THE COINS OF THE SHREWSBURY MINT, 1642.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. MORRIESON, F.S.A.

In 1642 the relations between King Charles I and the Parliament had become so strained that there was apparently no other way of settling their differences than by fighting. The King raised his standard at Nottingham on the 22nd August. On the 20th September he reached Wellington, in Shropshire, where before his whole Army he made that well-known proclamation¹ to his people that he would preserve the Protestant Religion, the laws of England and the liberty of Parliament, and on the following day he fixed his headquarters at Shrewsbury. A week later, on the 28th, he informed the gentlemen of the county that he had sent for a mint, the workers of which arrived a few days afterwards.

The mint establishment which he had commanded to come was that of Aberystwith, which had been established at that place in 1637 by letters patent to Thomas Bushell, and on the 21st October the first coins were issued. The period during which the mint was active was very short—a bare three months—for at the end of December the King moved his headquarters to Oxford, and the mint followed him, reaching there on the 3rd January.

The coins issued during this brief period were the first of that series known as the Declaration type. These are all of silver, and are of the values of twenty shillings or Pound, ten shillings or Half-pound, five shillings or Crown, Two shillings and sixpence or Half-crown, and shillings. If coins of lower denomination were struck they are indistinguishable from those of Aberystwith. No gold coins are known, though a "twenty shilling piece of gold" is

¹ See Appendix.
The Coins of the Shrewsbury Mint, 1642.

mentioned in a footnote to Miss Farquhar's paper, "On Nicholas Briot and the Civil War," Numismatic Chronicle, 4th Series, vol. 14, p. 206. All the "Declaration" unites and half-unites of this year have the Oxford peculiarities, and are attributed to that city.

As these coins have no particular mark to distinguish them from those coined at Oxford, it is necessary to look for some peculiarity by which they may be recognised. This is found in the plumes with which the coins are so liberally endowed. On inspecting these plumes it will be seen that some have bands beneath the coronet, while others have none. On the Aberystwith coins, with very few exceptions, the plumes have no bands, while those coined at Oxford in 1643 have them, and the two are connected by a series of mules. Thus, there are coins dated 1642, with an obverse from an Aberystwith die, with a reverse bearing bandless plumes, and there are others which have, on either obverse or reverse, bandless plumes, muled with reverses or obverses with those having bands. Some shillings and sixpences of Oxford, dated 1643, have bandless plumes, but the date precludes their attribution to Shrewsbury. It is, therefore, now generally accepted that all those coins of 1642 which have bandless plumes on both sides, or those mentioned above with an Aberystwith obverse, belong to Shrewsbury. This bandless form is generally referred to as the Shrewsbury plume, while that with bands is known as the Oxford plume.

According to Bushell, these coins, other than the shilling, were first issued by Charles at his suggestion as medals to reward his troops, the Pound being for colonels, the Half-pound for senior and the Crown for junior officers, while the Half-crown was for the rank and file. This may account for their having an abbreviated Latin version of the Wellington declaration across the field on the reverse. The weights, however, were calculated on the monetary system, so that they might pass as money. Another reason which induced Bushell to make this suggestion may have been that by his patent he was not empowered to strike any piece of greater value than half a crown, and by calling the higher denominations
medals he got over that difficulty. These pieces are supposed to have been struck from plate sent to him for that purpose from the colleges of Oxford and other loyal adherents.

