THE GOLD COINS ISSUED FROM THE MINT AT OXFORD, 1642-1646, IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.

By Philip Nelson, M.D., F.S.A.

The purpose of the present paper is to pass in review the various coins struck in gold at the mint at Oxford during the period 1642-1646, but before doing so we will give a brief résumé of the events which occurred at Oxford at this time.

Upon October the 23rd, 1642, was fought the somewhat indecisive battle of Edgehill, or as it was first called, Kyneton Fight. Subsequently to which event, upon the following day, Charles drew off his forces in the direction of Oxford, which city he entered, together with his two sons, Charles and James, accompanied by Princes Rupert and Maurice, upon October the 29th.

Already by October 26th, the wounded and stragglers from the battle of Edgehill had begun to enter Oxford, which from this time forth, until its surrender by the King’s command in 1646, became the capital—for such it may be justly termed—of royalist England.

The choice of Oxford as the royalist capital was in some measure forced upon the King by the indecisive character of the battle of Edgehill, since the forces of the Earl of Essex still blocked the way to London, the stronghold of the Puritan party.

The selection of Oxford, however, as a centre of military activity, was perhaps upon the whole fortunate, in that it stood in regard to the outlying loyal garrisons in the same relation as the hub of a wheel does to the rim. From this circumstance it was possible, by waging war from a central point, to rapidly concentrate forces for the relief of any threatened position upon the periphery.
On the other hand, the distance at which Oxford lay from the seaboard of England rendered it very difficult to obtain arms and other munitions of war from the mainland of Europe, Bristol on the West Coast being the nearest port available for this purpose.

Upon his entry into the city the King at once converted Christ Church College into his palace, whilst the twenty-seven cannon, brought off from the field of Edgehill, were parked in the grove of Magdalen College, and New College became a magazine of arms.

The royalist troops were billeted upon the various Colleges and private citizens, the latter being disarmed, and their weapons given to the loyalist undergraduates; whilst at the same time a powder mill was opened at Oseney. The city was at once put into a state of defence, and as the fortifications at the beginning of the war were in a very defective condition, in order to raise the necessary defensive works, the citizens were compelled to labour with pick and spade, for stated periods, in default of which service they were obliged to pay or provide a substitute.

Throughout this period of the Civil War, there were two Parliaments sitting in England, the one at Oxford, subservient to the King, the other at Westminster.

The Parliament of Oxford consisted, like the other, of two Houses, the Lords, who sat in the Convocation House, and the Commons, whose members sat in the Upper Schools. Thus at one and the same time there were two Parliaments in being, each of which considered and declared the acts of the other to be illegal.

In July, 1643, Queen Henrietta Maria joined her husband at Oxford, bringing in her train a numerous army, and what was perhaps of even greater moment, an adequate supply of arms and warlike stores. The Queen remained in Oxford from July the 13th, 1643, until April the 2nd, 1644, during which period she held her court at Merton College. Oxford remained the centre of royalist activity, until its surrender by the command of Charles upon June 24th, 1646, previously to which the King, having left Oxford upon April 27th, after a roundabout journey, arrived at Newark on May 5th, where he gave himself up to the Scottish army.
The garrison of Oxford, at the date of its surrender, was under the command of Sir Thomas Glemham, perhaps better known as the defender of Carlisle, and numbered in all some five thousand regular troops. In addition there were "three auxiliary regiments consisting of gentlemen and their servants, scholars, citizens and inhabitants, who were not properly of the garrison in pay." One of these auxiliary regiments, which was recruited in a large measure from the ranks of the legal fraternity and their servants, was known to fame as the "Caroline Devil's Own" and was first commanded by Lord Keeper Littleton. The garrison was allowed, by the terms granted upon the capitulation, to march out with all the honours of war, which it duly did upon June 24th, 1646, arriving at Thame midst such a dismal downpour of rain that the dripping standards clung dejectedly to the poles, and there surrendered those arms, which had justly made it as much respected by foe as admired by friend.

