

# THE Queen

SHAKESPEARE ISSUE

COIN SECTION



Charles the First





# THE PUFFIN

NEWSLETTER OF THE LUNDY SPECIALISTS' SOCIETY

EDITOR &  
HON SECRETARY

B.N.D.Chinchen,  
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# New Issue

 **LUNDY** **Latest from LUNDY**

*A falcon towering in her pride of place*  
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE 1564-1616

## Shakespeare QUATERCENTENARY

Date of issue: July 27th, 1964  
Three values lithographed by De La Rue  
2p. green and black; 10p. pink and black; 18p. blue and black.

Trade orders and inquiries for Lundy stamps should be addressed to:  
The Agent, Lundy, Bristol Channel, via Biddeford, England.

Designed by Mr C.F.

Tunnickliffe. The stamps portray a bust of William Shakespeare, a stooping peregrine falcon over Lundy and a quotation from the play "Macbeth" - 'A falcon towering in her pride of place.'

Issued July 27th 1964.

Printed by De La Rue.

30,000 sets of each value were printed plus 10,000 extra of the 2puffin.

2 puffin	sage-green
10 puffin	cyclamen
18 puffin	light blue.

Size 40mm x 25mm. Printed by lithography in sheets of 12. 4 along, three down.

There are about 200 sets of imperforates being sold at face-value.

There were no first-day-covers as such, but a souvenir cover has been prepared with an attractive pictorial cachet, the sketch for which is by Mr C.F. Tunnickliffe, designer of the stamps.

### VARIETIES

Nothing major found so far. The small varieties I have found are:

1. Broken 1 in 'falcon'. Row 2 Column 3. On all values.
2. White mark about 7mm long halfway between the upper wing and the tail of the falcon. Row 3 Column 3. On all values.
3. Minute black dot above 64 of 1964. Only on 10p and 18p on my sheets. Row 1 Column 3.



**LETTERS  
TO THE  
EDITOR**

Extracts from letters  
received from members

New York,  
U.S.A.

Zwollerkerspel,  
HOLLAND.

Sir, - In Mr. Windeatt's catalogue an overprint in black offset on the reverse is discussed. Viz. of the 12 Pullin 'By Air' overprint of 1950. (Number 87b).

In Holland this is called a "mirror-print". The offset on the reverse side is caused when a new sheet is put in the press at the moment that the ink of the former one is still wet. Thus it prints off again on the reverse side of the second sheet.

This offset on the reverse side is not only found on the 12 Pullin BY AIR, but also on the 8 Pullin on 12 Pullin overprint, 1951 (No. 88) and on the 3 Pullin Europa, 1961 (No. 197) On the 3 Pullin Europa 1961 this offset on the reverse is seen very often.

C.V.Zon

\*\*\*\*\*

Ewell,  
Surrey.

Sir, 6 Do you know if any letters exist of early date bearing manuscript evidence of Lundy Origin?

George Crabbs.

Can other members give any information? I suppose the letters mentioned in the coin article still exist in the British Museum.

- Editor

\*\*\*\*\*

Cleveland Heights,  
OHIO, U.S.A.

Sir, - Will the Pullin ever include anything numismatic pertaining to Lundy?

Jerome C. Price.

\*\*\*\*\*

Sir, - I have several items of interest on Lundy which I am passing along to you for future publication.

1. On the 1/2d. Airmail Sheet the 2nd stamp from the L R shows the SUNSPOT IN SEA variety and this also appears on the 1/2d. Violet 1937 - once in each sheet.
2. Any stamp of Lundy Bisected is a Bogus one. None were ever authorized.
3. 6 Pullin Blue - I have a copy of the U & Plane overprint in green. I was told several years ago that the Ilfracombe Museum has a set of Lundy 1st issue on display and in this is the 6 Pullin blue.
4. The Europa 1961 Souvenir Sheet was also printed on a yellowish buff coloured paper.
5. I have colour trials of 1/2d. 1937 Airmail issue imperforate on white and yellow papers, and without wording in the outer-margins in the same colours and in addition this printed in black on white, black on blue, red on white.
6. AIR/L.A.C.A.L./POST inside single line circle was used from July 20 1937 to Nov 1st 1938, then Air Post cut out.
7. There was a special 1st Day Postmark used on the Wright overprinted set. Inside a single line circle with LUNDY at the top. Wright biplane below/date/ First Day of Issue.
8. 9th Anniversary issue green underprint missing from later gold overprints. Gold only used.
9. Any Lundy issues from 1929-43 can be found with postmarks up to 1947. Including Souvenir sheets. Bill Rowcroft Jr.

# TRUE OR FALSE ?

Study the following statements carefully. Some of them are true, some false. Can you decide which are which?

1. The Queen visited Lundy in 1958.
2. Stamps were issued to mark the 9th Anniversary of the air service.
3. Stamps were issued to mark the 50th anniversary of the Wright Brothers' flight.
4. The Antimalaria stamps were issued in sheets of 25.
5. The Jubilee stamps were issued in sheets of 24.

## EDITORIAL

Dear Fellow Members,

The Lundy Shakespeare stamps are very attractive, and the fact that the lowest value is 2 puffin seems to indicate that the postal rates have changed. I am sorry I could not let you know about the issue earlier.

The last "Puffin" I sent to Miss Metcalfe of London, Ontario, CANADA, was returned marked deceased. She had always taken a great interest in Lundy stamps, and wrote to me many times.