Considering the short time that the mint was in operation, one is struck by the large number of varieties of the different denominations, and wonders in what order they were issued. The following is, I think, the solution. Time pressed, dies had to be prepared, and various engravers were employed, each of whom produced his own idea of a general design. The consequence of this was that a number of different obverse and reverse dies were produced at the same time. When it came to striking the coins they were used indiscriminately, consequently, to get the number of variations, one has to employ the mathematical method known to school boys as "combinations." By taking this view, order comes out of chaos, and in each denomination a varying number of obverse and reverse dies will be found, with few exceptions, muled together.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION.**

On the obverse of the coins, from the pound to the half-crown, within a beaded circle, the King is represented on horseback facing to the left, crowned, with a sword in his right hand and the ends of the scarf flying to the rear; in the two higher denominations he is generally depicted riding over arms; on the smaller there is often a line under the horse. Except on those which have the plume as mint-mark, there is a plume in the field behind the King. The legend reads **CAROLVS ! D ! G ! MAG ! BRIT ! FRA ! ET • HIB ! REX**, with other abbreviations of the royal titles. There is generally an outer beaded circle. The equestrian figure usually found on the coins is a libel on the sovereign, and gives the idea that the engraver was not by any means a supporter of the cause. The King has his back bent, a woebegone countenance, and looks as if he was very cold, while the horse is a coarse, underbred looking beast, with his off fore and near hind feet raised. This will be termed the Shrewsbury horse.
On the shillings there is the bust of the King to the left, and it is after the Aberystwith model, with inner circle, with a plume in front. There is the usual legend. On the reverse, in the outer circle, they have for the legend those very stirring and appropriate words at the beginning of the first verse of the sixty-eighth Psalm: EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI, which commences well to the left of the top. There are two beaded circles, an outer and an inner. Within the inner, the field is divided into three compartments. In the upper is the value with, as a rule, three plumes. The plumes vary, but may fairly be divided into two classes, one with well-defined feathers (Pl. I, Fig. 9), which I shall call fat plumes; the other, poor and skimpy looking, which I shall call thin plumes (Pl. I, Fig. 7). On some the lower circle of the coronet is depicted. This, however, is always found with fat plumes. In the middle there is, in two lines, an abbreviated and varied Latin summary of the King's declaration of the 19th September, such as RELIG : PROT : LEG : ANGL : LIBER : PARL. On the shilling, however, this is in three lines. In the third or lowest compartment is the date 1642. In describing the different types, the obverses will be enumerated by letters and the reverses by figures.

At the beginning of the legends, on those coins which have not the Mint-mark plume, are groups of pellets, varying from one to nine in number. These groups, except where they are decidedly marks of punctuation, will be described as mint-marks. It is an open question what these pellets really mean, as they may refer to the number of the particular die. The pellet often found in the middle of the reverse is merely the mark made by the engraver to show the centre of the die when preparing it.

The following list includes all the coins known to me:—

POUNDS.

A. Hawkins No. 1. Mint-mark five pellets :::. The horse is of the Tower Type 3a, with nothing under it, a fat plume behind.
The Shrewsbury Mint.

Legend CAROLVS • D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRA : ET • HIB : REX
(Pl. I, Fig. 1). This is found with reverse No. 2, Snelling, XII, 15, Montagu Sale 1896, Lot 534.

B. Hawkins No. 3. Mint-mark one pellet •. Shrewsbury horse walking over arms, most conspicuous among which is a helmet with a long curling feather; thin plumes with circle or coronet marked behind. Legend, CAROLVS : D : G : MAGN : BRIT : FRA : ET : HI : REX (Pl. I, Fig. 2). This is found with reverse No. 3.

C. Hawkins No. 4. Mint-mark two pellets :. Shrewsbury horse walking over arms, amongst which is a cannon; thin plume behind the King's head. Legend, CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRITAN : FR : ET : HIB : REX • (Pl. I, Fig. 4). This is found with reverse No. 1.

D. Mint-mark four pellets •:•. Shrewsbury horse walking over arms, mostly spears; thin plume some distance behind the King's head. Legend, CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRITAN : FR : ET : HIB : REX • (Pl. I, Fig. 3). This die was apparently damaged before it had been long in use, and the coins struck from it in this condition have a large flaw obliterating the mint-mark all but the lowest pellet, with smaller flaws on other parts of the surface (Pl. I, Fig. 5). This damaged coin is Hawkins' No. 4, for which that author erroneously gives the mint-mark as "Plume?" In its perfect state the obverse is found with reverse No. 2, and in the damaged condition with reverses Nos. 2 and 4. Doubtless the uninjured die will be discovered with reverse No. 4, but as yet I have not seen it.

