THE SCOTTISH GOLD AND SILVER COINAGES
OF CHARLES I

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1. PREFACE

The main objects of this paper are:

1. To record all the major varieties and as many as possible of the minor ones, of which a considerable number have not previously been published. A list of denominations and varieties is given at the end of the paper.

2. To publish details from the surviving mint register for this reign covering the years 1625–34.¹

I have not attempted to reproduce the comments made either by E. Burns in The Coinage of Scotland or by Mr. Ian Stewart in The Scottish Coinage, except when this has seemed necessary. Numerous references to both these works will be found in the text. Burns’ chapter on the coinage of Charles I in volume II unfortunately contains a number of uncorrected slips of the pen. In particular, the figure numbers given in the text do not always correspond with the coins they are said to illustrate. Burns died when only the first volume had passed through the press, so the remainder of the work lacked his careful supervision.

Of the various public collections of Charles I Scottish coins, that in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh, is outstanding. Nevertheless, collections in other museums and in private hands often contain rare and interesting pieces of which the N.M.A.S. does not have specimens, and these pieces have been incorporated in this paper.

A rough indication of rarity has been given which has been based on my personal observation of coins in museums, private collections, dealers’ stocks, and old sale catalogues. Where important varieties are specially rare I have given the provenance of all specimens known to me. An appendix at the end of the paper lists certain coins that were in the stock of Messrs. Baldwin & Sons in 1967 and gives an indication of their comparative rarity.

To some extent I have recorded dies and shown die-links. This has been done with all the gold issues and with the larger denominations of the third coinage. Dies for the 40-penny, and 20-penny pieces of Briot’s and Falconer’s issues are very numerous and there was considerable cross pairing, so it seemed sufficient to record the varieties of legend and certain other details. It must be stressed that some of the obverse and reverse varieties I have listed for these small denominations may be represented by two or even several closely similar dies.

¹ This register was briefly mentioned by R. W. Cochran-Patrick in ‘Note on Some Mint Accounts of the Coinage of Scotland after the Accession of James VI’, NC 1879, p. 70, but he inadvertently gives the terminal year as 1636, whereas it should be 1634.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my great appreciation and thanks to Mr. Ian Stewart for all the advice he has kindly given me in preparing this paper; to Mr. R. B. K. Stevenson for providing a set of photographs of all Charles I coins in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, and for the provision of plaster casts to illustrate this paper; to the Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, for providing fourteen pairs of plaster casts; to Dr. J. P. C. Kent for his help concerning worn dies; and to Messrs. A. H. Baldwin & Sons for their great kindness in loaning me large numbers of coins from their stock.

I am also much obliged to the following for permission to publish coins: the keepers of the Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum; National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland; the Heberden Coin Room, Ashmolean Museum; the Royal Scottish Museum; and the University Court of the University of Glasgow.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT

B. and R. followed by a number are references to coins in E. Burns’s Coinage of Scotland and A. B. Richardson’s Catalogue of the Scottish Coins in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

H. followed by a number refers to a coin in the Hunter Coin Cabinet.

R.S.M. is the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

Lockett followed by a number refers to the sales of Scottish coins in 1957 and 1960.

As comparatively few of the coins are illustrated in the catalogues, I have relied mainly on the photographs of the whole of Lockett’s Scottish collection that were taken at the British Museum before the collection was sold.

LIST OF COINS ILLUSTRATED

Plate II
1. Unit; 1st coinage
2. " 3rd coinage, Briot’s issue
3. " 3rd coinage, Falconer’s issue
4. Double-crown; 1st coinage
5. " 3rd coinage, Briot’s issue (English crown)
6. " 3rd coinage, Briot’s issue (Scottish crown)
7. " 3rd coinage, Falconer’s issue
8. Britain crown; 1st coinage
9. " 3rd coinage, Briot’s issue (English crown)
10. " 3rd coinage, Briot’s issue (Scottish crown)
11. Half-crown; 3rd coinage, Briot’s issue (B below the bust)
12. " 3rd coinage, Briot’s issue (B on the reverse)

Plate III
13. Thirty-shilling piece; 1st coinage
14. " 3rd coinage, Briot’s issue
15. " 3rd coinage, intermediate issue
16. " 3rd coinage, Falconer’s 2nd issue
17. " 3rd coinage, Falconer’s anon. issue
18. Twelve-shilling piece; 1st coinage
19. " 3rd coinage, Briot’s issue
20. " 3rd coinage, intermediate issue
21. " 3rd coinage, Falconer’s 1st issue
22. " 3rd coinage, Falconer’s 2nd issue
23. " 3rd coinage, Falconer’s anon. issue

Plate IV
24. Six-shilling piece; 1st coinage
25. " 3rd coinage, Briot’s issue
26. " 3rd coinage, Falconer’s 1st issue
27. " 3rd coinage, Falconer’s 2nd issue
28. " 3rd coinage, Falconer’s anon. issue
29. Half-merk; 2nd coinage
30. " Briot’s pattern
31. " 3rd coinage, Briot’s issue
32. Forty-penny piece; 2nd coinage
33. " Briot’s pattern
34. " 3rd coinage, Briot’s issue
35. " 3rd coinage, Falconer’s 1st issue
36. Two-shilling piece; 1st coinage
37. One-shilling piece;
38. Twenty-penny piece; 2nd coinage
39. " Briot’s pattern
40. " 3rd coinage, Briot’s issue
41. " 3rd coinage, Falconer’s 1st issue
42. " 3rd coinage, Falconer’s 2nd issue
43. " 3rd coinage, Falconer’s anon. issue
44. Three-shilling piece; 4th coinage
45. Two-shilling piece; 4th coinage, Briot obverse
46. " large II
47. " small II

The coins illustrated are from the following collections: British Museum: 1, 5–9, 11, 18, 28, 36, 39, 44, 46, 47. N.M.A.S.: 2–4, 10, 12, 30, 33, 37, 45. The remaining coins are from my collection.

2. INTRODUCTION

During Charles I’s reign there were four coinages of gold and silver in Scotland. The third coinage has been divided into the following five issues:

1. Briot’s issue.
2. Intermediate issue.
3. Falconer’s first issue with F.
4. Falconer’s second issue with F.
5. Falconer’s anonymous issue.

The table on p. 114 shows the denominations struck in each coinage. An x in brackets denotes that the denomination was struck, but no specimen is known today.
Copper turners, worth twopence Scottish, and pennies were struck in 1629. A further issue of turners and pennies of very light weight, known as ‘Stirling’ turners, was introduced in 1632 and lasted until 1639. The Stirling turners were demonetized in 1642 and were replaced by issues of heavy turners in 1642, 1644, and 1648.

The coins of the first two coinages were hammered, but in 1637, after Nicholas Briot had been appointed joint mint-master with his son-in-law, John Falconer, the Privy Council\(^1\) gave Briot permission to use machinery to strike all gold and silver issues. Briot’s third coinage issue which was entirely machine-made was an enormous improvement on any gold or silver coins previously struck in Scotland. After Briot’s departure from Scotland in 1638 there was a rapid falling off from his standard of excellence. Although considerable use was made of Briot’s punches for Falconer’s third coinage issues, many dies are badly executed and on many specimens parts of the legend are off the flan. In the fourth coinage there was a further deterioration, with poorly produced coins of no artistic merit.

Of the seven silver denominations of Briot’s issue, four are based on the English crown/sixpence and three on the Scottish merk. Since the half-merk was worth 6s. 8d., there was little need for both a six-shilling piece and a half-merk, and the latter was not repeated by Falconer. The forty-penny piece also soon disappeared and by the end of the third coinage only the twenty-penny piece survived from the merk series.

It is worth drawing attention to certain small features on third coinage issues.

(a) On some denominations the king wears a Scottish crown (a lis between crosses) and on others an English crown (a cross between lis). On the merk series the crown appropriately is always Scottish, while on the six-shilling pieces it is always English. On the twelve-shillings and on some of Briot’s gold denominations both varieties of crown are found.

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\(^1\) All references are to the Scottish Privy Council and Scottish Parliament.
In the obverse legends one finds MAG BRIT (or some variation) on most values, but in the merk series SCOT ANG is more normal; some issues of forty-penny, and twenty-penny pieces have both types of legend.

In the obverse legends an ampersand gradually displaces ET.

Many legends are incomplete because the die-sinker misjudged the space needed to insert the full legend on the die. In some cases the legend has been completed or almost completed by using smaller letters from a different fount. A few of Briot's dies are marred in this manner, but these imperfections are more commonly found on Falconer's issues.

3. THE STATE OF THE COINAGE

During Charles's reign two serious monetary problems constantly troubled the Scottish authorities: the perennial shortage of Scottish gold and silver coin and the heavy influx of foreign money, principally dollars, that largely replaced it. The responsibility for this state of affairs was blamed on the merchants. Very early in the reign it was said that the 'kingdome is so spoyled and destitute of money as little or nane is left thairin', and an Act of Parliament of November of 1625 noted that 'one of the chieff causses whilk hes procurit the scarcitie and penurie of moneyis within this kingdome hes proceidit from the importatioun of vnecessair waires whairof the cuntrey standis not in neid and from the exportatioun of the proper moneyis of the kingdome and selling of the same as ordinarie merchandice in forreyne cuntreyis'.

Concerning the prevalence of dollars, an Act of Privy Council of 28 July 1631 summed up the difficulty by stating that 'the greit skarsetie of his majesteis proper coyne current within this Kingdome [is] occasiouned by the frequent transport thairof and importing of dollours in place of the same whairof the countrie is now filled and these dollours being of diuerse prints, weght and fynenesse hes course at the appetite of the receaver and delyverer at higher pryces farre abone [i.e. above] his majesteis awne moneyes'.

In 1636 it was claimed, doubtless with some exaggeration, 'that there is no moneyes at all current within the kingdome of his majesteis owne proper stampe and coyne, and nothing left bot these dollers at ane high rate'. By now foreign dollars formed a vital constituent of the Scottish monetary system. The spreading of rumours in 1637 that the values of dollars were to be officially raised emphasized this dependence. Dollars at once disappeared, their owners hoping for a better price, and the ensuing scarcity of coin was so acute that it became necessary to publish a proclamation denying any intention of increasing the values.

Scottish silver money was 11 deniers fine, whereas much of the foreign coin was baser, being 10 or 9 deniers, and in many cases much less fine. The numerous varieties of dollars and other coin caused the greatest confusion, for few could tell their true worth. Various Acts of Privy Council mention many of the pieces by name. Two specially singled out for adverse criticism were the 'dog' and 'Embeden' dollars. The former was only...