I enclose with this "Puffin" a form for renewal of membership of the LUNDY SPECIALISTS' SOCIETY. This is necessary as I never hear from many members, and do not wish to send out "Puffins" to addresses no longer occupied and so on.

Please let me know what you want to see in the "Puffin". It was a suggestion by Mr Jerome C Price that prompted me to gather information for a coin article.

If ever you have mint stamps photographed, be careful to make sure that a non-philatelist does not lick them for you, as I found, the other day. Fortunately the Jubilee stamps are quite common, but it is a very annoying experience. Yours sincerely, B.N.D.Chinchen.

ANSWERS: 1.False, it was the Queen Mother. 2.True 3.False, it was the 40th anniversary. 4. True. 5. True.

# Varieties



In the stamp pictured in the advertisement at the bottom of the page you will notice a spot behind the Puffin's head. I found a similar stamp in my collection (Picture on Right). The normal is on the left.



The 4 puffin value of the Jubilee Issue shows a crescent shaped mark above the oval containing the Puffin's head. Picture right. Normal on left.





**LUNDY**

complete mint sets

1962	Anti-Malaria (6)	2/6
1962	Europa (4)	2/6
1961	Europa (7)	3/-
1955	Millenary (14)	5/-
1954	Postal Jubilee (13)	4/6
1954	Airmail (5)	2/-
1953	Coronation (7)	5/-

---

**ALL 7 SETS (57 STAMPS) 21/6**

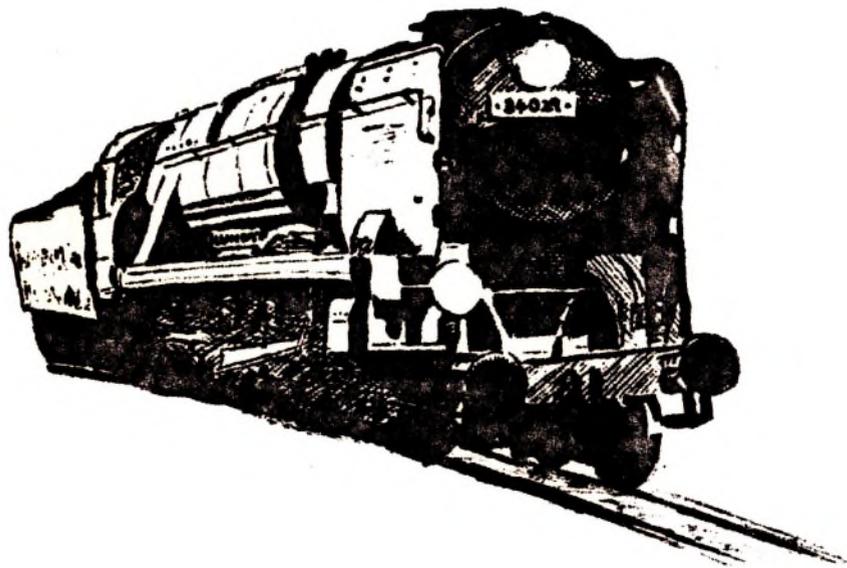
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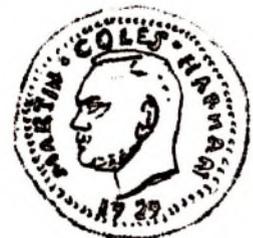
The Jubilee 12 Puffin stamp in my Collection has a paler green than normal and the shading by the dates is missing. (It looks Poorly inked.)

# Did You Know That...?



BRITISH RAILWAYS steam locomotive number 34029 is named LUNDY. It is one of 110 engines of the West-country class. It often runs from Bournemouth to WATERLOO (LONDON).

The Lundy coins of 1929 were first thought of when Mr Martin Coles Harman attended a meeting of the British Numismatic Society to hear a paper on the coinage of LUNDY 1645-6 by Lieut. Col. H. W. Morriesson. (See Coin article.)



# A PAGE FOR PUZZLERS

ANSWERS AT BOTTOM OF PAGE



1. Is there a ship on the 1929 1 Puffin stamp?
2. What colour were the 1929-1939 overprints?
3. What is the outstanding variety of the stamp pictured at the top of the page?
4. Which stamp has sheep in the design?
5. How many Puffins are there on the 1930 1 1/2 Puffin Stamp?
6. What was the date of the Coronation of Elizabeth 2nd?
7. How many stamps are on the Coronation miniature sheet?
8. What does Millenary mean?
9. In how many colours is the Europa Miniature Sheet printed?
10. Who Printed the first Lundy stamps?
11. By what process were the 1962 Europa stamps printed?
12. In what year is it most probable that a post office was first set up on Lundy?

## HERE ARE THE ANSWERS

1. Yes, there is a ship on the horizon. 2. The 1929 - 1939 overprints were red. 3. The outstanding variety on the Guillemot stamp is the ? mark and extra cliff (Row 3 column 5) 4. The stamp with sheep in the design is the 6 puffin Jubilee Surface mail stamp. 5. There are 12 puffins on the 1930 1 1/2 puffin stamp. 6. The Coronation of Elizabeth 2nd was on June 2nd 1953. 7. There are seven stamps on the Coronation miniature sheet. 8. Millenary means 1,000th anniversary. 9. The Europa Miniature sheet is printed in ten colours: Violet, Emerald Green, Bistre, Brown, Dull Green, Red, Blue, Turquoise, Vermillion & Black. 10. The first Lundy stamps were printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. 11. The 1962 Europa stamps were printed by photogravure. 12. The first Lundy post office was probably set up in 1892.

