	Freeman 528 Peck 1890
1875			Royal Mint, London		Included in above	GB.¼D.1875.L.4D/1A	Freeman 529 Peck 1890A
1875			Royal Mint, London		Included in above	GB.¼D.1875.L.6D/1A	Freeman 531 Peck 1891

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1875			Heaton Mint, Birmingham	H	6,092,800	GB.¼D.1875H.B.4D/1A	Freeman 530
1875			Heaton Mint, Birmingham	H	Included in above	GB.¼D.1875H.B.6D/1A	Freeman 532 Freeman 533 Peck 1892 Peck 1893

The Heaton Mint struck all 1875H farthings in 1875 (p150, Sweeney, *A Numismatic History of The Birmingham Mint*, 1981).

L.4C/1A

This variety is common.

L.4D/1A

This variety is uncommon.

L.6D/1A





This variety is common.

H.B.4D/1A


This variety is rare.

H.B.6D/1A



This variety is common.

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1876			Heaton Mint, Birmingham	H	1,075,200	GB.¼D.1876H.B.6D/1A	Freeman 534 Freeman 534A Peck 1894
<u>H.B.6D/1A</u> The Heaton Mint struck all 1876H farthings in 1876 (p150, Sweeney, <i>A Numismatic History of The Birmingham Mint</i> , 1981).							
1877			Royal Mint, London		Proofs only	GB.¼D.1877.L.6D/1A	Freeman 535 Peck 1895
A small number of proofs were struck after 1877 (p137, Freeman, <i>The Bronze Coinage of Great Britain</i> , 2016) though it is not clear when exactly they were struck. Peck was aware of at least four examples (p443, Peck, <i>English Copper Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558-1958</i> , 1970).							
1878			Royal Mint, London		4,008,540	GB.¼D.1878.L.6D/1A	Freeman 536 Freeman 537 Peck 1896 Peck 1897

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1879			Royal Mint, London		3,977,180	GB.¼D.1879.L.6D/1A	Freeman 538 Freeman 539 Freeman 540 Freeman 540A Peck 1898
1880			Royal Mint, London		1,842,710	GB.¼D.1880.L.6D/1A	
1880			Royal Mint, London		Included in above	GB.¼D.1880.L.6E/1A	Freeman 541 Peck 1899 Peck 1900

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1880			Royal Mint, London		Included in above	GB.¼D.1880.L.7E/1A	Freeman 543 Freeman 543A Peck 1901
<p><u>L.6D/1A</u> This variety is rare.</p> <p><u>L.6E/1A</u> This variety is common.</p> <p><u>L.7E/1A</u> This variety is common.</p>							
1881			Royal Mint, London		3,494,670	GB.¼D.1881.L.6D/1A	Freeman 544
1881			Royal Mint, London		Included in above	GB.¼D.1881.L.7D/1A	Freeman 545 Peck 1901A

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1881			Royal Mint, London		Included in above	GB.¼D.1881.L.8D/1A	Freeman 546 Peck 1902
1881			Royal Mint, London		Proofs only	GB.¼D.1881.L.8F/1A	Freeman 547 Peck 1903
1881			Heaton Mint, Birmingham	H	1,792,000	GB.¼D.1881H.B.8F/1A	Freeman 548 Peck 1904

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
<p><u>L.6D/1A</u> This variety is rare.</p> <p><u>L.7D/1A</u> This variety is common.</p> <p><u>L.8D/1A</u> This variety is common.</p> <p><u>H.B.8F/1A</u> The Heaton Mint struck all 1881H farthings in 1881 (p150, Sweeney, <i>A Numismatic History of The Birmingham Mint</i>, 1981).</p>							
1882			Heaton Mint, Birmingham	H	1,792,000	GB.¼D.1882H.B.8G/1A	Freeman 549 Freeman 550 Peck 1905 Peck 1906
<p><u>H.B.8G/1A</u> The Heaton Mint struck all 1882H farthings in 1882 (p150, Sweeney, <i>A Numismatic History of The Birmingham Mint</i>, 1981).</p>							

