

# THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE PREPARATION OF PLATES FOR MARTIN FOLKES'S WRITINGS ON ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER COINS

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## Introduction

In a volume of essays published in 2003 to mark the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the British Museum<sup>1</sup>, the present writer set out what he then knew about the publishing history of the writings by Martin Folkes (1690-1754) on English gold and silver coins struck between the Norman Conquest and Folkes's own time. Folkes, educated at Clare College, Cambridge, had become interested in mathematics while still at university, and in adult life had combined the management of his inherited Norfolk landed estate with active participation in the affairs of the Royal Society, of which he became President in 1741, and with similar participation in the affairs of the Society of Antiquaries of London, of which he became President in 1749.

His interest in mathematics had led on to a specialist involvement with metrology, and this in turn had developed by the early 1730s into a keen interest in the study of the English coinage. The absence of any proper scholarly publications on this subject was quickly to involve him in plans for the compilation of monographs separately devoted to the English gold series and to the English silver series. As explained in the present writer's remarks back in 2003, the editions of these that appeared during Folkes's lifetime were unillustrated, and it was only in 1763, nine years after Folkes's death and twelve years after Folkes had suffered a severe and largely incapacitating paralytic stroke, that a collected illustrated edition appeared.

For the purposes of this new edition the narrative text of Folkes's originally separate publications was left unaltered, but the character of the publication was transformed by the addition of 67 engraved plates, accompanied by text pages describing the several hundred coins illustrated on those plates. The resulting volume turned out to be of very considerable importance for the history of the study of the English coinage, initially because for half a century after its publication it was the only extensive illustrated guide to the subject, and subsequently because the engraved copper plates prepared for it were re-used without alteration to illustrate the three editions published between 1817 and 1840 of Rogers Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain*, which was to remain the standard reference book on the subject right up until modern times<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> H.Pagan, 'Martin Folkes and the study of the English coinage in the eighteenth century', in R.G.W.Anderson (and others) (eds.), *Enlightening the British. Knowledge, Discovery and the Museum in the Eighteenth Century*, London, British Museum Press, 2003, 158-63. See now also Anne Marie Roos, *Martin Folkes (1690-1754); Newtonian, Antiquary, Connoisseur*, Oxford, 2021, in which the opening section of Chapter 6, at pp 183-207, discusses his contribution to numismatics.

<sup>2</sup> It is worth putting on record that as late as the early 1960s the Baldwin firm was still recommending to would-be serious collectors in the English series that they should acquire copies of the 1840 edition of Ruding.

This makes it of some importance to track the process by which the plates in question came into being, and here the present writer's narrative of 2003, although correct in its general outlines, needs revision.

### **Initial steps towards the preparation of plates for Folkes's writings on the English coinage**

The basic facts are these. Folkes had seen the production of plates as a priority at a very early stage in his research into the English coinage, and work on the earliest of them by the engraver George Vertue (1684-1756) had begun at some uncertain date prior to July 1732, when the earliest reference to the production of the plates occurs in surviving contemporary correspondence. This correspondence shows that Vertue was actively engaged on the preparation of the required plates between July and September 1732, but whatever progress was being made on this front was brought to an abrupt halt by Folkes's departure in March 1733 for two and a half years of travel in France, Germany and Italy.

On his return from his travels Folkes was temporarily to drop the idea of having his writings on the English coinage appear with accompanying illustrations, with the result that his *A Table of English Gold Coins*, first published in an edition of 500 copies in 1736, and his much more substantial *A Table of English Silver Coins from the Norman Conquest to the Present Time*, published in 1745, were both to appear without any illustrations at all.

The desirability of the publication of a collected edition which would be accompanied by engraved plates was nonetheless obvious. In fact, even before the unillustrated edition of Folkes's book on the English silver series had appeared<sup>3</sup>, Folkes had come to an agreement with the Society of Antiquaries of London that the Society would at a subsequent date publish a collected illustrated edition at its own expense, on an understanding that the completed volume would require "near fifty plates", each to be described on one accompanying printed leaf for which Folkes would provide the text. As part of the agreement, Folkes promised to "make up those he had already done ten plates" (the plates which he had previously commissioned from George Vertue), and to present them to the Society for use in the intended collected edition<sup>4</sup>.