# THE CIVIL-WAR COINS of Lundy



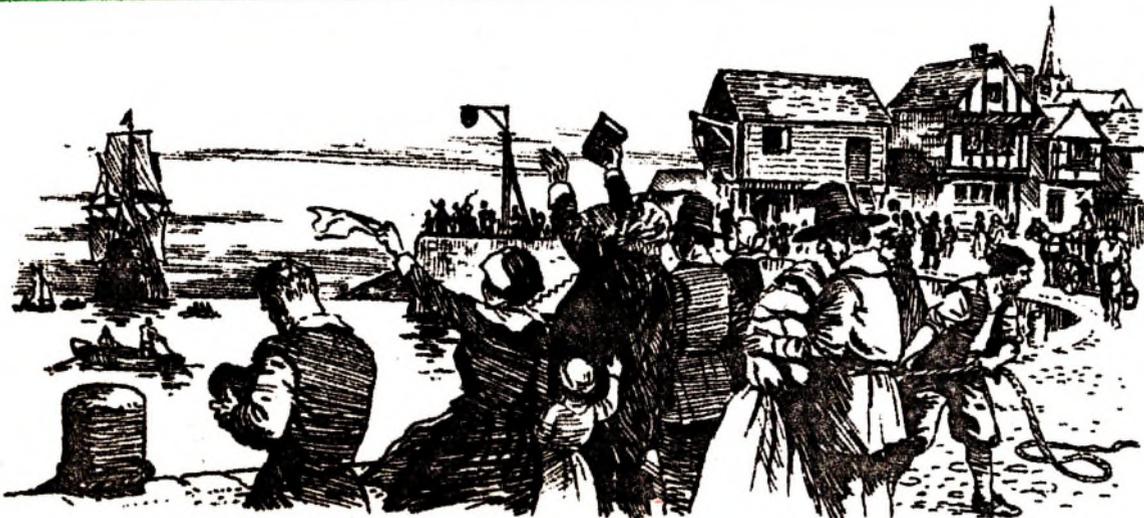
WHEN ELIZABETH  
I DIED IN 1603  
KING JAMES IV  
OF SCOTLAND  
CAME TO ENGLAND  
TO BE JAMES I.

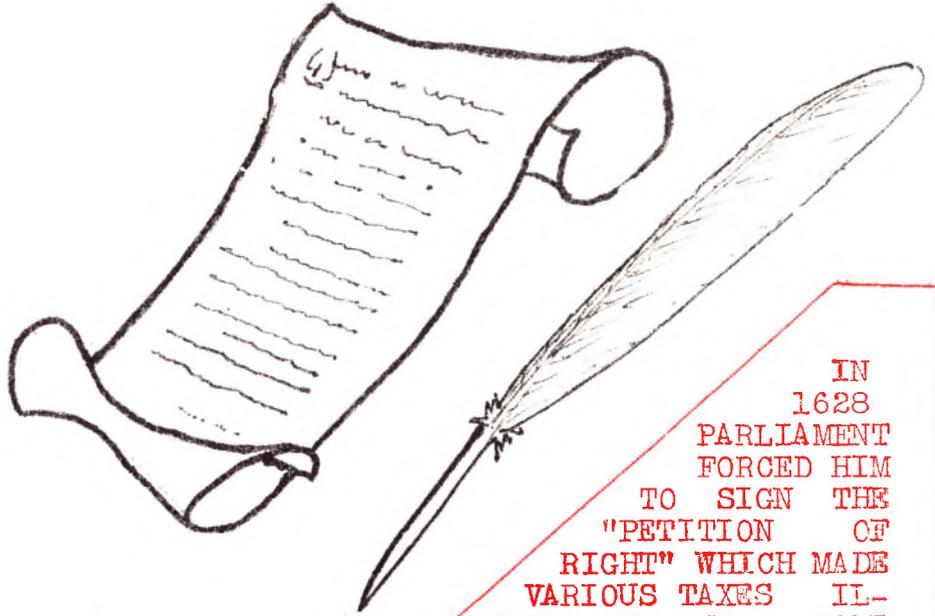
UNDER ELIZABETH  
ENGLAND HAD  
BEEN PROTESTANT  
IN RELIGION, BUT  
THE ROMAN CATH-  
OLICS HOPED  
JAMES WOULD  
CHANGE THIS.

IN 1605  
WHEN HE DID NOT  
THEY TRIED,  
UNSUCCESSFULLY,  
TO BLOW HIM UP.



THERE WERE PEOPLE WHO BELIEVED IN SIMPLE WORSHIP AND PLAIN LIVING CALLED PURITANS. THEY WERE NOT ALLOED TO WORSHIP AS THEY WISHED SO SOME SAILED TO AMERICA IN THE MAYFLOWER IN 1620. THEY BECAME KNOWN AS THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

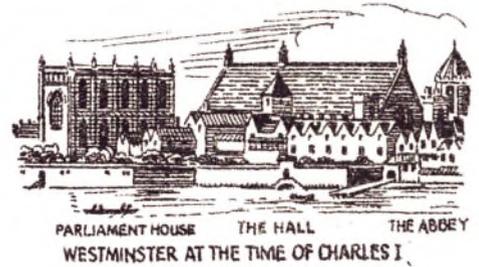




IN  
1628  
PARLIAMENT  
FORCED HIM  
TO SIGN THE  
"PETITION OF  
RIGHT" WHICH MADE  
VARIOUS TAXES IL-  
LEGAL AND GAVE  
PARLIAMENT MORE POWER.