Oxford University was at the opening of the Civil War plenteously endowed with cash and rich stores of plate, and so early as July the 11th, 1642, we find the King writing from York to Dr. Pridaux, Bishop of Worcester, the then Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, requesting the loan of money, for which he expressed himself as prepared to pay interest at the rate of 8 per cent. Upon this understanding Convocation met and, promptly falling in with the King's wishes, forwarded to him such moneys as were at that time in the Savile and Bodley chests as also that in the University chest, which amounted in all to the sum of £860.

From the Register of All Souls—

July 11th, 1642.—Upon a letter from the King, the College agreed to lend all the ready money in their Treasury, viz., £351 7s. 3d., and that they would borrow as much as is owing to the said Treasury upon the College Bond, which is £300, in all £651 7s. 3d., to His Majesty's use, receiving an acquittance for the same, by His Majesty's direction, from Sir Richard Chaworth, Chancellor of Chichester.
July 18th, 1642.—The King writes a letter from Beverley in Yorkshire to Dr. Pridaux, the Vice-Chancellor, wherein he "returns his royal thanks for a most large and ample testimony of the affection of his loyal University by the free loan of a very considerable sum of money, in a time of so great and urgent a necessity."

Whilst under the date November the 2nd, 1642, occurs this: I, Mathew Bradley, paymaster general of his Majesty's Army, have received of the Worshipful the President and Fellows of Trinity College in Oxford, the full sum of Two hundred pounds for his Majesty's use and service.

To our Trusty and Well-beloved the President and Fellows of Trinity College, in our University of Oxon.

CHARLES R.—

Trusty and Well-beloved, we greet you well.

We are so well satisfied with your readiness and affection to our service, that we cannot doubt but you will take all occasions to express the same, and as we are ready to sett or engage any of our land, so we have melted down our plate for the payment of our Army raised for our defence and the preservation of the Kingdom. And having received several quantities of plate from diverse of our loving subjects, we have removed our Mint hither to our City of Oxford for the coining thereof, and we do hereby desire you to lend unto us all such plate, of what kind soever which belongs to your College, promising you to see the same justly repaid unto you, after the rate of 5s. the ounce for white and 5s. 6d. for gilt plate, as soon as God shall enable us: for assure yourselves we shall never let persons, of whom we have so great care, to suffer for their affection to us, but shall take special order for the repayment of what you have already lent us, according to our promise, and also of this you now lend in
plate, well knowing it to be the goods of your College that you ought not to alien, though no man will doubt but in such case you may lawfully lend to assist your King in such visible necessity. And we have entrusted our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir William Parkhurst Knt. and Thomas Bushell Esq., officers of our Mint, or either of them, to receive the said plate from you, who upon weighing thereof shall give you a receipt, under their or one of their hands, for the same. And we assure ourself of your very great willingness to gratify us herein, since, besides the more public considerations you cannot but know how much yourselves are concerned in our sufferings. And we shall ever remember this particular service to your advantage.

Given at our Court at Oxford this 6th day of January, 1642–3.

January 24th, 1642–3.—Original paper of Corpus Christi College:

It was agreed that our College plate should be sent unto the King, according to his letter of Jan. 7. 1642–3.

"By us Rob. Newlin, Pr.
and four more [Fellows].

January 19th 1642–3.

Received of the President and Fellows of Trinity College in Oxford, in plate for his Majesty's service as followeth:

| In white plate | 130 lbs. 8 oz. 15 dwt. |
| In gilt plate  | 40 10 15 |

Feb. 2. 1642–3.

Received of the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College in Oxford, in plate for his Majesty's service, as followeth:

| In white plate | 208 4 18 |
| In gilt plate  | 38 0 3 |

Total 246 5 1
List of Plate Provided by the Oxford Colleges

Jan. 20. 1642-3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College</th>
<th>lbs.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>dwt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cathedral Church of Christ</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesus College</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriel College</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens College</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln College</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University College</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brasen Nose College</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary Magdalene</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Souls' College</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balliol College</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton College</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity College</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1610</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exeter College did not immediately comply, having "conscientious scruples," but by February the 2nd it yielded under pressure 246 lbs. 5 oz. 1 dwt. of plate, whilst at the same time the local clergy and gentry gave up 701 lbs. 10 oz. 9 dwt., as will be seen from the table given below.