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2 C-P ii, p. 2.
3 C-P ii, p. 24.
4 C-P ii, p. 53.
5 C-P ii, p. 60.
6 C-P ii, pp. 14 and 15. The identity of the dog dollar is doubtful, but the latter is the Emden gulden of 28 stuber issued during the reign of Ferdinand II (1619-37). A money-changer's book published in Antwerp in 1633 gives the fineness of the Emden dollar as 7½ deniers.
9 deniers fine with a true worth of 40s., but it was being 'craftilie putt out' at 48s.\(^1\) The Emden dollar, worth 25s. 10d., was being circulated by 'some avaritious and godlesse personis preferring thair awin filthie commoditie and gayne to a good conscience and obedience of the law' at 33s. 4d.\(^2\)

None of this was new, of course. It had long been the law that Scottish coin must not be exported, and in 1612 an Act of Privy Council had drawn attention both to this and to the great diversity of foreign coin then circulating in Scotland at far higher rates than its real worth.\(^3\)

Unsatisfactory though the position was as regards gold and silver money, that of the copper coin was no better. In the previous reign there had been issues of copper penny and twopenny pieces in 1597, 1614, and 1623 and, in addition, very considerable quantities of billon money had been struck from 1583 until near the end of the century. Some of the latter seems to have been still in circulation during Charles's reign, for a manuscript account by a man who accompanied the English army to Berwick in 1639 has a conversion table for English and Scottish money which mentions 'bothwells', placks, and 'atchinsons'.\(^4\) All this small money failed to meet the everyday needs of the people. Penny and twopenny pieces had been ordered in 1625, but none were actually struck. In February 1629 a number of nobles and other persons submitted a petition to the king drawing his attention to the great scarcity of copper coin in Scotland and prayed that a warrant be granted for the coinage of pennies and twopenny pieces for the relief of the poor.\(^5\) The prayer was speedily answered, for in April an order was given for coining 500 stone weight of copper.\(^6\)

With the issue of Stirling turners during the period 1632–9 the dearth of copper money was replaced by a glut. Mr. Stevenson has calculated that nearly 40 million of these turners must have been officially minted.\(^7\) This was equivalent to roughly forty coins for every man, woman and child in Scotland. An Act of Privy Council of 12 September 1636 complained of the copper coin that 'the quantitie is become greevous to the subjects'.\(^8\) In November 1639 complaints were being made not only about the overabundant copper money, but also about counterfeit turners, of which a great quantity had been brought in from abroad.\(^9\) Foreign copper coin, 'such as holland doyts, doubles, and suche other kinde of trashe', was also circulating freely.\(^10\)

The demonetization of the Stirling turners in March 1642 changed the flood of copper coin into a famine. Issues of heavy copper turners were made in 1642, 1644 and 1648, but these were quite insufficient to meet the demand. In a supplication of circa 1649, Sir John Hope, general of the mint, craved that a warrant be granted for a new copper coinage. He pointed out that the shortage of copper coin caused by decrying the Stirling turners had not been made good by subsequent warrants for coining copper, and although this deficiency was not so apparent in Edinburgh and places nearby, in other

\(^1\) C-P ii, p. 14 also gives the true value of the dog dollar as 46s.
\(^2\) C-P ii, p. 15.
\(^3\) C-P i, p. 221.
\(^4\) British Museum, Add. MS 28566, fol. 29b. The table is reproduced as Appendix 2 to this paper. Bothwells, of which six were worth one penny sterling, could have been either the twopenny placks of billon struck from 1588 onwards (now generally called hardheads) or copper twopenny pieces. The other two were certainly billon coins.
\(^5\) Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, iii (1629–30), p. 47.
\(^6\) C-P ii, p. 18.
\(^8\) C-P ii, p. 53.
\(^9\) C-P ii, p. 66.
\(^10\) C-P ii, p. 41.
parts of the kingdom ‘there is almost nothing to be found but a common and general complaint of the leiges for the scarcity thereof’. 1

From the very beginning of the reign much thought had been given to devising measures which might remedy the bad state of the coinage. Proposals were made that the value of Scottish coins be cried up and that foreign coins be cried down or even banned altogether from circulating in Scotland. In November 1625 the Privy Council referred the question to a committee consisting of eight nobles, three bishops, eight lairds, and the representatives of four of the burghs. 2 Although the committee was required to report by February 1626, there was postponement after postponement. At length, on 16 June 1627, the Privy Council and the old committee admitted defeat and resolved to do nothing. 3

In 1630 John Achesoun, general of the mint, put forward a suggestion to melt the basest dollars and convert them into small money; the best of the foreign dollars were to be converted into Scottish money of the weights and fineness laid down in the Acts. 4 The burghs, as representing principally the merchants who benefited so much from putting the dollars into circulation, did not agree. They declared that ‘the country is now fullie stored with dollours that it were not saulfe nor seasonable at this time to decry or discharge [i.e. forbid] the course of dollours till the country were first supplied with better money’. They suggested that the best course to prevent the further influx of dollars would be to prohibit coal and salt owners from accepting them in exchange for their commodities, a course which the Privy Council adopted. 5

In 1632 Nicholas Briot made proposals to the Privy Council that were somewhat similar to those of Achesoun. 6 He suggested that the baser dollars be converted into fourpenny, twopenny, and penny pieces 7 10 deniers fine, by which he hoped that they would remain in Scotland and not be exported. He also proposed that the best of the rex dollouris circulating in Scotland should be converted into Scottish money and that the price to be paid for them by the mint should be progressively reduced from 4s. 10d. to 4s. 5d. sterling (58s. to 53s. Scottish). Briot considered that any loss caused by this reduction would fall for the most part upon the rich who possessed most of the foreign money and not upon the poor who possessed the smallest part. These proposals gave rise to a chorus of outraged protest and it seems possible that they were the cause of much of the enmity that subsequently developed towards Briot in Scotland. Although the proposals were not adopted, a few years later the Privy Council did order that no dollar should pass for more than 56s. and shortly afterwards this figure was reduced to 54s. 8

The most urgent need, recognized by Achesoun and Briot, was for a plentiful supply of small silver money. A petition submitted by the burghs to the Privy Council in 1634 drew attention to this. 9 They requested that large silver money should cease to be minted for a year or two and that the whole available bullion should be coined into a variety of small silver pieces worth 16d., 20d., 2s., 32d., 3s., 40d., 4s., 5s., 4d., 6s., and 6s. 8d. The petitioners considered that the issues of denominations ‘a little different from the English’ would ‘make some impediment in the transporting thereof’. The suggestion was

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2 C-P ii, p. 11.
3 C-P ii, p. 13.
4 C-P ii, p. 22.
5 C-P ii, p. 23.
6 C-P ii, pp. 32-4 and 80-1.
7 That is, 4s. 2s., and 1s. Scottish money.
8 C-P ii, pp. 48-9 and 53.
9 C-P ii, pp. 101-2.
not proceeded with. In 1636 Briot was permitted to produce an issue of half-merk, forty-penny, and twenty-penny pieces, but this was small and must have been totally inadequate.

Towards the end of Charles's reign the Privy Council discouraged the circulation of continental money by banning all dollars except those above a certain weight and fineness. The striking of a substantial amount (by Scottish standards) of silver money by Falconer in 1639-41 (345 stone) may have eased, to some extent, the severe shortage of Scottish coin, but so many forty-penny and twenty-penny pieces were being taken out of the country that the supply of small money remained a problem. The further scanty issue in 1642 of silver two-shilling and three-shilling pieces can have done little to remedy this shortage. Thereafter, there were no further issues, except of copper coin, until those of Charles II in 1664.

4. THE COINAGES

FIRST COINAGE, 1625-34 (?) (Burns ii, pp. 441-4 and 480-1; Stewart, p. 105)

Denominations:

Gold: unit, double-crown, Britain crown, thistle crown, and half-crown.

Silver: 60s., 30s., 12s., 6s., 2s., 1s., and 6d.

An Act of Privy Council of 15 April 1625 ordered a new coinage of gold, silver, and copper money and listed the varieties in the following manner: gold—the unit called the double angel, the double-crown called the angel, the Britain crown or three-pound piece called the five-merk piece, the thistle crown called the four-merk piece, and the half-crown called the 2½-merk piece. Silver—the crown called the three-pound piece, the thirty-shilling, twelve-shilling, six-shilling, two-shilling, one-shilling, and half-shilling pieces. Copper—twopenny and one-penny pieces. The denominations, weights, and fineness were identical to those of James VI's post-union issues.

In November 1611 the Privy Council had raised the values of gold coins by 10 per cent, so the Scottish unit, originally £12 Scots and equal to twenty-shillings sterling, became worth £13. 4s., with the other denominations in proportion. No attempt was made either by James VI or Charles I to issue lighter Scottish gold coins so as to maintain the 12:1 ratio between equivalent Scottish and English coins. Hence, since 1611, the Scottish unit had been worth 22 shillings sterling.

Since the Act of 1611 had raised the value of a Britain crown from 60 to 66 shillings Scots, it was not strictly accurate to call it a five-merk piece, as was done in the Act of Privy Council quoted above, because five merks were equal to 66s. 8d. The same was true of the thistle crown and the half-crown. The names five-merk, four-merk, and 2½-merk piece were doubtless adopted because they indicated values close to the actual worth of the coins and so were preferred to crown or half-crown.

In the Scottish Record Office there is a mint register which gives the figures of gold and silver coins struck from 1625 to the end of 1634. It is not clear whether the first coinage ceased in 1634 or whether the register was continued in another book that has

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3 C-P ii, pp. 68 and 69.
4 C-P ii, p. 68.
5 Ruding quotes from the Parliamentary History that there was a proposal made in 1653 to reopen the Scottish mint as the only remedy against the extreme scarcity of money in Scotland (R. Ruding, Annals, i, p. 418).
6 C-P i, pp. 8-9.
7 C-P i, p. 220.
8 Reference E 102/8.
since been lost. No date later than 1634 is known for the six-shilling piece—the only dated coin, but too much weight should not be given to this, since six-shilling pieces of every date, where they are known, are extremely rare. The mint was not in continuous operation and it may be inferred that the quantities of bullion reaching it were too small to allow this. For example, both in 1627 and 1630 there were only five journeys, one for minting gold and four for silver coin.