It is evident that, following this agreement, George Vertue was again set to work to provide the full complement of engraved plates that would be required for the intended publication. The stages by which he progressed towards this goal cannot now be reconstructed in detail, but it seems likely that the publication project was halted by a paralytic stroke which Folkes suffered on 26 September 1751, and that no further work on it was done between then and Folkes's death on 28 June 1754, after a second stroke three days earlier.

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<sup>3</sup> Printing of the volume had begun in 1744, but the letter from the Rev. George North to Andrew Coltee Ducarel dated 15 July 1745, cited below, shows that finished copies had only very recently been distributed at that date.

<sup>4</sup> Society of Antiquaries of London, minutes of ordinary meeting for 13 February 1745 (thanks are due to Becky Loughhead, Librarian, Society of Antiquaries of London, for kindly supplying images of the relevant text). The phrase "make up those he had already done", used in relation to the plates involved, refers to the fact that in February 1745 there were still gaps left on the copper plates for the addition of further images (see below for discussion of this).

The Society of Antiquaries of London, as the volume's prospective publishers, had then to confront the problem of how to bring it to completion. The first step taken by the Society was to purchase the "copyright of Mr.Folkes's Tables of English Coins with the Copper Plates engraven for exemplifying the same", and, when that had been done, the next step was to distribute to each member of its Council a set of proofs of "the plates already engraven", with a request that the recipients should communicate in writing any relevant observations and additions that would assist in completing and perfecting the work "in such a manner as may be of service to the publick, do honour to the Society, and promote its emolument by the publication".

### **The proof plates**

The survival of a few sets of these proofs has had the fortunate result that it is possible to determine exactly how far engraving of the plates had got by the time of Folkes's death, and it is here that a more careful analysis than that offered by the present writer in 2003 is rewarding. The analysis that follows is based on the set possessed by Charles Chauncy MD FRS FSA (1706-1777), a London medical practitioner who was at the relevant date both a member of the Society's Council and a member of the smaller group within the Society who were chosen to be "the committee for revising Mr.Folkes's book of English coins"<sup>5</sup>.

Dr Chauncy's set of proof plates comprises 12 unnumbered plates illustrating gold coins and 32 unnumbered plates illustrating silver coins, making a total of 44 plates in all. The plates of gold coins begin with illustrations of nobles of Edward III and conclude with illustrations of coins struck for Charles I at the Oxford mint during the English Civil War, while the plates of silver coins begin with illustrations of coins of William I and conclude with illustrations of coins of the Commonwealth and of coins of Oliver Cromwell<sup>6</sup>. Two of the plates of silver coins were in the event not used for the volume published in 1763<sup>7</sup>, substitute plates being provided.

A careful look at the proof plates shows that they fall clearly into two categories. The most numerous category, accounting for six of the plates of gold coins and for as many as twenty-five of the plates of silver coins, have in common that the upper part of each plate is occupied by a compartment, blank except for a central engraved ornament, measuring 30 mm x 150 mm, and divided from the rest of the plate by an engraved ruled line.

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<sup>5</sup> See R.Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain*, 1817, vol.i, xv-xvi, for a copy of the circular letter sent out at this time by the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London to members of the Society's Council asking them for their observations on "the plates already engraven", and for a list of the names of those who served on the revising committee. Dr.Chauncy's set of the proof plates, bound together with a copy of George Vertue's *Medals, Coins, Great-Seals, Impressions from the Elaborate Works of Thomas Simon, Chief Engraver of the Mint*, 1753, was part of lot 291 in the recent sale of the impressive library of numismatic books formed by the late Patricia Milne-Henderson (Mrs Michael Jaffé), Dominic Winter Auctioneers, 12 May 2021.

<sup>6</sup> The text in the previous unillustrated editions of Folkes's writings on the English gold and silver coinages had taken the history of the English coinage down to the reign of George II, and it is evident that Folkes must have intended that further plates should be produced.

<sup>7</sup> This occasioned the present writer's incorrect statement in H.Pagan, *op.cit.*, 160, that at the time of Folkes's death "forty-two plates were in existence" (rather than the true total of forty-four).