List of Plate Supplied by the Clergy and Gentry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>lbs.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>dwt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sir Peter Wich, Comptroller, etc.</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Smith, Parson of Tredington</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate brought in by William Barefoote</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Leviston, of the Bedchamber</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Andrew Boreman</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Hipsley, presented by Dr. Tolson</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>701</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Extracted from Tanner’s Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library.
The amount of plate provided by the University and from private sources was therefore as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College plate as per list</th>
<th>lbs</th>
<th>oz</th>
<th>dwt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exeter College</td>
<td>1610</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Munificence</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2558</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

which, coined at five shillings per ounce, would amount to the sum of £7,675.4.6.

To the Vice Chancellor, and the rest of the Convocation

CHARLES R.—

Trusty and well-beloved we greet you well.

Whereas we have lately by our letters and the several heads and fellows of every College in this our University, desired the loan of all the plate belonging to these our said Colleges, for the supply and maintenance of our army raised for the defence of us and these whole Kingdoms: And Whereas we are informed that there are other quantities of plate belonging to our University for the use of several halls, which cannot be disposed of but by the consent of the Convocation.

We have thought fit, etc. Oxford Jan. 25. 1642–3. Quibus perlectis etc. omnis ccetus magistrorum regentium et non regentium annuebat, ut quæcunque vasa et utensilia, argentea et deaurata, in aulis invenirentur, ad usum Serenissimi etc. 31 Jan. 1642–3.

Under 1643 Anthony Wood writes:—

This year the plate which had been given to A. Wood, by his godfathers and godmother, which was considerable, was, with
all the other plate in Oxon, carried by His Majesty's command to the Mint at New Inne, and then turned into money to pay His Majesties armies.

Upon December 15th, 1642, Charles established a mint at Oxford by proclamation, which mint was to be in operation at New Inn Hall. On January the 3rd, 1642-3, numerous carts arrived from Shrewsbury containing the coining plant and workmen from the mint in that city, and a few days subsequently to this, others arrived from York; the latter doubtless under the direction of Nicholas Briot. The mint at New Inn Hall was under the masterships of Sir William Parkhurst and Thomas Bushell, the latter having previously been mint-master at Aberystwith, to which position he had been appointed so early as 1637, but later he had been in authority at Shrewsbury.

The Shrewsbury mint was established in September, 1642, upon the removal of Charles from Nottingham, and here was minted such plate as the University had sent to the King, at Nottingham, in the month of July.

In the King's speech to the gentry at Shrewsbury occurred the following passage: "He had sent for a mint, and would melt down all his own plate, and expose all his land to sale or mortgage, that he might bring the least pressure upon them." The mint at Shrewsbury was worked under the directorship of Thomas Bushell by artificers from Aberystwith, but owing to the lack of the necessary tools and workmen, it was unable to produce a greater quantity of coins than 1,000 lbs. per week.

Amongst the officials employed at the Oxford mint at this time the following artists stand out prominently, namely, Nicholas Briot, Thomas Rawlins, and Nicholas Burghers.

Thomas Bushell, 1594–1674, who was born at Cleeve-Prior's in Worcestershire, at the early age of fifteen entered the service of Sir Francis Bacon, and subsequently to Bacon becoming Lord Chancellor, went in his company to the Court of James I. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, but it was chiefly due to Bacon's assistance
that he became aware of "many secrets in discovering and extracting minerals."

Bushell early got into monetary difficulties, owing to his experimental researches in mineralogy, and he gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to the great Chancellor, who had earned his gratitude "by paying all my debts several times."

In his later years, 1650, he admitted, in a work published at London, entitled Mr. Bushell's Abridgement of the Lord Chancellor Bacon's Philosophical Theory in Mineral Prosecutions, how much he owed to Bacon's teaching in the domain of research among the precious metals. After Bacon's fall in 1621, Bushell wisely went into retirement, living first in the Isle of Wight; whilst after Bacon's death in 1626, he went to live on the Calf of Man, where in a hut 500 feet above sea-level, he existed for three years as a vegetarian. In 1629 Bushell returned to England and lived at Road-Endstone in Oxfordshire, where he possessed a moderate estate, and here he was, upon two separate occasions, visited by Charles I., the second visit occurring in 1636.