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1883			Royal Mint, London		1,128,680	GB.¼D.1883.L.8G/1A	Freeman 551 Freeman 552 Peck 1907 Peck 1908
1884			Royal Mint, London		5,782,000	GB.¼D.1884.L.8G/1A	Freeman 553 Freeman 554 Peck 1909 Peck 1910

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1885			Royal Mint, London		5,442,308	GB.¼D.1885.L.8G/1A	Freeman 555 Freeman 556 Peck 1911 Peck 1912
1886			Royal Mint, London		7,767,790	GB.¼D.1886.L.8G/1A	Freeman 557 Freeman 558 Peck 1913 Peck 1914
1887			Royal Mint, London		1,340,800	GB.¼D.1887.L.8G/1A	Freeman 559 Peck 1915

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1888			Royal Mint, London		1,887,250	GB.¼D.1888.L.8G/1A	Freeman 560 Peck 1916
1890			Royal Mint, London		2,133,070	GB.¼D.1890.L.8G/1A	Freeman 562 Freeman 563 Peck 1917 Peck 1918
1891			Royal Mint, London		4,959,690	GB.¼D.1891.L.8G/1A	Freeman 564 Freeman 565 Peck 1919 Peck 1920

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1892			Royal Mint, London		887,240	GB.¼D.1892.L.8G/1A	Freeman 566 Freeman 566 Peck 1921 Peck 1922
1893			Royal Mint, London		3,904,320	GB.¼D.1893.L.8G/1A	Freeman 567 Freeman 568 Peck 1923

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1894			Royal Mint, London		2,396,770	GB.¼D.1894.L.8G/1A	Freeman 569 Freeman 569A Peck 1924
1894			Royal Mint, London		Patterns only	GB.¼D.1894.L.9G/1A	Freeman 778 Peck 2067
1895			Royal Mint, London		2,852,853	GB.¼D.1895.L.8G/1A	Freeman 570 Peck 1925
1895			Royal Mint, London		Included in above	GB.¼D.1895.L.10H/1A	Freeman 571 Freeman 571A Peck 1958

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1896			Royal Mint, London		3,668,610	GB.¼D.1896.L.10H/1A	Freeman 572 Freeman 573 Peck 1959 Peck 1960
1897			Royal Mint, London		4,579,800	GB.¼D.1897.L.10H/1A	Freeman 574 Peck 1961
1897			Royal Mint, London		Included in above	GB.¼D.1897.L.10I/1A	Freeman 575 Peck 1962
<p><u>L.10H/1A</u> This variety is uncommon.</p> <p><u>L.10I/1A</u> This variety is common.</p>							

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1898			Royal Mint, London		4,010,080	GB.¼D.1898.L.10H/1A	Freeman 576 Peck 1963
1899			Royal Mint, London		3,864,616	GB.¼D.1899.L.10H/1A	Freeman 577 Peck 1964

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1900			Royal Mint, London		5,969,317	GB.¼D.1900.L.10H/1A	Freeman 578 Peck 1965
1901			Royal Mint, London		8,016,459	GB.¼D.1901.L.10H/1A	Freeman 579 Peck 1966 Peck 1967

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1902			Royal Mint, London		5,125,120	GB.¼D.1902.L.11J/1A	Freeman 580 Peck 2231 Peck 2232
1903			Royal Mint, London		5,331,200	GB.¼D.1903.L.11H/1A	Freeman 581 Peck 2233



Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1904			Royal Mint, London		3,628,800	GB.¼D.1904.L.11J/1A	Freeman 582 Peck 2234
1905			Royal Mint, London		4,076,800	GB.¼D.1905.L.11J/1A	Freeman 583 Peck 2235

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1906			Royal Mint, London		5,340,160	GB.¼D.1906.L.11J/1A	Freeman 584 Peck 2236
1907			Royal Mint, London		4,399,360	GB.¼D.1907.L.11J/1A	Freeman 585 Peck 2237

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1908			Royal Mint, London		4,264,960	GB.¼D.1908.L.11J/1A	Freeman 586 Peck 2238
1909			Royal Mint, London		8,852,480	GB.¼D.1909.L.11J/1A	Freeman 587 Peck 2239
1910			Royal Mint, London		2,598,400	GB.¼D.1910.L.11J/1A	Freeman 588 Peck 2240
1911			Royal Mint, London		5,196,800	GB.¼D.1911.L.12J/1A	Freeman 589 Peck 2322