THERE WAS STILL  
DISCONTENT WHEN  
CHARLES I BECAME  
KING ON HIS FATHER'S  
DEATH IN 1625.

THEN CHARLES  
TRIED TO ARREST  
FIVE MEMBERS OF  
PARLIAMENT,  
BUT THEY ESCAPED  
BY BOAT FROM  
WESTMINSTRE.



AFTER THIS CHARLES  
RULED AS A DICTATOR  
WITHOUT A PARLIAMENT  
FOR TWELVE YEARS.

JOHN HAMPDEN  
OLIVER CROMWELL'S  
UNCLE WAS ARRESTED  
BY THE KING FOR  
REFUSING TO PAY A  
TAX MADE ILLEGAL  
BY THE PETITION  
OF RIGHT.

EVENTUALLY CHARLES  
NEEDED A PARLIAMENT  
BUT WHEN ONE WAS  
ELECTED IT WOULDN'T  
GIVE HIM ANY MONEY.



JOHN HAMPDEN.



A WAR STARTED  
AND THE KING  
ASKED HIS  
LOYAL SUBJECTS  
TO JOIN HIM  
AT NOTTINGHAM  
ON AUG 25TH  
1642

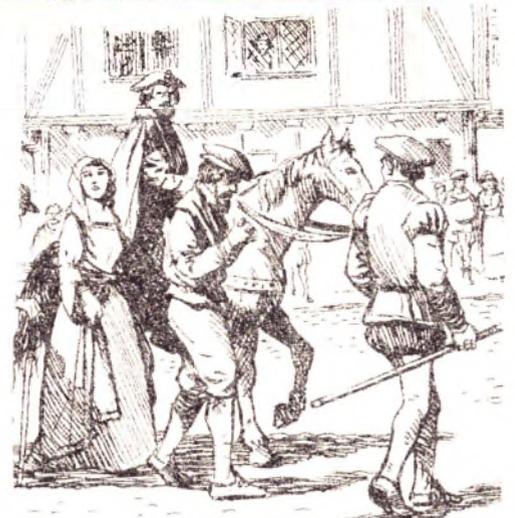


AT FIRST THE KING LOOKED LIKE WINNING. THE  
BATTLE OF EDGEHILL ON OCTOBER 23rd 1642 WAS A  
"DRAW", BUT PARLIAMENT WON THE  
BATTLE OF MARSTON MOOR ON JULY  
2nd 1644 AND THE BATTLE OF  
NASEBY ON 14th JUNE 1645.



SILVER POUND  
STRUCK  
AT OXFORD. 1644

WHEN OXFORD WAS  
TAKEN BY PARLIAMENT  
ON 27th APRIL 1646  
CHARLES ESCAPED  
BY CUTTING HIS  
HAIR AND DISGUIISING  
HIMSELF AS A  
SERVANT HE THEN  
GAVE HIMSELF UP TO  
THE SCOTS.



MEANWHILE THOMAS  
BUSHELL HAD LEASED  
LUNDY FROM THE KING  
AS A PLACE TO STORE  
HIS CARGOES OF  
MINERAL ORES.



HE HAD 104 MEN TO DEFEND  
THE ISLAND AND OBTAINED  
A GRANT OF £5,570 TO  
REPAIR BUILDINGS THERE.



ABERYSTWTH OXFORD SHREWSBURY  
PLUME PLUME PLUME

USED ON LUNDY 1645-6

CHARLES HAD ALSO  
GRANTED BUSHELL  
A PATENT TO MINT  
COINS - THESE HAD  
TO INCLUDE A PLUME  
IN THE DESIGN.



BRISTOL 1645.

BUSHELL THOUGHT  
THAT MANY TOWNS  
WERE GIVING IN  
TOO EASILY AND  
PROMISED CHARLES  
NOT TO SURRENDER  
LUNDY WITHOUT  
HIS CONSENT.

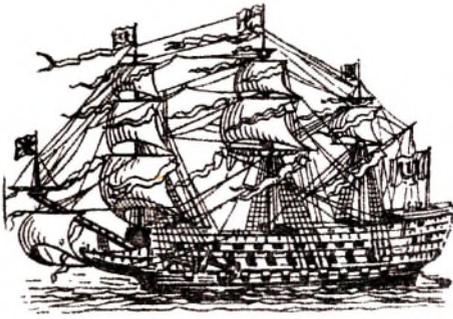
BRISTOL WAS IN  
DANGER SO BUSHELL  
PROBABLY WENT TO  
LUNDY.



BRISTOL WAS TAKEN  
BY PARLIAMENT ON  
11 th SEPT 1645.

LUNDY WAS A GOOD  
BASE FOR BUSHELL  
TO WORK FROM AS  
HE HAD EASY ACCESS  
TO HIS MINES AT  
COOMBE-MARTIN AND  
ABERYSTWTH.





DURING THE WINTER  
LORD LISLE ANCHORED  
OFF THE ISLAND WITH  
TWENTY SHIPS AND  
CALLED ON BUSHELL  
TO SURRENDER IN THE  
NAME OF PARLIAMENT.



to attend a storm, he gave me  
positive answer to die in the  
place rather than to yield with-  
out His Majesties consent . . .  
. . . which gallantry of his letter  
and the equal deportment given  
of his carriage made me weigh  
anchor for Ireland on the next  
tide, and wish His Majesty had  
more such subjects of truth  
and honest behaviour.