After the death, in January, 1636–7, of Sir Hugh Middleton, Bushell became the lessee of the royal silver-lead mines in Cardiganshire. In accordance with a proposal made by him, a mint was set up at the Castle of Aberystwith, in order that the silver extracted from the mines in the neighbourhood might be converted into coin without delay.

The mint started operations in July, 1637, Bushell being Warden and Master-worker. Throughout the period of the civil war Bushell gave every evidence of his devotion to the royal cause, so much so, that we find the King writing in June, 1643, to him recording "the Maine True services you have actually done us." At the outbreak of the war Bushell removed his coining engines from Aberystwith, first to Shrewsbury, where much of the Universities' plate was converted into coin,¹ and subsequently to Oxford, arriving there in January, 1642–3.

Bushell remained as one of the Masters of the Mint, associated with Sir William Parkhurst, at Oxford till 1646, at which time he retired to Lundy Island, off the north coast of Devon, whence he continued to issue silver coins of small size, until the surrender of the island on February the 24th, 1646–7.

Subsequently to this he remained in hiding until August, 1652, when he made his peace with the Parliament.

During the Protectorate and later, in the reign of Charles II., Bushell conducted mining operations in the Mendip Hills, with, however, indifferent success; since in 1663 we find him petitioning the King “for a royal protection from arrests for two years, having contracted great debts in the service of the late King, which he hopes to repay in time from his mineral proceeds.”

Bushell died in April, 1674, and was buried in the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

Sir William Parkhurst was appointed Warden of the Tower mint by James I. in 1625, was continued in office by Charles I., and subsequently to the Restoration, was reinstated in his position by Charles II. Under August 1st, 1662, we find the following minutes of the Privy Council: “All persons possessing dies of Charles Ist to bring same to Sir William Parkhurst, made by Briot and other Engravers, which were then in the possession of Messieur D’Avaux, Monsieur Le Roy and Mr. Ramage. Sir William Parkhurst was also to examine the person who had offered some of His late Majesty’s puncheons, which were upon the same day exhibited to the Board.” Sir William Parkhurst appears to have died during the year 1671.

Poem entitled,

“A Curse to Vulcan, occasioned by a great fire in Oxford, which began at the roasting of a pigge 1643.”

“You dined, Hell doe you good on’t, at the pigge,
Which sure was roasted well, wer’t nere so bigge:
But not content to feed as you could catch,
On so course meat as hospitable thatch,
You foam'd and chafed, tasted the Braines and Hay,
And swallowed all the woodyards in the way.
And then you and your warme Tempestuous trayne
Followed by sent into a close by-lane [New Inne Lane]
Where you had seised the Mint, but that withall
Aurum Potabile was too cordiall.
Where you had injured those by rash designs [Sir W. P. his quarters]\(^1\)
Whom virtue more than all thy flame refines."

Nicholas Briot was born at Damblain, in Lorraine, in 1580, and was, during the years 1606 to 1625, Chief Engraver at the Paris mint. His earliest work, however, is a medal of Henry IV. of France, dated 1608. In 1612 he was also Engraver of coins to Henry II., Duke of Lorraine, and during the years 1616 to 1625 was constantly experimenting in the striking of coins by machinery, which method of manufacture he endeavoured, with but little success, to introduce into the French mint.

Whilst in France, Briot found employment at the mints of Paris, Nancy, Charleville, Sedan and Verdun, and for several years he practised the medalllic art under the greatest French engraver of that period, namely, Guillaume Dupré.

In 1625, disgusted at the treatment he received in Paris and under pressure of considerable financial difficulties, he crossed to England, entering the Tower Mint on the 16th of December, 1628, to which, in 1633, he was appointed Chief Engraver. From 1635 to 1638 he was employed at the mint at Edinburgh, the date of his appointment being August the 7th, 1635, but he was only able, after surmounting many difficulties, to commence work as Engraver on July 21st, 1636; and he was installed as Master of the Mint by command of the King on August 3rd, 1637. Here he remained employed till early in 1638, at which time, probably, he returned to the Tower, since we find his work upon a half-crown of the Tower Mint bearing the mint-mark Anchor of that year.