REVERSES.

1. Hawkins No. 4. Mint-mark two pellets :. Pellet each side of the XX, which indicates the value, with a single thin plume above. The declaration reads, RELIG • PROT • LEG ANG • LIBER • PAR 1642. Two pellets between words of legend (Pl. I, Fig. 7). This is found with obverse C.

2. Mint-mark one pellet. Pellet each side of the mark of value, and three thin plumes; declaration as on No. 1, 1642; single pellets between words of legend (Pl. I, Fig. 6). This reverse is found with obverses A (Snelling, XII, 15), D, and D damaged die.
3. Hawkins No. 3. Mint-mark two pellets ••. No pellets by value; three thin plumes; declaration, RELIG : PROT : LEG ANGL : LIBERT : PAR 1642. Two pellets between words of legend (Pl. I, Fig. 8). This is found with obverse B.

4. Hawkins No. 1. Mint-mark five pellets •••••. No pellets by value; three fat plumes; declaration, RELIG : PROT : LEG ANGL : LIBER : PAR, pellet above B of LIBER. 1642. Single pellet between words of legend (Pl. I, Fig. 9). This is found with obverses A and D damaged die; also with Oxford obverse, Hawkins No. 4.

HALF-POUNDS.

OBVERSES.

A. Mint-mark five pellets •••••. Similar to obverse A of the Pound (Pl. II, Fig. 10). This obverse is found with reverse No. 6.

B. Hawkins No. 1. Mint-mark nine pellets ••••••••; otherwise similar to obverse A (Pl. II, Fig. 2). This obverse is found with reverses Nos. 1, 4, and 5.

C. Hawkins No. 2. Mint-mark one pellet. This type is struck on a small flan. Shrewsbury horse with line underneath; thin plume behind. Legend, CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : FRAN : ET : HIBER : REX (Pl. II, Fig. 12). This obverse is found with reverse No. 3.

D. Mint-mark two pellets ••; also on a small flan. Shrewsbury horse, with line underneath, with a big flaw just under the near hind foot; a thin plume behind the King’s head. Legend, CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRAN : ET : HIB : REX (Pl. II, Fig. 13). This obverse is found with reverse No. 2.

E. Mint-mark three pellets •••. Shrewsbury horse walking over arms; thin plume close behind the King’s head. Legend, CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRAN : ET : HIB : REX (Pl. II, Fig. 14). This obverse is found with reverse No. 2.

F. Hawkins No. 3. Mint-mark plume, without coronet or bands. Shrewsbury horse walking over arms, which are not so many as on D; no plume behind. Legend, CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT :
COINS OF THE SHREWSBURY MINT, 1642.

PLATE II.
The Shrewsbury Mint.

FRAN : ET : HIB : REX : (Pl. II, Fig. 15). There is a flaw which obliterates the G of D : G:. This obverse is found with reverses Nos. 3 and 6.

Reverses.

1. Mint-mark nine pellets ••••••••. The value X, with a pellet, and a fat plume at each side, and a pellet above and below. Declaration, RELIG : PROT : LEG ANGL : LIBER : PAR 1642. Pellets between words of legend (Pl. II, Fig. 16). This reverse is found with obverse B.

2. Mint-mark one pellet. Value, with pellet each side, and three thin plumes. Declaration, RELIG • PROT • LEG ANG • LIBER • PAR 1642. Pellets between words of legend (Pl. II, Fig. 17). This reverse is found with obverses D and E, that with E being of much finer work (Pl. II, Fig. 18).