LORD LISLE'S REPORT

ON JANUARY 12TH 1646 PARLIAMENT  
PROPOSED TO OFFER BUSHELL HIS  
SILVER MINES BACK IN RETURN FOR  
THE SURRENDER OF LUNDY. BUSHELL  
RECEIVED THIS OFFER ON MARCH 12TH  
AND ACKNOWLEDGED IT ON THE 19TH.



OLIVER CROMWELL  
1599-1658.

*Oliver Cromwell*

From Newcastle, 14 July 1646.

Bushell,

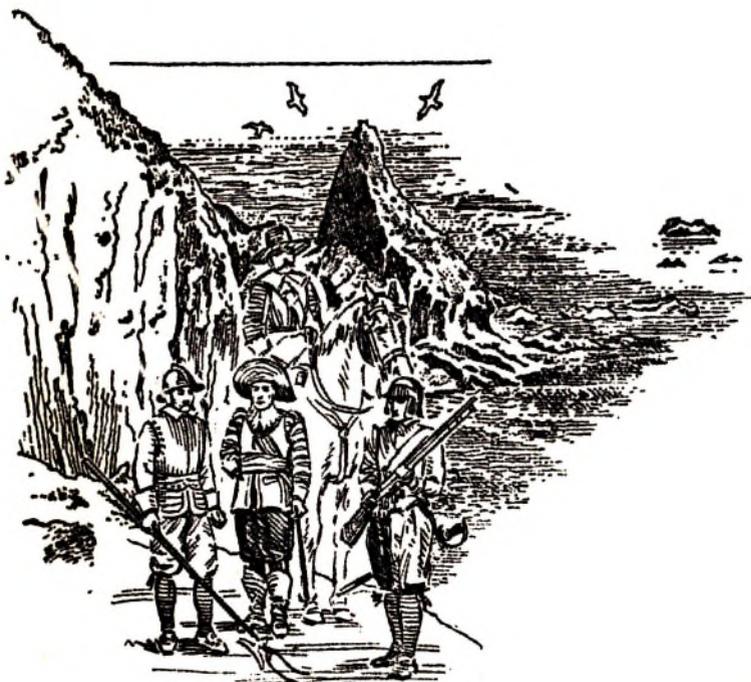
We have perused your letter, in which we finde thy case to answer thy trust we at first reposed in thee. Now, since the place is unconsiderable in itself, and yet may be of great advantages unto you in respect of your mines, we do hereby give you leave to use your discretion in it, with this caution, that you do take example from ourselves, and be not over credulous of vain promises, which hath made us great not only in our sufferings, and will not discharge our debts.

Charles R

ON MAY 14th 1646 BUSHELL WROTE TO THE KING ASKING FOR PERMISSION TO SURRENDER THE ISLAND. HIS REPLY CAME FROM NEWCASTLE WHERE THE KING WAS IN THE HANDS OF THE SCOTS.

Then Bushell made his conditions.

1. An Act of Oblivion for his servants.
2. His own estate to be restored to him towards the payment of his just debts.
3. To follow his public calling in minerals, and that his several grants of the mines, mint and customs of lead, with his goods and estate at Enson be restored to him and confirmed by Parliament.
4. That 100 tons of Potter's ore be brought from his mines in Wales to Bideford, for the better discharge of his debts in Devon and the recovery of the deserted mines at Coombe-Martin.



PARLIAMENT AGREED TO THESE TERMS ON OCTOBER 31st 1646. THEY WERE EXPLAINED MORE FULLY ON FEB. 14th 1647 AND AN ARMISTICE WAS MADE ON FEB. 24th. THE HOUSE OF LORDS DISCUSSED IT ON JULY 9th.

THE ISLAND WAS FINALLY SURRENDERED ON SEPTEMBER 10th 1647.

## The Civil-War Coins of Lundy

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Most of the material for this article is taken from "The Coinage \*  
\* of Lundy" by Lieut-Colonel H.W.Morrieson F.S.A. which was in the \*  
\* British Numismatic Journal for 1927 - 8. \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

### THE LUNDY MINT

*There is no documentary proof that there was a mint on Lundy, but Lieut-Colonel Morrieson in his article thinks the facts point to it. All the coins he attributes to the Lundy mint have in 1645 mint-mark A, or in 1646 B or a plume. All the coins are of the same type as the Bristol ones, and some of the dies are old Bristol ones with the B mint-mark altered.*

### ARGUMENT FOR THERE BEING A MINT ON LUNDY

*It is only natural to suppose that Bushell removed his mint from an insecure place such as Bristol to a really safe place like Lundy. The B mark on the dies of the coins is over stamped and supports this view, and Bushell went to Lundy in 1645.*

*In July 1646, Oxford had fallen and the only mint that could have existed was Bushell's. After his surrender it would be easy to move his mint from Lundy to the mainland in order to coin money from the ore he had sent to Bideford as part of his terms for surrender.*

### ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTION

*It was suggested by Mr Henry Symonds (In the Numismatic Chronicle, Series 5, Vol. 2 Page 142.) that the coins marked A & B were struck at Appledore and Barnstaple respectively, as these places held out for the King until April 1646. Lundy being considered a very inconvenient place.*

### ARGUMENT AGAINST THE APPLIEDORE & BARNSTAPLE MINTS

*However Lieut-Col. Morrieson does not agree. He points out that the patent for minting coins in Devon & Cornwall had been granted to Sir Richard Vyvian at Exeter, and that Exeter type coins are quite different from those of Bristol.*