\(^1\) Sir William Parkhurst, Master of the Oxford Mint.
On May the 6th, 1642, Briot was summoned to York, but was apparently unable to comply with the King's demand, since on May the 30th Charles excuses him from coming, owing to his late indisposition. Upon June the 21st Briot was again ordered to come to York at once, bringing with him all his instruments, whilst upon the 30th of June orders were given to Sir William Parkhurst to supply money for Briot's journey, and the importance of departing speedily was impressed upon him. On the 3rd of January, as previously remarked, carts arrived at Oxford from Shrewsbury, bringing with them the coining plant and workmen from the mint in that city, and a few days later others arrived from York, the latter no doubt under the direction of Nicholas Briot.

In 1643 there is a considerable advance in the quality of the work executed at the Oxford mint, which, as suggested by Miss Farquhar, we may attribute to the influence of Rawlins.

In 1644, in the month of April, one gathers that Briot was in Paris.

Briot died in London in December, 1646, and was buried in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

Thomas Rawlins was born in 1620, and having been apprenticed as a goldsmith, became in due course a pupil of Nicholas Briot, under whom he was employed for several years, at the Tower Mint. Early in the Civil War he went to Oxford, where he found employment, engraving dies for various medals awarded to the Royalist troops. It was not however until 1644 that his initials first appeared upon the coins issued at that city; in which year was struck that celebrated coin “The Oxford Crown,” upon the obverse of which appears, beneath the horse, a view of the city of Oxford, and from an inspection of the coins issued subsequently to 1643 it would appear that the majority of the pieces minted in Oxford were from his hand.

Upon the death of Briot, we find that Rawlins was appointed Chief Engraver to the mint, and after the surrender of the city he appears to have earned a precarious living by engraving dies for
tradesmen's tokens, not a few of which are signed with an R. After the restoration, Rawlins was again appointed Chief Engraver to the Royal Mint, a position he held until his death in 1670. Not only was he justly celebrated as a medallist, but he also enjoyed no small reputation as a writer of plays and poems.

Nicholas Burghers was in all probability born at Utrecht, his son Michael being the celebrated line-engraver referred to by Horace Walpole. He was employed as an engraver at the Oxford mint during the siege of that city, though the only work of importance which can be attributed to him is a well-engraved medal commemorating the attempted release of Charles I., on which appears, upon the reverse beneath the equestrian figure of the King, NiBVRGHE·SCVLP.

Upon the surrender of Oxford, the anxiety of the Commons to possess themselves of everything belonging to the mint appears to

1 This illustration is enlarged from the Catalogue of the Montagu Sale, 1896, Lot 530, by the courtesy of Messrs. Sotheby.
have been greatly excited; for, on the 14th of July, they ordered that “it be referred to Sir Robert Harley, Mr. Myles Corbet, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Lawrence Whittaker, to examine and search the trunks lately come from Oxford; wherein, they were informed, were many instruments and other materials and things belonging to the mint, or fit to be made use of in the coinage of money: and to seize all such instruments and materials, and report them to the house, to be disposed of as they should think fit.”

OXFORD GOLD COINS, 1642–1646.

HALF-UNITES.

1642.


No mint-mark. Crowned and armoured bust of the King to left, wearing a falling lace collar; •X• behind.

Reverse.—EXVRGAT : DEVVS : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI :

surrounding:—

RELIG : PROT
LEG : ANG
LIBER : PAR, in three lines. Three plumes above, and the date, 1642, beneath. Plate I, 1.


Mint-mark a plume. Crowned bust of the King, armoured, to left, wearing a falling lace collar; •X• behind; all within a dotted circle.

Reverse.—EXVRGAT : DEVVS : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI :

surrounding:—

RELIG : PROT
LEG : ANG
LIBER : PAR, all upon a continuous scroll. Three plumes above, and the date, 1642, below. Plate I, 2.

1643.


Mint-mark a plume. Crowned and armoured bust of the King to left, wearing a falling lace collar; •X• behind.
The Coins.

Reverse.—• EXVRGAT • DEVS • DISSIPENTVR • INIMICI

surrounding:—

RELIB • PROT
LEG • ANGL
LIBER • PAR, all upon a continuous scroll.
Three plumes above and 1643 below. Plate I, 3.