The remaining six plates of gold coins and seven plates of silver coins do not have this compartment, thus potentially allowing the coins illustrated on them to occupy the whole surface of the plate. Additionally, all six of the proof plates of gold coins in this latter category, and one of the proof plates of silver coins in the same category, have in common that they carry at their foot a monogram of the engraved initials G V, standing for George Vertue, a feature not found on any of the plates that have the compartment.

It so happens that the six unnumbered plates of gold coins carrying the initials GV at their foot include the plates that correspond to the plates of gold coins numbered I (Edward III – Henry V) and IX (Mary I, Elizabeth I) in the 1763 edition, both of which are known to have been among the plates of which George Vertue had already provided proofs in 1732<sup>8</sup>. It is not difficult to conclude on that basis that the six plates concerned, corresponding to plates I and IX-XIII illustrating gold coins in the edition of 1763, plus the seven plates of silver coins mentioned above, of which five correspond to plates I, II, XVII, XXXI and XXXII illustrating silver coins in the edition of 1763 (the remaining two not being utilised for that edition), include the ten plates mentioned by Folkes as “already done” in February 1745<sup>9</sup>.

It can thus be stated with some confidence that most, if not all, of the plates just referred to are likely to have been engraved before Folkes’s departure for the European continent in March 1733, while the plates on which the upper part is occupied by a ruled compartment will have been engraved in the period between February 1745 and the probable suspension of the project after Folkes’s first stroke.

One apparent difficulty about this hypothesis is that in a letter dated 15 July 1745<sup>10</sup> to Andrew Coltee Ducarel LLD FSA (1713-1785), well-known to numismatists as the author of a book of 1757 on the Anglo-Gallic coinage, his fellow antiquary and fellow numismatist Rev. George North FSA (1707-1772), Rector of Codicote, Hertfordshire, having mentioned the then recent publication of the unillustrated edition of Folkes’s *A Table of English Silver Coins*, goes on to say: “As to your query concerning Mr. Folkes’s plates, I do not remember to have seen any of silver coins, except of the two first Williams. He was pleased to give me two of them; and Mr. West<sup>11</sup> seized upon one immediately; but I intend to ask for as many more”.

When writing in 2003 the present writer wrongly took this as evidence that the engraving of the plates of silver coins had very recently commenced, and that the plate of coins “of the two first Williams”, corresponding to Plate I illustrating silver coins in the edition of 1763, was the first plate to have been engraved following the

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<sup>8</sup> H. Pagan, *op.cit.*, 159.

<sup>9</sup> It is not clear why there are thirteen plates (6 illustrating gold coins and 7 illustrating silver coins) in this category, when Folkes only mentions ten plates as “already done” in 1745. It is however proper to point out that Dr Chauncy’s copy of the proof of the plate of silver coins of Oliver Cromwell, later numbered XXXII, shows that this particular plate was still very obviously unfinished even at the time of Folkes’s death, and Folkes may also have been unhappy about others of the plates that he had had engraved early on, and most notably the plate of silver coins of James I later numbered XVII, which has in its proof form a hatched background not found on any other plate (this is the only plate of silver coins that carries the monogram GV and may be presumed to have been one of the first plates to be engraved).

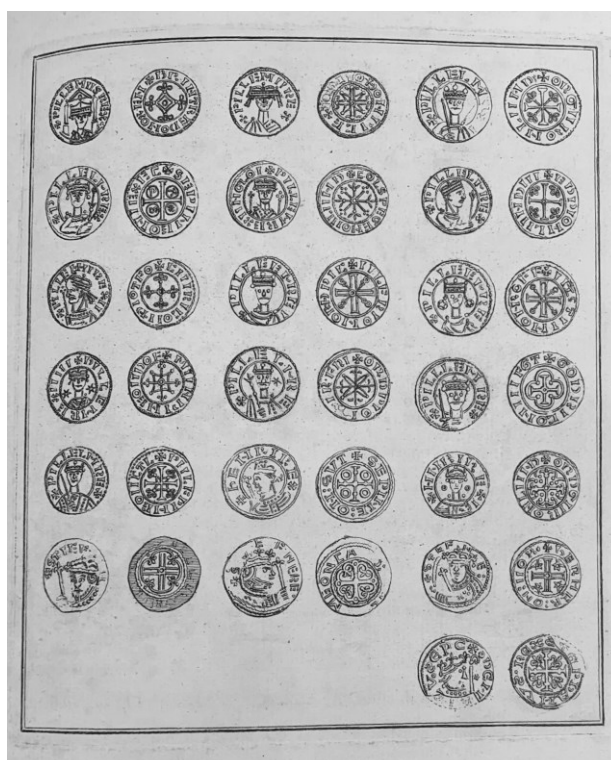
<sup>10</sup> The letter is printed by J. Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, London, 1812-5, vol. v, 430.