*By operating from Lundy Bushell would not have been encroaching on any-one else's territory, as Lundy at that time was not considered to be part of England, and Bushell probably had no right to mint coins at a place where he was not resident.*

\*\*\*\*\*

*The coins struck were in conformity with Bushell's Aberystwith patent, as they all, with the exception of the first shilling, have the plume as directed in that Authority, and even that has a plume for a mint-mark.*

*The denominations are those authorised in that document; half-crown, shilling, sixpence, groat (or fourpence), threepence, and half-groat. If there were pence and halfpence they are indistinguishable from those struck at Bristol.*

*All the coins are well struck and well turned out and are quite equal to any issued in previous years at any of Bushell's Mints.*

*The coinage could not have been very extensive, as some of the coins are very rare; those generally met with are the sixpences and groats of 1646.*

Additional Notes to Civil War Coins of Lundy

Soon after raising his standard at Nottingham in August 1642 Charles I made a declaration of war against the Parliamentary rebels in which he promised to defend the Protestant Religion, the Liberties of Parliament and the Laws of England. These promises were given wide publicity by being advertised on coins of the Shrewsbury mint which was established in October 1642, and later at others. Hence

REL : PROT : LEG : ANG : LIB : PAR :

Thomas Bushell Mint-master at Aberystwyth was ordered to transfer his mint to Shrewsbury. After the battle of Edgehill Charles I moved to Oxford, and Bushell went too, at the end of 1642. (This could be up to March 1642/3 as years at that time started in March and not January as at present).

In 1643 a branch mint was set up by Thomas Bushell in Bristol, after the city's capture by Prince Rupert. This royalist success took place on 23rd July 1643. The output of the mint appeared to be about 100 pounds per week. The facts are from Bushell's claims for compensation after the Monarchy was restored in 1660.

The Legend on the reverse of most of the coins is taken from the first verse of Psalm 68.

EXURGAT DEUS DISSIPENTUR INIMICI

"Let God arise and let his enemies be scattered."

The Legend on the Obverse of the coins -

CAROLUS D: G: MAG: BR: FR: ET. HIB: REX means

Charles, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France & Ireland.

The Legend on the reverse of the 1646 half-groat

JUSTITIA THRONUM FIRMAT means

Righteousness strengthens the throne.

1964 CATALOGUE PRICES (Seaby's)

Cat No.	Value.	Date.	Obv.	Rev.	Price	*	Cat No.	Value.	Date.	Obv.	Rev.	Price
2367	2/6	1645	A	2	£90	**	2375	1/-	1646	B	1	£11
2368	2/6	1645	A	1	£80	**	2376	1/-	1646	A	3	£25
2369	2/6	1645	A	3	£70	**	2377	6d.	1645	A	1	£27
2370	2/6	1646	A	1	Rare	**	2378	6d.	1646	A	1or2	75/-
2371	2/6	1646	B	2	£25	**	2379	4d.	1645	A	1	Rare
2372	2/6	1646	B	4	£30	**	2380	4d.	1646	A	1or2	55/-
2373	1/-	1645	A	1or2	£32 $\frac{1}{2}$	**	2381	3d.	1645	A	1	£9
2374	1/-	1645	B	1	£32 $\frac{1}{2}$	**	2382	3d.	1646	A	1	85/-
						*	2383	2d.	1646	A	1	£35

PLATE I.

*Half-Crowns.*

- 1. 1645 Obverse A Mint-mark Shrewsbury type plume. A below horse.
- 2. 1645 Reverse 1 Mint-mark A over B. A over B below date.
- 3. 1645 Reverse 2 Mint-mark A not over B.
- 3a. 1645 Reverse 3 Mint-mark A. No A below date.
  
- 4. 1646 Obverse B Mint-mark Shrewsbury type plume.
- 5. 1646 Reverse 1 Mint-mark A. B below date.
- 6. 1646 Reverse 2 Mint-mark Shrewsbury type plume
- 7. 1646 Reverse 3 Mint-mark Shrewsbury type plume.
- 8. 1646 Reverse 4 Mint-mark Shrewsbury type plume. Plumelet below date.
- 9. 1646 Reverse 5 Mint-mark Pellet.

*Shillings.*

- 11. 1645 Obverse B Mint-mark Plume
- 12. 1645 Reverse 1 Mint-mark A.
- 13. 1645 Obverse A Mint-mark Shrewsbury type plume.
- 14. 1646 Obverse B Mint-mark Plume
- 15. 1646 Reverse 1 Mint-mark Plumelet
- 16. 1646 Reverse 3 Mint-mark pellet.

*Half-Crowns*

	Obverse	Reverse
1645	A	1
	A	2
	A	3
1646	A	1
	B	2
	B	3
	B	4
	B	5

*Shillings.*

	Obverse	Reverse
1645	A	1
	A	2
	<del>B</del>	1
1646	A	3
	B	1
	B	2

The Mint-marks Shrewsbury Type Plume & Plume meaning Oxford type plume

are illustrated on the fourth page of this article in the historical section. A pellet is a round full-stop.

The mint-mark shows where the legend on a coin begins and also could show when or where a coin was made.

The plumelet in the design is a small compact plume.

