THE COINAGE OF BRISTOL, 1643–1645.

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

ON July 27th, 1643, Bristol was taken by the Royalists under Prince Rupert, and on August 3rd Charles I made his entry into the City.

The possession of this, the second city and port in England, was of great importance, as it gave the King a stronghold in the West, and access to the Bristol Channel. A garrison was assigned to it, and it became, after Oxford, the second capital, and it remained so until it was surrendered to the troops of the Commonwealth under Sir Thomas Fairfax on September 11th, 1645.

Pay was required for the troops, and the expenses of the civil administration had to be met, so money had to be provided. Owing to the disturbed state of the country, there were difficulties in supplying the necessary cash from Oxford: such as the Mint not being large enough to provide the increased number of coins, and the danger the specie would run of being looted during its conveyance. The bulk was provided by weekly requisitions on the neighbourhood. The King could easily establish a Mint in Bristol, as he had with him his expert Mint-master, Thomas Bushell. This he did, and directed Bushell to proceed there for that object. It was an advantage for Bushell to have a branch of the Mint at Bristol, as he would be able to bring his silver from Aberystwyth direct by sea.

Doubts have been thrown from time to time on there ever having been a Mint at Bristol. Harl. MS. 6833, which contains the dossier of Bushell's claims to the Privy Council after the Restoration for the repayment of the money advanced by him for the King's
The Coinage of Bristol, 1643-1645.

service during the years 1642 to 1647, settles the matter. The following is some of the evidence produced:—

(Page 4.) "I was at great expense of ... repairing the Castle of Bristol by his Majesty's command and setting up a Mint there by his Majesty's command."

(Page 43.) "The account of Thomas Bushell Esqre, for several disbursements in his late Majesty's service, presented to the Right Honourable the Lord Treasurer and the Lord Ashley Chancellor of the Exchequer 1643—For repairing the Castle of Bristol and setting up a Mint there by his Majesty's special command £1,020.

"Anno 1642, 1643, 1644 he weekly supplied with fine silver the mints of Salop, Oxford and Bristol 100 L."

(Pages 40, 41.) "Richard Nichols a moneyer trusted by the Corporation of H.M.'s Mints at ye Tower of London, Shrewsbury, Oxon and Bristol, states that Bushell at Bristol 'was at great charge in repairing the Castle and setting up a Mint therein' and supplied silver till the enemy took his mines."

(Page 45.) "Sir J. Knight of Bristol in his report to Lord Ashley states, 'I will not trouble your Lordship with his (Bushell's) repairing the Castle of Bristol and setting up a mint to coin £100 a week of his own silver brought from the mines in Wales.'"

There is also a letter under the Royal sign manual concerning clothing; and dated 17th May, 1644, addressed to "our trusty and well beloved Thomas Bushell Esqre one of the Wardens of our Mint at Bristol." Who was the other Warden? I can only presume that Sir William Parkhurst was he. In that case it may be surmised that Bristol was more or less in connection with the Oxford mint, as for want of other evidence both would appear to have been worked under the original letters patent for Aberystwyth.

During his residence in Bristol he lived at the house of Mr. Edwards, an apothecary, on Bristol Bridge. The house was accidentally burnt down, and his vouchers perished in the flames.
The Coinage of Bristol, 1643–1645.

Any that may have escaped were, together with other papers, afterwards seized by order of Cromwell. Consequently, in his petition he could only produce secondary evidence.

*The History of Bristol*, by John Corry, states that “In the year 1646 a fire broke in the house of an apothecary on the bridge and burnt all the houses from the Chapel to St. Nicholas Gate” (Vol. I, p. 462). If this is the fire referred to, it must have occurred some seven months or more after Bushell had left Bristol. Cromwell, who was with Sir Thomas Fairfax, would certainly have seized the papers of such an important person as soon as possible. In that case the loss of the vouchers would not have been due immediately to the fire. The Privy Council reported in his favour, but he never received any compensation.

