THE COINAGE OF OXFORD, 1642-46.

BY LT.-COL. H. W. MORRIESEN, F.S.A.

AFTER the battle of Edgehill on the 20th October, 1642, Charles I proceeded to Oxford, where he was most loyally received. He did not stay here long, but moved towards London, in the hope that he might regain it; but this hope was doomed to disappointment, for his army, being checked at Brentford, constrained him to retreat. The winter had now commenced, so he returned to Oxford, where he fixed his headquarters—an arrangement that continued till his surrender to the Scots at Newark in May, 1646. Shortly after settling down there the King, on the 15th December, issued a proclamation establishing a Mint, and directed Thomas Bushell, the Warden of the Mint at Shrewsbury, to join him, and to bring his establishment with him. Bushell arrived on the 3rd January, 1642-43, and started his Mint in New Inn Hall, which had been allotted to him for that purpose. The reason for this allotment was that at the commencement of the civil war the students, who were Puritans, suddenly fled, and the place was deserted. This Hall and that of Magdalen, whose members were also of this persuasion, were then commonly styled "the two nests of Precisians and Puritans."1 Bushell was now joined by Sir William Parkhurst, the Warden of the Mint at the Tower since 1625, who, when that establishment had been seized by the Parliament in 1641, had fled to follow the fortunes of his royal master. Bushell found that this joint Mint had increased in importance, and much more work was required of it. The King lost no time in seeking for bullion, and, on the 6th January, three days after the

arrival of the Mint, issued a circular letter to the various Colleges requesting them to lend him their plate, to be repaid at the rate of 5s. the ounce for white, and 5s. 6d. for gilt plate, "as soon as God shall enable us." The response to this appeal was both prompt and generous, for by the 20th January twelve Colleges had delivered to the Wardens 1,610 lbs. 1 oz. 8 dwts., and others followed suit later.¹ Bushell was now called upon to strike money in gold; presumably some authority must have been given for this, but up to the present none has been forthcoming. He may, perhaps, have overcome the difficulty by terming the coins medals, as he had done in the previous October, when the silver pound, half-pound, and crown were issued.²

There may be another solution of this problem, for, as Sir William Parkhurst was the titular Warden of the Tower Mint, it may not have been considered necessary to issue any further warrant, as he, by his original indentures, was entitled to strike in gold. At any rate, the treble unite must be reckoned as a medal with a current monetary value.

The denominations in this standard were the treble unite, unite, and double-crown or half-unite. There was a liberal issue of these pieces in 1643, but as the fortunes of the King waned, so did the production of these coins decrease.

Bushell appears to have remained at Oxford till the autumn of 1643, when he moved to Bristol, which had been taken by the Royalists in August of that year; he still, however, continued as joint Warden of the Oxford Mint, which was worked under his letters patent.

The time during which the Mint worked at Oxford may be divided into three periods, namely—First, from January, 1642, to Bushell’s departure to Bristol in the autumn of 1643; Second, from that date till the introduction of the word OX on the coins, which took place before the end of 1643; and Third, from then

¹ Dr. Nelson, *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. xi, pp. 186-188.
² *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. xii, p. 196.
till the Mint ceased working on 24th June, 1646, when the city surrendered to the Parliamentary forces. The coins struck during the first period bear a strong resemblance to those of Shrewsbury, the majority of the dies being probably by the same engraver. There is a great improvement in the equestrian figure of the King on those engraved in 1643, the principal variant being that in the latter year the near hind leg is raised instead of the off. The shillings, as well as the later gold coins, seemed to have been designed by another artist. There is also a die for the silver pound which is attributed to Rawlins. The coins of 1642 have a different plume from those struck at Shrewsbury, that of Oxford having bands, while the other is without.

The second period is marked by the introduction of a different equestrian figure of the King. This figure is much smaller, and is somewhat similar to that on the Tower Briot half-crowns, and from this likeness I shall refer to it as the "Briot horse." The third period has this same horse, but the lettering is different, particularly in the R, which has its lower serif prolonged backwards and curling up at the end, so that it has the appearance of "R B" in monogram (Plate IV, 53). The letters "OX" now appear on the reverse of the coins.

The Gold Coins.

The gold coins having been written about so lately by Dr. Nelson in his paper, *The Gold Coins issued from the Mint at Oxford, 1642–1646*, I do not propose to describe them now, but at some later time they will have to be taken in hand to bring them into conformity with my present paper.

The Silver Coins.

The silver coins are very numerous, there being, I imagine, something like between 150 and 200 varieties. The plan adopted at Shrewsbury of having a number of obverse and reverse dies, and

---

1 *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. xii, p. 196.
2 *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. xi, p. 183 et seq.
using them haphazard, as pointed out in my paper, "The Coins of
the Shrewsbury Mint, 1642," was pursued at Oxford, and I purpose
following the same manner in describing them, and shall enumerate
the obverses by the letters of the alphabet and the reverses by
numerals, with a series for each year, namely, a coin, say a half-
crown, labelled 1643, C.3, means that the piece has the obverse C
and the reverse 3, dated 1643. It will be found that as a rule only
one die of each variety was made, and it was used until it became
worn out. Occasionally, however, more than one was made which
answers to a general description, but they can be distinguished from
one another either by the legend not starting at the same spot, or by
the position of the declaration in the field and similar small diversities.
Those that I have come across I have noted.

Another point to be noted is the rarity of any mules between the
coins of the first and second periods. I account for this partially by
the suggestion that when Thomas Bushell left Oxford for Bristol,
in the late summer or autumn of 1643, he took some of these first period
dies with him, as they are found muled with the earliest Bristol
types. The coins are very similar to those issued at Shrewsbury,
differing only in plumes and date.

In the first two years, 1642 and 1643, that is, 1643 new style, the
largest output of money took place. This may be accounted for by
the quantity of bullion the King obtained from the Colleges at
Oxford, and from loyal subjects who willingly surrendered their
plate for this object. Some of the City companies followed suit,
and one, the Barber Surgeons, gave up its celebrated cup given to it
by Henry VIII. Luckily for posterity, Mr. Edward Arris, a member
of the Court and a well-known surgeon of his day, strongly dis-
approved of this transaction, and having secured the cup by purchase,
eventually restored it to the Corporation, a kindly action which is
very much appreciated by the present members of that body. Mr.
Edward Arris's memory is still commemorated in the Royal College of
Surgeons by the Arrisian Lecture. The abnormal size of this coinage

1 *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. xii, p. 197.
is exemplified by the number of large silver coins, pounds, half-
pounds, and crowns, which, with the exception of two pounds,
1643 C.2, and 1644 A.1, and one crown, 1644 A.1, all belong to the
first period. I have already remarked that the same occurred with
the gold coins.

There is a decided falling off in the workmanship displayed
on the coins struck in the year before the Mint ceased working,
presumably an echo of the failing fortunes of the King.

**Pounds.**

After the arrival of the Mint at Oxford in January, 1642, the
only alteration in the dies from those used at Shrewsbury was the
addition of bands to the plume in the field of the obverse and reverse,
and the substitution of a plume for the pellets as a mint-mark.
There was also introduced on one particular die a new horseman on
a very much larger scale, and of bolder appearance; the sword
penetrates the inner circle nearly to the edge of the coin; the arms
under the horse consist of a cuirass, helmet, and spears, and fill the
whole field beneath the horse to the inner circle. This type, the
execution of which is attributed to Rawlins, was used throughout
the whole period that this denomination was issued, namely, 1642,
1643, and 1644 (Plate I, 1), and is the only one muled with a Shrews-
bury reverse.

During the second or intermediate period a die was made with
the Briot horse with arms on a line underneath (Plate I, 6). The
mint-mark on all obverses is the Oxford plume. In like manner the
reverses differ from those of Shrewsbury by having the plumes
banded and a mint-mark of seven pellets (Plate I, 7). The reverse of
the pound issued in 1644 has quite a different design, which, like the
obverse A found with it, is attributed to Rawlins. It has no mint-
mark and has a pellet at the commencement and end of the legend,
the lettering being in small characters. There is only one large
plume, which cuts the inner circle surmounting the value, the
declaration in three curved lines, in a cartouche with a lion's head in
the centre of the top, and the edges are jagged. The date 1644
and OX are at the bottom of the field. With the exception of this die, all the legends on the reverse commence in the first or left-hand top quarter.

There is a beaded circle on both obverse and reverse of all these coins.

1642.

Obverses.

A. Mint-mark, plume with two pellets ( ) each side, the large horse attributed to Rawlins, arms beneath, plume behind the King's back. Legend, CAROLVS: D: G: MAG: BRIT: FRA: ET: HIBER: REX (Plate I, 1). This is found with reverse 1. Hawkins No. 4.

B. Mint-mark, plume. Shrewsbury horse trampling on arms amongst which is a cannon; plume behind King's back. Legend, CAROLVS: D: G: MAGNI: BRITANI: FRAN: ET: HIB: REX (Plate I, 2). This is found with reverse 2. Hawkins No. 2.

C. Mint-mark, plume with two pellets (:) to left. Similar to B, but there is no cannon amongst the arms and the plume is behind the King's head. Legend, CAROLVS: D: G: MAGNI: BRITANI: FRANCI: ET: HIBER: REX (Plate I, 3). This is found with reverse 2. Hawkins No. 1.

D. Mint-mark, plume. Similar to C, but the exergue beneath the arms is chequered. Legend, CAROLVS: D: G: MAGNI: BRIT: FRAN: ET: HIB: REX. Hawkins No. 3. (Plate I, 4.) This is found with reverse 2.

Reverses.

1. Shrewsbury Reverse 4. Mint-mark, five pellets (::*). No pellets by value xx; three fat Shrewsbury plumes; declaration in two lines, RELIG: PROT: LEG/ANGL: LIBER: PAR; 1642. Legend, EXVRGAT·DEVS·INIMICI·DISSEPENTVR (Plate I, 5). This is found with obverse A. Hawkins No. 4.

2. Mint-mark, seven pellets (::*:*). Pellet each side of value; three plumes; RELIG· PROT· LEG· ANG· LIBER· PAR 1642; two pellets (:) between words of legend. Hawkins No. 1. This is found with obverses B, C, and D.
THE COINAGE OF OXFORD, 1642-46

Plate I
**Half-Pounds.**

1643.

*Obverses.*

A. Same as A, 1642 (Plate I, 1). Hawkins No. 5. This is found with reverse 2.

B. Same as B, 1642 (Plate I, 2). Hawkins No. 6. This is found with reverse 1.

C. Mint-mark, plume. Briot’s horse with arms beneath, plume behind King’s back. Legend, CAROLVS : D : G : MAGNI : BRIT : FRAN : ET : HIB : REX (Plate I, 6). This is found with reverse 2. This belongs to the second or intermediate period.