PLATE II

*Sixpences.*

- 17. 1645 Obverse A Mint-mark ▷ ("A" horizontal).
- 18. 1645 Reverse 1 Mint-mark Pellet
  
- 19. 1646 Obverse A Mint-mark B
- 20. 1646 Obverse B Mint-mark Pellet
- 21. 1646 Reverse 1 Mint-mark Pellet

*Groats*

- 22. 1645 Obverse A Mint-mark ("A" horizontal).
- 23. 1646 Obverse A Mint-mark Plumelet
- 24. 1646 Reverse 1 Mint-mark Plumelet
- 25. 1646 Reverse 2 Mint-mark Pellet

*Threepences.*

- 26. 1645 Obverse A Mint-mark Pellet
- 27. 1645 Reverse 1 Mint-mark two pellets (:)
  
- 28. 1646 Obverse A Mint-mark Plumelet
- 29. 1646 Reverse 1 Mint-mark Pellet

*Half-groat.*

- 30. 1646 Obverse A Mint-mark Pellet
- 31. 1646 Reverse 1 Mint-mark Pellet

<i>Sixpences</i>		<i>Groats</i>	
Obverse	Reverse	Obverse	Reverse
1645 Λ	1	Λ	1
1646 Λ	1	Λ	1
Λ	2	Λ	2
B	2		

<i>Threepences</i>		<i>Half-groat</i>	
Obverse	Reverse	Obverse	Reverse
1645 Λ	1	-	-
1646 Λ	1	Λ	1

OBVERSE means Head side of the coin

REVERSE means other side of the coin

The tables above give the various combinations of obverse and reverse, making 24 coins in all.

The designs are described elsewhere.



1



2



3



3a



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16

COINAGE OF LUNDY, 1645-46



17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24



25



26



27



28



29



30



31

COINAGE OF LUNDY, 1645-46

HALF-CROWNS.

1645

*Obverse.*

A. Mint-mark Shrewsbury type plume with a pellet each side, plume behind the king, and A below the horse. Legend, CAROLUS. D:G:MAG:BR:FR:ET.HIB:REX. (Plate I, 1.)

*REVERSES.*

1. Mint-mark A over Bn with pellet at each side. Legend EXURGAT DEUS DISSIPENTUR INIMICI. Three plumes. Declaration (line above and below), REL:PROT:/LE:AN:LI:PA: 1645, A over Bn. A pellet between the words of the legend. (Plate I, 2.) This is the die for the Bristol 1645 reverse 1 altered by striking A over Bn.

2. Similar to 1, but the A is not struck over anything. (Plate I, 3.)

3. Similar but without A below date. (Plate I, 3a.)

1646

*Obverses.*

A. The same as 1645 A. Found with reverse 1. (Plate I, 1.)

B. Mint-mark Shrewsbury type plume with a pellet each side. Similar to A, but has a plumelet below the horse, and the flan is larger. (Plate I, 4.) Found with reverses 2, 3, 4 and 5. One die has two pellets to the right of the mint-mark.

*REVERSES.*

1. Mint-mark A with (?) pellet at each side. Legend EXURGAT DEUS DISSIPENTUR INIMICI. Three plumes. Scroll ornament above and line below. Declaration, REL:PROT:/LE:AN:LI:PA: 1646. B. A pellet between the words of the legend. (Plate I, 5.) Found with obverse A.

2. Mint-mark Shrewsbury type plume with a pellet to left. Plume between two smaller Shrewsbury plumes. Scroll ornament different from that of 1. otherwise similar. No B under date. (Plate I, 6.) Found with obverse B.

3. Similar to 2, but with a pellet both sides of mint-mark, and PRO: for PROT:. Found with obverse B. (Plate I, 7.)

4. As 3, but PROT: for PRO: and a plumelet below date. (Plate I, 8.) Found with obverse B.

5. Mint-mark pellet; otherwise as 2. (Plate I, 9.) Found with obverse B.

## SHILLINGS.

With one exception, the shillings have a plume of sorts before the face, and all have the value (XII) behind the head.

1645

### *Obverses*

A. Mint-mark plume with a pellet each side. Bust as on the Bristol shillings, with no plume in front. Legend, CAROLUS·G:D: MAG:BR:FR:ET·HI:REX. Found with reverses 1 & 2. There is one similar to this, but without a mint-mark. This omission is caused by the coin having jumped when struck.

B. Mint-mark plume with a pellet each side. Bust as on A but has a different band to the crown; plumulet in front of the face. Legend as on A, but HIB: for HI:. (Plate I, 11.) Found with Rev. 1.

### REVERSES

1. Mint-mark A with a pellet each side. Legend EXURGAT DEUS DISSIPENTUR INIMICI. Three plumes. Declaration, REL:PRO:/ LEG: ANG:/ LIB:PAR: 1645 A. (Plate I, 12). Found with obverses A & B.

2. As 1, but PROT: for PRO:. Found with obverse A.

1646

### *Obverses*

A. Mint-mark Shrewsbury type plume with a pellet each side. Bust similar to 1645 B: Shrewsbury plume in front of face. Legend as on 1645 A. The mint-mark is struck over what might be a B. Found with reverse 3. (Plate I, 13.)

B. Mint-mark plume with a pellet each side. Plumulet in front of face. Otherwise as A. Found with reverses 1 & 2. (Plate I, 14.)

### REVERSES

1. Mint-mark plumulet with a pellet each side. Legend EXURGAT DEUS DISSIPENTUR INIMICI. Large plume between two smaller ones. Scroll ornament. Declaration, REL:PRO:/LEG:ANG:/ LIB:PAR: 1646. A pellet between the words of the legend. Found with obverse B. (Plate I, 15.)