II. Obverse.—CAROLVS • D • G • M • BR • FR • ET • HI • REX •
The legend commencing at the left lower quadrant.
Large crowned and armoured bust of the King to left,
wearing a falling lace collar; X behind. The bust
breaks through the inner circle and reaches the edge of
the coin.

Reverse.—• EXVRGAT • DEVS • DISSIPENTVR • INIMICI •

surrounding:—

RELIB • PROT •
LEG • ANGL •
LIBER • PAR •, all upon a continuous scroll, the
commencement of which is forked; three
plumes above, and the date, 1643, beneath.
Plate I, 4.

1644.

I. Obverse.—CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BR • FR • ET • HI • REX.
Crowned and armoured bust of the King to left, wearing
a falling lace collar; X behind the head.

Reverse.—EXVRGAT • DEVS • DISSIPENTVR • INIMICI •:

surrounding:—

RELIB • PRO
LEG • ANGL
LIBER • PAR, all upon a continuous scroll.
Three plumes above, and the date 1644
beneath. Plate I, 6.

UNITES.

1642.

I. Obverse.—CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRAN : ET : HI : REX •  Half-length figure of the King to left, in armour, wearing crown and plain collar, bearing in the right hand a large sword and in the left an olive branch; XX behind the head.

Reverse.—EXVRGAT : DEVS : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI : surrounding:—

RELIB : PROT : LEG
ANG : LIBER : PAR, in two wavy lines. Three plumes above, and the date, 1642, below. Plate I, 5.

II. Obverse.—CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET : HI : REX •  Half-length figure of the King to left as on the previous coin.

Reverse.—EXVRGAT : DEVS : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI : surrounding:—

RELIB : PROT
LEG : ANGL
LIBER : PAR, all upon a continuous scroll. Three plumes above, and the date, 1642, below. Plate I, 7.

1643.

I. Obverse.—CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET : HIBER : REX Crowned half-length figure of the King to left, holding sword in the right hand and olive branch in the left. The bust breaks the inner circle. XX behind.

Reverse.—EXVRGAT : DEVS : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI surrounding:—

RELIB : PROT
LEG : ANG
LIBER : PAR, all upon a continuous scroll with forked termination. Three plumes above and the date, 1643, beneath. Plate I, 9.

II. Obverse.—CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FR : ET : HI : REX •  Crowned bust of the King to left, wearing lace collar, bearing in the right hand a sword and in the left an olive branch. The bust does not break the inner circle. XX behind.
The Coins.

Reverse.—EXVRGAT : DEVS : DISSIPENTVR : (sic) INIMICI
surrounding:—
  RELIG : PROT
  LEG : ANG
  LIBER : PAR, all upon a continuous scroll, the
  beginning of which is forked. Three plumes
  above and the date, 1643, beneath. Plate I, 8.

III. Obverse.—CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET : HIBER :
  REX. Mint-mark a plume. Crowned and armoured
  bust of the King to left, wearing a lace collar, holding in
  the right hand a sword and in the left an olive branch;
  XX behind.

Reverse.—EXVRGAT • DEVS • DISSIPENTVR • INIMICI :
surrounding:—
  RELIG : PROT
  : LEG : ANG :
  LIBER : PAR, all upon a continuous scroll, the
  commencement of which is forked. Three plumes above and the date, 1643, beneath.
  Plate II, 1.

IV. Obverse.—CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET : HIBER :
  REX. Mint-mark a plume. Crowned bust as on
  No. III.

Reverse.—EXVRGAT : DEVS : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI sur-
rounding:—
  RELIG : PROT
  LEG : ANG
  LIBER : PAR, all upon a continuous scroll, which
  terminates in a forked end. Above are three
  plumes and beneath is the date, 1643. Plate
  II, 2.

V. Obverse.—CAROLVS • D : G : M : BR : FR : ET : HI : REX •
  Crowned and armoured bust of the King to left, wearing
  a deep lace collar, bearing in the right hand an upright
  sword and in the left an olive branch. The bust
  descends to the edge of the coin and the legend begins
  at the left lower quadrant.

1644.