3. Hawkins No. 2. Mint-mark two pellets ••, otherwise as No. 2, but has two pellets between the words of the legend (Pl. II, Fig. 19). This reverse is found with obverses C and F; it was also used subsequently at the Oxford mint. (Hawkins No. 1.)

4. Mint-mark four pellets (••••). Value, without pellets, three fat plumes. Declaration, RELIG • PROT • LEG ANGL • LIBER • PARL, a pellet under P of PROT. 1642. Pellets between words of legend (Pl. II, Fig. 20). This reverse is found with obverse B.

5. Hawkins No. 1. Mint-mark five pellets ••••, otherwise similar to No. 4, except that there is apparently no pellet under P. Hawkins states that this coin is in the British Museum, but it is not there now, so this is given on the authority of Snelling, XII, 13, but probably it is really No. 4 wrongly engraved. This reverse is alleged to be found with obverse B.

6. Mint-mark nine pellets ••••••, otherwise similar to No. 5 (Pl. II, Fig. 21). This reverse is found with obverses A and E.

CROWNS.

Obverses.

A. Mint-mark five pellets ••••. Aberystwith horse, nothing below, with fat plume behind. Legend, CAROLVS • D : G : MAG :
BRI : FRA : ET : HIB : REX (Pl. III, Fig. 22). This obverse is found with reverse No. 4.

B. Mint-mark one pellet. Similar to Half-pound obverse C (Pl. II, Fig. 12), and probably from the same die. This obverse is found with reverses Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5; it was also used at Oxford in 1642 and 1643.

C. Mint-mark two pellets ••, from the same die as the Half-pound obverse D (Pl. II, Fig. 13). This obverse is found with reverse No. 2.

Reverses.

1. Mint-mark one pellet. Pellet each side of value V, and three thin plumes. Declaration, RELIG : PROT : LEG ANGL : LIBER : PAR 1642. Pellets between words of legend (Pl. III, Fig. 23). This reverse is found with obverse B.

2. Mint-mark one pellet. Similar to No. 1, but the field inside the inner circle is larger, thus giving more space to the upper and lower compartments. Declaration reads LIBERT instead of LIBER, and there is a pellet above the B of LIBERT (Pl. III, Fig. 24). This reverse is found with obverse C.

3. Mint-mark two pellets :, otherwise similar to No. 1, but with two pellets after EXVRGAT and DEVS, but only one after DISSIPENTVR (Pl. III, Fig. 25). This reverse is found with obverse B.

4. Mint-mark five pellets ::= No pellets by value; three fat plumes. Legend, RELIG : PROT : LEG ANGL : LIBER : PARL 1642. Pellets between words of legend (Pl. III, Fig. 26). The British Museum has a double struck specimen which makes the Mint-mark appear as if it were eight pellets (:::). This reverse is found with obverses A and B.

5. Mint-mark seven pellets ::::, otherwise similar to No. 3 (Pl. III, Fig. 27). This reverse is found with obverse B.
COINS OF THE SHREWSBURY MINT, 1642.

PLATE III.
HALF-CROWNS.

OVERSES.

A. Hawkins No. 1. Mint-mark book. This is the Aberystwith Obverse C. Vide British Numismatic Journal, Series I, Vol. X, p. 185. (Pl. III, Fig. 28.) This obverse is found with Reverse No. 1.

B. Hawkins No. 2. Mint-mark six pellets •••. Aberystwith horse with fat plume behind. Legend, CAROLVS • D : G : MAG : BRI : FRA : ET : HIB : REX (Pl. III, Fig. 29). Hawkins gives this as five pellets cross-wise, which is incorrect: he must have taken his description from a coin in the British Museum, which lacks one of the outer pellets. This obverse is found with reverses Nos. 4 and 8.

C. Hawkins No. 5. Mint-mark one pellet. Shrewsbury horse, no line below; thin plume behind. Legend, CAROLVS • D : G • MAG • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX (Pl. III, Fig. 30). This obverse is found with reverses Nos. 2 and 3.