2. Same as 1, but PROT for PRO. Found with obverse B.

3. Mint-mark pellet. Plume with a plumulet each side, otherwise as 1. Found with obverse A. (Plate I, 16, where the object to the right of the pellet is the E of EX jumped.)

N.B. Legend of 1645 Obverse A should possibly read D:G: - Editor

## SIXPENCES

1645

### *Obverse*

A. Mint-mark "A" horizontal). Bust somewhat like that of the Bristol groat, plumulet in front of face. Legend, CAROLUS. D:G:MAG:BRI:FR:ET:HI:REX. This coin is struck on a flan the same size as that of the groat, but cannot be mistaken, as the value "vi" is behind the head. (Plate II, 17.)

### *REVERSE*

1. Mint-mark pellet. Legend EXURGAT DEUS DISSIPENTUR INIMICI. Three plumulets. Declaration, REL:PRO:/LEG:ANG:/LIB:PAR/ 1645. A pellet between the words of the legend. (Plate II, 18)  
There is probably one with PROT: for PRO:.

1646

### *Obverses*

A. Mint-mark B with a pellet each side. Bust as 1645 A. Shrewsbury type plume in front of face. Value behind head. Legend, CAROLUS. D/G:MAG:B:F:ET:H:REX. Found with reverses 1 & 2. (Plate II, 19.)

B. Mint-mark pellet, otherwise as A. Found with reverse 1. This may be a "jumped" coin. (Plate II, 20.)

### *REVERSES*

1. Mint-mark pellet. Shrewsbury type plume with a plumulet each side. Scroll ornament. Declaration, REL:PRO:/LEG:ANG:/LIB:PAR 1646. Legend, EXURG:DEUS-DISSIPEN:INIMICI. Found with obverses A and B. (Plate II, 21.)

2. As 1, but PROT: for PRO:. Found with obverse A.

## GROATS

1645

### *Obverse*

A. The same as the sixpence 1645, but IIII behind the head. (Plate II, 22.)

### *REVERSE*

1. The same as the sixpence 1645, but PROT for PRO. (Plate II, 18.)  
There is probably one with PRO: for PROT:.

1646

*Obverse*

A. Mint-mark plumelet with a pellet each side. Bust as 1645, with a plumelet in front of face. Legend, CAROLUS • D:G:MAG:BR:FR:ET:HI:REX. (Plate II, 23.)

*REVERSES*

1. Mint-mark plumelet with a pellet each side. Plume with a plumelet each side, scroll ornament. Legend EXURGAT DEUS DISSIPENTUR INIMICI. Declaration, REL:PRO:/LEG:ANG:/LIB:PAR: 1646. A pellet between the words of the legend. (Plate II, 24.)

2. Mint-mark pellet, otherwise as 1. (Plate II, 25.)

There are probably dies with PROT for PRO for both these reverses.

*THREEPENNE*

1645

*Obverse*

A. Bristol 1645 A. Mint-mark pellet, plumelet in front of face. Value III behind the head. Legend, CAROLUS.D:G:M:B:F:E:H:REX. (Plate II, 26.)

*REVERSE*

1. Bristol 1645 reverse. Mint-mark two pellets, which are a mark of contraction of the last word of the legend. Plumelet. Declaration, with no line under it, RE:PR:/LE:AN:/LI:PA:/1645. Legend, EXURGAT.DEUS.DISSIPENT:INIMI. (Plate II, 27.)

I attributed this coin to Bristol in British Numismatic Journal Vol. xviii page 152, but believe that it properly belongs to this Mint, as its reverse agrees with that of 1646 because of the single plumelet and absence of a line beneath the Declaration.

1646

*Obverse*

A. Mint-mark plumelet. Bust with plumelet in front of face. Value III behind the head. Legend, CAROLUS.D:G:M:B:F:ET:HI:REX. (Plate II, 28.)

*REVERSE*

1. Mint-mark pellet. Plumelet, scroll ornament. Declaration, with no line under it, REL:PRO:/LEG:AN:/LIB:PA:/1646. A pellet between the words of the legend. Legend, EXURGAT DEUS DISSIPENTUR INIMICI. (Plate II, 29.)

## HALF-GROATS

1645

There is none that can be attributed to this Mint. If any were coined they would have been probably struck with the Bristol die, which is without date.

1646

*Obverse*

A, Mint-mark pellet. Bust as on the Bristol half-groat. Value II behind the head. Legend, CAROLUS.D:G:M:B:F:ET:H:REX.  
(Plate II, 30.)

*REVERSE*

1. Mint-mark pellet. A large plume between the figures of the date 16-46. Legend, JUSTITIA.THRONUM.FIRMIT. (Plate II, 31.)

The Plates and their description are taken from the article "The Coinage of Lundy 1645-6" by Lieut.-Colonel H.W. Morrierson, F.S.A. in the British Numismatic Journal 1927-8 Volume XIX, Second series Vol. IX.

Whilst visiting London I called at the British Museum to see the coins attributed to the Lundy Mint, and they drew my attention to this article.

I have tried to summarise the information contained in this.

The pictures in the historical section have been taken from several sources.

I include the addresses of several coin dealers, but I have not checked their ability to supply the coins described.  
B.N.D.C.

B.A.Seaby Limited,  
65 Great Portland Street,  
LONDON, W.I.

Spink & Son, Ltd.,  
5-7 King Street,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

A.H.Baldwin & Sons.Ltd.  
3 Robert Street,  
LONDON, W.C.2.

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