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1911			Royal Mint, London		Included in above	GB.¼D.1911.L.13J/1A	
<p><u>L.12J/1A</u> This variety appears to be less common.</p> <p><u>L.13J/1A</u> This variety appears to be more common.</p>							
1912			Royal Mint, London		7,669,760	GB.¼D.1912.L.12J/1A	Freeman 590 Peck 2323
1913			Royal Mint, London		4,134,320	GB.¼D.1913.L.12J/1A	Freeman 591 Peck 2324

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1914			Royal Mint, London		6,126,988	GB.¼D.1914.L.12J/1A	Freeman 592 Peck 2325
1914			Royal Mint, London		Included in above	GB.¼D.1914.L.14J/1A	Freeman 593 Peck 2326
<p><u>L.12J/1A</u> This variety is common.</p> <p><u>L.14J/1A</u> This variety is common.</p>							
1915			Royal Mint, London		7,129,254	GB.¼D.1915.L.12J/1A	Freeman 593A

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1915			Royal Mint, London		Included in above	GB.¼D.1915.L.14J/1A	Freeman 594 Peck 2327
<u>L.12J/1A</u> This variety is rare.							
<u>L.14J/1A</u> This variety is common.							
1916			Royal Mint, London		10,993,325	GB.¼D.1916.L.14J/1A	Freeman 595 Peck 2328
1917			Royal Mint, London		21,434,844	GB.¼D.1917.L.14J/1A	Freeman 596 Peck 2329

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1918			Royal Mint, London		19,362,818	GB.¼D.1918.L.14J/1A	Freeman 597 Peck 2330
1919			Royal Mint, London		15,089,425	GB.¼D.1919.L.14J/1A	Freeman 598 Peck 2331

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1920			Royal Mint, London		11,480,536	GB.¼D.1920.L.14J/1A	Freeman 599 Peck 2332
1921			Royal Mint, London		9,469,097	GB.¼D.1921.L.14J/1A	Freeman 600 Peck 2333





Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1922			Royal Mint, London		9,956,983	GB.¼D.1922.L.14J/1A	Freeman 601 Peck 2334
1923			Royal Mint, London		8,034,457	GB.¼D.1923.L.14J/2A	Freeman 602 Peck 2335

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1924			Royal Mint, London		8,733,414	GB.¼D.1924.L.14J/2A	Freeman 603 Peck 2336
1925			Royal Mint, London		13,634,697	GB.¼D.1925.L.14J/2A	Freeman 604 Peck 2337
1926			Royal Mint, London		9,792,397	GB.¼D.1926.L.15K/2A	Freeman 605 Freeman 606 Peck 2338 Peck 2339

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1927			Royal Mint, London		7,868,355	GB.¼D.1927.L.15K/2A	Freeman 607 Freeman 608 Peck 2340 Peck 2341
1928			Royal Mint, London		11,625,600	GB.¼D.1928.L.15K/2A	Freeman 609 Freeman 610 Peck 2342 Peck 2343



Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1929			Royal Mint, London		8,419,200	GB.¼D.1929.L.15K/2A	Freeman 611 Freeman 612 Peck 2344 Peck 2345
1930			Royal Mint, London		4,195,200	GB.¼D.1930.L.15K/2A	Freeman 613 Freeman 614 Peck 2346 Peck 2347
1931			Royal Mint, London		6,595,200	GB.¼D.1931.L.15K/2A	Freeman 615 Freeman 616 Peck 2348 Peck 2349
1932			Royal Mint, London		9,292,800	GB.¼D.1932.L.15K/2A	Freeman 617 Freeman 618 Peck 2350 Peck 2351

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1933			Royal Mint, London		4,560,000	GB.¼D.1933.L.15K/2A	Freeman 619 Freeman 620 Peck 2352 Peck 2353
1934			Royal Mint, London		3,052,800	GB.¼D.1934.L.15K/2A	Freeman 621 Freeman 622 Peck 2354 Peck 2355
1935			Royal Mint, London		2,227,200	GB.¼D.1935.L.15K/2A	Freeman 623 Freeman 624 Peck 2356 Peck 2357



Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1936			Royal Mint, London		9,734,400	GB.¼D.1936.L.15K/2A	Freeman 625 Freeman 626 Peck 2363 Peck 2364
1937			Royal Mint, London		Patterns only	GB.¼D.1937.L.16L/2A	Freeman 627 Peck 2369



A small number of proofs were struck.



Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1937			Royal Mint, London		8,131,200	GB.¼D.1937.L.17M/2A	Freeman 628 Freeman 629 Peck 2456 Peck 2457
26,402 proofs were also struck for sets.							
1938			Royal Mint, London		7,449,600	GB.¼D.1938.L.17M/2A	Freeman 630 Freeman 631 Peck 2459 Peck 2460
1939			Royal Mint, London		31,440,000	GB.¼D.1939.L.17M/2A	Freeman 632 Freeman 633 Peck 2461 Peck 2462
1940			Royal Mint, London		18,360,000	GB.¼D.1940.L.17M/2A	Freeman 634 Freeman 635 Peck 2463 Peck 2464

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1941			Royal Mint, London		27,312,000	GB.¼D.1941.L.17M/2A	Freeman 636 Freeman 637 Peck 2465 Peck 2466
1942			Royal Mint, London		28,857,600	GB.¼D.1942.L.17M/3A	Freeman 638 Freeman 639 Peck 2467 Peck 2468
1943			Royal Mint, London		33,345,600	GB.¼D.1943.L.17M/3A	Freeman 640 Freeman 641 Peck 2469 Peck 2470
1944			Royal Mint, London		35,137,600	GB.¼D.1944.L.17M/3A	Freeman 642 Freeman 643 Peck 2471 Peck 2472
1945			Royal Mint, London		23,736,000	GB.¼D.1945.L.17M/3A	Freeman 644 Freeman 645 Peck 2473 Peck 2474

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1946			Royal Mint, London		23,364,800	GB.¼D.1946.L.17M/2A	Freeman 646 Freeman 647 Peck 2475 Peck 2476
1947			Royal Mint, London		14,745,600	GB.¼D.1947.L.17M/2A	Freeman 648 Freeman 649 Peck 2477 Peck 2478
1948			Royal Mint, London		16,622,400	GB.¼D.1948.L.17M/2A	Freeman 650 Freeman 651 Peck 2479 Peck 2480
1949			Royal Mint, London		8,424,000	GB.¼D.1949.L.18M/2A	Freeman 652 Freeman 653 Peck 2481 Peck 2482

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1950			Royal Mint, London		10,324,800	GB.¼D.1950.L.18M/2A	Freeman 654 Freeman 655 Peck 2483 Peck 2484
17,513 proofs were also struck for sets.							
1951			Royal Mint, London		14,016,000	GB.¼D.1951.L.18M/2A	Freeman 656 Freeman 657 Peck 2485 Peck 2486
20,000 proofs were also struck for sets.							
1952			Royal Mint, London		2,251,200	GB.¼D.1952.L.18M/2A	Freeman 658 Freeman 659 Peck 2487 Peck 2488
1953			Royal Mint, London		Specimen sets only	GB.¼D.1953.L.19M/2A	Freeman 660 Peck 2520
1953			Royal Mint, London		6,131,037	GB.¼D.1953.L.19N/2A	Freeman 661 Peck 2520A
1953			Royal Mint, London		Included in above	GB.¼D.1953.L.20M/2A	Freeman 662 Freeman 662A Peck 2520B

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1953			Royal Mint, London		Included in above	GB.¼D.1953.L.20N/2A	Freeman 663 Freeman 664 Peck 2521 Peck 2522
<p>40,000 proofs were also struck for proof sets.</p> <p><u>L.19M/2A</u> Only found in specimen sets (p138, Freeman, <i>The Bronze Coinage of Great Britain</i>, 2016).</p> <p><u>L.19N/2A</u> This cross-over variety is uncommon.</p> <p><u>L.20M/2A</u> This cross-over variety is uncommon.</p> <p><u>L.20N/2A</u> This variety is the most common.</p>							