*Reverses.*

1. Same as 2, 1642, except that the figure 2 in the date has been altered to 3 (Plate I, 7). Hawkins No. 6. This is found with obverse B.

2. Same as 1, except that the 3 of the date is not an altered figure. Hawkins No. 5. This is found with obverses A and C.

1644.

*Obverse.*

A. Same as A of 1642 and 1643 (Plate I, 1). Hawkins No. 7.

*Reverse.*

1. No mint-mark. Large single plume; pellet each side of date declaration in three lines, RELIG : PROT/ : LEG : ANG : /LIBER : PAR—all within a cartouche ornamented with a lion’s head; 1644 OX. Legend in small letters, a pellet at commencement and end and a billet or oblong stop between the words (Plate I, 8). Hawkins No. 7.

**Half-Pounds.**

The half-pounds are few in number and consist of one obverse and three reverse dies for the two years in which they were issued, 1642 and 1643, first period. The obverse die corresponds to the pound 1642 C; the arms beneath the horse are not so numerous
and the plume behind the King is somewhat lower in the field. In like manner the reverse corresponds with those of the pounds except that the value is x instead of xx. There is a coin purporting to be a half-pound of 1644, but this is a fake. It has an appearance as if the centre of an ordinary half-pound has been erased and a copy of the horseman with a view of Oxford, as on the crown of that date 1644 A (Plate II, 20) had been inserted and an additional pellet added to the one on the left of the mint-mark plume. In like manner the date on the reverse, 1642, the figure 2 has been erased and :1644:OXON substituted.

1642.

Obverse.

A. Mint-mark, plume with pellet to left. Shrewsbury horse with arms beneath; plume behind King’s neck. Legend, CAROLVS: D:G:MAGN:BRIT:FRAN:ET:HIB:REX (Plate II, 9). Hawkins. This is found with reverses 1 and 2.

Reverses.

1. Shrewsbury. Reverse 3. Mint-mark two pellets (\(\bullet\)). Value with pellet each side and three thin Shrewsbury plumes. Declaration in two lines, RELIG:PROT·LEG/ANG·LIBER·PAR·1642; two pellets between words of the legend (Plate II, 10).

2. Mint-mark, seven pellets (\(\bullet\bullet\bullet\)). Similar to No. 1, but the plumes are those of Oxford, and there are two pellets between words of Declaration (Plate II). Hawkins No. 1.

1643.

Obverse.

A. Same as 1642 A (Plate II, 9).

Reverse.

1. Mint-mark, four pellets (\(\bullet\bullet\)). Otherwise similar to reverse, 1642, 2, but the date 1643 (Plate II, 12). Hawkins No. 2.
The authorities did not trouble themselves much about the crowns, as they continued to use the Shrewsbury obverse die B, but in 1643, first period, they introduced a new one brought up to date. The reverse dies are similar to those of the half-pounds, with the value $v$ instead of $x$.

In 1644 a few crowns were struck of a very ornate character. This die is by Rawlins and is generally known as the Oxford crown.

1642.

Obverse.


Hawkins No. 1—481 (Plate II, 13).

Reverses.

1. Mint-mark, two pellets (:). Pellet each side of value; three plumes. Declaration in two lines, **RELIG : PROT : LEG / ANG : LIBER : PAR.** 1642. Two pellets between words of legend (Plate II, 14). Hawkins No. 1—481.

2. Mint-mark, four pellets (::*); otherwise similar to reverse 1 (Plate II, 15).

1643.

Obverses.

A. Same as 1642 A (Plate II, 13). This is found with reverses 2 and 3.

B. Mint-mark, plume. Early Oxford horse, with near hind leg raised; ground with grass beneath; plume behind King. Legend, **CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRAN : ET : HIB : REX** (Plate II, 16). Hawkins No. 3. This is found with reverses 1 and 3.
Reverses.

1. Mint-mark, four pellets (◦◦◦); otherwise similar to 1642, but dated 1643. This is found with obverse B (Burstall sale, October, 1912; lot 182).

2. Mint-mark, five pellets (◦••); but the fifth pellet is missing; otherwise similar to 1642; dated 1643 (Plate II, 17). This is found with obverse A.

3. Mint-mark, seven pellets (◦◦◦◦◦). Otherwise similar to 1642, but date 1643 (Plate II, 18). This is found with obverses A and B. Hawkins No. 2.

1644.

Obverse.

A. Mint-mark, floriated cross, or, rather, a pellet with four florets issuing from the edge. Large horse like that on the pound, 1644 A; a view of the city from the Banbury road with its name OXON beneath it and R, the artist's initial, behind the horse's tail. No plume behind King. Legend, CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRAN : ET : HIBER : REX. Lozenge stops, latest lettering (Plate II, 19). Hawkins No. 4. B. M.

Reverse.

1. No mint-mark. Value and three plumes; floral scrolls instead of lines above and below declaration, RELIG • PROT • LEG / ANG • LIBER • PARL; lozenge stops; 1644 in script figures; OXON, floral decoration between the words of the legend (Plate II, 20). Hawkins No. 4. Ruding xxiv, i.

Half-Crowns.

Half-crowns appear to form the largest bulk of the coins struck. Below I enumerate between 90 and 100 varieties of these, and there must be others that I have not yet come across which will turn up from time to time, and it can be taken as a moderate estimate that of these there are over one hundred dies in all. In this denomination there are found the greatest examples of that promiscuous and casual
THE COINAGE OF OXFORD, 1642-46
use of the dies to which I have already drawn attention, namely, 1644 C is found with at least ten different reverses, and 1643 H with seven. In 1643 there are no less than eleven obverse and twenty-eight reverse dies, while in 1644 there are respectively seven and twenty.

1642.

Probably the first half-crowns were struck from dies brought from Shrewsbury, but new reverses must have been quickly made, for they are found with the D and F obverses of Shrewsbury. The only alteration is in the form of the plume, a new iron being made for the purpose; on the obverse, however, this new plume was used also as a mint-mark. As an exception to the rule there are more obverses than reverses, the numbers being respectively seven and five.

Obverses.

A. Shrewsbury obverse "D." Mint-mark, two pellets (••), Shrewsbury horse, with line below and Shrewsbury plume behind. Legend, CAROLVS·D·G·MAG·BR·FRAN·ET·HIB·REX. The point of the sword divides the pellets of the mint-mark. Found with reverse 2 (Plate III, 21).

B. Shrewsbury obverse "F." Mint-mark, plume without coronet or bands, with two pellets (•) to the left, Shrewsbury horse, line below, no plume behind. Legend, CAROLVS·D·G·MAG·BRIT·FR·ET·HIB·REX (Plate III, 22). Hawkins No. 2. Found with reverses 2 and 4.

As all the Oxford obverses have a plume behind the king, no remark about it will be made.

C. Mint-mark, plume. Shrewsbury horse, line below. Legend, CAROLVS·D·G·MAG·BR·FR·ET·HIBER·REX (Plate III, 23). Found with reverses 1, 2, 3 and 5 (B.M.).

D. Mint-mark, plume with two pellets to left and one to right. Differs from "C" by having BRI: and HIB: in legend (Plate III, 24). There are two dies. Found with reverses 2 and 3.


G. Mint-mark, fat Shrewsbury plume. Differs from “F” in having BR: FR: in legend. A different puncheon for the horse has been used, and the off hind leg breaks through the inner circle. The plume behind is of the Oxford pattern (Plate III, 27). Found with reverse 3.

Reverses.

As all the reverses have three plumes and a line above and below the Declaration only peculiarities will be remarked.

1. Shrewsbury, reverse “6.” Mint-mark, four pellets (•••). Three thin Shrewsbury plumes. Declaration, RELIG· PROT· LEG/ANG· LIBER· PAR 1642. Pellet between the words of the legend. Found with obverse C (Plate III, 28).

2. Mint-mark, two pellets (•). Declaration, RELIG· PROT· LEG/ANG· LIBER· PAR 1642. Pellet between the words of the legend (Plate III, 29). Found with obverses A, B, C and D.

3. Mint-mark, two pellets (•). Declaration, RELIG: PROT: LEG/ANG: LIBER: PAR 1642. Two pellets between the words of the legend (Plate III, 30). There are three dies, one having a blundered P in PAR. Found with obverses C, D, E, F and G.

4. Mint-mark, two pellets (•). Declaration, RELIG· PROT· LEG/ANG· LIBER· PAR 1642. Two pellets between the words of the legend, which ends INIMI (Plate III, 31). Hawkins No. 2. Found with obverse B.

5. Mint-mark, four pellets (•••). Declaration, RELIG· PRO· LEG/ANG· LIBER· PAR 1642. Two pellets between the words of the legend (Plate III, 32). Found with obverse C (B. M.).

1643.

In this year there was a very large issue and all the three periods are well represented, which may account for the great number of dies made use of.
THE COINAGE OF OXFORD, 1642-46

Plate III
Half-Crowns.

Obverses.

First Period.

Apparently none of the obverse dies of 1642 was used, as I have not come across any of them with a reverse of this year. The horse, as before observed, is changed; it now has its off hind leg raised instead of the near hind. All these coins have a plume behind the King.


B. Mint-mark, plume. As “A,” but with the letter A below the horse (Plate III, 34). Found with reverse 3 (Hamilton Smith Sale, Plate IV, 89). I am unable to propose any explanation of this A.


D. As “C” but with pellet to the left of the mint-mark (Plate III, 35). Found with 3 and 5 (B. M.).


This die was used at Bristol, as it is found with two reverses of that Mint, and all the reverse dies it is muled with are strongly of the Bristol type as regards lettering, plumes and Declaration, viz.: 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13. This was probably the last of the early dies, or it may be that of the first Bristol.

Intermediate.

The change consists in a new figure of the King on horseback, and that which I have already termed the Briot horse now appears and lasts till the close of the mint. Instead of a line under the horse, ground is represented which varies, being at times plain, pebbly, rocky or with grass.

H. Mint-mark, plume. Grass under the horse, and the King’s sword pierces the inner circle. Legend, CAROLLVS · (sic) D · G · MAG · BRI · FRA · ET · HI · RE. This die is easily distinguished, as CAROLVS is spelt with two L’s, and there are single pellets between the words (Plate IV, 38). Found with reverses 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.


Last Period.