<sup>11</sup> James West FRS FSA MP (1703-1772), politician, antiquary, numismatist, and book collector.

agreement in February 1745 between Folkes and the Society of Antiquaries of London.

It turns out that the plate in question must in fact have been engraved at least a dozen years before 1745 (see **illustration of proof of Silver Coins, plate I**). This follows from the fact that the coin at the bottom right hand corner of this particular proof plate (no.21 on the plate in its final 1763 version) is the celebrated coin which was for well over a century and a half the only known specimen of an issue dating from the reign of Stephen in the name of a Bishop Henry, long attributed to Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, but now recognised as struck around 1150 for Henry Murdac, Archbishop of York<sup>12</sup>.

The coin is now in the British Museum<sup>13</sup>, but it had previously formed part of the great collection put together by Thomas Herbert, 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Pembroke (1656-1733), and the fact that it was engraved for Folkes prior to Lord Pembroke's death on 22 January 1733 is explicitly evidenced by the statement, "it is the very same piece which is graved for Mr.F.", made in the engraved explanatory text prepared in Lord Pembroke's lifetime to accompany the comprehensive set of engravings that he had commissioned of the coins in his collection, familiar to numismatic scholars as the "Pembroke plates" and published in 1746, well after Lord Pembroke's death, under the title *Numismata Antiqua in Tres Partes Divisa*.



The engraved text was excluded from the volume of 1746, and never found its way into general circulation, but it survives bound up with the plates illustrating Lord Pembroke's coins in a handful of copies of the intended publication printed off while Lord Pembroke was still alive.

Quite how long before January 1733 Folkes's plate can have been engraved remains to be determined. Dr. Andrew Burnett, to whom the credit for noticing the statement, "graved for Mr.F.", belongs<sup>14</sup>, has suggested that Nicola Francesco Haym (1678-1729), cellist, opera librettist, numismatist, and bibliographer, who was certainly the

<sup>12</sup> M.Allen, 'The York local coinage of the reign of Stephen (1135-54)', *NC* 2016, 283-318 (at pp. 290-1 and p.308). The reattribution to Archbishop Murdac had initially been made by M.Blackburn, 'Coinage and currency', in E.King (ed.), *The Anarchy of King Stephen's Reign*, Oxford, 1994, 145-205 (at pp.185-6).

<sup>13</sup> BMC 272; ex Pembroke (1848) 35.

<sup>14</sup> A.Burnett, *The Hidden Treasures of this Happy Island. A History of Numismatics in Britain from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment*, London, 2020, vol.2, 920.

individual primarily responsible for the preparation of the intended engraved text describing Pembroke's coins, would have seen to its production contemporaneously with the production in the mid 1720s of the plates illustrating Pembroke's coins, and that Folkes would therefore already have made a start on the production of his own plates by that date. A date for the production of any of Folkes's plates in the mid 1720s seems however far too early, for there is no evidence of any kind that Folkes had taken an interest in numismatics by that date<sup>15</sup>, and a more probable hypothesis is that the part of the engraved text dealing with Lord Pembroke's English and related coins was prepared at a later date, whether by Haym prior to his death in 1729 or by Lord Pembroke himself, in which latter case the statement "graved for Mr.F." might have been added to the engraved text as late as 1731 or 1732<sup>16</sup>.

### **Bringing the plates to completion**

So much for the evidence for the chronology of the process, spanning a period of some twenty years or more, by which the plates prepared for the illustrated edition of Folkes's book reached the state in which they were when the Society of Antiquaries of London reviewed the project after Folkes's death.

It was still to take nine years from Folkes's death until the illustrated edition was published. The process by which the explanatory text accompanying the plates was finalised falls outside the scope of the present note, but what happened to the plates themselves is significant and needs proper explanation.