**Gold coinage.** Between 1625 and 1634 there were eight journeys for striking gold coins. The following is the journey for 28 July 1625 and it is typical of them all:

- Prentit in the saidis vnite peces, double crownis, britane crownis, thrissel crownis, and half crownis of gold Tuelf pund, four once weight.
- Thairof in the saidis britane crownis 2 pund 8 once weight.
- In the saidis thrissel crownis 12 once weight.
- In the saidis half crownis 7 once 12 deniers weight.
- Of the fynnes of 22 carrettis j grane.
- The essay put in the box.
- Light on this journey — xxvs. jd. money.¹

It will be seen that the register gives the individual weights for only the three smallest pieces. The following table shows the amount of gold coined in each of the eight journeys:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Double-crown</th>
<th>Crown</th>
<th>Thistle Crown</th>
<th>Half-crown</th>
<th>Total weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>oz.</td>
<td>den.</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.7.1625</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.11.1625</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.7.1626</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.1627</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1628</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.12.1628</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.1.1630</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.7.1631</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total of just under five stone of gold is very small and explains why first coinage gold pieces are so rare today. For comparison, it may be stated that in James VI's reign, during the period of twenty years from February 1605 to March 1625, about 140 stone of gold was coined, giving an average of 7 stone a year. Output of gold coin fell considerably towards the end of James's reign, however, since only 10 st. 14 lb. was coined from April 1622 until James's death.

From the weights given in the above table the approximate numbers of coins struck have been calculated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight (Scottish)</th>
<th>Number struck</th>
<th>Number of known survivors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Britain crown</td>
<td>47·32 gr.</td>
<td>1,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle crown</td>
<td>37·86 gr.</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-crown</td>
<td>23·66 gr.</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The term 'light on this journey' means that the weight of metal coined yielded more coins than expected, because they were fractionally below their correct standard weight. This gave a gain to the mint of 25s. 1d.
If one assumes that exactly equal numbers of units and double-crowns were struck, the amount of 63 lb. 7 oz. 12 den. would give a figure of approximately 2,060 pieces of each denomination. It is very probable, however, that units were struck in greater numbers than double-crowns, since the former is the least rare denomination today. None of the coins have any indication of value on them. All have a thistle-head as initial-mark on both sides.

Unit. The eleven coins I have been able to examine were from two obverse and three reverse dies. Some particulars of the dies and die combinations will be found in the list of denominations at the end of this paper. It is probably correct to consider the denomination as very rare.

Double-crown. Two obverse and two reverse dies. Six specimens are known to me: B.M. — 2; N.M.A.S. — 2 (B. 2 and R. 99); Lockett sale, 19 June 1957, lot 403 (ex Cochran-Patrick sale, lot 91); and Sotheby’s sale, 14 May 1968, lot 8 (now in the writer’s collection).

Britain crown. One pair of dies. The only surviving specimens seem to be those in the British Museum and Ashmolean.

Silver coinage. The first silver coins of the reign were minted on 9 June 1625. In no journey were coins of all seven denominations struck, six being the greatest number. The following entry in the register for 28 June 1625 is typical:

Prentit in the saidis 3 pund peces 30/12/6/js. and 6d.
peces of siluer Sex stane xij pund weight.
Thairof in the saidis js peces ane pund ten vnce weight.
in the saidis 6d peces 12 vnce weight.
Of the fynnes of xj deneirs.
The essay put in the box.
Light on this journey —— xxxij viijd money.

The following table shows the number of journeys in each year in which each denomination was struck and the total weight of eleven-denier silver coined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>60s.</th>
<th>30s.</th>
<th>12s.</th>
<th>6s.</th>
<th>2s.</th>
<th>Is.</th>
<th>6d.</th>
<th>st.</th>
<th>lb.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1625</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1626</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1627</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1628</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1629</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1630</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1631</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1632</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1633</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1634</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 502 | 15 | 3½

Sixty-shilling piece. Was struck on six occasions during the period and is now rather rare. Two obverse dies and one reverse die have been noted. On one obverse die the tip of the sword points to the right of the initial-mark and does not reach the inner circle; the only specimens seen are in the writer’s collection and that of Mr. Ian Stewart. On the other, the tip of the sword points to the left of the initial-mark and touches the inner circle. On specimens with the second of these two obverses the reverse has been struck when the die was rusty, so these probably belong to the latest (1634) strikings.
Thirty-shilling and twelve-shilling pieces were always struck together in every journey and are by far the commonest denominations today. There are numerous die varieties. The initial-mark may be either a small or a large thistle-head, of which the small is evidently the earlier, since a broken P in SEPARAT on the thirty-shilling pieces is found only on specimens with a large thistle-head. There are muled coins having a large thistle-head on one side and a small one on the other. On both values the lettering may be large or small, but obverses and reverses commonly have lettering of mixed sizes. For example, the letters C, N, Q, T, and V, or some of them, are often large and the remaining letters small. It seems probable that two founts were made, but little trouble was taken to keep the two sets of punches separate, and broken or missing punches may not have been replaced.

Six-shilling pieces were struck in every year, but are extremely rare. I have not seen any specimens dated 1628 or 1629.

Specimens may be found as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mint</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1625</td>
<td>B.M., N.M.A.S. (R. 4),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1626</td>
<td>N.M.A.S., Ashmolean, H. 279.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1627</td>
<td>B.M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1630</td>
<td>N.M.A.S. (B. 4).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1631</td>
<td>B.M., Ashmolean.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1632</td>
<td>N.M.A.S., H. 280, R.S.M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1633</td>
<td>N.M.A.S. (B. 5, R. 5).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1634</td>
<td>N.M.A.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two-shilling, one-shilling, and sixpenny pieces. The mint register gives the amount of metal used to coin each of the three smallest pieces and from these amounts the approximate numbers struck have been calculated as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Total weight st. lb. oz. den.</th>
<th>Approximate numbers struck</th>
<th>Known survivors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two-shilling</td>
<td>14 4 1 22</td>
<td>111,100</td>
<td>Very rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-shilling</td>
<td>7 0 8 20</td>
<td>109,600</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixpence</td>
<td>.. 5 12 12</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>None identified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The three one-shilling pieces have been struck from altered dies of James VI, with a 'C' struck over the 'T'. This feature has not been observed on any two-shilling pieces. Burns knew of only one specimen of the one-shilling piece, two others having come to light since his day. The obverse and reverse dies all seem to be different.

It is sometimes erroneously stated that Charles I obverse dies of the larger denominations are altered James VI dies. Burns has shown that this is not the case (p. 441) and points out that in Charles's reign there is 'a very slight change in the portrait on all the coins'. The most obvious difference is that on James's coins the end of the beard is rounded, whereas on Charles's it is pointed.

It must be presumed that Charles's sixpenny pieces were identical to those of James VI, that is, with a rose on the obverse and a thistle on the reverse, since this is the type of the one-shilling and two-shilling pieces. It seems unlikely that the sixpenny pieces resembled the early tower mint halfpennies of Charles I which have a rose on both sides.

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1 All varieties are in the NMAS. Muled 30s.—ref. 1956, 55. Muled 12s.—B. 3 and R. 3. Broken P—B. 2.
2 I am indebted to Mr. R. B. K. Stevenson for drawing my attention to this.
3 Of these one-shilling pieces, one is in the NMAS (R. 7) and the other two are in private collections.
SECOND COINAGE, 1636 (Burns ii, pp. 453–4; Stewart, p. 106)

Denominations: half-merk, forty-penny, and twenty-penny pieces.

On 2 June 1636 the Privy Council ordered all available bullion to be struck in sixteen-penny, thirty-two-penny, and 5s. 4d. pieces. The purpose of this order was to meet the severe shortage of small silver coin and, by striking such awkward denominations, to discourage the export of small money out of Scotland, particularly to England. It was at once objected that such values would also be most inconvenient to Scottish users and that the objects would be better served by striking half-merk, forty-penny, and twenty-penny pieces, all of which had already been issued in Scotland before the union.

An Act of Privy Council of 23 June 1636 authorized the Lord High Treasurer 'to deale and contract with Nicholas Briot' to convert the bullion 'in suche small peeces as his majestie and the counsell hes commanded', that is, the varieties ordered on 2 June. In the meantime wiser counsels prevailed, for on 21 July a further Act, completely disregarding the earlier one, ordered a coinage of half-merk, forty-penny, and twenty-penny pieces, specifying the fineness, weights, and other particulars. The Act laid down that, of the bullion coined, a fourth part was to be in half-merk pieces, and the remainder was to be divided equally between the two smaller denominations. It was particularly ordered that 'the forme and maner of striking used of before in the cunyehous', namely, striking with the hammer, should be used for this new coinage.

No mint records are available. Burns remarks (p. 453) on the small number of dies used in striking these coins. For the half-merk I have seen four obverse and four reverse dies, for the forty-penny three obverse and five reverse dies, and for the twenty-penny two obverses and two reverses, but there may be others. On all values the bust extends to the edge of the coin and there are beaded inner circles. The obverse legend begins at 7 o'clock. There are no initial-marks and none of the values are dated. Both the half-merk and forty-penny pieces are fairly common, but the twenty-penny piece appears to be extremely rare.

Nicholas Briot's pattern milled coinage of 1636 (Burns ii, pp. 454–5; Stewart, p. 106)

Denominations: half-merk, forty-penny, and twenty-penny pieces.

These beautiful patterns are of the greatest rarity. Briot probably made them, as Mr. Ian Stewart suggests, to substantiate his plea to be allowed to introduce machinery into the mint. The half-merk has the date 1636 above the crown on the reverse, but the other two values are without the date. Specimens of the three denominations may be found as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Half-merk piece</td>
<td>N.M.A.S. (two varieties—R. 11 and ex Lockett 420), R.S.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forty-penny piece</td>
<td>N.M.A.S. (R. 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-penny piece</td>
<td>B.M., N.M.A.S. (B. 4), H. 281</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, vi (1635–7), p. 252.
2 C-P ii, p. 108.
3 C-P ii, p. 50.
4 C-P ii, p. 51.
5 The NMAS has two specimens (B. 3 and R. 10) and is the only public collection in which I have found any. There was no specimen in the Locket collection.
Third Coinage, 1637-41 (?)

Briot's Silver Issue (Burns ii, pp. 456-63; Stewart, pp. 106-8)

Denominations: 60s., 30s., 12s., 6s., 6s. 8 cl., 40d., 20 cl.

During the second half of 1636 a tussle developed between Briot and the Privy Council concerning the use of machinery for striking the regular silver issues. In June the Privy Council had firmly expressed itself against 'the introduction of anie novelteis in our mynt' and an application by Briot to use his press was again turned down in September. In November he offered to convert some of the foreign dollars circulating in Scotland into twelve-shilling and six-shilling pieces, provided that he was allowed to 'worke the same be the milne' and the king would dispense with his profit. After some deliberation the Privy Council gave way and in an Act of 8 December ordered that for an experimental period of several months, that is, until Whitsunday 1637, money should be wrought by the mill. At the end of this period the Council would continue or forbid its further use 'as they sail find the good or evill thairof to require'.