D. Hawkins No. 3. Mint-mark two pellets ••. Shrewsbury horse with line underneath, thin plume behind. Legend, CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BR : FRAN : ET : HIB : REX (Pl. III, Fig. 31). This obverse is found with reverses Nos. 2, 3 (Walters Sale, Lot 660), 4, 5, and 9.

E. Mint-mark two pellets ••. Similar to obverse D, but legend reads CAROLVS • D : G • MA • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX (Pl. III, Fig. 32). This obverse is found with reverse No. 3.

F. Mint-mark plume without coronet or bands. Shrewsbury horse, line below, no plume behind. Legend, CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FR : ET : HIB : REX : (Pl. III, Fig. 33). This half-crown corresponds with Half-pound obverse F. This obverse is found with reverses Nos. 7 and 8.

REVERSES.

1. Hawkins No. 1. Mint-mark two pellets ••. A single thin plume with a large coronet, with lower circle well defined; a pellet each side. Declaration, RELIG : PROT • LEG ANGL • LIBERT •
PAR 1642. Two pellets between words of legend (Pl. IV, Fig. 34). This reverse is found with obverse A.

2. Hawkins No. 2. Mint-mark one pellet. A single thin plume; pellet each side. Declaration, RELIG • PROT • LEG ANG • LIBER • PAR; pellet over B of LIBER. 1642. Pellet between each word of legend (Pl. IV, Fig. 35). There is a variety in which the legend reads LIBERT, instead of LIBER, with no pellet over the B, British Museum (Pl. IV, Fig. 36). This reverse is found with obverses C and D, and the variety with obverse D.

3. Hawkins No. 4. Mint-mark one pellet. Value • 2 • 6 •. Pellet on either side of both figures, a thin plume between. Declaration, RELIG • PROT • LEG ANG • LIBERT • PAR; pellet over E of LIBERT. 1642. Pellet between each word of legend (Pl. IV, Fig. 37). This reverse is found with obverses C, D and E.

4. Mint-mark one pellet. Three thin plumes. Declaration as on No. 2, 1642. Pellet between each word of the legend (Pl. IV, Fig. 38). This reverse is found with obverses B and D.

5. Mint-mark two pellets • •, otherwise as No. 4 (Pl. IV, Fig. 39). This reverse is found with obverse D.

6. Mint-mark four pellets ••••. Three thin plumes. Declaration, RELIG • PROT • LEG ANG • LIBER • PAR; pellet over B of LIBER. 1642. Pellet between words of legend (Pl. IV, Fig. 37). I have only found this reverse with an Oxford obverse.

7. Mint-mark seven pellets •••••••, otherwise similar to No. 5 (Pl. IV, Fig. 41). This corresponds with crown reverse No. 5. This reverse is found with obverse F.

8. Mint-mark nine pellets •••••••. Three fat plumes. Declaration, RELIG : PROT : LEG ANGL : LIBER : PARL; pellet over I of LIBER. 1642. Pellet between each word of legend (Pl. IV, Fig. 42). This corresponds with Half-pound reverse No. 6. This reverse is found with obverses B and F.

9. Mint-mark nine pellets •••••••, otherwise similar to No. 7, except that the pellet is over B instead of I (Pl. IV, Fig. 43). This reverse is found with obverse D.
COINS OF THE SHREWSBURY MINT, 1642.

PLATE IV.
The Shrewsbury Mint.

SHILLINGS.

OVERSES.

A. Hawkins No. 1. Mint-mark book, from the die of the Aberystwith Shilling D ("Coinage of Aberystwith, 1637-42," British Numismatic Journal, Series I, Vol. X, p. 187) (Pl. IV, Fig. 44). This obverse is found with reverses No. 1, EXVRGAT and EXVGAT.