What is necessary to understand is that Folkes's intention was to illustrate on his plates one specimen of each known type of penny issued by the Norman and early Plantagenet monarchs, and one specimen of each known coin type and coin denomination from the point in the reign of Edward III when it became customary that a multiple number of coin denominations should be struck. Since there was at the time no major institutional or indeed private collection containing a full complement of the required coins, Folkes's engraver, George Vertue, adopted the practice of engraving on any particular copper plate images of those coins of the reign or reigns concerned which he or Folkes had been able to locate, but left space on the plate in question for the addition of images of further coins of the same approximate date but of different types or denominations.

This meant that when the revising committee appointed by the Society of Antiquaries of London took stock of the plates after Folkes's death, there was still gaps to fill on

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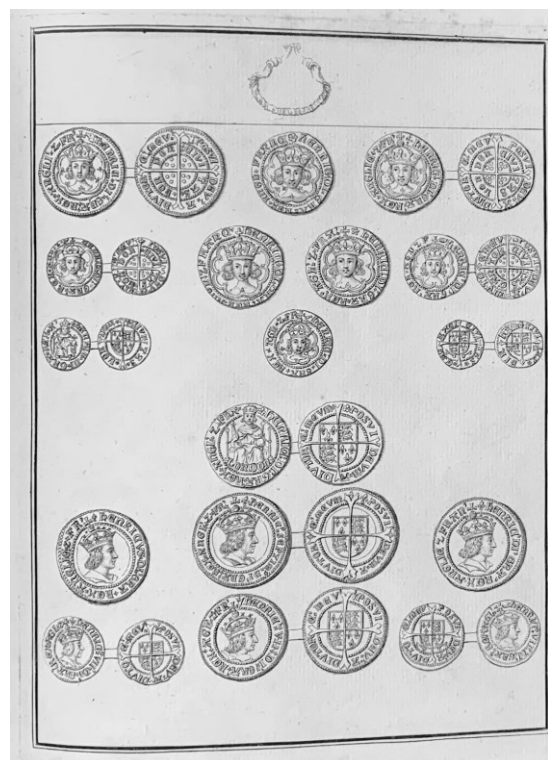
<sup>15</sup> Dr. Burnett was encouraged to reach his conclusion by his belief that Folkes was one of those nominated by the Society of Antiquaries in April 1724 to collect "all the legends and accounts of coyns that relate to Britain from the earliest ages to the present", but those nominated to study the English series on that occasion were the Earl of Hertford, Peter Le Neve, William Nicholas and John Creyke, and the addition of Martin Folkes to this list (Burnett, op.cit., vol.2, 914) is due to an inaccurate précis of a passage in the introduction to the first volume of the Society's periodical *Archaeologia*, 1770, pp xxxvii-xxxviii.

<sup>16</sup> As Dr Burnett notes, the engraved text to the Pembroke plates includes a reference to an edition of Ovid by the Dutch scholar Pieter Burman not published until 1727, and this shows that even if some of the engraved text intended to accompany the plates illustrating Pembroke's coins was prepared in the mid 1720s, the engraved text was not finalised until a rather later date.

many, although not all, of the plates. Where the plates were those that George Vertue had engraved at an early stage, additional illustrations of coins could be added to the copper plates wherever there was available space, but the task of finding space for additional illustrations on the plates that Vertue had engraved from 1745 onwards was made significantly more difficult by the fact that the upper 30mm of all of these plates was occupied by a compartment containing nothing but a central engraved ornament (see **illustration of proof of Silver Coins, plate VI**). The solution adopted for these plates by Francis Perry, the engraver employed by the Society to bring the plates to completion, was to retain wherever practicable the central engraved ornament, which was adapted to contain in its centre a plate number, but to remove the engraved ruled line which had acted as a divide between this area from the rest of the plate, thus freeing up what had previously been a largely blank compartment to be filled with illustrations of further coins<sup>17</sup>.

Even this was insufficient to provide room on the plates for the various additional illustrations of coins which the editors of the 1763 volume wished to provide, and in numerous cases good images of coins originally engraved by George Vertue were removed simply because they were occupying space on the plates where their removal would enable more images to be fitted in.