The difference between the obverses of this period and those of the Intermediate is principally in the lettering in the letter B, which has the bottom serif prolonged to the rear, and when blurred has the appearance of the letters BR in monogram.


Reverses.

First Period.

The reverses as a rule are similar to those of 1642; there are, however, some exceptions.
THE COINAGE OF OXFORD, 1642-46

Plate IV
1. Mint-mark, two pellets (:). Three even plumes. Declaration, RELIG: PROT: LEG/ANG: LIBER: PA 1643. One pellet between the words of the legend (Plate IV, 42). There are two dies, one of which is intermediate, but probably both are. Found with obverses E and I.

2. Mint-mark, two pellets (:). Similar to "1," but has PAR in Declaration. There are three dies of this. Found with obverses A (W. S. Lincoln), E, F and G.

3. Mint-mark, two pellets (:). Similar to "2," but has two pellets between the words of the legend (Plate IV, 43). There are two dies. Found with obverses A, B (Hamilton Smith Sale, Plate IV, 89) and D.


6. Mint-mark, four small pellets (●●●). Three even plumes. Declaration in large letters, RELIG: PRO: LEG/ANG: LIBER: PA: 1643; pellet between the words of the legend. The dots composing the inner circle are very small. Found with obverse G.

7. Mint-mark, five pellets (●●●). Otherwise as "5" (Plate IV, 45). Found with obverse A.

Nos. 8, 9 and 10 have a very strong resemblance to the early Bristol half-crowns, having the same arrangement of the Declaration, with very similar plumes and lettering.

8. Mint-mark, four wedge-shaped pellets (●●●). Three large plumes. Declaration, RELIG: PRO/LE: AN: LI: PA 1643. Wedge-shaped pellet between the words of the legend, two of these pellets instead of S in DEVS (Plate IV, 46). Found with obverse F.

9. Similar to "8," but PROT· in Declaration and two pellets between words of legend, DEVS. Found with obverse A.

Nos. 11, 12, and 13 have the same features as Nos. 8 to 10, but the plumes are very much coarser and squarer in shape.


12. Similar to "11," but four pellets after PROT in Declaration (Plate IV, 47). Found with obverse F (B. M.).

13. Mint-mark obliterated. Similar to "12," but no line above or below Declaration, which reads PA:. Hawkins No. 7—491 (Plate IV, 48). Found with obverse F (B. M.).

It will be noticed with regard to the above six reverses that, with the exception of 9, they are all found with obverse F, which was used at Bristol, and also have the abbreviations of the words of the Declaration as found on the half-crowns of that Mint.


This has a strong resemblance to Nos. 11, 12 and 13, but has the correct Oxford Declaration.

The next two Nos., 15 and 16, are peculiar. They have Shrewsbury plumes of the roughest description; the rest of the work is correspondingly coarse, and they have the appearance of being the first productions of an apprentice. At the first look they might be taken for forgeries, but both are apparently of good silver, and obverses are evidently from the official dies.

15. Mint-mark ₪₪, as if three I irons had been used to form an H. Three rough Shrewsbury plumes. A line above and below the first line and one below second of Declaration, RELIG PROT LE/ANG
Half-Crowns.

LIB PAR. No stops between words of the Declaration or legend (Plate IV, 49). Found with obverse A.


Intermediate.

The reverses differ from those of the first period in having the Declaration in larger letters, and ending PA. On one a large central plume, so common on those of the next year, 1644, appears.

17. Mint-mark, one pellet. Three even plumes. Declaration, RELIG PRO LE/ANG LIBER PA 1643. Pellet between the words of the legend. Found with obverse H.

18. Mint-mark, five pellets (ːːː). Otherwise as "17," but two pellets between the words of the Declaration except LIBER. Found with obverse H.

19. Mint-mark, five pellets (ːːː). Three even plumes. Declaration, RELIG PRO LE/ANG LIBER PA 1643 (small figure 1). Pellet between the words of the legend. Found with obverses H and K.


21. Mint-mark, five pellets (ːːː). Three even plumes. Declaration, RELIG PRO LE/ANG LIBER PA 1643. Two pellets between the words of the legend. Found with obverse H.


Last Period.

These reverses have OX below the date and the peculiar R of this period, and with two exceptions have the large central plume.
The figure 1 in the date is in script, and LIB is substituted for LIBER in the Declaration.

23. Mint-mark, rosette at the top. Three even plumes. Declaration, RELI · PRO · LEG / ANG · LIB · PAR (the O of PRO has the appearance of having been put in as an afterthought) 1643 OX. The legend commences at the top instead of, as usual, on the left, and has a rosette between the words (Plate IV, 52). Found with obverses H, I Hawkins No. II, Snelling XII — 5 and J (Miss H. Farquhar).

24. Mint-mark, rosette with two pellet (?) to left. Three even plumes. Declaration RELI · PRO · LE / ANG · LIB · PAR 1643 OX. Rosette between the words of the legend (Plate IV, 53). Found with obverse I.

25. Mint-mark, rosette. Large central plume. Declaration, RELIG · PRO · LE / ANG · LIB · PAR 1643 OX. Pellet between the words of the Declaration. Found with obverse J.

26. Rosette with pellet each side. Large central plume. Declaration, RELIG · PRO · LE / ANG · LIB · PAR 1643 OX. Pellet between the words of the Legend. (Plates IV, 54.) Found with obverses J and K.

27. Rosette with two pellets (:) each side. Large central plume. Declaration, RELI · PROT · LE / ANG · LIB · PAR 1643 OX. Rosette (?) stops between the words of the legend. Found with obverse J.

28. Mint-mark, pellet similar to “27,” except that there are no pellets between the words of the Declaration, but there are pellets between the words of the legend. Found with obverses I, J and K (Hamilton Smith Sale, Plate IV, 92).


1644.

The half-crowns were freely struck during this year. One feature requires attention, namely, the introduction of the lozenge
both as a mint-mark and as a stop. This, as it appears on so many of his coins, I attribute to the influence of Briot, who was, I believe, at Oxford during 1644. Rawlins was also partial to this form of stops, so doubtless he had something to do with its selection. The use of the peculiar R was continued.

Obverses.

The obverses are similar to those of the last period of 1643. Towards the end of the year the figure of the King was made larger.

A. Mint-mark, rosette with pellet to left. This is the same die as 1643 J (Plate IV, 40). Found with reverse 11.

B. Mint-mark, rosette and plume with two pellets (‡) to the left of the former. This is the same die as 1643 K (Plate IV, 41). Found with reverses 9 and 12.

C. Mint-mark, plume with pellet to left. This differs from 1643 I in the lettering and the ground being plain, instead of with grass. There are at least two dies of this, one having two pellets after CAROLVS and ET. Hawkins No. 14 (Plate V, 56). Found with reverses 2, 3, 4, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 (B. M.).

D. Mint-mark, plume with two pellets (‡) each side. Otherwise like "C" (Plate V, 57). Found with reverse 10 (B. M.).


G. Mint-mark, small Shrewsbury plume with lozenge to left. Large horse and rocky ground. Legend, CAROLVS † D † G † MAG † BR † FR † ET † HIB † REX †. Lozenge stops (Plate V, 60). Found with reverses 1, 6, 7 and 13.
Reverses.

The reverses are of the same type as the last period of 1643. With the exception of two, they all have the large central plume. On two the side plume is a small Shrewsbury one, and all have OX. Some have the date in script figures.

1. Mint-mark, lozenge, with two pellets each side. Three even plumes. Declaration, RELI · PRO · LE / ANG · LIB · PA 1644 in small figures, lozenge each side of OX and between the words of the legend (Plate V, 61). Found with obverse G.


3. Mint-mark, billet or an oblong stop. Large central plume. Declaration, RELIG : PRO : LEG / ANG : LIB : PAR 1644 in small figures, OX. Billet, as on the pound, between the words of the legend (Plate V, 63). Found with obverse C.

4. Mint-mark, billet, with two pellets (::{:}) each side. Large central plume. Declaration RELIG : PRO : LE / ANG : LIB : PAR 1644 in small figures, OX. Billet each side of date and OX, also between the words of the legend (Plate V, 64). Found with obverse C.

5. Mint-mark, lozenge. Large central plume. Declaration, RELI · PRO · LE/ANG · LIB · PA 1644 in small figures, OX. Lozenge both sides of plumes, date and OX, also between the words of the legend (Plate V, 65). Found with obverse E.

6. Mint-mark, lozenge with two pellets (::{:}) each side. Large central plume. Declaration, RELIG · PRO · LE / ANG · LIB · PAR (lozenge stops) 1644 OX. Lozenge both sides of plumes, date and OX. Also between the words of the legend (Plate V, 66). Found with obverses E and G.

7. Mint-mark, four lozenges (::{:}) with one to the left. Large central plume. Declaration, RELIG · PRO · LE / ANG · LIB · PAR 1644 in small figures, OX. Lozenge both sides of plume, date and OX, also between the words of the legend (Plate V, 67). Found with obverse G.
THE COINAGE OF OXFORD, 1642-46

Plate V
8. Mint-mark, five lozenges (☩), otherwise similar to "7" (Plate V, 68). Found with obverses C, E and F.

9. Mint-mark, rosette. Large central plume. Declaration, RELIG PRO LE / ANG LIB PAR 1644 in small figures, OX. Pellet both sides of plumes, and Shrewsbury plume each side of date. Lozenge between the words of the legend (Plate V, 69). Found with obverse B.

10. Mint-mark, rosette or large pellet. Large central plume. Declaration, RELIG PRO LE / ANG LIB PAR 1644 in large script figures, OX. Pellet each side of OX and between the words of the legend (Plate V, 70). Hawkins No. 20. Found with obverse D (B. M.).

11. Mint-mark, rosette with two pellets each side. Large central plume. Declaration, RELIG PRO LE / ANG LIB PAR 1644 in large figures, OX. Pellet between the words of the legend. Found with obverse A.

12. Mint-mark, rosette with two pellets each side. Similar to "11," but has a rosette on each side of plumes, date—which is in large figures—and OX (Plate V, 71). Found with obverse B.

13. Mint-mark, pellet. Large central plume. Declaration, RELIG PRO LE / ANG LIB PAR, no stops, 1644 in small figures, OX. Pellet each side of plumes, date and OX, also between the words of the legend (Plate V, 72). Found with obverse G.

14. Mint-mark, pellet. This differs from "13" in having a pellet between the words of the Declaration, and the legend commences higher up on the left of the coin. Found with obverse E.

15. Mint-mark, lozenge. Large central plume. Declaration, RELIG PROT LEG / ANG LIBER PAR 1644 in large script figures, OX. Lozenge both sides of plumes, date and OX, also between the words of the legend. Found with obverse C.