The Act of 8 December was confirmed by another of 12 January 1637 ordering a new coinage which was to be produced by Briot using the 'milne and presse'. Charles Dickeson, 'graver of his majesteis yrnes', was to make the dies. For this coinage Briot was to use the available bullion, as well as certain foreign dollars which were 10½ deniers fine or better. The warrant to strike coins up to Whitsunday was confirmed and this period was subsequently extended. Since the warrant cannot now be traced, it is not clear which denominations were ordered. The Act states that Briot was to work and coin the bullion 'in the speces and according to the proportion conteanit in the former contract past thereanent' between the treasurer and himself. It is also stated in the Act that Dickeson was to make dies 'answerable to the particular speces' contained in the contract of the late Thomas Acheson. Acheson had been mint-master from 1581 to 1611, so the species ordered seem to have been the same as those for James VI's post-union coinages and for Charles's first coinage, that is, sixty-shillings down to sixpenny pieces. Nevertheless, it would appear that this initial issue was confined to the four denominations of sixty-, thirty-, twelve-, and six-shilling pieces.

On 17 October 1637 an Act of Privy Council ordered Briot and his son-in-law, John Falconer, who had been appointed joint mint-masters in August, to strike a coinage of thirty-shilling, twelve-shilling, half-merk, forty-penny, and twenty-penny pieces, again using the mill and press. There is no mention in this Act of the sixty-shilling or six-shilling pieces, so possibly these two denominations were struck only during the earlier period.

Most coins have the initial B on both obverse and reverse. The main exception is the twenty-penny piece which always has a B on the reverse, though many varieties do not have it on the obverse. Briot's penchant for lozenges is much in evidence, for they are commonly found as stops and are usually placed in a variety of positions near the value. None of Briot's coins are dated. The practice of dating six-shilling pieces, begun in 1605 when a coin of this value was first introduced in Scotland, was now discontinued.

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1 C-P ii, p. 50.
2 C-P ii, p. 54.
3 C-P ii, p. 55.
5 C-P ii, p. 55-6.
6 C-P ii, p. 62.
7 See, however, the comments made below concerning Briot's six-shilling pieces.
The dies of the smaller denominations of Briot’s and Falconer’s issues were often used until they were quite worn out. In many cases the lettering is ragged and broken, enabling one to distinguish between early and late strikings.

A comparison between Briot’s shillings and sixpences, and his twelve-shilling and six-shilling pieces is not without interest. The shillings have either a lozenge on each side of the value or else a single lozenge to the right of it, whereas on the twelve-shillings there are none. Briot’s sixpences and six-shilling pieces are similarly distinguishable—the sixpences having lozenges as on the shillings, whereas six-shilling pieces have them arranged in various ways, but never as on the sixpences.

Sixty-, thirty-, and twelve-shilling pieces. One pair of dies only is believed to have been used for each denomination. All have lozenge stops in the legends. On the twelve-shillings the king wears a Scottish crown. The twelve-shilling piece is fairly common, the others much less so.

Six-shilling piece (scarce). There are four principal types, according to the number and arrangement of lozenges by the value. These have been arbitrarily numbered (i) to (iv). Three types have lozenge stops and one (type ii) has pellet stops. The latter is also the only type to have a plurality of varieties. On these grounds it could well be argued that type (ii) is of a slightly different period to the others. The king’s crown is always of the English style.

Half-merk piece (scarce). There are two types, with one or two lozenges by the value, respectively. On all varieties the king has a Scottish crown and there are lozenge stops. Of ten varieties seen, six share one reverse die.

Forty-penny piece (common). Normally has pellet stops on the obverse and lozenges on the reverse. Later varieties have part of the dexter thistle-leaf on the reverse broken away. There are four types, having four, three, two, or no lozenges by the value. All have a Scottish crown on the obverse.

Twenty-penny piece (very common). Always has pellet stops. There are two types, having two or no lozenges by the value. Scottish crown.

Burns (pp. 463 and 465) appears to suggest that varieties of forty-penny and twenty-penny pieces without lozenges by the value may belong to the intermediate issue, but his observations lack precision and are confusing to the reader. He does not dispute, however, that the six-shilling piece without lozenges by the value properly belongs to Briot’s issue.¹ In the absence of any definite evidence one way or the other, it seems preferable to regard all coins with an initial B (except the Briot/Falconer mules) as belonging to Briot’s issue, whether or not there are lozenges by the value.

Briot’s gold issue  (Burns ii, pp. 481–4; Stewart, p. 107)

Denominations: unit, double-crown, Britain crown, half-crown.

On 19 October 1637 Briot and Falconer were ordered to strike gold coins from bullion ‘brought within this kingdom by the adventurers of Guinea’.² The Act of Privy Council laid down that the denominations and standards were to be the same as those specified in the Act of April 1625. Although thistle crowns are named in the 1625 Act, ¹ B. 8 on p. 460. Fig. 1008 said to illustrate this coin does not do so.
² C-P ii, p. 63. A further supply of uncoined gold, to the value of £200 sterling, was supplied to the Scottish mint by an Edinburgh merchant, Patrick Wood, in Mar. 1638 (Scottish Record Office, ref. E 105/38).
none by Briot are known today and it seems unlikely that any were struck. The reverse legends were changed from those of the 1625 issue. All obverses have MAG BRIT (or BRITAN).

As in the case of the first coinage, none of Briot's Scottish gold coins have the value on them. It may be noted, however, that Briot's angel does bear the symbol 'x'. This piece is believed to have been made specially for the ceremony of touching for the king's evil held at Edinburgh in June 1633.\(^1\) If the angel is truly the one produced in Edinburgh by Briot, then the 'x' really is meaningless, since it could stand neither for a number of Scottish pounds nor shillings. An 'x' could have been added only so as to conform in this respect with the tower mint angels of Charles I, for it was the established practice in Scotland never to put a mark of value on gold coins.

Unit. There are two varieties, one with the initial b at the end of the obverse legend (B. 3) and the other with the b at the beginning (B. 4). The latter normally has a flaw at the AN of BRITAN, and on the reverse the small crown over the c has been double punched. I have never seen any specimen having the obverse of B. 3 and the reverse of B. 4 or vice versa.\(^2\) On both varieties the king wears a Scottish crown. On the unit the king faces right, whereas on all the other denominations he faces left. The B. 3 units are fairly common, but the B. 4 variety is rare.

Double-crown (rare). There are two varieties. On one the king wears a Scottish crown and on the other an English crown. Both have the initial b below the bust.

Britain crown. Two varieties, one with an English and the other with a Scottish crown on the obverse. The former has a b at the end of the obverse legend and is very rare; the latter has a b at the beginning of the obverse legend and is extremely rare.\(^3\)

Half-crown (rare). There are two varieties, both with a Scottish crown. One obverse die which has a b below the bust was later used for a silver two-shilling piece.\(^4\) The second variety has no b on the obverse, but has one above the crown on the reverse.

Intermediate issue (Burns ii, pp. 463-5; Stewart, p. 108)

Denominations: thirty-shilling and twelve-shilling pieces.

The above are the only two denominations that can be given to this issue with any certainty. They have a thistle-head initial-mark on both sides of the coin. On the twelve-shillings the King wears a Scottish crown. Only one pair of dies seems to have been made for each value. Both are scarce.

These two coins are sometimes confused with similar values of Falconer's anonymous issue. The intermediate coins are of much neater workmanship than the latter. On the thirty-shillings the tip of the king's sword reaches the edge of the coin, whereas on the anonymous issue thirty-shillings it extends only to the inner circle. On the intermediate twelve-shillings the bust extends to the outer circle; on the anonymous issue twelve-shillings it is surrounded by the legend.


\(^2\) In the Bute sale (1951), lot 204, a unit was said to have a B. 3 obverse and B. 4 reverse. This statement was most probably due to the cataloguer being misled by a misprint in Burns ii, p. 482, where B. 3 is shown as having ET instead of VT on the reverse.

\(^3\) The only specimens with a Scottish crown that I have seen are those in the BM, NMAS (B. 7 bis) and Ashmolean.

\(^4\) See under Fourth Coinage, 1642.
Falconer’s issues

Although Burns has separated these into three distinct issues, the dividing line between them is not always sharp and clear, and many varieties have characteristics that are common to two issues. Such hybrid varieties show how the issues tended to merge into one another and attention will be drawn to them as they occur. Most of Falconer’s coins have pellet stops, but a few have lozenges, as on Briot’s.

No detailed mint registers have survived for Falconer’s issues, but the Scottish Record Office has a slim volume containing ‘The Compt of the Coyneziehous’, made by the mint-master, John Falconer, for the period 6 June 1639 to 3 April 1641.1 Probably all Falconer’s third coinage issues, both gold and silver, were struck during this period.

Falconer’s gold issue (Burns ii, pp. 482–3; Stewart, p. 109)

Denominations: unit, double-crown, crown, half-crown.

The account book states that the pieces struck were ‘vnite peices, double and single quarter and halff quarter crownis’. The fineness is given as 22 carats and the amount struck as 2 stone, 6 pounds, 5 ounces, 9 drops, and 28 grains. This is about half the amount of gold coined in Scotland during the first coinage of Charles I. Specimens of the unit and double-crown only are now known, for which some of Briot’s punches have been used in making the dies. They are very similar to Briot’s coins, but have an F on obverse and reverse. Both are extremely rare.

Falconer’s silver issues

According to the account book, three-pound, thirty-shilling, twelve-shilling, six-shilling, forty-penny, and twenty-penny pieces were struck, 11 deniers fine, amounting to 345 stone, 5 pounds, 15 ounces, and 4 drops.2 No three-pound pieces by Falconer are known today, so it remains uncertain whether he used Briot’s dies for this denomination, as firmly stated by Burns (p. 458), or whether no specimens have survived from Falconer’s own dies. As in the case of Falconer’s gold issue, many of Briot’s punches were used for the silver, particularly for some of the busts and details of the shields.

Falconer’s first issue with F (Burns, ii, pp. 465–8; Stewart, pp. 108–9)

Denominations: 12s., 6s., 40d., 20d.

Falconer’s first issue is clearly distinguishable from his others by the fact that on all values the bust extends to the edge of the coin, the legend commencing at 7 o’clock. All have the initial F on the reverse with the exception of one variety of twenty-penny piece which is discussed below. Falconer reverses are sometimes muled with Briot obverses.

Twelve-shilling piece (common). There is only one variety for which a single pair of dies is believed to have been used. The king wears a Scottish crown.