Year	Reverse	Obverse	Mint	Mark	Mintage	Number	Reference
1954			Royal Mint, London		6,566,400	GB.¼D.1954.L.210/2A	Freeman 665 Freeman 666 Peck 2523 Peck 2524
1955			Royal Mint, London		5,779,200	GB.¼D.1955.L.210/2A	Freeman 667 Freeman 668 Peck 2525 Peck 2526
1956			Royal Mint, London		1,996,800	GB.¼D.1956.L.210/2A	Freeman 669 Freeman 670 Peck 2527 Peck 2528

Glossary

Coin orientation

The tops of the designs on each side of the coin face opposite directions.

Exergue

The space below the main design.

Ghosting

The impression of the design on one side of the coin showing through on the other side of the coin. It is caused by a disparity between the size or relief of the designs on opposite sides of the coin.

Hob/hub

A die with a relief design produced from a master die. It is used for the production of working dies

Medal orientation

The tops of the designs on each side of the coin face the same direction.

Punch

See hob/hub

Working die

A die with an intaglio design produced from a hob/hub. It is used for the production of coins.

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- 1872 Great Britain Farthing: <http://numismatics.org/collection/1894.25.20>
- 1883 Great Britain Farthing: <http://numismatics.org/collection/1883.3.6>
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- 1884 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/57831>
- 1885 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/69552>
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- 1906 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/77798>
- 1907 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/77799>
- 1908 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/77800>
- 1909 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/77801>
- 1911 Great Britain Farthing (Hollow Neck): <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/77002>
- 1912 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/76983>
- 1914 Great Britain Farthing (Freeman 593): <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/76375>
- 1915 Great Britain Farthing (Freeman 593A): <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/77008>
- 1917 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/82326>
- 1918 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/76675>
- 1919 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/82324>
- 1920 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/76645>
- 1921 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/64658>
- 1922 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/77009>
- 1923 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/82362>
- 1924 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/82363>
- 1925 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/82364>
- 1927 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/82365>
- 1928 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/77000>
- 1929 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/82366>
- 1932 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/76884>
- 1933 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/76883>
- 1934 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/76966>
- 1936 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/57498>
- 1937 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/52391>
- 1941 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/82370>
- 1946 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/82371>
- 1949 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/71314>
- 1954 Great Britain Farthing: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/53385>

[Professional Coin Grading Service](#)

PCGS (<https://www.pcgs.com/>) have kindly granted the author permission to use PCGS TrueView images.

- 1880 Great Britain Farthing (Freeman 543): <https://www.pcgs.com/cert/37303398>
- 1953 Great Britain Farthing (Freeman 660): <https://www.pcgs.com/cert/38935780>
- 1953 Great Britain Farthing (Freeman 663): <https://www.pcgs.com/cert/41600220>

[Royal Mint Museum](#)

The Royal Mint Museum has kindly granted the author permission to reproduce images of coins in their collection.

- 1937 Great Britain Farthing (Edward VIII) (RMM 58): [http://collection.royalmintmuseum.org.uk/index.asp?page=item&mwsQueryTemplate=\[{control=countryList}{index=country}. {relation=*=*}\]\[{control=rulerList}{index=ruler}{relation=*=*}\]\[{control=denominationList}{index=denomination}{relation=*=*}\]\[{control=dateList}{index=date}. {relation=*=*}\]&countryList=United%20Kingdom&rulerList=Edward%20VIII&denominationList=&dateList=&hitsStart=58](http://collection.royalmintmuseum.org.uk/index.asp?page=item&mwsQueryTemplate=[{control=countryList}{index=country}. {relation=*=*}][{control=rulerList}{index=ruler}{relation=*=*}][{control=denominationList}{index=denomination}{relation=*=*}][{control=dateList}{index=date}. {relation=*=*}]&countryList=United%20Kingdom&rulerList=Edward%20VIII&denominationList=&dateList=&hitsStart=58)

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Technology

This book has been layed out using HTML, CSS and Javascript using Google Chrome and Mozilla Firefox on Microsoft Windows. It also makes use of the jQuery library and [Liberation font](#) by the Ascender Corporation.