17. Mint-mark, pellet. Large central plume. Declaration, RELI · PRO · LE / ANG · LIB · PA 1644 in script figures, OX. Pellet each side of plumes, date and OX, also between the words of the legend. The reverse illustrated in the *Handbook of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland*, Plate XXVI, 634. The Declaration ends PA. Found with obverse C.


19. Mint-mark, rosette with two lozenges (‡) each side. Large central plume with a small Shrewsbury one each side. Declaration, RELI G : PROT : LE : / ANG : LIB : PARL · 1644 in script figures, OX. Lozenge both sides of plumes, date and OX, also between the words of the legend (Plate V, 74). Hawkins No. 17—493. Found with obverse C.

As this script form of date was used by Rawlins on the “Oxford” crown A 1 of 1644, the dies Nos. 15 to 19 may have been engraved by him.

20. Mint-mark, Shrewsbury plume with two pellets (‡) to left. Large central plume, with a small Shrewsbury one each side. Declaration, RELI · PRO · LE · / ANG · LIB · PA 1644 in small figures, OX. Shrewsbury plume each side of date, pellet each side of OX and between the words of the legend (Plate V, 75). Found with obverse C (B. M.).

1645.

There was a great reduction in the issue of half-crowns during this year and a falling-off in artistic work on the dies.

*Obverses.*

The large horse is continued, but is very much coarser in appearance.

A. Mint-mark, plume with pellet to left (Plate V, 56). The same as 1644 “C.” There are two dies. Found with reverses 3. Hawkins No. 21—4, 5 and 9 and Ruding Sup. V, 18.
Half-Crowns.


D. Mint-mark, plume, pellet to right. Large horse, lumpy ground. Legend, CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BRI · FRA · ET · HI · REX. (Plate VI, 77). Found with reverse 1.

E. Mint-mark, plume, with pellet to right. Large horse, pebbly ground. Legend, · CAROLVS D · G · MAG · BRI · FRA · ET · HI · REX. (Plate VI, 78). Found with reverses 6 and 7 (B. M.).

F. Mint-mark, plume, with pellet to right. Similar to "E" but of coarser work, especially the horse, and the ground under it has coarse grass. Hawkins, No. 23 (Plate VI, 85). Found with reverses 2 and 7.

G. Mint-mark, plume, with pellet each side. Large horse with grass. Legend, · CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BRI · FRAN · ET · HI · REX. (Plate VI, 79). Found with reverse 8.

Reverses.

The design of the three even-sized plumes was reverted to:

1. Mint-mark, rosette. Three plumes. Declaration, RELIG PRO LEG ANG LIBER PAR, no stops, 1645 in small figures, OX in small letters. Rosette between the words of the legend, which reads DEVIS DEVIS (sic) (Plate VI, 80). Found with obverses B, C and D.

2. Mint-mark, rosette. Similar to "1," but the date is in large figures and OX in large letters, and the legend reads correctly. The work is coarse (Plate VI, 81). Found with obverse F.

Pellet between the words of the legend. Found with obverse A. Hawkins No. 21.

4. Mint-mark, five pellets (ːː) . Three plumes. Declaration, RELIG: PRO: LE: /ANG: LIB: PAR 1645 OX ; pellet between the words of the legend: the date on this coin is in smaller figures. There are two dies. Found with obverses A and C (Miss H. Farquhar).

5. Mint-mark, five pellets (ːː). Differs from "4" by having LEG and PAR: in the Declaration. (Plate VI, 82.) Found with obverse A.

6. Mint-mark, five pellets (ːː). Differs from "4" by having LEG and no stops in the Declaration and the figures of the date wide apart. Found with obverse E.

7. Mint-mark, five pellets. Differs from "5" by having no (ː) after PAR in the Declaration nor a pellet each side of date and OX. (Plate VI, 83.) Hawkins, No. 23. Found with E (B. M.) and F.

8. Mint-mark, pellet. Three plumes. Declaration, RELIG: PRO: LEG /ANG: LIBER: PAR 1645 OX. Pellet between the words of the legend. (Plate VI, 84.) Found with obverse G.


1646.

The half-crowns of this year are similar to those of 1645 and of the same coarse work. Notwithstanding the few months—practically two, April and May—of its life, there are a fair variety of dies.

Obverses.

A. Mint-mark, plume with pellet to right. This is the same die as 1645 F. (Plate VI, 85.) Found with reverse 1.

B. Mint-mark, plume. Large horse, on a pebbly ground. Legend, CAROLVS · D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRAN : ET · HIB : REX. (Plate VI, 86.) Found with reverses 1, 2 (Spink & Son), 3 and 4.
THE COINAGE OF OXFORD, 1642-46

Plate VI
Shillings.

C. Mint-mark, plume with pellet to left. Large horse with long legs, on pebbly ground. Legend, CAROLVS · D:G: MAG: BRIT: FRAN: ET · HIB: REX. (Plate VI, 87.) Found with reverses 1, 2, 3 (Cumberland Clark Sale, Lot 150), 4 (Spink & Son).

Reverses.

Several new features appear, on some, three pellets or annulets are placed between the plumes and figures of the date. The legend on two commences on the right of the coin and not on the left as usual. The letter L is hardly distinguishable from an I.


2. Mint-mark five pellets (●:●). Three plumes. Declaration, RELIG · PRO · LEG / ANG · LIBER · PAR 1646 OX. A pellet outside and between plumes, figures of date and each side of OX. Legend, EXVRGAT ●:● DEVS · DISSIPEN · INIMISI. (Plate VI, 89.) Found with obverses B (Spink & Son) and C.

3. Mint-mark, on the right of the coin, five pellets (●:●). Three plumes. Declaration, RELIG : PRO · LEG / ANG : LIBER : PAR 1646 OX. A pellet outside and between plumes, figures of date and each side of OX, also between the words of the legend, which begins on the right. (Plate VI, 90.) Found with B and C (Cumberland Clark Sale, Lot 150).

4. Mint-mark, on the right side of the coin, five pellets (●:●) as “3,” but an annulet for the stops in Declaration and for the pellet about and between the plumes, date and OX. (Plate VI, 91.) Found with B and C (Spink & Son).

Shillings.

The shillings are well represented, but were not coined in anything like such numbers or varieties as the half-crowns. They follow in general lines those of Shrewsbury and like other denominations, the dies of Shrewsbury were undoubtedly used on the
Mint's arrival at Oxford, for we find the die "B" of the former, muled with a reverse of the latter. The bust of the King on the obverse is always in armour with the usual lace collar, and he is crowned and facing to the left. The slight differences that occur are hard to describe in writing, but can better be distinguished by an illustration. As the mint-mark is always a plume, it is omitted in front of the bust. The mark of value, XII, is behind the head.

There is no leading feature in the shilling of the intermediate period like the Briot horse in the larger pieces, but those of the last period have the peculiar R. The Declaration on the reverse is in three lines.

1642.

Obverses.

With the exception of A the bust of the King is very well executed and is a pleasing portrait.

A. Mint-mark, plume without bands or coronet. Bust as that of the King on the Shrewsbury horse but much enlarged. Legend, CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BR · FR · ET · HIB · REX (Plate VI, 92). This is the Shrewsbury obverse B, and is probably represented in Snelling XI—24, and, if so, is Hawkins No. 2. Found with reverse 1 (B. M.) and 2.


C. Mint-mark, plume. Similar to B, but HIB : in legend (Plate VI, 93). Found with reverse 4.

D. Mint-mark, plume. Similar to B and C, but HI : in legend. Found with reverse 3 (B. M.). This is similar to one of the half-unites, with the exception of the mark of value.

Reverses.

There is a straight line above and below each line of the Declaration, and the reverse is otherwise similar to the half-crowns.
Shillings.


2. Mint-mark, two pellets (:). Similar to No. 1, but a single pellet between words of Declaration and legend (Plate IX, 170). Found with obverse A.

3. Mint-mark, two pellets (:). Similar to "1." Found with obverses B and D.

4. Mint-mark, two pellets (:). Similar to "2," but LEGI: ANGL in Declaration (Plate VI, 95). Found with obverses B and C.

1643.

Obverses.

There are no less than seven slight variations in the bust:—

A. Mint-mark, plume. This is the same die as 1642 "C" (Plate VI, 93). Found with reverse 3.


C. Mint-mark, plume. The bust is very like that on "B," but is in the centre of the field. Legend the same as "B." This die is easily distinguished by a slight flaw above the cross of the crown and a segmental one on the inside of the inner circle above the second I of XII. This obverse is only found with reverses of the Bristol type, and it is also found muled with those of that city, thus corresponding with half-crown 1643 "F" (Plate VII, 97). Found with reverses 5 and 6.

D. Mint-mark, plume. Bust of finer work, but somewhat larger, as it touches the inner circle both at top and bottom. Legend as on "B." There are two dies, one of which was used the following year, 1644, and so may therefore be intermediate (Plate VII, 98). Found with reverses 1, 2, 3 (Miss H. Farquhar) and 7.

F. Mint-mark, plume. Finer bust than "E," having the edges of the lace collar well marked and with alternate pearls and jewels on the band of the crown. Legend, CAROLVS: D: G: MAG: BR: FR: ET: HI: REX. This must be an early one, as the C of CAROLVS has a chip out of it like on those of 1642 and some of the early half-crowns of 1643 (Plate VII, 99). Found with reverses 3 and 8.

Last Period.

G. Mint-mark, plume. The King's crown looks as if it had had a bad fall and had been bent in. Legend, CAROLVS: D: G: MAG: BR: FR: ET: HI: REX. This has the peculiar R (Plate VII, 100). Found with reverse 9.

Reverses.

The reverses follow much the same lines as those of 1642, except that three—4, 5 and 8—have not the two inner lines in the Declaration. 4 and 5 have three large plumes, 7 has three small Shrewsbury plumes, and 8 the peculiar R. None have OX below the date.


2. Mint-mark, two pellets (●). Three even plumes. Declaration, RELIG: PROT / LEG: ANG / LIBER: PAR with line above and below LEG: ANG 1642. Pellet between the words of the legend (Plate VII, 102). Found with obverses B and D.

3. Mint-mark, two pellets (●). Similar to "2" but two pellets (●) between the words of the legend. There are two dies. Found with obverses A, D (Miss H. Farquhar) and F.

4. Mint-mark, two pellets (●)? Similar to "3" but. two pellets (●) before LEG in the Declaration. Found with obverse B.
THE COINAGE OF OXFORD, 1642-46

Plate VII
Shillings.