Six-shilling piece. Eleven varieties are known to me, of which four are Briot/Falconer mules. Three Briot obverse dies have been used to concoct these mules, but one of the dies has not been traced on any specimen of Briot’s own coinage. Two Falconer obverse dies have lozenge stops (4 and 5), one of them having an F below the bust in imitation of Briot’s custom of putting his initial in this position. Otherwise the initial F is found only on the reverse. Four of the eleven varieties share one reverse. One obverse

1 Reference E 101/5.
2 In NC 1879, p. 71, R. W. Cochran-Patrick gives (incorrectly) 348 stone.
has the usual feature of the bottom of the bust extending to the edge of the coin, yet has CAROLVS instead of CAR, CAROLVS being normal for Falconer's second issue. This obverse bears a certain family resemblance to one of Falconer's first issue forty-penny pieces (obv. j) which also has CAROLVS. Richardson gave this 6s. to Falconer's second issue with F (R. 75), but it seems to have more in common with the first issue, since it also lacks the leaved-thistle initial-marks that are a normal feature of Falconer's second issue six-shilling pieces. On all obverses the king has an English crown. Most varieties of first issue six-shilling pieces, whether muled or not, are quite rare. Several are known to me each from a single specimen.

Forty-penny piece. This is common with SCOT ANG in the obverse legend, but is extremely rare with MAG (or M) BR. There are rare Briot/Falconer mules. All have F on the reverse. On many reverses part of the dexter thistle leaf is missing, as on certain Briot reverses, the same defective punch having been used. An exceptional reverse has lozenge stops. Obverse 'h' has '&' for ET which is normal for Falconer's anonymous issue, but which sometimes also occurs in his second issue with F. There are two reverses with REX for LEX. It seems probable that both are the result of errors by the die-sinker and that Burns's suggested explanation (p. 467) is without foundation; neither has the broken thistle leaf. They are very rare. On all varieties the king's crown is Scottish.

Twenty-penny piece. This is common both with SCOT ANG and MAG BRIT (BRI or BR). Some very rare die-varieties have a reversed N in ANG or THRONVM. A rare Briot/Falconer mule is known; as in the case of Falconer's first issue six-shillings, obverse 2, the obverse die for this mule has not so far been matched on a twenty-penny piece of Briot's issue. All reverses have the initial F except for one, and the most probable explanation seems to be that the die-sinker forgot to punch an F on the die. Coins with SCOT ANG may have the F either at the end of the reverse legend or above the crown. Coins with MAG BRIT appear to have the F only above the crown. Scottish crown.

Falconer's second issue with F (Burns ii, pp. 468–73; Stewart, p. 109)

Denominations: 30s., 12s., 6s., 20d.

These may be distinguished from similar values of other issues since (a) on the twelve-shilling, six-shilling, and twenty-penny pieces the legend completely surrounds the bust and begins at one o'clock, and (b) all values have an initial F on obverse or reverse. On the three largest pieces a leaved-thistle initial-mark is normally found on both obverse and reverse, but occasionally it is replaced by a thistle-head or is omitted. The thistle-head is a common feature of the anonymous issue. Lozenge stops occur on one variety of thirty-shillings and one twenty-shillings.

Thirty-shilling piece (common). There are seven varieties, all of which have an F near the horse's hind hoof and rough or smooth ground below the horse. One variety (3) also has an F above the crown on the reverse. No. 1 has lozenge stops and should probably be regarded as the earliest.

Twelve-shilling piece. Nine varieties have been noted, some common and others very rare. No. 1 has lozenge stops on both sides and an F at the end of the obverse legend; it is much the commonest variety. No. 7 also has an F at the end of the obverse legend, but has plain instead of beaded inner circles and is extremely rare (three specimens seen);¹

¹ One is in the NMAS (R. 70) and two others in private collections.
it is of very coarse workmanship and has more the appearance of a forgery than a genuine coin, yet official punches were used, for example for the bust and for the lions and harp in the shield. Nos. 8 and 9 are also extremely rare. All twelve-shillings now have CAROLVS instead of CAR. The king’s crown is always English.

Six-shilling piece (scarce). There are two varieties, both having CAROLVS. They have the usual leaved-thistle initial-mark on the obverse, but no. 2 lacks it on the reverse. English crown. Both varieties have an F above the reverse crown.

Twenty-penny piece (common). This has either SCOT ANGL or MAG(N) BRIT. Normally has a lozenge initial-mark on the obverse, those without it being scarcer. They may have ET or ‘&’ in the obverse legend, an ‘&’ being more characteristic of Falconer’s anonymous issue. On the obverse, a single point after the D is beginning to replace the colon. All varieties have F on the reverse, either after the legend or above the crown. Scottish crown.

**Falconer’s anonymous issue** (Burns, ii, pp. 473–6; Stewart, p. 109)

Denominations: 30s., 12s., 6s., 20d.

Coins of this issue are similar in appearance to those of the last, but they do not have an F on either obverse or reverse. The twelve-shilling and six-shilling pieces are also instantly recognizable by the absence of lozenges below the crowned CR on the reverse. The leaved-thistle initial-mark is often replaced by a thistle-head.

Thirty-shilling piece (common). Of the six varieties, all have a leaved-thistle initial-mark on the obverse and all save no. 1 (which has none) have a thistle-head on the reverse. There is always herbage below the horse. Some obverses have ET as on Falconer’s earlier issues and probably precede those with ‘&’.

Twelve-shilling piece (common). There are three varieties, of which one has a leaved-thistle initial-mark on the obverse, otherwise there is always a thistle-head. All have CAROLVS, ‘&’ for ET, and a single point after D in the obverse legend. English crown.

Six-shilling piece (scarce). There is one variety only for which one pair of dies is believed to have been used. The obverse has CAROLVS as on Falconer’s previous issue. The initial-marks are: obverse—leaved-thistle; reverse—thistle-head. English crown.

Twenty-penny piece. The obverse legend may have SCOT ANGL (very common) or MAG BRIT (very rare). As the MAG BRIT legend is the only one with ET for ‘&’, this suggests it is a mule of a Falconer’s second issue obverse and anonymous reverse; of three specimens examined, all were from the same obverse die. Some obverses have CAROLVS in full instead of CAR, a new development on twenty-penny pieces. Only rarely is there a colon after the D on the obverse. Many varieties have an initial-mark lozenge on the obverse, as on the previous issue. Scottish crown.

**FOURTH COINAGE, 1642** (Burns ii, pp. 477–80; Stewart, pp. 109–10)

Denominations: three-shilling and two-shilling pieces.

This coinage was ordered by the Privy Council on 28 March 1642 on account of the continuing shortage of small silver money. The Act is curiously worded, for it quotes the Act of 21 July 1636, in which the Privy Council ordered half-merk, forty-penny, and twenty-penny pieces (Briot’s hammered issue), and then goes on to forbid the striking
of any more pieces of these denominations, thus ignoring Briot's and Falconer's milled issues of 1637-41. It is possible that thirty-shilling, twelve-shilling, and six-shilling pieces continued to be struck during the period of the fourth coinage, but there are no records available to show whether this was so. There are no initial-marks.

Three-shilling piece (scarce). Two obverse and four reverse dies have been identified. There is a thistle-head behind the bust. One variety (obv. a) normally has a small flaw above the thistle. Scottish crown.

Two-shilling piece. There are two types. The first has an obverse which was first used for a Briot half-crown of 1637 (no. 1) and is rare; it is without any mark of value. The second type has the value II behind the head. Scottish crown. Few dies were used and specimens are uncommon.

5. APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Some years ago Messrs. Baldwin & Sons very kindly gave me the opportunity of making a detailed examination of a considerable number of twelve-shilling, forty-penny, and twenty-penny pieces in their stock. The samples appeared to be fairly random, so the number of coins of each main variety were counted so as to obtain an indication of relative rarity, and these are listed below. Two points call for comment. Forty-penny pieces of Falconer's first issue with the error Rex for Lex on the reverse are very rare, so the presence of two specimens in a sample of twenty-five coins of this issue is unexpectedly high. Similarly, three anonymous twenty-penny pieces with Mag Brit out of fifty-five specimens seems a high proportion for a rarity which was unknown to Burns and is not listed in Richardson.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Twelve-shilling pieces</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First coinage</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third coinage—Briot's issue</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate issue</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falconer's 1st issue</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falconer's 2nd issue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falconer's anon. issue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forty-penny pieces</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second coinage (Briot's hammered)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third coinage—Briot's issue</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falconer's issue</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Twenty-penny pieces
Second coinage (Briot's hammered) 1
Third coinage—Briot's issue 11
Falconer's 1st issue 27
Falconer's 2nd issue 8
Falconer's anon. issue 55 (three with MAG BRIT)
Forgeries 4
Total 106

Appendix 2. British Museum, Department of Manuscripts, additional MS. 28566.¹ On fol. 29b there occurs the following:

Scotsh Coines.
One penny English. A shilling Scotsh
Twenty pence English. A pound Scotsh

Small Coines of Brasse
Bothwells. vj make a penny English
Placks. 3 make a penny English
Atchinsons. 3 make two pence English
Thirteene pence halfe penny English
Is a Scottish marke
But they account the Scotsh marke
Thirteene pence English & one of their placks
Halfe marke Scotsh
Sixepence English & an Atchinson
The quarter of an English thirteene pence halfe penny
Call'd in Scot: A 40 penny peice
And is in value 3d. English & a Plack
The halfe of that is call'd A 20 penny peice
And is jd. ob English & A Bothwell

Appendix 3. Legends on coins of Charles I
CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO I rule under the auspices of Christ.
FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM UNAM I will make them one nation.
HENRICUS ROSAS REGNA IACOBUS Henry united the roses, James the kingdoms.
HIS PRÆSUM UT PROSIM I am put in charge of these so that I may benefit them.
JUSTITIA THRONUM FIRMAT Justice strengthens the throne.
QUE DEUS CONIUNXIT NEMO SEPARET What God hath joined let not man put asunder.
ROSA SINE SPINA The rose without a thorn.
SALUS REIPUBLICE SUPREMA LEX The law is the supreme safeguard of the people.
TUEATUR UNITA DEUS God protect the union.
UNITA TUEMUR We protect the union.

6. LIST OF DENOMINATIONS AND VARIETIES
FIRST COINAGE (Gold)

Unit (Plate II, No. 1)

Obv. • CAROLVS • D' • G' • MAG' • BRIT' • FRAN' & • HIB' • REX •
Crowned half-length figure of the king to right, holding a sceptre and orb.
Rev. • FACIAM • EOS • IN • GENTEM • VNAM •
Crowned shield between c and r. l. m. thistle-head both sides.

¹ See page 116, ante.
Two obverse dies: 1. B. 1 bis, R. 98, Ashmolean 1. 2. BM, B. 1 (fig. 1030), Ashmolean 2.

Three reverse dies: 1. BM, B. 1, B. 1 bis. 2. R. 98, Ashmolean 1. 3. Ashmolean 2.


**DOUBLE-CROWN (Plate II, No. 4)**

*Obv.*  
• CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • & • HIB • REX •
  
  Crowned bust to right.

*Rev.*  
• HENRICVS • ROSAS • REGNA • IACOVVS •
  
  Crowned shield between c and r. I.m. thistle-head both sides.