It is only through the happy accident that a few sets of the proof plates survive, showing the state of the plates at the time of Folkes's death, that it can be established that in 1754 the plates had a content and a visual appearance markedly different to that familiar from the 1763 edition and from the subsequent reuse of the plates in an unchanged form in successive editions of Ruding.



The consequences of this for numismatic studies have still to be investigated, although it is clear enough that some specific coins of which the history has until now been traced only as far back as their appearance on the plates of the 1763 edition, would in fact already have been known rather earlier, whether before 1733, before 1745 or before Folkes's death in 1754. With this in mind, it is appropriate to conclude this note with a summary listing of those coin images on the plates of the 1763 edition which are shown by their previous appearance on the proof plates to have been engraved by George Vertue prior to Folkes's death. For the convenience of the reader, the content of the thirteen plates deduced to have been the earliest to have been engraved is listed first. All the plates and the coins represented on them are identified by the numbering first assigned to them in the edition of 1763<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>17</sup> Where the shape of the central engraved ornament made retention of it difficult, Perry replaced it with an engraved ornament of a more convenient shape, similarly containing a plate number.

<sup>18</sup> The 1763 edition was completed by the addition of five plates of gold coins, numbered XIV-XIX,

## Concordance between proof plates and completed plates

### (a) Early grouping

#### *Gold Coins*

Plate I (Edward III-Henry V). Proof plate carries images of coins 2,3,6,8,10,12,15, and 17 (of 17) only.

Plate IX (Mary I, Elizabeth I). Proof plate carries images of coins 1-4, and 7-11 (of 11) only.

Plate X (Elizabeth I). Proof plate carries images of coins 2 and 4-11 (of 11) only. An earlier version of the proof plate in the possession of the present writer carries images of coins 2 and 4-6 only<sup>19</sup>. An image of one further coin on the proof plate has been removed from the completed plate.

Plate XI (James I). Proof plate carries images of coins 1-9 and 11-13 (of 13) only.

Plate XII (James I). Proof plate carries images of coins 1-3 and 5-7 (of 7) only.

Plate XIII (Charles I). Proof plate carries images of coins 1-11 (of 12) only. An image of one further coin at the foot of the plate has been removed from the completed version. An earlier version of the proof plate in the possession of the present writer carries images of coins 1-3, 5, and 8-11 only, together with the additional image of a coin at the foot which was subsequently removed.

#### *Silver Coins*

Plate I (William I – Stephen). Proof plate carries images of coins 1-18 and 21 (of 21) only. On the completed plate in the 1763 edition the reverse of coin 16 is re-engraved.

Plate II (Stephen – Edward I). Proof plate carries images of coins 1-7,9,10,13-20 and 24 (of 28) only. Images of two further coins illustrated on the proof plate have been removed.

Plate XVII (James I). Proof plate carries images of coins 1-3,5, and 7-9 (of 10) only. A further image of a coin at the foot of the plate has been removed from the

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on which the latest in date were coins of George II ; ten plates of silver coins, numbered XXXIII-XLII, similarly ending with coins of George II ; and six supplementary plates, numbered I-VI, of which the first five carry illustrations of silver coins of William I – Charles I, and the final plate carries illustrations of a few further silver coins struck for Charles I and Charles II, together with illustrations of thirteen gold coins ending with two coins of George III. This last group of gold coins includes an image of the gold penny of Henry III, of which the existence had not been known to Folkes at the time when engraving of the plates had commenced.

<sup>19</sup> The present writer possesses early proofs of (i) the six plates of gold coins subsequently numbered I, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII (ii) the plates of silver coins subsequently numbered XVII, XXXI and XXXII, and (iii) the two plates respectively illustrating silver coins of Edward VI and of Elizabeth I which were not in the event used in the 1763 edition. All these came to him in the late 1970s from an eighteenth-century album of engravings deriving from the library of the Dukes of Buccleuch, and it is a reasonable conjecture that the album in question had come into possession of the Dukes of Buccleuch as a result of the marriage of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Buccleuch to the grand-daughter and ultimate heiress of John Montagu, 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke of Montagu (1690-1749), a close personal friend of Martin Folkes (for their friendship see Roos, *op.cit.*, 324-5). It will be observed that this group of proofs, the only ones present in the Buccleuch album, includes proofs of all the plates identified in the present note as being of early date, except for the plates of silver coins subsequently numbered I and II, and is thus indirectly confirmatory of the collective early dating of the plates concerned.



completed version. The plate has an overall hatched background eliminated in its completed version (see illustration of proof of Silver Coins, plate XVII).