The next two correspond to "8," "9" and "10" of the half-crowns of 1643, as they have the large plumes, and no line above and below LEG ANG.


6. Mint-mark, four small pellets (•••). Three large plumes of Bristol form. Declaration, RELIG : PRO / LEG : ANG : / LIB : PAR : 1643 in smaller figures. A wedge-shaped stop between the words of the legend, which correspond to those of half-crown 8 (Plate VII, 104). Found with obverse C.

These two reverses "5" and "6" correspond in like manner to those on the coins of Bristol as "8," "9" and "10" of the half-crowns do.


8. Mint-mark, two pellets (•). Three small Shrewsbury plumes, otherwise similar to 3 (Plate VII, 106). There are two dies. Found with obverses E and F.

Last Period.

9. Mint-mark, rosette with two pellets (•) each side. Three even plumes. Declaration, RELIG : PROT / LEG : ANGLI : / LIBERT : PARL 1643. Rosette between the words of the legend. This reverse has the least abbreviated Declaration found on that of any coin. Though there is no OX below the date, it must belong to the latest period, as it has the peculiar R. In the mint-mark it corresponds with the half-crown "26" (Plate VII, 107). Found with obverse G.

1644.

The coins are similar to the latest type of 1643, and on some, like the half-crowns, the stops are lozenges. There is not such a
variety of busts on the money used for circulation as in the previous year. On the reverse, with two exceptions, OX appears below the date. This year several patterns were struck, two with the busts facing the right.

**Obverses.**

A. Mint-mark, plume. The same die as 1643 "D" (Plate VII, 98). Found with reverse 5. (Miss H. Farquhar.)

B. Mint-mark, plume. The same die as 1643 "G" (Plate VII, 100). Found with reverses 5 and 8. (B. M.)


D. Mint-mark, Shrewsbury plume, with two lozenges (\textsuperscript{1}) to the left. Bust like C. Legend, CAROLVS D: G: MAG: BR: FR: ET • HIBER • REX lozenge stops. This die was used till the close of the Mint in 1646 (Plate VII, 109). Found with 1, 2 (B. M.), 7. Hawkins No. 5—10 and 11.

E. Mint-mark, Shrewsbury plume, with lozenge to left. Bust with \textsuperscript{R}, the initial of Rawlins, the engraver, on the truncation of the arm. Legend, CAROLVS D: G: MAG: BRI: FR: ET • HIBER • REX lozenge stops. Hawkins No. 8 where the bust is described as in figured armour, lion's head on shoulder piece, falling lace collar and scarf looped up in front (Plate VII, 110). Found with reverse 6.

This coin is generally considered a pattern, but Miss Farquhar and the British Museum each have one, and these have evidently been in circulation.

**The next three are patterns.**

F. Mint-mark, Shrewsbury plume, with lozenge each side. Bust to left, as described by Hawkins, in figured armour, lion's head on shoulder piece, small plain collar and no scarf. Legend as on E, but BR. for BRI and HI for HIB. Hawkins No. 9—522 (Plate VII, 111). Found with reverse 9. (B. M.)

G. Mint-mark, Shrewsbury plume, with lozenge to left. Bust to
right in armour, with lion’s head on shoulder piece, scarf looped up in front, and plain collar; the figures of value are retrograde, IIIX. Legend as on E, but BR for BRI. Hawkins No. 30—523 (Plate VII, 112). Found with reverse 3 (B. M.).

H. Mint-mark, nil. Bust to right, which extends to the outer circle, is similar to G, but the scarf covers the shoulder. No inner circle. Legend commences at the King’s right shoulder, CARO LV· D G· MAG: BR· F· ET· HI REX. Hawkins No. II—524 (Plate VII, 113). Found with reverse 12 (B. M.). This coin is of small module.

Reverses.

The reverses follow that of the last period of 1643, but, with two exceptions, have OX below the date; a similarity of mint-marks with those of the half-crowns will be noticed.

1. Mint-mark, four lozenges (††††). Three even plumes. Declaration, RELIG· PRO / LEG· ANGL / LIBER· PAR lozenge stops. 1644 in small figures, OX in small letters. A lozenge each side of plumes, date and OX, also between the words of the legend. Hawkins No. 3 (Plate VII, 114). Found with obverses C and D.

2. Mint-mark, two lozenges (‡‡). Three even plumes. Declaration, RELIG· PR· / LEG· ANGL / LIBER· PA· pellet stops, 1644 OX. Lozenge each side of plumes, date and OX also between the words of the legend (Plate VII, 115). Hawkins No. 4. Found with obverse D (B. M.), also on the gold unite, vide British Numismatic Journal, vol. xi. The Gold Coinage at Oxford of Charles I (Plate II, 5).

3. Mint-mark, a lozenge with two pellets (‡) each side. Similar to 1, except the Declaration reads RELIG· PRO / LEG· GAN· / LIBER· PA· and there are no lozenges by OX (Plate VIII, 116). Hawkins No. 10—523. Found with obverse G (B. M.). This is a pattern.

4. Mint-mark, lozenge. Similar to No. 1, but Declaration RELIG· PROT / LEG· ANG· / LIBER· PAR·. 1644 in script figures (Plate VIII, 117). Hawkins No. 7. This corresponds to half-crown 15. Found with obverse C.
As this die resembles Nos. 15 to 19 of the half-crowns in workmanship, it may have been engraved by Rawlins.

5. Mint-mark, rosette with two pellets (‡) each side. Three even plumes. Declaration, RELIG: PROT / LEG: ANGL: / LIBERT: PAR 1644 in large figures. OX in large letters; pellet between the words of the legend (Plate VIII, 118). Found with A (Miss H. Farquhar) and B. This corresponds with half-crown II.

6. Mint-mark, rosette with lozenge each side. Three even plumes with rosette each side. Legend; RELIG: PROT / LEG: ANG: LIBER: PAR, two lozenges (‡) for stops, 1644 OX, a horizontal lozenge (‡) both sides of date and OX. A lozenge between the words of the legend (Plate VIII, 119). Hawkins No. 8. Found with obverse E.

7. Mint-mark, two pellets (‡). Three even plumes. Declaration, RELIG: PRO / LEG: ANG / LIBER: PAR 1644, O instead of 6, OX, lozenge each side of plumes, date and OX. Two pellets (‡) between the words of the legend (Plate VIII, 120). Hawkins No. 6. Found with obverses C and D (Hawkins No. 5).


9. Mint-mark, four lozenges (‡‡‡). Plume, with a small Shrewsbury one each side, a scroll, with a lozenge in the centre above and below the declaration, RELIG‡ PRO‡ /‡‡‡ LEG‡ ANG‡ / LIBER‡ PAR; lozenges for stops, 1644 OX. A lozenge between the words of the legend. Hawkins No. 9. Found with obverse F (B. M.) (Plate VIII, 122). This is a pattern.

10. Mint-mark, lozenge. Plume, with a small Shrewsbury one each side. Declaration, RELIG PRO / LEG ANG / LIBER PAR, apparently no stops, 1644 OX. Lozenge each side of plumes, date and OX, also between the words of the legend. Found with obverse D.

11. Mint-mark, a pellet. Three small Shrewsbury plumes. Declaration, RELIG PRO / LEG ANG / LIB PAR, no stops, 1644 OX.
THE COINAGE OF OXFORD, 1642-46

Plate VIII
Shillings.

Pellet between the words of the legend (Plate VIII, r23). Hawkins No. 1. Found with obverse D.

12. Mint-mark, nil. No inner circle. Large plume rising from a large coronet and extending to the outer circle. Declaration within a cartouche, with a lion’s head at the top, RELIG PRO / LEG : ANG / LIB : PAR 1644, OX omitted. Pellet between the words of the legend, which commences at the top at right of plume (Plate VIII, r24). Hawkins No. ii—524. Found with obverse H (B. M.). This is a pattern and of small module.

1645.

There was a very small issue of shillings this year and also in 1646.

Obverse.

A. Mint-mark, Shrewsbury plume with two lozenges (†) to left. The same die as 1644 "D" (Plate VII, 109).

Reverse.

1. Mint-mark (?). Three even plumes. Declaration, RELIG · PROT / LEG · ANG / LIBER · PAR · 1645 OX. (?) between the words of the legend (B. M.).

1646.

Obverse.

A. Mint-mark, Shrewsbury plume with two lozenges (†) to left. The same die as 1644 "D" (Plate VII, 109).

Reverses.

1. Mint-mark, floriated cross, with annulets at each side. Three small Shrewsbury plumes. Declaration, RELIG · PRO / LEGE · ANG / LIB · PAR annulet stops, 1646. Annulet between and each side of plumes and figures of date, also between the words of the legend; three annulets below date (Plate VIII, 125).
2. Mint-mark, pellet, or perhaps a badly formed lozenge. Three small Shrewsbury plumes. Declaration, RELIG · PRO / LEGE · ANG / LIB · PAR, a pellet or a badly formed lozenge for stop, 1·6·4·6, pellet between the figures. The same class of stop between the words of the legend (Plate VIII, 126). (F. A. Walters.)

**Sixpences.**

There was a very small issue of sixpences, and it was practically restricted to the years 1642 and 1643. There was an issue in 1644, but it is exceedingly rare, and very few coins could have been struck, as the authorities did not even have a special reverse die prepared, but utilized one made for the groat. The obverse die used was the last of the Aberystwith C, as found on the fifth sixpence. In 1643 and 1644 new obverse dies were executed, which vary slightly from that of 1642, but they were made with the same care and evidently with the same irons, and all have a like mint-mark, the open book.

Hawkins mentions a sixpence with the plume mint-mark as being in the British Museum, but I failed to find it when inspecting the coins of Oxford in that collection.

The design of the reverse, with the exception of the one of 1644, is similar to that of the shilling.

1642.

**Obverses.**

A. Aberystwith obverse C. Mint-mark, open book with pellet each side. Bust of the King to the left in armour with a lace collar, crowned; the cross of the crown cuts the inner circle. Shrewsbury plume in front of face and mark of value VI behind. Legend, CAROLVS·D·G·MAG·BRIT·FR·ET·HI·REX · (Plate VIII, 127). Hawkins No. 2.

B. Mint-mark, plume. Bust, as on the shilling; otherwise as A. Hawkins No. 1. Ruding XXIV, 5.
THE COINAGE OF OXFORD, 1642-46

Plate IX
Sixpences.

Reverses.