Two obverse dies: 1. BM 1, B. 2 (fig. 1031), R. 99 (fig. 154). 2. BM 2, Lockett 403, Murray.

Two reverse dies: 1. BM 1, BM 2, B. 2. 2. R. 99. 2. Lockett 403, Murray.

**BRITAIN CROWN (Plate II, No. 8)**

*Obv.*  
• CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • & • HIB • REX •
  
  Crowned bust to right.

*Rev.*  
• HENRICVS • ROSAS • REGNA • IACOVVS •
  
  Crowned shield between c and r. I.m. thistle-head both sides.

One pair of dies. Two specimens known in the BM and Ashmolean.

**FIRST COINAGE (Silver)**

**SIXTY-SHILLING PIECE**

*Obv.*  
• CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • & • HIB • REX •
  
  The king on horseback to right; a crowned thistle-head on the housings.

*Rev.*  
• QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVXIT • NEMO • SEPARET •
  
  Shield. I.m. thistle-head on both sides.

Two obverse dies: 1.1. H. Stewart, Murray. 2. B. 1 (fig. 996), R. 1. One reverse die.

**THIRTY-SHILLING PIECE (Plate III, No. 13)**

*Obv.*  
• CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • & • HIB • REX •
  
  As sixty-shilling piece.

*Rev.*  
• QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVXIT • NEMO • SEPARET •
  
  As sixty-shilling piece.

B. 2 and R. 2.


**TWELVE-SHILLING PIECE (Plate III, No. 18)**

*Obv.*  
• CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • & • HIB • REX •
  
  Crowned bust to right, the value xii behind.

*Rev.*  
• QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVXIT • NEMO • SEPARET •
  
  Plain shield. I.m. thistle-head on both sides.

B. 3 and R. 3. A variety of reverse has CONIVXIT (Murray).²

¹ There is also a 30s. in the NMAS (1954. 380) with the apparent reading of DÆVS for DEVS, but this is due to double striking.

² There was another specimen in the Lockett collection.
SIX-SHILLING PIECE (Plate IV, No. 24)

*Obv.* • CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • & • HIB • REX •
Crowned bust to right, the value VI behind.

*Rev.* • QVE • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARAT •
Shield with date above it. I.m. thistle-head both sides.

For a list of dates see page 121, ante.

TWO-SHILLING PIECE (Pl. IV, No. 36)

*Obv.* • C • D • G • ROSA • SINE • SPINA •
Crowned rose.

*Rev.* • TVEATVR • VNITA • DEVS •
Crowned thistle-head. I.m. thistle-head both sides.

B. 6 and R. 6.

ONE-SHILLING PIECE (Plate IV, No. 37)

*Obv.* • C • D • G • ROSA • SINE • SPINA •
A rose.

*Rev.* • TVEATVR • VNITA • DEVS •
A thistle-head. I.m. thistle-head both sides. R. 7.

SECOND COINAGE

HALF-MERK PIECE (Plate IV, No. 29)

*Obv.*

- a. CAROLVS • D • G • SCOT • ANG • FR • & • HIB • R •
- b. CAROLVS •
- c. CAROLVS •
Crownd bust to left, the value VI behind.

*Rev.*

- CHRISTO • AVSPICE • REGNO •
Plain shield crowned. B. 1, R. 8.

FORTY-PENNY PIECE (Plate IV, No. 32)

*Obv.*

- CAR • D • G • SCOT • ANG • FR • & • HIB • R •
Crownd bust to left, the value XL behind.

*Rev.*

- a. SALVS • REIP • SVPR • LEX •
- b. SALVS • REIP • SVPR • LEX •
- c. SALVS • REIP • SVPREM • LEX •

TWENTY-PENNY PIECE (Plate IV, No. 38)

*Obv.*

- a. CAR • D • G • SCOT • ANG • FR • & • HIB • R •
- b. CAR • & • HIB • R •
Crownd bust to left, the value XX behind.

*Rev.*

- IVST • THRONVM • FIRMAT •
Crownd thistle. B. 3, R. 10, Murray.

Briot's pattern milled coinage of 1636

HALF-MERK PIECE (Plate IV, No. 30)

*Obv.* • CAR • D • G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R •
Crownd bust to left, the value VI behind with a lozenge each side of it; b below the bust.

*Rev.* • CHRISTO • AVSPICE • REGNO •
Crownd shield between crowned C R; above the crown is the date 1636. Lozenge stops both sides. The specimen illustrated is Lockett 420. R. 11, R. S. M.
FORTY-PENNY PIECE (Plate IV, No. 33)

Obv.  CAR • D: G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R •
As above, but the value XL behind the bust with a lozenge above and below it; B below the bust.

Rev.  SALVS • REIPVBLC • SVPREMA • LEX •
Crowned two-leaved thistle between crowned C R. Lozenge stops both sides. R. 12.

TWENTY-PENNY PIECE (Plate IV, No. 39)

Obv.  • CAR • D: G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R •
As above, but XX behind the bust with a lozenge above and below it; B below the bust.

Rev.  • IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT •
As for the forty-penny piece. Lozenge stops both sides. B. 4, BM, H. 281.

THIRD COINAGE

Briot's silver issue

SIXTY-SHILLING PIECE

Obv.  CAROLVS • D: G • MAGN • BRITANN • FRANC • ET • HIBERN • REX •
The king on horseback to left; i.m. thistle-head with B above it.

Rev.  QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET •
Crowned shield; thistle-head and B at end of legend. Lozenge stops both sides. B. 5, R. 13.

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECE (Plate III, No. 14)

Obv.  CAROLVS • D: G • MAGN • BRITAN • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX •
The king on horseback to left; B and anemone after legend.

Rev.  QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET •
Crowned shield; B and thistle-head before legend. Lozenge stops both sides. B. 6, R. 14.

TWELVE-SHILLING PIECE (Plate III, No. 19)

Obv.  CAR • D: G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX
Crowned bust to left to edge of coin, the value XII behind; B after the legend.

Rev.  QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET •
Crowned shield between crowned C R; B at end of legend. Lozenge stops both sides. B. 7, R. 15.

SIX-SHILLING PIECE (Plate IV, No. 25)

Obv.  Crowned bust to left to edge of coin, the value VI behind.

Rev.  Crowned shield between crowned C R.

Type (i) A lozenge to the right and another below the value.
Type (ii) A lozenge above and below the value.
Type (iii) A lozenge below the value.
Type (iv) No lozenges by the value.

Obverses
a.  CAR • D: G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX
b.  CAR •
  * REX •
c.  CAR • D: G • MAG • BRIT •
  * REX •

Reverses
a.  QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET •
b.  QVÆ •
  * SEPARET •
c.  QVÆ •
  * SEPAR •
d.  QVÆ •
  * NEMO • SEPAR •
e.  QVÆ •
  * NEMO • SEPARET •
The Scottish Gold and Silver Coinages of Charles I

Die varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Position of B</th>
<th>Harp</th>
<th>Type of stops</th>
<th>Legends</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (i) Lis and B after legend</td>
<td>No B</td>
<td>Small without strings</td>
<td>Lozenges</td>
<td>a/a</td>
<td>BM, B. 9, R. 16, H. 286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (ii) After legend</td>
<td>Over crown to right</td>
<td>Large with strings</td>
<td>Pellets</td>
<td>b/c</td>
<td>B. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (ii)</td>
<td>After legend</td>
<td>Small with strings</td>
<td></td>
<td>b/b</td>
<td>Same obverse die as 2. H. 287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (ii)</td>
<td>Over crown to left</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b/e</td>
<td>BM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (iii) Below the bust</td>
<td>No B</td>
<td>Small without strings</td>
<td>Lozenges</td>
<td>c/d</td>
<td>NMAS (1968), H. 288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 (iv) After legend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b/a</td>
<td>Same reverse die as 1. BM, B. 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Half-Merk Piece (Plate IV, No. 31)

*Obv.* CAR · D·G·SCOT·ANG·FR·ET·HIB·R·
Crowned bust to left to edge of coin, the value VI behind;
\( \frac{8}{8} \) below the bust.

*Rev.*
- Cristo AVSPICE REGNO ·
- Cristo AVSPICE REGNO ·
Crowned shield between crowned C R. Lozenge stops both sides.

Type (i) A lozenge each side of the value.
Type (ii) A lozenge to the right of the value.

Obverse dies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Position of front of the crown</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (i)</td>
<td>Under A of ANG</td>
<td>Flaw above 8 of value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (i)</td>
<td>( \cdot )</td>
<td>Tops of the rs broken off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (i)</td>
<td>Under T of SCOT</td>
<td>Similar to 2, but v of vi is double-punched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (i)</td>
<td>Under T of SCOT</td>
<td>Flaw in field in front of crown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (ii)</td>
<td>Under left foot of A</td>
<td>F of FR and T of ET are double-punched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 (ii)</td>
<td>Between T and A</td>
<td>T of HIB is double-punched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 (ii)</td>
<td>Under left foot of A</td>
<td>( \cdot ) below the bust has a pellet each side of it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reverse dies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position of B</th>
<th>Legend</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After legend, just above crown</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Often flaw through EG of REGNO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above crown, close to dexter side of cross</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Pointed shield, s of CHRISTO double-punched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediately after the legend</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c of CR touches the inner circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Pointed shield. The ES in AVSPICE and REGNO are double-punched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Very similar to 1, but stop before CHRISTO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Forty-Penny Piece (Plate IV, No. 34)

*Obv.* Crowned bust to left to edge of coin, the value XL behind.

*Rev.* Crowned two-leaved thistle.
### Obverses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Stops</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Pellets R. 23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. CAR D G SCOT ANG FR ET HIB R (B under bust)</td>
<td>Lozenges NMAS (1960)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. CAR R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Pellets R. 23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. CAR D G SCOT ANG FR ET HIB R</td>
<td>Lozenges NMAS (1957)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Pellets B. 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. CAR D G SCOT ANG FR ET HIB R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. CAR R</td>
<td></td>
<td>B. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. CAR R</td>
<td>(another B under bust)</td>
<td>R. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. CAR R</td>
<td>(B under left shoulder)</td>
<td>R. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. CAR R</td>
<td></td>
<td>R. 24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Reverses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Stops</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Type of stops

- Pellets R. 23
- Lozenges NMAS (1960)
- Pellets NMAS (1957)
- R. 21
- R. 22
- R. 23
- R. 24

### TWENTY-PENNY PIECE (Plate IV, No. 40)

**Obv.** Crowned bust to left to edge of coin, the value xx behind.

**Rev.** Crowned two-leaved thistle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>R. 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. CAR D G SCOT ANG FR ET HIB R</td>
<td>R. 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. CAR R</td>
<td>R. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>R. 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. CAR D G SCOT ANG FR ET HIB R</td>
<td>R. 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. CAR R</td>
<td>(no B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. CAR R</td>
<td>(no B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. CAR R</td>
<td>(no B)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 B. 14 and R. 21 are similar to R. 23, but have a point instead of a lozenge after LEX.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reverses</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT</td>
<td>R. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT</td>
<td>B. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT</td>
<td>Lockett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT</td>
<td>Murray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT (b under thistle)</td>
<td>R. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT</td>
<td>Lockett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT (b above crown to left)</td>
<td>Lockett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT</td>
<td>B. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT</td>
<td>B. 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT</td>
<td>Murray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT (b above crown to right)</td>
<td>R. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT</td>
<td>B. 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT (b inside crown)</td>
<td>B. 19, R. 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Briot's gold issue**

UNIT (Plate II, No. 2)

1. **Obv.** CAROLVS • D: G • MAG • BRITAN • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX •
   Crowned half-length figure of the king to right holding a sceptre and orb; thistle-head and b at end of legend.