I. Obverse.—• CAROLVS • D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET • HI • REX •. Mint-mark a plume. Crowned and armoured bust of the King to left, holding in the right hand a sword and in the left an olive branch; XX behind.

Reverse.—EXVRGAT • DEVS • DISSIPENTVR • INIMICI • surrounding:—

RELIG • PROT
* LEG • ANGL:
LIBER • PAR, all upon a continuous scroll. Three plumes above, and the date, 1643, beneath. Plate II, 3.

II. Obverse.—As No. I.

Reverse.—EXVRGAT • DEVS • DISSIPENTVR • INIMICI • surrounding:—

RELIG • PRO •
* LEG • ANG •
LIB • PAR •, all upon a continuous scroll. Above are three plumes and beneath 1644 • Plate II, 4.

III. Obverse.—CAROLVS • D : G : MAG : BRI : FR : ET • HIB :

REX • Mint-mark a plume. Crowned bust of the King to left, bearing a sword in the right hand and an olive branch in the left; a small XX behind; the whole within a dotted circle.
The Coins.

Reverse. — • EXVRGAT DEVS • DISSIPENTVR • INIMICI •

surrounding:—

RELIB : PROT :
LEG : ANG :
LIBER : PAR ; all upon a continuous scroll.
Above are three plumes, and beneath the date,

1644 Plate II, 6.

1645.

I. Obverse.—CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FR : ET • HI :
REX • Mint-mark a plume. Crowned bust of the
King to left, wearing a lace collar, bearing a sword in
the right hand and an olive branch in the left; XX
behind; all within the inner circle.

Reverse. — EXVRGAT • DEVS • DISSIPENTVR • INIMICI •
surrounding:—

RELIB : PROT :
LEG : ANG :
LIBER : PAR ; all upon a continuous scroll.
Above are three plumes, and the date, 1645,
beneath. Plate II, 7.

II. Obverse.—CAROLVS • D : G : MAG : BRI : FRAN : ET • HIB :
REX • Mint-mark a plume. Crowned bust of the
King to left, wearing lace collar, bearing in the right
hand a sword and in the left an olive branch; XX
behind. The bust breaks through the inner circle.

Reverse. — EXVRGAT • DEVS • DISSIPENTVR • INIMICI sur-
rounding:—

RELIB : PRO :
LEG : ANG :
LIBER : PAR ; all upon a continuous scroll.
Above is a single plume and beneath is
the date, 1645 OX

1646.

Obverse.—CAROLVS • D : G : MAG : BRI : FRAN : ET • HIB :
REX • Crowned bust of the King to left, bearing in the
right hand a sword and in the left an olive branch; XX
behind. The King's two hands break through the inner
circle.

Reverse.—EXVRGAT • DEV • DISSIPENTVR • INIMICI surrounding:

RELIG : PRO
LEG : ANG
LIBER : PAR, all upon a continuous scroll. A plume above, and the date, 1646 beneath. Plate II, 8.

Treble Unites.

1642.

I. Obverse.—CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FR : ET : HIB : REX. Mint-mark a plume. Crowned half-length figure of the King to left, holding a sword in the right hand and an olive branch in the left. The figure touches the inner circle.

Reverse.—;++:EXVRGAT : DEV : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI:
surrounding:

RELIG : PROT
LEG : ANG
LIBER : PAR, in three wavy lines. •III• and three plumes above, and the date, 1642, beneath. Plate III, 1.

IA. Obverse and Reverse.—As No. I, but the reverse reads: —


II. Obverse.—CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRAN : ET : HI : REX. Mint-mark a plume. Half-length figure of the King as on the previous coin, but somewhat smaller and it does not touch the inner circle. A plume behind the head.

Reverse.—• EXVRGAT : DEV : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI surrounding:

RELIG : PROT
LEG : ANG
LIBER : PAR, all upon a continuous scroll. Three plumes and •III• above, and the date, 1642, beneath. Plate III, 3, 4.
THE GOLD COINAGE AT OXFORD OF CHARLES I.

PLATE III
1643.

I. **Obverse.**—As 1642, No. II.

**Reverse.**—As 1642, No. II, but LEG : and date 1643. Plate III, 3, 5.

II. **Obverse.**—CAROLVS • D • G • MAGN • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX •. Mint-mark a plume. Large half-length figure of the King to left, bearing in the right hand a sword and in the left an olive branch; behind the head is a small plume.