1. Mint-mark, two pellets (\(\cdot\)). Three plumes. A line above and below each line of the Declaration, RELIG : PROT / LEG : ANG / LIBER : PAR. 1642; two pellets (\(\cdot\)) between the words of the legend (Plate VIII, 128). Found with obverses A and B. Ruding XXIV, 5, which gives a pellet after ANG. Also on a half unite. *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. xi, p. 196, Plate I, Fig. 1.

2. Mint-mark, four pellets (\(\cdot\cdot\cdot\)). Otherwise as 1. Found on a half unite (R. C. Lockett).

1643.

Obverses.

A. Same as 1642 "A" (Plate VIII, 127). Hawkins No. 3. Found with reverses 1, 3 (W. S. Lincoln), and 4.

B. Same as 1642 "A," but has MG: instead of MAG in the legend (Plate VIII, 129). I have not seen any coins of Aberystwith with this reading. Found with reverses 2, 3 and 4.

Reverses.

1. Mint-mark, two pellets (\(\cdot\)). Same as 1642 "I," but the date 1643 (Plate VIII, 130). Found with obverse A.

2. Mint-mark, one pellet. Three Shrewsbury plumes, otherwise as "I," except that there is a single pellet after DISSIPENTVR (Plate VIII, 131). Found with obverse B.

3. Mint-mark, one pellet. Three Shrewsbury plumes, otherwise as "I," but has PRO ANGL in the Declaration (Plate VIII, 132). Found with obverses A (W. S. Lincoln) and B.

4. Mint-mark, two pellets (\(\cdot\)). Three Shrewsbury plumes, otherwise as "I" (Plate VIII, 133). Found with obverses A and B.

1644.

Obverse.

A. Mint-mark, open book, with pellet to left; otherwise as 1642 A, except that the front of the crown cuts the inner circle.

(Plate VIII, 134). I have not come across this obverse either on a coin of Aberystwith or on one of Oxford 1642 or 1643.

Reverse.

1. Mint-mark, pellet. A Shrewsbury plume, with a lys each side. The lys is peculiar, as it has no strokes below the cross bar, and is nearly always used on the lower denominations. No lines between the lines of the Declaration, RELIG · PRO / LEG · ANG · / LIBER · PA · 1644 OX. A pellet each side of lys, date and OX, also between the words of the legend (Plate VIII, 135). Hawkins—532.

The Lower Denominations.

Up to the close of 1643 the dies of the coins from the groat to the half-penny brought by Bushell from Aberystwith sufficed, but at the beginning of 1644 these had become worn out and a new set was required. Though adhering to the general design, some novelties were introduced, the principal one being the substitution of the lis for the plume in the field on the reverse; whether this was due to the absence of Bushell at Bristol or to the space not being large enough for these plumes, is a question, but I think the latter is the correct reason, as on the groats is a central plume. The Declaration, with the usual abbreviations, was tried on all denominations down to the penny, but was abandoned on the half-groat and penny, evidently for the reason that there was not room enough on the small area for the design, and the old Aberystwith pattern was reverted to. The execution of the dies is good and quite up to the standard of the larger coins.

GROATS.

The busts on the coins vary in size, from that of Aberystwith contained within the inner circle, to a large one which reaches to the outer circle, sometimes at the top and sometimes at the bottom; on one the inner circle is merely a wire line, and on another it is
omitted altogether. On the reverses the features of the pattern shillings of 1644 seems to have had some influence on some of the designs, especially those of 1645 and 1646. They were struck in the years 1644, 1645 and 1646.

1644.

Obverses.

A. Aberystwith obverse B on the fourth groat. Mint-mark, open book with a pellet each side. Similar bust to that on the sixpence, Shrewsbury plume in front and mark of value III behind the head; legend, · CAROLVS · D · G · M · B · F · ET · H · REX · (Plate VIII, 136). Hawkins No. 6. Found with reverse 1.

B. Mint-mark, floriated cross, as on the crown, with a pellet each side. Bust to left, crowned, in armour, with lion’s head on shoulder-piece, lace-collar and scarf looped in front. This is the best executed bust of the whole series. Legend and inner circle as “A” (Plate VIII, 137). Hawkins No. 1. Found with reverses 1 and 2.

C. Mint-mark, lys, with a pellet to left at end of the legend. The bust is large, reaching at top to the outer circle, in armour, plain collar with scarf looped in front, no plume, mark of value III behind. Legend commences to right of crown, · CAROLVS · D : G · M · B · F · ET · HIB : REX · (Plate IX, 138). Hawkins No. 4. Found with reverse 2.

D. Mint-mark, nil. Bust somewhat similar to C, but has lion’s head on shoulder-piece and extending to the outer circle at the bottom, and the cross cuts the inner circle at top. No plume in front, mark of value behind. Legend commences at the bottom at the left of the King’s shoulder, · CAROLVS · D : G : MA : BR : FR : ET · H · REX (Plate IX, 139). Hawkins No. 2. Found with reverse 2. (A sale at Glendinning’s.)

E. Mint-mark, nil. Bust as on D, extending to the outer circle at bottom, and the cross cuts the inner circle, which is a wire line, at top. Mark of value behind. Legend commences at bottom at
the left of King’s shoulder, CAROLVS · D : G : M : B : F : ET · H : REX
Lozenge stops (Plate IX, 140). Hawkins No. 3. Found with reverse 2.

F. Mint-mark, nil. Bust as on D, but does not extend to outer circle. No inner circle. Mark of value behind. R for Rawlins, the engraver, below the truncation of the shoulder. Legend commences at the left of the King’s shoulder, CAROLVS · D : G : M : B : FR : ET · HI : REX · Stops, badly formed lozenges (Plate IX, 141). Hawkins No. 9. Found with reverse 2 (B. M.).

Reverses.

1. Mint-mark, lozenge with two pellets (‡) each side; Shrewsbury plume with a small lys each side. Declaration in three lines, RELIG · PRO / LEG : ANG · / LIBER · PA · 1644 OX. Pellet each side of lys. Date and OX also between the words of the legend (Plate IX, 142). Hawkins No. 5. Found with obverses A and B.

2. Mint-mark, pellet. Otherwise similar to 1 except that it has a pellet each side of lys in addition to date and OX. This is the same die as the sixpence 1644 “I” (Plate VIII, 135). Hawkins No. 1. Found with obverses B, C, D (a sale at Glendining’s), E and F.

1645.

Obverses.

A. Same as 1644 “B” (Plate VIII, 137). Hawkins No. 7. Found with reverse 1 (B. M.).

B. Same as 1644 “D” (Plate IX, 139). Hawkins No. 8. Found with reverse 1.

C. Same as 1644 “F” (Plate IX, 141). Hawkins No. 9. Found with reverse 2.

Reverses.

1. Mint-mark, nil. Large plume extending well between the two circles. Scroll ornament each side of ☥, for OX in monogram above, and a wavy line below Declaration, RELIG : PRO / LEG :
Threepences.

ANG: LIBER: PAR 1645. Pellet before and after and between the words of the legend, which commences at the top from the right of the plume (Plate IX, 143). Hawkins Nos. 7 and 8. Found with obverses A (B. M.) and B.

2. Mint-mark, nil. Large plume; no inner circle; Declaration within a cartouche having a lion's head, with an annulet each side, at the top, RELIG: PRO / LEG: ANG / LIBER: PAR 1645; pellet each side of date, also between the words of and at the end of the legend (Plate IX, 144). Hawkins No. 9. Found with obverse C.

1646.

Obverse.

A. Same as 1644 "F" or 1645 "C" (Plate IX, 141).

Reverse.

1. Same as 1645 "2," but dated 1646 (Plate IX, 145).

Threepences.

There was a very small issue of threepences. With the exception of an Aberystwith one, the other obverses are evidently the work of Rawlins, as one has the R under the bust, and the other is the same, but without the R. As regards the reverses, there are three lys instead of plumes, and one is from an Aberystwith die. This last might have been struck before 1644, but as it has for the obverse die one peculiar to that year, I class it as such. The only years in which these were coined were 1644 and 1646.

1644.

Obverse.

B. Mint-mark, lys. The bust is a reduction of that on the groat, 1644 BR below the truncation of the shoulder; mark of value III behind. Legend, CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BR · FR · ET · H · REX. Hawkins No. 2—542. There is only one die of this, and it has a flaw in front of the face, which suggests that the King has a cigarette in his mouth (Plate IX, 147). Found with reverses 1, 3 and 4.

Reverses.

1. Aberystwith No. 2. Mint-mark, open book at the end of the legend (Plate IX, 148). Found with obverse B.

2. Mint-mark, pellet (?). Three lys; the centre one may, however, be meant for a small Shrewsbury plume. A line above and below the Declaration, which is in three lines, RELI:PRO/LEG:ANG/LIBER:PAR 1644 OX. Pellet between the words of the legend, which begins, as usual, on the left (Plate IX, 149). Found with obverse A.

3. Mint-mark, pellet. A lys, with a smaller one each side. Declaration as on “2.” 1644 in small figures; no OX. Pellet between the words of the legend (Plate IX, 150). Found with obverse B.

4. Mint-mark, pellet. Three even-sized lys, otherwise like 3, but date in large figures (Plate IX, 151). Hawkins No. 2—542. Found with obverse B.

1645.
Nil.

1646.
Obverse.

A. Mint-mark, lys; pellet to left. Bust similar to 1644 B, but the crown cuts the inner circle and is without the R below; mark of value behind. Legend, CAROLVS · D · G · M · BR · F · ET · H · REX · (Plate IX, 152). Hawkins No. 3. Found with reverses 1 and 2. Ruding XXIV, 11.
**Half-Groats.**

**Reverses.**

1. Mint-mark, pellet. Same as 1644, "4," but dated 1646, the 6 being struck over the 4 (Plate IX, 153).


**Half-Groats.**

The bust on the obverse is not well executed; it appears to be a reduction of that on the sixpence. No plume in front but mark of value behind. A new mint-mark appears, viz., the mullet, which is found also on the penny, the others being the lys and the pellet. The iron for the lys mark is the same as used for the small lys on the Declaration, reverse 2, and it looks sometimes like a cross; that on the Aberystwith type of reverse is larger and may perhaps be meant for a Shrewsbury plume; it is possibly from the iron for the large lys or plume on the Declaration reverse.

There is only one dated half-groat, 1644, so the others will be taken as belonging to that year, though doubtless they were struck also in 1645 and 1646.

**Obverses.**

A. Mint-mark, small lys. Bust as above. Mark of value II behind. Beaded inner circle. Legend, CAROLVS · D · G · M · B · F · ET · H · REX (Plate IX, 154). Hawkins No. 2. Found with reverse 1 and 3.