From the foregoing it will be gathered that a Mint was established in the Castle of Bristol which was able to strike money at the rate of £100 per week. The question of the establishment of a Mint having been settled, the next is to decide what coins were struck. An examination of the coins dated 1643 or 1644 discovers the initials OX · EX · W · CHST · HC · , which have been severally assigned to the cities or towns of Oxford, Exeter, Weymouth, Chester and Hartlebury Castle for Worcester. In addition to these, there is a series bearing the monogram of BR (B), and dated from 1643 to 1645, these being the years that Bristol was occupied by the King’s forces. These are now assigned to Bristol, and rightly, too, as the regular gradation from those of the mother-mint of Oxford can be followed. In the cases of Shrewsbury and Oxford, Bushell took some of the dies with him as proved by the mules that have come down to us, and this happened in that of Bristol. Bushell must have taken some of the Oxford dies with him to Bristol, for there are some coins, principally half-crowns, which have the well-known Oxford obverse with the B reverse.

Bushell, when he went to Bristol, presumably in August or September, 1643 (for in all his papers he is exasperatingly negligent in giving dates), must have taken with him one of the assistant engravers, as the dies are of a distinctly different work from those of Oxford, first crude and finally of excellent finish.
The coins having the B₁ are easy to arrange, as they have distinctive features which appear on the reverse. These are the legend commencing on the top instead of on the left, larger plumes, and a different abbreviation of the Declaration, at first RELIG : PRO or PROT : LE : AN : LI : PA : in two lines; later REL instead of RELIG. These coins will be taken as those of the third period. There are others on the border-line which have to be placed. These occur among the half-crowns and shillings.

In the first case there are those peculiar reverses which have hitherto been assigned to Oxford. In my paper¹ on the coins of that mint, I drew attention to certain dies, viz., half-crowns Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and shillings Nos. 5 and 6, which have the legend commencing at left, very large plumes, and the Bristol wording of the Declaration, instead of the RELIG : PRO : LEG / ANG : LIBER : PAR, and of entirely different workmanship.

In the second case, there are others which have no Bn, but the legend commences at the top, and there are large plumes and the Bristol Declaration. These three types are found with the Oxford obverse 1643. If the three types are placed side by side it will be seen how harmoniously the first and second blend into the third type, and how they differ from the Oxford type of half-crown.

The same applies to the shillings, with the additional point in Case I that there is no line under LE AN of the Declaration.

I divided the Oxford issues of 1643 into three periods, and those of Bristol can be arranged in the same manner, viz.:—The First Period, 1st type: Reverse, legend commencing left. Second Period, 2nd type: Legend commencing at top; and Third Period, 3rd type, with Bn.

These types or periods correspond with the three periods of Oxford coinage of 1643. The first case, which must have occurred when Bushell first arrived at Bristol, matches the Oxford period with the first obverses, with the Shrewsbury horse with its off hind-leg
raised. The second case corresponds with the Oxford second period, that with the Briot horse, and the pure Bristol with the B, with the third period with OX on the reverse.

In describing the coins, I will follow the manner used in my papers on Shrewsbury and Oxford, by indicating, for each year, the obverses by the letters of the alphabet and the reverses by numerals. The word "plume" denotes the Oxford variety with bands, the Shrewsbury plume being without; "plumelet," a peculiar, small, compact plume of the Shrewsbury type. Both gold and silver were struck.

**GOLD.**

It is to be presumed that Bushell was empowered, as at Oxford, to strike gold. Very little indeed can have been struck, as the two denominations, viz., the Unite and Double Crown or half-Unite, are very rare, especially the latter. The design is very similar to the Oxford coins, but the B makes the difference. The two classes were coined only in 1645, so they may have formed a part of a very limited issue for some special occasion.

**THE UNITE.**

**Obverse.**

A. Mint-mark, B, with pellet each side. Half-length figure of the King to left, crowned, holding sword and olive branch; behind XX; legend, CAROLUS·D·G·MAG·BR·FR·ET·HIB·REX. (Plate I, 11), B.M.

Found with reverse 1.

B. As A, but the sword is shorter and the orb of the crown cuts the Inner Circle, H for HIB in the legend, and the flan is smaller (Plate I, 12), B.M.

Found with reverse 2.

**Reverse.**

1. Mint-mark, plumelet, with pellet to left. Plume between two plumelets. The legend and Declaration are in one continuous scroll, viz., EXURGAT·DEUS·DISSIPENTUR·INIMICI, small Shrewsbury
Plate III

COINAGE OF BRISTOL 1643-1645
The Coinage of Bristol, 1643–1645.

plume, three pellets (•••), REL: PROT: LEG: ANG: LIB: PAR:; 1645 below, the 4 retrograde (Plate I, 13), B.M.

Found with obverse A.