B. Mint-mark plume, without coronet or bands. Bust as that of the King on the Shrewsbury horse, but much enlarged; no plume in front. Legend, CAROLVS • D : G • MAG • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX (Pl. IV, Fig. 45). This obverse is found with reverses No. 1 EXVRGAT, and 2; also muled with an Oxford reverse in Mr. R. Carlyon-Britton's collection.

REVERSES.

1. Hawkins No. 1. Mint-mark one pellet. Three thin plumes. Declaration in three lines, RELIG • PROT LEG • ANG • LIBER • PAR 1642. Pellet between each word of the legend (Pl. IV, Fig. 46.) A variety reads EXVGAT instead of EXVRGAT (Pl. IV, Fig. 47). This reverse is found with obverse A for both varieties, and with B for EXVGAT (British Museum).

2. Mint-mark two pellets :. Three thin plumes. Declaration in three lines, a line under each, RELIG • PROT LEG • ANG LIBER • PAR 1642. Pellet between each word of legend (Pl. IV, Fig. 48). This reverse is found with obverse B.

SMALLER DENOMINATIONS.

As before stated, if smaller denominations were coined, they must have been struck with the ordinary Aberystwith dies. In my paper "On the Coinage of Aberystwith, 1637-42" (British Numismatic Journal, Series I, Vol. X), I refer to a penny, mint-mark on obverse four pellets, which I state may have been struck either here or at Oxford.

Several points of interest strike one on looking at these coins. The first is the number of plumes which appear to be scattered in reckless profusion on both sides. One on each side can be accounted
for. In the letters patent authorising Bushell to start the mint at Aberystwith, it was laid down that a plume was to be placed on both sides. This, therefore, accounts for that appearing in the field of the obverse. When the plume was used as a mint-mark there was no necessity for that in the field, so it is found wanting. But how about the usual three on the reverse? The reason for one of them has been shown, but what about the other two? Thomas Bushell was a staunch supporter of the King, and I venture to suggest that they represent the three estates of the realm, or the three subjects mentioned in his Wellington Declaration, namely, the Protestant Religion, the laws of England, and the liberty of Parliament.

The second point is the value, which appears on all the coins with the exception of most of the half-crowns. Before this, on the higher denominations, it had never appeared, but probably Bushell inserted it on these to show that his medals had a monetary value. It is not found on the half-crowns, which have the three plumes, possibly because there was no room for it.

The third point is the Declaration, which did very well for the medal, and also brought vividly before all those who handled these coins the actual objects for which both sides were fighting, though each looked upon them from a different standpoint.

The fourth point is the introduction of the date, which is extremely useful to us from a numismatic point of view, and was a reintroduction of its use, though some twenty years had to elapse before it became a settled thing. During the reigns of Charles's two predecessors it had appeared on the sixpences and some smaller coins, but this was discontinued in 1630. Before that time it had appeared on the higher denominations of Edward VI and Mary. It will be noticed that on the obverses there are three varieties of horsemen, namely, the Aberystwith, Tower, Hawkins Type 3a, and what I have called the Shrewsbury. The question now arises, as regards the first two, how did these Tower irons appear on what are obviously locally made dies? Miss Farquhar tells us in "Nicholas Briot and the Civil War," Numismatic Chronicle, 4th Series,
Vol. XIV, pp. 188-9, that puncheons had been smuggled out of the mint, so doubtless these irons were among them. The third horse-
man, from its coarseness, must have been locally made.

It is unfortunate that the names of the engravers employed to prepare the dies have not been preserved. It is evident that more than one was engaged, as the style on the different types varies. Those with the fat plumes are decidedly superior to the others. Nicholas Briot, Miss Farquhar tells us, was at the Tower during this time, and it is very doubtful whether he could have prepared them. Another name that can be suggested is that of Rawlins. It is not known exactly when he entered the King’s service, but the obverse of the Oxford Pound, Hawkins No. 4, with the large horse, coined later in the year, is attributed to him. The reverse of this coin is the Shrewsbury No. 4, which happens to have these fat plumes. Of course it may have been an accident that this reverse should have appeared with this particular obverse, but in my own mind I have an idea that he engraved all the reverses with this peculiar form of plume. No matter who engraved them, we are thankful to the unknown artists for designing this delightful series of most interesting coins, and we must not forget the master who super-

intended and directed the whole work, Thomas Bushell.