B. Similar to A, but the mint-mark is certainly a cross and the circle is plain (Plate IX, 155). Found with reverses 1 and 2.

C. Mint-mark, mullet, otherwise similar to A (Plate IX, 156). Found with reverse 1 (Miss H. Farquhar).

D. Mint-mark, pellet, otherwise similar to A (Plate IX, 157). Found with reverse 1.

E. Mint-mark, small lys. Similar to A, but FR for F in legend. Hawkins No. 1. Found with reverse 3. I have not seen this coin.
Reverses.

1. Mint-mark, large lys with pellet to right. Aberystwith type large plume with bands within a beaded inner circle. Legend commences at top, \\texttt{IVSTITIA \cdot THRONVM \cdot FIRMAT} (Plate IX, 158). Found with obverses A, B, C and D.

2. Mint-mark (?). Otherwise as No. 1, but the inner circle is plain. Found with obverse B.

3. Mint-mark, small lys. Lys or Shrewsbury plume, with a smaller one each side; line above and below Declaration, which is in three lines, \\texttt{RELIB \cdot PROT/LEG \cdot ANG \cdot LIB \cdot PAR 1644 OX}. Pellet between the words of the legend (Plate IX, 159). Hawkins No. 1, Snelling XI, 2, where the mint-mark is shown as a pellet. Found with obverses A and E. Hawkins No. 3, which I have not seen, appears to me as if its right attribution would be to Bristol.

Pennies.

The pennies are similar to the half-groats, but smaller, and the mark of value on the obverse is 1. Three are dated 1644, all having a reverse of the Declaration type. The rest are of the Aberystwith type and may have been struck in other years as well. Those having an Aberystwith obverse “A” or “B” could have been issued before 1644, but they will be classed under that year. These latter coins are poorly struck, or they have been so much circulated that it is difficult to decipher their exact details. The remarks made of the form of the lys under the heading of the half-groats apply to the pennies. The mint-marks on those of the Declaration type are uncertain, for they are, as a rule, illegible.

Obverses.

A. Aberystwith obverse B. Mint-mark, open book, pellet each side. Bust with lace collar; mark of value 1 behind. Legend, \\texttt{CARO \cdot D \cdot G \cdot M \cdot B \cdot F \cdot ET \cdot H \cdot REX}. British Numismatic Journal, vol. x, p. 191, Plate III, 18. (Plate IX, 160.) Found with reverse 4 (Miss H. Farquhar).
Pennies.

B. Aberystwith obverse D. Mint-mark, open book. Bust as on the sixpence; mark of value behind. Legend, CAROLVS · D · G · B · F · ET · H · REX · **British Numismatic Journal**, vol. x, p. 192, Plate III, 21 (Plate IX, r61). Found with reverse 1.

C. Mint-mark, pellet (?). Bust like B, but slighter, otherwise as B. The stops in the legend are badly defined and perhaps may all be single pellets (Plate IX, r62). Found with reverse 1 (Miss H. Farquhar).

D. Mint-mark, lys. Bust like that on threepence, 1644, "B." Legend, CAROLVS · D · G · M · B · F · ET · H · REX (Plate IX, r63). Hawkins No. 5—551. From its similarity to the threepence of 1646 A, this may have been coined that year. Found with reverses 3 (B. M.), 5 Snelling, XI, 1.

E. Mint-mark, lys. Bust like that on half-groat obverse A. Legend, CAROLVS · D · G · M · B · F · ET · H · REX (Plate IX, r64). Hawkins No. 4. Found with reverses 2, 6 (Montagu Sale, Lot 529) and 7 (Miss H. Farquhar). On this last coin it is impossible to decipher the mint-mark, as it is somewhat overstruck.

F. Mint-mark, lys. Same as E, but legend reads, CAROLVS and apparently single pellets between the words (Plate IX, r65). Hawkins No. 1—553. Found with reverse 6. Hawkins 553 is evidently meant for the B. M. specimen (Plate IX, r65), from which it can be seen that the VS of CAROLVS is doubtful.

Reverses.

1. Mint-mark, four pellets. Plume smaller than on the Aberystwith 4th penny. Legend, IVSTITIA · THRONVM · FIRMAT (Plate IX, r66). Found with obverses B and C (Miss H. Farquhar).

2. Mint-mark, lys, plume very small. Legend, IVSTITIA · THRO · FIRMAT. Coarse work (Plate IX, r67). Found with obverse E.

3. Mint-mark, mullet, otherwise as 2, but THRON in legend (Plate IX, r68). Found with obverse D (B.M.).

4. Mint-mark, pellet, otherwise as 2, but THRONVM in legend. Found with obverses A (Miss H. Farquhar) and C (Miss H. Farquhar).
5. Mint-mark, lys. Three lys, the centre one may be meant for a Shrewsbury plume; line above and below the legend, which is in three lines, RELIG· PRO / LEG· ANG / LIB· PAR 1644; pellet between the words of the legend. Hawkins No. 3. Found with obverse E Snelling XI, 1.

6. Mint-mark, lys. As "5," but LIBER in the legend. Found with obverse E (?). Hawkins No. 2—553, or Montagu Sale, Lot 529. Hawkins No. 1, reads PROT (Plate IX, 169, is from the B. M. specimen, but the mint-mark is doubtful).


HALF-PENNIES.

If any were issued, they were probably struck from Aberystwith dies.

As some of the smaller denominations which have hitherto been attributed to Aberystwith, are now given to Oxford, an explanation is necessary. Very little money was coined at Aberystwith after the removal of the Mint to Shrewsbury in September, 1642. Mr. H. Symonds, in his paper *A Glance inside the Mint of Aberystwith in the Reign of Charles I,*¹ states that the only entries in the Harley MS. No. 18760 of work done there were, first, 73 lbs. of coined metal in the months of January to March, 1645-46, and, second, 8 lbs. in February, 1648-49. This latter date does not apply, as it was after the surrender of Oxford. The denominations struck are not mentioned, but as dies for all coins from the half-crown to the penny were delivered up to General Thomas Harrington on February 23rd, 1648-49, it is probable that all may have been coined. In the months of January to March, 1645-46, Royalist affairs were going from bad to worse; Bushell himself was closely besieged in Lundy Island, and Oxford was approaching its surrender. The probability is that the dies used on these occasions were some left behind by Bushell on his migration in 1642.

The coins themselves tell us more. I will take, for example, the threepence B 1 with the Aberystwith reverse No. 2. The obverse

die "B" has the same flaw, which I have already referred to, namely, that in front of the King's face, as is found on those of "B" with reverses 3 and 4 with the Declaration and dated 1644, thus showing that they were all struck at the same place, which must have been Oxford. In like manner, in the half-groats, Mr. F. A. Walters has one of A I with the Aberystwith type of reverse, and another, A 2, with the Declaration type dated 1644, which must have been struck with the same obverse die, as they both have the same accidental flaws. The other obverses B and C have the same reverse as A, namely, "1," so they also should belong to Oxford.

The pennies present greater difficulties, especially those with the obverses "A" and "B," which are Aberystwith dies. It is the reverse "1" that has to be dealt with; for all the true dies have the open book for a mint-mark, whilst this has four pellets (•••.), the plume is smaller, and the lettering is slightly different. "A" is found with reverse 4, which is of quite different work. Likewise the penny "D 3" has, apart from the design of the reverse, no appearance of any connection with Aberystwith, and its plume appears to have been struck with the iron used for punching the three even plumes on the reverse of the half-crown; moreover, it has a mullet for the mint-mark. These remarks apply to F 2 with the lys mint-mark, which is also used with reverse "5" of the Declaration type and dated 1644.

In the enumeration of the coins on the foregoing pages, those with names attached to them show in whose possession they were when I saw them; those with references to Hawkins, Ruding or Snelling indicate the source of my information, and, further, that I have not seen them; and (B. M.) denotes that the coin is in the National Collection.

Note.—Since this article was written I have come to the conclusion that half-crowns A 9, F 8, F 10, F 11, F 12, F 13, and shillings C 5 and C 6 are the first coins struck at Bristol, and should therefore be transferred to that Mint.—H. W. M.


**The Coinage of Oxford, 1642-46.**

**TABLE A.**

**Higher Denominations.**

**Obverses.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Half-Pounds</th>
<th>Crowns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1642</td>
<td>Obverse with Reverses</td>
<td>A, B, C, D</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obverse with Reverses</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1643</td>
<td>Obverse with Reverses</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
<td>A is 1642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obverse with Reverses</td>
<td>2, 1, 2</td>
<td>B is 1642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td>Obverse with Reverses</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A is 1642</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE B.**

**Higher Denominations.**

**Reverses.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Half-Pounds</th>
<th>Crowns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1642</td>
<td>Reverse with Obverses</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 is Shrewsbury &quot;4&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reverse with Obverses</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1643</td>
<td>Reverse with Obverses</td>
<td>B, A, C</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reverse with Obverse</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td>Reverse with Obverse</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TABLE C.

## HALF-CROWNS.

### Obverses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Obverse with Reverses</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1642</td>
<td>2, 2, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3</td>
<td>A is Shrewsbury &quot;D&quot;&lt;br&gt;B is Shrewsbury &quot;F&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1643</td>
<td>2, 3, 7, 3, 4, 3, 5, 1, 2, 8, 10, 2, 4, 17, 18, 1, 22, 23, 25, 19, 26, 9, 13, 11, 12, 6, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 28, 29, 23</td>
<td>A is 1643 &quot;J&quot;&lt;br&gt;B is 1643 &quot;K&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td>11, 9, 12, 2, 3, 10, 5, 6, 8, 18, 1, 6, 4, 8, 8, 14, 7, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20</td>
<td>&quot;A&quot; is 1644 &quot;C&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1645</td>
<td>3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 6, 7, 2, 7, 8, 5, 9</td>
<td>&quot;A&quot; is 1645 &quot;F&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1646</td>
<td>1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Reverse with Obverses</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1642</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1643</td>
<td>Reverse with</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obverses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td>Reverse with</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obverses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1645</td>
<td>Reverse with</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obverses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B, C,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1646</td>
<td>Reverse with</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obverses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A, B,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D.

**Reverses.**

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks.**

1 is Shrewsbury 6.

17 to 22 are Intermediate; also 1.