2. No mint-mark. Shrewsbury plume between two plumelets. Legend and Declaration in one continuous scroll, EXVRGAT·DEVS·DISSIPENTUR·INIMICI· площадка (horizontal), REL: PRO/LEG: AN·/LIB·PA:; 1645 below (Plate I, 14), B.M.

Found with obverse B.

DOUBLE CROWN OR HALF-UNITE.

Obverse.

A. Mint-mark, B1, with pellet each side between two Shrewsbury plumes. Half-length figure of the King in armour to the left, crowned, holding a sword and an olive branch; behind, X. Legend, CAROLUS·D·G·MAG: B: F: ET·HIB: REX· (Plate III, 67), B.M. Kenyon, Plate XVIII, 124.

Reverse.

Mint-mark, B1, with pellet each side between legend and Declaration. A plume between two Shrewsbury plumes. Legend and Declaration in one continuous scroll, EXURGAT·DEUS·DISSIPENTUR·INIMICI REL: PRO/LEG: ANG: LIB: PAR:; 1645 below (Plate III, 68), B.M. Kenyon, Plate XVIII, 124.

SILVER.

The denominations struck were the half-crown, shilling, sixpence, groat, threepence, half-groat and penny. The halfpenny, if struck, was probably from old Aberystwyth dies, as at Oxford and Shrewsbury. They are all of the Oxford design, differing only in peculiarities.

HALF-CROWNS.

Half-crowns, as at Oxford, appear to form the largest bulk of the coins struck, and the habit of casual or promiscuous minting was followed. The legs on some of the horses are thicker than on others, but this, I think, is merely incidental. They all have the plume behind the King. The reverse legend is always EXURGAT·DEUS·DISSIPENTUR·INIMICI.
1643.

Obverses.

First Period.


Found with reverse 5.

B. Oxford "F": mint-mark, pellet, line under horse. Legend as on "A" (Plate I, 16).

Found with reverses 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10.

Later Periods.

C. Mint-mark, acorn between four pellets. I call this object an acorn, but it might be a pear or anything similar as it is so indefinite. No line under horse. Legend, CAROLUS·D·G·MAG:BR:FR:ET·HIBER:REX (Plate I, 17).

Found with reverses 7, 8, 9 and 10.

This is probably of the third period, as it is minted only with the second and third period reverses.


Found with reverse 10. There are several dies of this, the pellets by the mint-mark varying in number.

Reverses.

First Period.


Found with obverse B (B.M.). This was probably the first of the reverse dies, as the lines by the Declaration are omitted. It has LIB instead of LI.
2. Oxford 12. Mint-mark, four pellets (○:○). Similar to 1, but has a line above and beneath the Declaration (Plate I, 20).
   Found with obverse B (B.M.).

3. Oxford 11. Mint-mark, four pellets (○:○). Similar to 2, but PROT: PA (Fig. 2).
   Found with obverse B.

   Found with obverse B.

5. Oxford 9. As No. 4, but PROT and two pellets between the words of the legend, 1643 (Plate I, 22).
   Found with obverse A.

   Found with obverse B.

Second Period.

   Found with obverse C.

8. Mint-mark, two pellets (●). Three plumes. Declaration, RELIG: PROT: /LE: AN: LI: PA: /1643. Pellet between the words of the legend, which begins at the top (Fig. 4).
   Found with obverses B and C.

   Found with obverse C.
The Coinage of Bristol, 1643–1645.

Third Period.

10. Mint-mark, B, with pellet each side. Three plumes.

Declaration, RELIG : PROT : / LE : AN : LI : PA : / 1643. Pellet between the words of the legend (Fig. 5).

Found with obverses B, C and D.

There are at least two different dies varying in the position of the B: on the first the space at each side is wide; on the other, close, and is higher up, nearer the outer circle. They also vary as to number of pellets after PA.

1644.

Obverses.

A. Same as 1643 C (Plate I, 17).

Found with reverse 1.

B. Same as 1643 D (Plate I, 18).

Found with reverses 1, 2 and 3.

C. Similar to B, but has a rose beneath the horse (Plate II, 25).

Found with reverse 1 (Murdoch Sale, 1903, Lot 143).

The question arises, why is the rose there? The only supposition I can make is that it was in this year Bushell had the lease of the Welsh mines extended, and was further granted Lundy Island and the working of the mines at Combe Martin; so, to mark any silver from these mines, he stamped the coins made of it with a rose. This rose was in later years, up to 1747, employed to denote that the coins bearing that mark were composed of silver from the mines in the West of England.