Plate XXXI (Commonwealth).

Proof plate carries images of coins 1,3-8,10, and 13-15 (of 15) only.

Images of two further coins illustrated on the proof plate have been removed from the completed plate.

Plate XXXII (Oliver Cromwell).

Proof plate illustrates coins 4,5,7 and 8 (of 12) only. An earlier version of the proof plate in the possession of the present writer illustrates coins 4,5 and 7 only.



Dr Chauncy's set of proof plates includes two further plates of silver coins, respectively illustrating six coins of Edward VI and twelve coins of Elizabeth I, which were not used for the 1763 edition. Since both of these plates are without the blank compartment at the top of the plate, they evidently belong to the early group of plates.

(b) Plates engraved after February 1745 but before Folkes's death in June 1754.

### *Gold Coins*

Plate III (Henry VI-Richard III)<sup>20</sup>. Proof plate carries images of coins 4-5, and 11-17 (of 18) only. Images of two further coins illustrated on the proof plate have been removed from the completed plate.

Plate IV (Richard III-Henry VII). Proof plate carries images of coins 3-8 and 11 (of 11) only.

Plate V (Henry VIII). Proof plate carries images of coins 3,4,6,7, and 9-13 (of 13) only. An image of one further coin illustrated on the proof plate has been removed from the completed plate.

Plate VI (Henry VIII). Proof plate carries images of coins 1,5,6,8 and 10-12 (of 12) only.

Plate VII (Edward VI). Proof plate carries images of coins 2-14 (of 14) only.

Plate VIII (Edward VI). Proof plate carries images of coins 3 and 6-9 (of 9) only.

Images of two further coins illustrated on the proof plate have been removed from the completed plate.

### *Silver Coins*

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<sup>20</sup> Gold Coins, Plate II in the 1763 edition, is an added new plate.

Plate III (Edward I – Edward III). Proof plate illustrates coins 7-17,22 and 27 (of 32) only. Images of the obverses of two further coins illustrated on the proof plate have been removed from the completed plate.

Plate IV (Richard II – Henry VI). Proof plate illustrates coins 1,2,4,5, and 9-18 (of 22) only. An images of one further coin illustrated on the proof plate has been removed from the completed plate.

Plate VI<sup>21</sup> (Henry VII). Proof plate illustrates coins 2-8,11,12, and 18-23 (of 26) only. Images of two further coins illustrated on the proof plate have been removed from the completed plate<sup>22</sup> (see **illustration of Silver Coins plate VI, in its completed version**).

Plate VII (Henry VIII). Proof plate illustrates coins 2,4,5, and 10-19 (of 23) only. Images of four further coins illustrated on the proof plate have been removed from the completed plate.

Plate VIII (Henry VIII). Proof plate illustrates coins 1-3,6-14,16 and 17 (of 19) only. Coin 11 is partly re-engraved on the completed plate. The proof plate has an image of one additional coin of Henry VIII at its foot, removed from the plate in its completed version.

Plate IX (Edward VI). Proof plate illustrates coins 1,4-13 and 16 (of 18) only.

Plate X (Edward VI). Proof plate illustrates coins 1-3,5-7,9,10,12 and 13 (of 13) only.

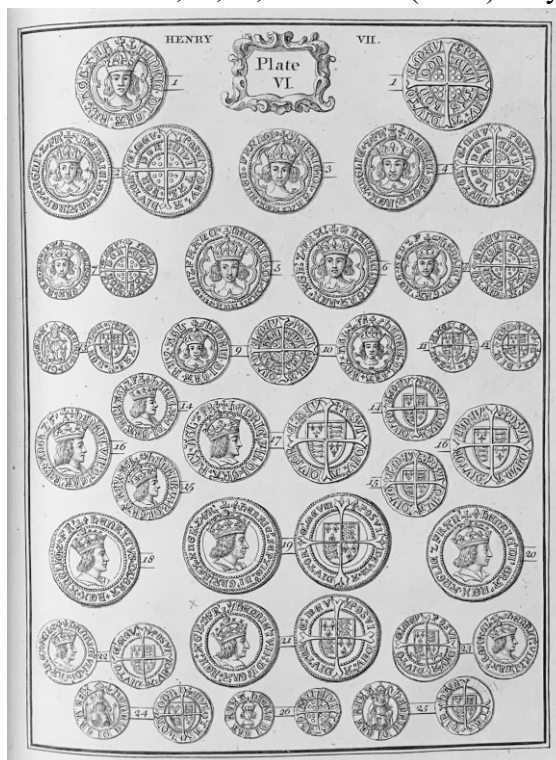
Plate XI (Mary, Philip and Mary). Proof plate illustrates coins 1-3,5-11 and 18 (of 18) only. Images of four further coins illustrated at the foot of the proof plate have been removed from the completed plate.