23 to 29 are Last Period.
TABLE E.
SHILLINGS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Obverse with Reverses</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1642</td>
<td>A, B, C, D</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A is Shrewsbury &quot;B&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1643</td>
<td>A, B, C, D, E</td>
<td>3, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 3, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A is 1642 &quot;C&quot;, G belongs to Last Period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td>A, B, C, D, E, F, G</td>
<td>5, 8, 1, 4, 7, 1, 2, 7, 10, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A is 1643 &quot;D&quot;, B is 1643 &quot;G&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1645</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1646</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A is 1644 &quot;D&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reverse with Obverses</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1642</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td>A A B D B C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1643</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</td>
<td>D E D A D B C D E F G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;9&quot; belongs to Last Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>C D D G C A B E C D B F D D H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1645</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1646</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>A A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE F.

SHILLINGS.

Reverses.
### Table: The Coinage of Oxford, 1642-46

**Obverses:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Sixpences</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Groats</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1642</td>
<td>Obverse A</td>
<td>A same as</td>
<td>Groats</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1643</td>
<td>Obverse A</td>
<td>A same as</td>
<td>Groats</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td>Obverse A</td>
<td>A same as</td>
<td>Groats</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1645</td>
<td>Obverse A</td>
<td>A same as</td>
<td>Groats</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1646</td>
<td>Obverse A</td>
<td>A same as</td>
<td>Groats</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reverses:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Sixpences</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Groats</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1642</td>
<td>Revers 1</td>
<td>A same as</td>
<td>Groats</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1643</td>
<td>Revers 1</td>
<td>A same as</td>
<td>Groats</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td>Revers 1</td>
<td>A same as</td>
<td>Groats</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1645</td>
<td>Revers 1</td>
<td>A same as</td>
<td>Groats</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1646</td>
<td>Revers 1</td>
<td>A same as</td>
<td>Groats</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G. Denominations.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threepences</th>
<th>Half-Groats</th>
<th>Pennies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A B  
- 2 1,3,4  
  Same as Aberystwith C  
- A  
- 1,2  
- A B C D E  
- 1,3,1,2  
- 1 1 3  
- A B C D E F  
- 4 1 1 3 5  
- 2 6 7 6  
  A same as Aberystwith B  
  B same as Aberystwith D

H. Denominations.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threepences</th>
<th>Half-Groats</th>
<th>Pennies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 1 2 3 4  
- B A B B  
  1 same as Aberystwith 2  
- 1 2 3  
- A, B  
- B A, E  
- C, D  
- 1 2 3 4  
- 5 6 7  
- B, C E D A, C E E E
EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE I.

Pounds.

1. 1642, 1643, and 1644. Obverse A. Mint-mark, plume, with two pellets (‡) each side.
2. 1642. Obverse B. Mint-mark, plume, cannon amongst arms.
3. 1642. Obverse C. Mint-mark, plume, with two pellets (‡) to left.
7. 1643. Reverse 1. Mint-mark, seven pellets (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡).

PLATE II.

Half-Pounds.

9. 1642 and 1643. Obverse A. Mint-mark, plume, with pellet to left.
10. 1642. Reverse 1. Mint-mark, two pellets (‡).
11. 1642. Reverse 2. Mint-mark, seven pellets (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡).
12. 1643. Reverse 1. Mint-mark, four pellets (‡‡‡‡).

Crowns.

14. 1642. Reverse 1. Mint-mark, two pellets (‡).
15. 1642. Reverse 2. Mint-mark, four pellets (‡‡‡‡).
17. 1643. Reverse 2. Mint-mark, five (?) pellets (‡‡‡‡‡).
18. 1643. Reverse 3. Mint-mark, seven pellets (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡).
19. 1644. Obverse A. Mint-mark; floriated cross.

Plate III.

Half-Crowns.

21. 1642. Obverse A. Mint-mark, two pellets (••), Shrewsbury obverse D.
22. 1642. Obverse B. Mint-mark, plume without coronet or bands, with two pellets (‡) to the left; Shrewsbury obverse F.
24. 1642. Obverse D. Mint-mark, plume, with two pellets (‡) to left and one to right.
27. 1642. Obverse G. Mint-mark, Shrewsbury plume.
29. 1642. Reverse 2. Mint-mark, two pellets (‡). 
30. 1642. Reverse 3. Mint-mark, two pellets (‡).
31. 1642. Reverse 4. Mint-mark, two pellets (‡).
32. 1642. Reverse 5. Mint-mark, four pellets (••••).
33. 1643. Obverse A. Mint-mark, plume.
34. 1643. Obverse B. Mint-mark, plume; "A" beneath horse.
35. 1643. Obverse D. Mint-mark, plume, with pellet to left.

Plate IV.

Half-Crowns, 1643.

36. 1643. Obverse E. Mint-mark, plume.
37. 1643. Obverse F. Mint-mark, pellet.
39. 1643. Obverse I. Mint-mark, plume, with pellet to left.
40. 1643. Obverse J, and 1644. Obverse A. Mint-mark, rosette, with pellet to left.
41. 1643. Obverse K, and 1644. Obverse B. Mint-mark, rosette and plume with two pellets to the left.
42. 1643. Reverse 1. Mint-mark, two pellets (‡).
43. 1643. Reverse 3. Mint-mark, two pellets (‡).
44. 1643. Reverse 5. Mint-mark, four pellets (••••).
45. 1643. Reverse 7. Mint-mark, five pellets (••••).

46. 1643. Reverse 8. Mint-mark, four wedge-shape pellets (\(\bigstar\)).
47. 1643. Reverse 12. Mint-mark, four pellets (\(\bigstar\)).
48. 1643. Reverse 13. Mint-mark, four pellets (\(\bigstar\)).
49. 1643. Reverse 15. Mint-mark \(\bigstar\).
50. 1643. Reverse 20. Mint-mark, five pellets (\(\bigstar\)).
51. 1643. Reverse 22. Mint-mark, four pellets (\(\bigstar\)).
53. 1643. Reverse 24. Mint-mark, rosette with two pellets (\(\bigstar\)) to left.

Plate V.

Half-Crowns, 1644.

56. 1644. Obverse C, and 1645: Obverse A. Mint-mark, plume, with pellet to left.
57. 1644. Obverse D. Mint-mark, plume, with two pellets (\(\bigstar\)) each side.
58. 1644. Obverse E. Mint-mark, small Shrewsbury plume, with pellet to left.
59. 1644. Obverse F. Mint-mark, plume.
60. 1644. Obverse G. Mint-mark, small Shrewsbury plume, with lozenge to left.
61. 1644. Reverse 1. Mint-mark, lozenge, with two pellets (\(\bigstar\)) each side.
64. 1644. Reverse 4. Mint-mark, billet, with two pellets (\(\bigstar\)) each side of it.
66. 1644. Reverse 6. Mint-mark, lozenge with two pellets (\(\bigstar\)) each side of it.
67. 1644. Reverse 7. Mint-mark, four lozenges (\(\bigstar\)).
68. 1644. Reverse 8. Mint-mark, five lozenges (\(\bigstar\)).
70. 1644. Reverse 10. Mint-mark, rosette or large pellet.
71. 1644. Reverse 12. Mint-mark, rosette, with two pellets (\(\bigstar\)) each side of it.
74. 1644. Reverse 19. Mint-mark, rosette, with two lozenges each side of it.
75. 1644. Reverse 20. Mint-mark, Shrewsbury plume, with two pellets (\(\bigstar\)) to left.

Plate VI.

Half-Crowns.

76. 1645. Obverse C. Mint-mark, plume, with pellet to left.
77. 1645. Obverse D. Mint-mark, plume, with pellet to right.
78. 1645. Obverse E. Mint-mark, plume, with pellet to right.
79. 1645. Obverse G. Mint-mark, plume, with pellet each side.
82. 1645. Reverse 5. Mint-mark, five pellets (◦◦).
85. 1645. Obverse F, and 1646. Obverse A. Mint-mark, plume, with pellet to right.
86. 1646. Obverse B. Mint-mark, plume.
87. 1646. Obverse C. Mint-mark, plume, with pellet to left.
90. 1646. Reverse 3. Mint-mark, five pellets (◦◦) on right of coin.
91. 1646. Reverse 4. Mint-mark, five pellets (◦◦) on right of coin.

Shillings.

92. 1642. Obverse A. Mint-mark, plume without coronet or bands, Shrewsbury obverse B.

Plate VII.

Shillings.

96. 1643. Obverse B. Mint-mark, plume.
97. 1643. Obverse C. Mint-mark, plume.

105. 1643. Reverse 7. Mint-mark, four small pellets (::*).
109. 1644. Obverse D, and 1645 and 1646. Obverse A. Mint-mark, Shrewsbury plume, with two lozenges to left.
110. 1644. Obverse E. Mint-mark, Shrewsbury plume, with lozenge to left.
111. 1644. Obverse F. Mint-mark, Shrewsbury plume, with lozenge each side.
112. 1644. Obverse G. Mint-mark, Shrewsbury plume, with lozenge to left.

Plate VIII.

Shillings.

116. 1644. Reverse 3. Mint-mark, lozenge, with two pellets (●) each side.
118. 1644. Reverse 5. Mint-mark, rosette, with two pellets (●) each side.
120. 1644. Reverse 7. Mint-mark, two pellets (●).
125. 1646. Reverse 1. Mint-mark, floriated cross with annulets at each side.

Sixpences.

127. 1642. Obverse A. Mint-mark, open book with pellet each side. Aberystwith obverse C.
129. 1643. Obverse B. Mint-mark, open book, with pellet each side.
130. 1643. Reverse 1. Mint-mark, two pellets (●).
134. 1644. Obverse A. Mint-mark, open book, with pellet to left.

Groat.


137. 1644. Obverse B, and 1645. Obverse A. Mint-mark, floriated cross, with pellet each side.

Plate IX.

Groat.

138. 1644. Obverse C. Mint-mark, lys, with pellet to left.


140. 1644. Obverse E. Mint-mark, nil.


142. 1644. Reverse 1. Mint-mark, lozenge, with two pellets (2) each side.


Threepence.


147. 1644. Obverse B. Mint-mark, lys.


152. 1646. Obverse A. Mint-mark, lys, with pellet to left.


Half-Groat.


156. 1644. Obverse C. Mint-mark, mullet.


Pennies.

160. Obverse A. Mint-mark, open book, with pellet each side. Aberystwith obverse B.
161. Obverse B. Mint-mark, open book. Aberystwith obverse D.
162. Obverse C. Mint-mark, pellet (?)
164. Obverse E. Mint-mark, lys.
165. Obverse F. Mint-mark, lys.
166. Reverse 1. Mint-mark, 4 pellets (••).

Shilling.

170. 1642. Reverse 2. Mint-mark, two pellets (•).

Half-Crown.

171. 1643. Reverse 14. Mint-mark, four pellets (•••).