Found with reverses 4, 5 and 6.


Found with reverses 4, 5 and 6.
Reverses.

1. Similar to 1643 "IO," but 1644. The pellets by the mint-mark and after PROT vary in number, also the space each side. On one of the dies the bottom compartment is larger than the others — PA: (Plate II, 28). Hawkins No. 4.

Found with obverses A, B and C.

2. Mint-mark, pellet similar to 1, but BH beneath date (Plate II, 29). Hawkins No. 6.

Found with obverse B.


Found with obverses B and D.

4. Similar to 3, but PA and date in small figures (Plate II, 31).

Found with obverses D (Murdoch Sale, 1903, Lot 145) and E.


Found with obverses D and E.

6. Mint-mark, pellet. Similar to 2, but has REL: for RELIG: There are three dies (Plate II, 33).

Found with obverses D and E. On one of the dies the sinker struck the BH upside down and then corrected his error.

1645.

Obverses.

A. Same as 1644 D (Plate II, 26). Hawkins No. 8.

Found with reverse 2.

B. Same as 1644 E (Plate II, 27). Hawkins No. 7.

Found with reverses 1, 2 and 3.

Reverses.

1. Mint-mark, BH, with pellet each side. Similar to 1644 "5," but 1645 (Plate II, 34).

Found with reverse B.
   Found with obverses A and B.
   There are two dies, one having a wide space each side of mint-mark, and the centre plume raised. On the other, not so much space, and the plumes more in a line.

3. Mint-mark, pellet. Similar to "2," but the lettering in the Declaration is large, and reads PRO: instead of PROT: (Plate II, 36).
   Found with obverse B.

SHILLINGS.

The shillings of 1643, as before stated, are found mixed up with those of Oxford. There is only one Oxford obverse, 1643 C (Plate II, 37), and I have not found this with a typical Oxford reverse. This obverse is found with the reverses of each of the three periods and continued into 1644. It can always be distinguished by the blurred cross of the crown and the little crescent in the inner circle just over the XII. There is always the value XII behind the King's head. The principal difference in the reverses of the first period from those of Oxford are the size of the plumes and the absence of the line above and below LEG:ANG: in the Declaration.

1643.

Obverses.

First Period.

   Found with reverses 1, 2, 4 and 5.

Second Period.

B. Mint-mark, Shrewsbury plume, with pellet each side. The whole of the work is very coarse, and the collar is elaborate, but roughly done. Legend as on A (Plate II, 38).
   Found with reverse 3.
   I give this to the Second Period, as it has the proper reverse.
Third Period.

There are none known, but I expect 1644 C with a 1643 reverse will appear.

Reverses.

First Period.

1. Oxford 1643 "5." Mint-mark, two pellets (?) (\cdot). Three very large plumes. Declaration, RELIG: PRO / LEG: ANG / LIB: PARL: / 1643. Pellet between words of the legend, which begins on the left. The whole of the work is coarse (Fig. 7).
   Found with obverse A.

2. Oxford "6." Mint-mark, four pellets (\cdot\cdot). Three large plumes. Declaration, RELIG: PRO / LEG: ANG / LIB: PAR: / 1643. A wedge-shaped stop between the words of the legend, which begins on the left (Fig. 8).
   Found with obverse A.

Second Period.

3. Mint-mark, pellet (\cdot). Three plumes. Declaration, RELIG: PROT / LEG: ANG: / LIB: PAR: / 1643. Pellet between the words of the legend, which begins at the top (Fig. 9).
   Found with obverse B.

   Found with obverse A.

   This is the least abbreviated Declaration of the whole series.

Third Period.

5. Mint-mark, B\cdot, with pellet each side. Three plumes. Declaration, RELIG: PRO / LEG: ANG: / LIB: PAR: / 1643. Pellet between the words of the legend, which begins at the top (Fig. 10).
   Found with obverse A.
1644.

Obverses.

A. Same as 1643 A (Plate II, 37).
   Found with reverse 1.

B. Practically the same as 1643 B, as the bust is slightly different (Plate II, 40).
   Found with reverse 1.

C. Mint-mark, five pellets, the centre one being large (•••). Crowned bust of the King in armour, with lace collar, not so elaborate as on B; small plume in front. Legend, CAROLUS·D:G:MAG:FR:ET·H:REX. (Plate II, 41). Hawkins No. 3.
   Found with reverses 1, 2, 4 and 5.
   All the shillings after this have this bust without the plume in front.