   **Rev.** HIS • PRÆSVM • VT • PROSIM •
   Crowned shield between crowned CR.

   One pair of dies (BM, B. 3—fig. 1032, R. 100—fig. 155).

2. As 1, but with a b at the beginning and a thistle-head at the end of the obverse legend.
   One pair of dies (B. 4—fig. 1033).

**DOUBLE-CROWN (Plate II, Nos. 5 and 6)**

**Obv. a.** CAR • D: G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX

   b. CAR • REX •

   c. CAR • REX •
   Crowned bust to left to edge of coin with b below it.

   **Rev.** VNITA • TVEMVR •
   Crowned shield between crowned CR.

**Varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>King's crown</th>
<th>Obverse legend</th>
<th>Type of stops</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 English</td>
<td>a Lozenges after CAR, G, and MAG, and on the reverse, otherwise pellets</td>
<td>One obverse and three reverse dies, as under: 1. BM, B. 5 (fig. 1034) 2. B. 5 bis 3. R. 102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Scottish</td>
<td>b Lozenges</td>
<td>No stop after HIB. One obverse die, new reverse die. BM, B. 6 (fig. 1035)</td>
<td>One obverse die; same reverse as 2. R. 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BRITAIN CROWN (Plate II, Nos. 9 and 10)**

**Obv.** CAR • D: G • MAG • BRIT • ER • ET • HIB • REX

   Crowned bust to left to edge of coin; pellet stops.

   **Rev.** VNITA • TVEMVR •
   Crowned shield between crowned CR; lozenge stops.
Varieties

King's crown  Position of B  Remarks
1 English  At end of obverse legend  One pair of dies. B. 7 (fig. 1036), R. 105.
2 Scottish  At beginning of obverse legend  Two obverse dies and two new reverse dies.
01 R1—B. 7 bis, Ashmolean.
02 R2—BM.

HALF-CROWN (Plate II, Nos. 11 and 12)

Obv. a. CAR • D: G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • R
    b. CAR • REX
    c. Crowned bust to left to edge of coin; pellet stops.

Rev. VNITA • TVEMVR •
    Crowned shield between C R; lozenge stops.

Varieties

King's crown  Position of B  Obverse Remarks
1 Scottish  Below bust  a  One pair of dies. BM, B. 8 (fig. 1037), R. 106
2  No b on obv.; b and a lozenge above the crown on the reverse  b  One pair of dies. B. 9 (fig. 1038), R. 107

Intermediate issue

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECE (Plate III, No. 15)

Obv. CAROLVS • D: G • MAGN • BRITAN • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX •
    The king on horseback to left; i.m. thistle-head.

Rev. QVÆ • DEVS: CONIUNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET •
    Crowned shield; i.m. thistle-head. Lozenge stops both sides. B. 20, R. 28.

TWELVE-SHILLING PIECE (Plate III, No. 20)

Obv. CAR • D: G • MAG • BRITAN • FR • ET • HIB • REX •
    Crowned bust to left of coin, the value xii behind; i.m. thistle-head at end of legend.

Rev. QVÆ • DEVS • CONIUNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET •
    Crowned shield between crowned C R; i.m. thistle-head above crown. Lozenge stops both sides. B. 21, R. 29.

Falconer’s gold issue

UNIT (Plate II, No. 3)

    As Briot’s units, but with a leaved thistle and F at the end of the legend. Scottish crown,

Rev. HIS: PRAESVM: VT: PROSIM •
    As Briot’s, but with a flower and F at the end of the legend. Pellet stops both sides. Only one specimen seen (R. 101).

DOUBLE-CROWN (Plate II, No. 7)

Obv. CAR • D: G • MAG • BRIT • FR • ET • HIB • REX •
    As Briot’s double-crown, but with F at the end of the legend. The bust extends almost to the edge of the coin as on Falconer’s first silver issue. English crown.

Rev. VNITA • TVEMVR •
    As Briot’s, but with F and a point above the crown. Pellet stops both sides. One pair of dies. Three specimens seen: B. 6 bis, R. 104, Ashmolean.
TWOELVE-SHILLING PIECE (Plate III, No. 21)

\[\text{Obv.}\] CAR \cdot D \cdot G \cdot MAG \cdot BRITAN \cdot FR \cdot ET \cdot HIB \cdot REX
Crowned bust to left to edge of coin, the value xii behind.

\[\text{Rev.}\] QVÆ \cdot DEVS \cdot CONIVNXIT \cdot NEMO \cdot SEPARET
Crowned shield between crowned C R; F over the right of the crown. Lozenge stops both sides.
B. 24, R. 33.

SIX-SHILLING PIECE (Plate IV, No. 26)

\[\text{Obv.}\ a.\] CAR \cdot D \cdot G \cdot MAG \cdot BRIT \cdot FRAN \cdot ET \cdot HIB \cdot REX
\[\text{b.}\] CAR
\[\text{c.}\] CAR
\[\text{d.}\] CAROLVS \cdot D \cdot G \cdot MAG \cdot BR \cdot FR \cdot ET \cdot HI \cdot R
Crowned bust to left to edge of coin, the value VI behind.

\[\text{Rev.}\ a.\] QVÆ \cdot DEVS \cdot CONIVNXIT \cdot NEMO \cdot SEPARET
\[\text{b.}\] QVÆ
\[\text{c.}\] QVÆ
\[\text{d.}\] QVÆ
Crowned shield between crowned C R.

Obverse dies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of stops</th>
<th>Position of front of the crown</th>
<th>Legend</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lozenges</td>
<td>Under R of BRIT</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pellets</td>
<td>Between R and I of BRIT</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lozenges</td>
<td>Under I of BRIT</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Between B and R</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Under I of BRIT</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pellets</td>
<td>Under R of BRIT</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Under G of D:G</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reverse dies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of stops</th>
<th>Symbols above crown</th>
<th>Legend</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pellets</td>
<td>F to left</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lozenges</td>
<td>F and a lozenge</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pellets</td>
<td>F to left</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>F and a point</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


FORTY-PENNY PIECE (Plate IV, No. 35)

\[\text{Obv.}\] Crowned bust to left to edge of coin, the value xq behind.

\[\text{Rev.}\] Crowned two-leaved thistle.
THE SCOTTISH GOLD AND SILVER COINAGES OF CHARLES I

**Obverses**

1. **SCOT ANG**
   - a. CAR • D: G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R • (Briot type (iii) obv. h)  
     - (no lozenges by value; not matched on a Briot coin)  
     - B. 34, R. 49
   - b. CAR • R  
     - (Briot type (iii) obv. e)  
     - B. 27, R. 38
   - c. CAR • R
   - d. CAR • R
   - e. CAR • R
   - f. CAR • AN • R
   - g. CAR • ANG • R
   - h. CAR • D: G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R • (beaded i/c)  
     - B. 33

2. **MAG (or M) BR**
   - i. CAR • D: G • MAG • BR • FR • ET • HIB • R (beaded i/c)
   - B. 32

**Reverses**

1. **SALVS • REIPVB • SUPREMA • REX**
   - a. SALVS • REX
   - b. SALVS • REX
   - c. SALVS • LEX
   - d. SALVS • LEX
   - e. SALVS • LEX
   - f. SALVS • LEX
   - g. SALVS • LEX
   - h. SALVS • LEX
   - i. SALVS • LEX
   - j. SALVS • LEX
   - k. SALVS • LEX
   - l. SALVS • LEX  

2. **Symbols over crown**

   - Two points  
     - Murray
   - "  
     - B. 30, R. 45
   - "  
     - Murray
   - "  
     - B. 22
   - "  
     - B. 27, R. 38
   - "  
     - R. 39
   - "  
     - B. —
   - "  
     - B. 31, R. 48
   - "  
     - R. 47
   - "  
     - Murray
   - ? (r. below thistle)  
     - R. 42

**TWENTY-PENNY PIECE** (Plate II, No. 41)

*Obv.* Crowned bust to left to edge of coin, the value xx behind.

*Rev.* Crowned two-leaved thistle.

**Obverses**

1. **SCOT ANG**
   - a. CAR • D: G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R •  
     - (no lozenges by value; not matched on a Briot coin)
   - b. CAR • R
   - c. CAR • R
   - d. CAR • ANG • R
   - e. CAR • ANG • R

2. **MAG BRIT (BRI or BR)**
   - f. CAR • D: G • MAG • BRIT • FR • ET • HIB • R •  
     - R. 55, 56
   - g. CAR • BR
   - h. CAR • HIB • R
   - i. CAR • HIB • R
   - j. CAR • HIB • R
   - k. CAR • HIB • R
   - l. CAR • HIB • R
   - m. CAR • HIB • R
   - n. CAR • HIB • R

**Symbols over crown**

   - B. 34
   - B. 35
   - R. 50
   - Murray
   - Murray

---

1. Reverse k has lozenge stops.
Reverses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbols over crown</th>
<th>Symbols above reverse crown</th>
<th>Legends</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT • B.</td>
<td>B. 35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT •</td>
<td>B. 34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT •</td>
<td>R. 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT •</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT • Murray</td>
<td>Murray</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT •</td>
<td>Two points NMAS (1968)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT •</td>
<td>R. 52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT •</td>
<td>F to left Murray</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT •</td>
<td>Murray</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. IVST • FIRM •</td>
<td>R. 57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. IVSTITIA • FIRM •</td>
<td>F and a point R. 51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. IVSTITIA • FIRM •</td>
<td>R. 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. IVSTITIA • FIRM •</td>
<td>B. 36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n. IVSTITIA • FIRM •</td>
<td>Murray</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o. IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT •</td>
<td>NMAS (1968)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT •</td>
<td>Murray</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q. IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRM •</td>
<td>R. 56, 59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r. IVSTITIA • FIRMAT •</td>
<td>F to right R. 55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s. IVST • FIRMAT •</td>
<td>None (no F) R. 62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Falconer's second issue with F

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECE (Plate III, No. 16)

Obverse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial-mark</th>
<th>Position of F</th>
<th>Type of ground</th>
<th>Symbols above reverse crown</th>
<th>Legends</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. CAROLVS • D : G : MAGN : BRITAN : FRAN : ET : HIB • REX</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. CAROLVS ; D : G : MAGN : BRITAN : FRAN : ET : HIB : REX ;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. CAROLVS ; D : G : MAGN : BRITAN : FRAN : ET : HIB : REX :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRITAN : FRAN : ET : HIB : REX :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRITAN : FRAN : ET : HIB : REX :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The king on horseback to left.