Plate XII (Elizabeth I). Proof plate illustrates coins 1-7, 10, and 13-26 (of 26) only.

Plate XIII (Elizabeth I). Proof plate illustrates coins 1,3-11,14 and 16 (of 16) only. An image of one further coin illustrated at the foot of the proof plate has been removed from the completed plate, as have images of the obverse of one other coin and of the reverse of a second coin.

Plate XIV (Elizabeth I). Proof plate illustrates coins 2,4-8,15,17 and 18 (of 18) only. Images of two further coins illustrated at the foot of the proof plate have been removed from the completed plate.

Plate XV (Elizabeth I). Proof plate illustrates coins 2,3 and 5-12 (of 13) only.



<sup>21</sup> Silver Coins, Plate V in the 1763 edition, is an added new plate.

<sup>22</sup> One of the coins originally illustrated on this plate, but of which the image was removed, is the unique surviving specimen of Henry VII's sovereign groat, now in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow (compare the two accompanying illustrations of this plate). The sovereign groat was ultimately re-engraved as coin 1 on the completed version of Plate VII.

Plate XVIII<sup>23</sup> (Charles I). Proof plate illustrates coins 1-3,7 and 8 (of 8) only. An image of one further coin illustrated on the proof plate has been removed from the completed plate.

Plate XIX (Charles I). Proof plate illustrates coins 1-7, and 9-13 (of 13) only.

Plate XX (Charles I). Proof plate illustrates coins 1,2,4,5 and 8-21 (of 21) only. Image of a coin illustrated on the proof plate below coin 13 has been removed from the completed plate.

Plate XXI (Charles I). Proof plate illustrates coins 1-4,5-7,9 and 10 (of 12) only. Images of three further coins illustrated on the proof plate have been removed from the completed plate.

Plate XXII (Charles I). Proof plate illustrates coins 1-4,10 and 11 (of 17) only. Images of ten further coins illustrated on the proof plate have been removed from the completed plate.

Plate XXIII (Charles I, Civil War issues). Proof plate illustrates coins 3-5 (of 5) only. An image of one further coin illustrated on the proof plate has been removed from the completed plate.

Plate XXIV (Charles I, Civil War issues). Proof plate illustrates coins 1-4 and 6-13 (of 13) only.

Plate XXV (Charles I, Civil War issues). Proof plate illustrates coins 1-10 (of 12) only.

Plate XXVI (Charles I, Civil War issues). Proof plate illustrates coins 2 and 3 (of 12) only.

Plate XXVII (Ireland, coinages for Lords Justices in 1642-4). Proof plate illustrates coins 1,2 and 5-14 (of 15) only.

Plate XXVIII (Charles I, siege pieces; Ireland, “rebel money”, also Cork issues of 1647) . Proof plate illustrates coins 2,5,7 and 8 (of 16) only. Images of five further coins illustrated on the proof plate have been removed from the completed plate.

Plate XXIX (Charles I and II, siege pieces). Proof plate illustrates coins 3-5 and 10-13 (of 13) only. Images of two further coins illustrated on the proof plate have been removed from the completed plate.

Plate XXX (Charles II, “Ormonde money”; also issues for New England, Maryland and Massachusetts). Proof plate illustrates coins 1 and 3-14 (of 14) only.

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<sup>23</sup> Silver Coins, Plate XVI in the 1763 edition, is an added new plate (signed by Francis Perry as engraver). For Silver Coins, Plate XVII, see under the plates engraved before 1733 listed above.