   Found with reverse 3.

Reverses.

   Found with obverses A, B and C.
   There are two dies, one with and one without pellets each side of mint-mark.

2. Mint-mark, B\textsuperscript{\textregistered}, with a pellet each side, similar to "1," but has REL: for RELIG: in Declaration.
   Found with obverse C (G. Hamilton Smith).

   Found with obverse D.

5. Mint-mark, pellet. Similar to "3," but has PROT: for PROT, and the date is in small figures, and the B breaks in between the 6 and 4 of the date, as in "3" (Plate III, 46).
Found with obverse C.

1645.

Obverses.

A. Same as 1644 C (Plate II, 41).
Found with reverse 1.
B. Same as 1644 D (Plate III, 42).
Found with reverse 2.
C. Mint-mark, pellet, otherwise as B (Plate III, 47).
Found with reverse 1.

Reverses.

1. Mint-mark, B, with pellet each side. Similar to 1644 "2," but dated 1645 (Plate III, 48).
Found with obverses A and C.

Found with obverse B (Miss H. Farquhar).

Sixpences.

There is none dated 1645.

1643.

Obverse.

The Coinage of Bristol, 1643–1645.

Reverse.


Snelling XI, 20, and Ruding Sup. V, 14, read RELIG.

1644.

Obverse.


Reverse.


Groats.

The groats were struck in 1644 only.

Obverses.

A. Mint-mark, pellet. The bust corresponds with that on the sixpence of 1644. IIII behind the King's head. Legend, CAROLUS· D:G: MAG: BR: FR· ET· HI· REX (Plate III, 54).

Found with reverse 2.

B. Mint-mark, pellet, similar to "A," but has a plumelet in front of the King's face (Plate III, 55).

Found with reverse 3.

C. Mint-mark, pellet, similar to "B," but the plumelet is larger and the legend reads CAROLUS· D:G: MAG: B: F: ET· HIB: REX. Hawkins, Plate XLVII, 535.

Found with reverse 1.
Reverses.

1. Mint-mark, Bl, with pellet each side. Three Shrewsbury plumes. Declaration, REL: PROT:/ LEG ANG:/ LIB: PAR:/ 1644. Pellet between the words of the legend, which is EXURGAT etc. Hawkins, Plate XLVII, 535.

Found with obverse C.


Found with obverse A.


Found with obverse B.

I have one which has jumped in striking, which gives it the appearance as if it had a Bl as a mint-mark.

Threepences.

These were struck in 1644 and 1645.

1644.

Obverses.

A. Same as Aberystwyth “C” and Oxford 1644 “A.” Mint-mark, open book. Legend, CAROLUS· D· G· MAG· B· F· ET· H· REX· (Plate III, 58).

Found with reverse 1.

B. Mint-mark, pellet. Crowned bust of the King in armour to the left, with a small plume in front of the face and III behind his head. Legend, CAROLUS· D· G· M· B· F· ET· H· REX (Plate III, 59).

Found with reverse 1.

Reverse.


Found with obverses A and B.
The Coinage of Bristol, 1643–1645.

1645.

Obverse.

A. Mint-mark, pellet. Crowned bust of the King in armour, with lace collar to the left, with a plumelet in front of his face and III behind his head. Legend, CAROLUS · D : G : M : B : F : ET · H : REX. (Plate III, 61). Hawkins uncertain 2.

Reverse.


This may properly belong to Lundy Island, as the threepence of 1646 has, like this, one plumelet only.

Half-Groats.

There is only one, and that is without date, and is peculiar, as it is without any sort of plume, either on the obverse or reverse.

Obverse.

A. Mint-mark, pellet. Crowned bust of the King in armour, with lace collar, and II behind his head. Legend, CAROLUS · D : G : M : B : F · ET · H : REX. (Plate III, 63).

Reverse.


Penny.

I attribute to Bristol those pennies which have the bust of the King similar to that on the half-groat. These were doubtless afterwards struck at Lundy Island.
The Coinage of Bristol, 1643–1645. 153

Obverse.

A. Mint-mark, pellet. Bust of the King as on the half-groat, with I behind. Legend, CAROLUS·D·G·M·B·F·ET·H·REX. (Plate III, 65).