Reverse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial-mark</th>
<th>Type of ground</th>
<th>Symbols above reverse crown</th>
<th>Legends</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. QVE • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET •</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. QVE • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET •</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. QVE • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET •</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. QVE • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET •</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. QVE • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET •</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crowned shield.

Die varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obverse initial-mark</th>
<th>Reverse initial-mark</th>
<th>Position of F</th>
<th>Type of ground</th>
<th>Symbols above reverse crown</th>
<th>Legends</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Leaved thistle; 5-pointed star each side</td>
<td>Leaved thistle</td>
<td>Below hoof</td>
<td>Rough</td>
<td>Two 5-pointed stars</td>
<td>a/a</td>
<td>Star on ground below horse. Lozenge stops. B. 40, R. 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Leaved thistle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Slightly rough</td>
<td></td>
<td>b/a</td>
<td>B. —, R. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Leaved thistle; cross and pellet each side</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rough</td>
<td>F and two pellets on dexter side; 5-pointed star and pellet on sinister</td>
<td>c/b</td>
<td>B. 41, R. 68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# THE SCOTTISH GOLD AND SILVER COINAGES OF CHARLES I

### TWELVE-SHILLING PIECE (Plate III, No. 22)

**Obv.**
1. CAROLVS • D: G • MAGN • BRITAN • FRANC • ET • HIB • REX
2. C: CAROLVS • D: G - MAG - BRIT "FRAN- • ET - HIB - REX:
Crowned bust to left surrounded by the legend, the value XII behind.

**Rev.**
1. QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET •
2. QVÆ: DEVS: CONIVNXIT: NEMO: SEPARET:
3. QVÆ: DEVS: CONIVNXIT: NEMO: SEPARET:
4. QVÆ: DEVS: CONIVNXIT: NEMO: SEPARET:
5. QVÆ: DEVS: CONIVNXIT: NEMO: SEPARE:
6. QVÆ: DEVS: CONIVNXIT: NEMO: SEPARE:
Crowned shield between crowned CR.

## Die varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obverse initial-mark</th>
<th>Reverse initial-mark</th>
<th>Symbols above reverse crown</th>
<th>Harp</th>
<th>Legends</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Leaved thistle</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Small (6 mm wide)</td>
<td>a/a</td>
<td>F after obverse legend; lozenge stops. B. 42, R. 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Leaved thistle</td>
<td>r and a point</td>
<td>b/b</td>
<td></td>
<td>The three points before carolvs have been struck over a suppressed thistle. BM, NMAS (ex Lockett)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c/c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c/d</td>
<td></td>
<td>Points instead of lozenges below C R on reverse. B. 44, R. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>r and a lozenge</td>
<td>c/c</td>
<td></td>
<td>Large lettering on reverse. NMAS (1952)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>r and a point</td>
<td>c/e</td>
<td></td>
<td>Same obv. die as 5; small lettering on reverse; harp slightly double-punched. B. 43, R. 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td>a/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plain inner circles; coarser work. F after obv. legend. R. 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Leaved thistle</td>
<td>r and a point</td>
<td>c/e</td>
<td></td>
<td>Small lettering on reverse. Murray (ex Lockett)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>r and a 5-pointed star</td>
<td>d/f</td>
<td></td>
<td>Points instead of lozenges below C R; colon before carolvs struck over a suppressed thistle; flaw at A of SEPA. Murray</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Symbols above reverse crown**
- 5-pointed star
- 6-pointed star
- Two lozenges
- Smooth
- Slightly rough
- Smooth
- None
SIX-SHILLING PIECE (Plate IV, No. 27)

1 Obv. CAROLVS • D: G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX
   Crowned bust to left surrounded by the legend, the value vi behind. I.m. leaved thistle.
Rev. QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEP
   Crowned shield between crowned C R; F and a point above crown, i.m. leaved thistle. R. 74.

2 Obv. CAROLVS • D: G • MAG • BRIT • FR • ET • HIB • REX
   As 1.
Rev. QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEP
   As 1, but no i.m. Corded inner circles both sides. B. 45, R. 73.

TWENTY-PENNY PIECE (Plate IV, No. 42)

Obv. Crowned bust to left surrounded by the legend, the value xx behind.
Rev. Crowned two-leaved thistle.

Obverses

1. With i.m. lozenge.
   a. CAR • D: G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R
   b. CAR • D: G • SCOT • ANG • FR • & • HIB • R
   c. CAR • D: G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • R
   d. CAR • D: G • MAGN • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HI • R

2. Without a lozenge.
   e. CAR D: G • SCOT • ANG • FR • & • HIB • R
   f. CAR • D: G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R

Remarks

No point after CAR. R. 80

Falconer's anonymous issue

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECE (Plate III, No. 17)

Obv. a. CAROLVS • D: G • MAG • BRIT • AN • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX
   b. CAROLVS: D: G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX
   c. CAROLVS • D: G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • & • HIB • REX
   d. CAROLVS • D: G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • & • HIB • REX
   e. CAROLVS • D: G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • & • HIB • REX
   The king on horseback to left.

Rev. a. QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARE
   b. QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARE
   c. QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARE
   d. QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARE
   Crowned shield.
THE SCOTTISH GOLD AND SILVER COINAGES OF CHARLES I

## Die varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obverse initial-mark</th>
<th>Reverse initial-mark</th>
<th>Size of harp</th>
<th>Legends</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong> Leaved thistle</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Small (6 mm wide)</td>
<td>a/a</td>
<td>Small crown above obv. i.m. and two small crowns above reverse crown. Large lettering on reverse. B. —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2</strong> , ,</td>
<td>Thistle-head</td>
<td>Medium (6½ mm wide)</td>
<td>b/b</td>
<td>Large lettering on reverse. Often flaws in English arms, below harp and below upper lion. B. 50, R. 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3</strong> , ,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Small</td>
<td>c/c</td>
<td>Large lettering on reverse. B. 52, R. 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4</strong> , ,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>d/b</td>
<td>Small lettering on reverse. Harp slightly double-punched. B. 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5</strong> , ,</td>
<td>Large (8 mm wide)</td>
<td></td>
<td>d/b</td>
<td>Small lettering on reverse. B. 51 var., R. 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6</strong> , ,</td>
<td>Small</td>
<td></td>
<td>e/d</td>
<td>Two small leaved thistles above reverse crown. Large lettering on reverse. NMAS (1954. 385)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TWELVE-SHILLING PIECE (Plate III, No. 23)

**Obv.** CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN & HIB REX
Crowned bust to left surrounded by the legend, the value xii behind.

**Rev.** a. QVÆ DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARE
b. QVÆ DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARE
Crowned shield between crowned C R.

### SIX-SHILLING PIECE (Plate IV, No. 28)

**Obv.** CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT ET HIB REX
Crowned bust to left surrounded by the legend, the value vi behind. I.m. leaved thistle.

**Rev.** QVÆ DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARE
Crowned shield between crowned C R. I.m. thistle-head. B. 55.

### TWENTY-PENNY PIECE (Plate IV, No. 43)

**Obv.** Crowned bust to left surrounded by the legend, the value xx behind.

**Rev.** Crowned two-leaved thistle.

#### Obverses

1. With i.m. lozenge.
   - a. CAR D G SCOT ANG FR & HIB R
   - b. CAR D G & HIB R
   - c. CAR D G HIB R
   - d. CAR D G & HIB R
   - e. CAR D G HIB R
   - f. CAR D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB R
   - g. CAR D G SCOT ANG FR & HIB R
   - h. CAR D G HIB R
   - i. CAR D G G HIB R
2. Without a lozenge.
   - j. CAR D G SCOT ANG FR & HIB R
   - k. CAR D G HIB R
   - l. CAR D G HIB R

#### Remarks

- B. 56, R. 85
- R. 86
- No point after HIB. NMAS (1968)
- No point after &. NMAS (1968)
- No point after CAR. B. 57
- NMAS (1968)
- R. 87
- B. —, R. 88
- Murray
THREE-SHILLING PIECE (Plate IV, No. 44)

**Obv.**
- a. CAR D G SCOT ANG FRAN & HIB R (one die seen)
- b. CAR & HIB R (one die seen)

**Rev.**
- a. SALVS REIP SVPR LEX (three dies seen)
- b. SALVS REIP SVPR LEX (no points between words; one die seen)

Crowned shield.

**Die varieties.**
- a/a 1. B. 67. 2. R. 96. 3. Lockett.
- a/b B. 68, R. 97.
- b/b BM.

TWO-SHILLING PIECE

Type 1 (Plate IV, No. 45)

**Obv.**
- CAR D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB R

Crowned bust to left to edge of coin; no mark of value; B below bust.

**Rev.**
- IVST THRONVM FIRMAT

Crowned shield. B. 63, R. 91, Ashmolean.

Type 2

**Obv.**
- Crowned bust to left surrounded by the legend, the value II behind.

**Rev.**
- Crowned shield.

(i) With large II (3 mm high) (Plate IV, No. 46)

**Obv.**
- CAR D G SCOT ANG FRAN & HIB R


**Rev.**
- a. IVST THRONVM FIRMAT (fleurs-de-lis insignificant)
- b. IVST THRONVM FIRMAT (fleurs-de-lis fully rendered)

Two dies seen: 1. BM, B. 64, R. 93. 2. Murray.

(ii) With small II (2 mm high) (Plate IV, No. 47)

Four pairs of dies seen:
- a. CAR D G SCOT ANG FR & HIB R
- IVST THRONVM FIRMAT

Has the same reverse die as (i) b. Murray

- b. CAR D G SCOT ANG FR & HIB R
- IVST THRONVM FIRMAT

R. 95.

- c. CAR D G SCOT ANG FR & HIB R
- IVST THRONVM FIRMAT

Murray.

- d. CAR D G SCOT AN FR & HIB R
- IVST THRONVM FIRMAT

BM, B. 66.
PLATE III

CHARLES I, SCOTTISH COINS (gold)
CHARLES I, SCOTTISH COINS (silver) (2)