**Reverse.**—EXVRGAT : DEV$S$ : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI : surrounding:

    RELIG : PROT
    : LEG : ANG
    LIBER : PAR, all upon a continuous scroll, which is forked at the commencement. Three plumes and III above, and the date, 1643, beneath. Plate III, 6.

IIA. **Obverse.**—As No. II.

**Reverse.**—As No. II, but reading EXVRGAT • DEVS • DISSIPENTVR • INIMICI : surrounding:

    RELIG : PROT:
    : LEG : ANG:
    LIBER : PAR. Plate III, 7.

III. **Obverse.**—CAROLVS : D : G : MAGN : BRIT : FR : ET : HI : REX. Mint-mark a plume. Large crowned half-length figure of the King to left, wearing a floating scarf, holding in the right hand a sword and an olive branch in the left, which breaks the inner circle. Behind is a plume.

**Reverse.**—EXVRGAT : DEVS : ET : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI : surrounding:

    RELIG : PROT:
    LEG : ANGL:
    LIBER : PAR*, in three lines, all upon a continuous scroll. Three plumes and •III• above, and the date, 1643, beneath. Plate III, 8.

IV. **Obverse.**—As No. III.

Reverse.—As No. III, but EXVRGAT : DEVS : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI : and :

RELIG : PROT
LEG : ANG
LIBER : PAR, all in smaller lettering, and the enclosed scroll is not so curved. Plate III, 9.

V. Obverse.—As No. II.

Reverse.—As No. III, but EXVRGAT : DEVS : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI :

RELIG : PROT
LEG : ANG
LIBER : PAR. The enclosed scroll is not so curved. Plate III, obverse of 6 and 7; Plate IV, reverse of 1.

VI. Obverse.—As No. II.

Reverse.—EXVRGAT : DEVS : DISSIPENTVR : INIMICI

surrounding :

RELIG : PROT
LEG : ANG
LIBER : PAR, all upon a continuous scroll forked at each end. Three plumes and III above, with a rosette on either side of the numeral. Beneath is the date, 1643, on each side of which is a rosette and below is OXON in very small capitals, with a rosette on each side. Plate IV, 2, and above.
1644.

I. Obverse.—CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BRI • FRA • ET • HIBER • REX • Mint-mark a plume. Half-length figure of the King to left, slightly breaking the inner circle. A plume behind the head.

Reverse.—EXVRGAT • DEVS • DISSIPENTVR • INIMICI • surrounding:

RELIBG • PROT:
: LEG • ANG:
LIBER • PAR •, all upon a continuous scroll.
Above are three plumes and III, and beneath
•1644• Plate IV, 3.
•OXON•

II. Obverse.—CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BRI • FRA • ET • HIBER • REX • Mint-mark a plume. Half-length figure of the King to left, very similar to that of No. I, but the arches of the crown break through the inner circle, and the left hand does not.

Reverse.—EXVRGAT • DEVS • DISSIPENTVR • INIMICI • surrounding:

• RELIG • PROT
: LEG • ANG:
LIBER • PAR • all upon a continuous scroll.
Above are three plumes and III, and beneath is the date •1644• Plate IV, 4.
•OXON•

III. Obverse.—As No. II.

Reverse.—• EXVRGAT • DEVS • DISSIPENTVR • INIMICI • surrounding:

RELIBG • PROT
: LEG • ANG:
LIBER • PAR, all upon a continuous scroll.
Above are three plumes and •III•, and beneath is the date, •1644• OX Plate IV, 5.

This brings the series of gold coins struck at Oxford to a close. I trust, however, at some future date to proceed to the consideration of the series of silver coins issued at the same place during the same period.
In conclusion, I must thank Mr. G. F. Hill, M.A., Keeper of the Department of Coins, in the British Museum, for his kind permission to illustrate the Oxford gold coins in the National Collection; also Messrs. Spink for the use of various examples of the same series in their possession, which are illustrated in this article. My thanks are likewise due to Miss Helen Farquhar for her kind help in the preparation of this paper, her knowledge of the coins of this monarch being unrivalled.