Reverse.

I. Mint-mark, pellet (?) Large plume. Legend, IVSTITIA·THRONUM·FIRMAT (Plate III, 66).
EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I.

Unites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Mint-mark, B1, with pellet each side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Mint-mark, B1, with pellet each side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>Reverse 1</td>
<td>Mint-mark, plumelet, with pellet to left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>Reverse 2</td>
<td>Mint-mark, nil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Half-Crowns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1643</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Mint-mark, plume. Oxford A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1643</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Mint-mark, pellet. Oxford F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1643</td>
<td>C, and 1644</td>
<td>Obverse A. Mint-mark, acorn (?) with two pellets (::&lt;:) each side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1643</td>
<td>D, and 1644</td>
<td>Obverse B. Mint-mark, plume, with pellet each side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1643</td>
<td>Reverse 2</td>
<td>Mint-mark, four pellets (::&lt;:). Oxford 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>1643</td>
<td>Reverse 4</td>
<td>Mint-mark, four wedge-shaped pellets (::&lt;:). Oxford 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>1643</td>
<td>Reverse 7</td>
<td>Mint-mark, four pellets (::&lt;:).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1643</td>
<td>Reverse 9</td>
<td>Mint-mark, pellet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLATE II.

Half-Crowns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Mint-mark, plume, with pellet each side. Rose below horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>D, and 1645</td>
<td>Obverse A. Mint-mark, plume; pellets by it vary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>E, and 1645</td>
<td>Obverse B. Mint-mark, pellet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>Reverse 1</td>
<td>Mint-mark, B1; pellets by it vary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>Reverse 2</td>
<td>Mint-mark, pellet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>Reverse 3</td>
<td>Mint-mark, pellet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>Reverse 4</td>
<td>Mint-mark, pellet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>Reverse 5</td>
<td>Mint-mark, B1, with pellet each side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>Reverse 6</td>
<td>Mint-mark, pellet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>Reverse 1</td>
<td>Mint-mark, B1, with pellet each side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>Reverse 2</td>
<td>Mint-mark, pellet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>Reverse 3</td>
<td>Mint-mark, pellet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Coinage of Bristol, 1643-1645.

Shillings.

38. 1644. Obverse B. Mint-mark, Shrewsbury plume, with pellet each side.
40. 1644. Obverse B. Mint-mark, Shrewsbury plume, with pellet each side.
41. 1644. Obverse C, and 1645. Obverse A. Mint-mark, five pellets (•••).

Plate III.

Shillings.

42. 1644. Obverse D, and 1645. Obverse A. Mint-mark, $\mathcal{F}$ (horizontal).
43. 1644. Reverse 1. Mint-mark, $\mathcal{B}n$.
47. 1645. Obverse C. Mint-mark, pellet.
48. 1645. Reverse 1. Mint-mark, $\mathcal{B}n$, with pellet each side.

Sixpences.

51. 1643. Reverse. Mint-mark, $\mathcal{B}n$, with pellet each side.
53. 1644. Reverse. Mint-mark, $\mathcal{F}$ (horizontal), with pellet each side.

Groats.

54. 1644. Obverse A. Mint-mark, pellet.
55. 1644. Obverse B. Mint-mark, pellet; plumelet in front of face.

Threepences.

60. 1644. Reverse. Mint-mark, pellet.
The Coinage of Bristol, 1643-1645.

Half-Groat.

63. — Obverse. Mint-mark, pellet.
64. — Reverse. Mint-mark, pellet.

Penny.

65. — Obverse. Mint-mark, pellet.

Half-Unite or Double-Crown

### TABLE I.—OBVERSES WITH REVERSES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Half-Crowns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1643</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1645</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obverse with Reverses</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1643</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>4, 6, 8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7, 8, 9, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1645</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obverse with Reverses</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1643</td>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3, 4, 5, 6</td>
<td>4, 5, 6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1, 2, 4, 5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1645</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE II.—REVERSES WITH OBVERSES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Half-Crowns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1643</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1645</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reverse with Obverses</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1643</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
<td>B, D</td>
<td>D, E</td>
<td>D, E</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1645</td>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reverse with Obverses</th>
<th>A, B</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1643</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1645</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reverse with Obverses</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1643</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1645</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reverse with Obverses</th>
<th>A, C</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1643</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>