**TABLE A.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obverses with Reverses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pounds ...</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>with Reverses</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Half-pounds ...</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Crowns ...</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Half-crowns ...</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shillings ...</strong></td>
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TABLE B.

Reverses with Obverses.

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TABLE C.

Groups of Pellets Denominated Mint-Marks.

1. ⋆ Pound, Half-pound, Crown and Half-crown, on both sides; Shilling on reverse only.
2. ⋆ Pound on both sides; Half-pound, Crown, Half-crown, and Shilling on reverse only.
3. ⋆ Half-pound and Half-crown on both sides, and Crown on reverse only.
4. ⋆ Half-pound on obverse only.
5. ⋆ Pound on obverse only; Half-pound and Half-crown on reverse only.
6. ⋆ Half-pound on reverse only.
7. ⋆ Pound and Crown on both sides; Half-pound on obverse only.
8. ⋆ Half-crown on obverse only.
9. ⋆ Crown and Half-crown on reverse only.
10. ⋆ Crown on reverse only. See note to reverse No. 4.
11. ⋆ Half-pound and Half-crown on reverse only.
12. ⋆ Half-pound on both sides; Half-crown on reverse only.
EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I.

<table>
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<th>Obverse</th>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>D.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>D. Damaged</td>
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PLATE II.

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<td>11.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>B.</td>
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<td>12.</td>
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<td>13.</td>
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<td>14.</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>F.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2.</td>
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</table>

PLATE III.

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
29. " " B. " "  
30. " " C. " "  
31. " " D. " "  
32. " " E. " "  
33. " " F. " " Plume.

PLATE IV.
34. Half-crown. Reverse 1. Mint-mark :  
35. " "  
36. " " 2. (var.) " "  
37. " " 3. " "  
38. " " 4. " "  
39. " " 5. " "  
40. " " 6. " "  
41. " " 7. " " (EXVRGAT).  
42. " " 8. " " (EXVGAT).  
43. " " 9. " "  
45. " " B. " Plume.  
46. " " Reverse 1. " (EXVRGAT).  
47. " " 1. " (EXVGAT).  
48. " " 2. "  

APPENDIX.

DECLARATION MADE BY KING CHARLES I AT WELLINGTON, SHROPSHIRE,
20TH SEPTEMBER, 1642. 1

"I do promise, in the presence of Almighty God, and as I do hope for His
blessing and protection, that I will, to the utmost of my power, defend and maintain
the true Reformed Protestant religion established in the Church of England; and,
by the grace of God, in the same will live and die.

"I desire that the laws may ever be the measure of my government, and that
the liberty and property of the subject may be preserved by them with the same
care as my own just rights. And, if it please God, by His blessing on this army

1 Grant's British Battles, vol. I, p. 213.
raised for my necessary defence, to preserve me from the present rebellion, I do
solemly and faithfully promise in the sight of God to maintain the just privileges
and freedom of Parliament; and to govern to the utmost of my power by the
known statutes and customs of the kingdom, and particularly to observe inviolably
the laws to which I have given my consent in this Parliament. Meanwhile, if this
emergency, and the great necessity to which I am driven, beget any violation of
law, I hope it shall be imputed by God and man to the authors of this war, and not
to me, who have so honestly laboured to preserve the peace of the kingdom.

"When I wilfully fail in these particulars, I shall expect no aid or relief from
man, nor any protection from above; but in this resolution, I hope for the cheerful
assistance of all good men, and am confident of the blessing of Heaven."