Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.

NOTES ON SOME NEW AND DOUBTFUL 17TH CENTURY SUFFOLK TOKENS.

EARL OF CRANBROOK

No general work on 17th Century tokens has been published since Williamson's edition of Boyne's "Trade Tokens issued in the 17th Century" of 1889 and no book on Suffolk tokens in particular since Golding's "Coinage of Suffolk" of 1868. The Suffolk portion of Williamson was in fact mainly based on Golding's work. During the past 60 years not only have a good many new tokens been discovered but many records essential for the recognition of the issuers have been collected in a more accessible form than they were in the 60's and 80's of last century. I have been collecting Suffolk tokens for some years and during that time I have had the opportunity of examining and comparing with my own several collections which were the result of many years work by other people, while I have been in correspondence with other collectors who have devoted much time to their hobby. It has therefore been possible to make a complete review of Williamson's list in the light of modern knowledge and the following notes are the result. I cannot claim any very great original work of my own—what I have done is to collect and collate the work of others that the whole may be in a more readily available form for the use of future students.

The tokens described below fall into five categories :—

1. New tokens of new issuers, for which in addition to a description I have given the evidence which leads me to assign them to Suffolk.
2. New tokens issued by persons who are already known to have issued tokens in Suffolk, of which only the description is given.

The above two categories I have catalogued with the number of the immediately preceeding token followed by an asterisk (e.g. W.2*).

3. New die varieties of known tokens, which I have catalogued with arabic letters following the numbers of the tokens of which they are varieties. (e.g. W.6.*a*). In many cases it is difficult clearly to describe the differences in words. I have tried to give enough to make each variety recognisable from the description alone : when two die varieties are compared together the difference is usually obvious.
4. Misprints and faulty or inadequate descriptions in Williamson which have been corrected or amplified. I can only hope that I have avoided similar mistakes.
5. Doubtful tokens, i.e. those which I think may have been wrongly assigned to Suffolk or the existence of which I doubt. In these cases I have set down such evidence as I have been able to find and my conclusions. I have placed within square brackets e.g. [W3] those which [G3]

I think should be assigned to other counties, or which do not exist.

There are two other categories to which I should refer. Some tokens, ascribed by Williamson to other counties, were issued in towns or villages

the names of which are found in Suffolk. I have not found it possible to search through the Parish Registers etc. of the many parishes concerned and though I am afraid I have plagued the unfortunate clergy in this and other counties there are limits even to a collector's importunity. Where positive evidence is not given in Williamson I have therefore satisfied myself in these cases with negative evidence only i.e. that the name of the issuer cannot be found at the appropriate date in the appropriate township in this county. In the same way I have been content with similar but positive evidence from this county where tokens ascribed to Suffolk by Williamson were issued in townships the names of which are found in other counties. No mention will be found below of these tokens except where questions of particular interest arise. but many of them are worthy of further research. It is, however, work more for the genealogist than for the numismatist.

Golding catalogued 360 and Williamson 378† Suffolk tokens. Since Williamson's is the standard book of reference I have used his numbers throughout but for the convenience of those Suffolk collectors who use Golding's work I have given his also where appropriate. The net result of this review is that I have removed 20 tokens from Williamson's Suffolk list and added 107 new ones the descriptions of all but some half-dozen of which are here published for the first time. The total number of tokens now catalogued as having been issued in the County of Suffolk is therefore 465. I use the word "catalogued" because for lack of conclusive evidence I have left on the Suffolk list a fair number which I think will ultimately be found to have been issued in other counties, while it is probable that more tokens —certainly more die varieties—will be discovered by more diligent research.

I should have liked to have been able to give some indication of the rarity of each token but can do no more than set out below a few groups of the rarer ones. I have made no attempt to determine the scarcity of the numerous die varieties. Few of them have been described before and most collectors have been satisfied with a specimen of each token as described in Williamson: it is only by noting the frequency with which a token occurs in collections that one can form any estimate of its rarity.

The following I have never seen. If they exist at all they must I think be very rare indeed:—32, 40, 60, 63, 90, 112, 130, 148, 154, 175, 186, 191, 212, 218, 235, 276, 287, 302, 319, 333*, 350, 353, 356, 358, 360, 368. Of these, from internal evidence, I am pretty certain that 186, 235, 360 and 368 do not exist.

The following are I think rare to very rare: 2, 15, 16, 19, 23,* 24,* 29*, 68, 83, 86, 111*, 136*, 140, 171*, 183, 185, 212*, 220, 234*, 236, 237, 240*, 244*, 250, 267, 270, 283, 292**, 318, 330, 338*, 343*, 352, 369*.

The following are scarce to rare: 2*, 35*, 38, 54, 64, 88, 89, 94, 111, 113, 118, 129, 178, 198, 208, 229, 244**, 249, 252, 257*, 262, 279, 304, 315, 328, 335, 339, 341, 345.

Of the remainder some are certainly uncommon, but it is of course impossible to draw a clear cut line anywhere. The following I have seen

† 375 numbered, and in addition 221* 257* and 333*

described as " rare " and are certainly amongst the less common ones: 1, 12, 18, 20, 33, 45, 49, 59, 69, 74, 81, 82, 85, 92, 96, 98, 100, 103, 114, 127, 128, 131, 132, 137, 146, 151, 156, 161, 162, 168, 171, 172, 176, 179, 180, 184, 203, 204, 205, 217, 222, 223, 239, 244, 246, 254, 260, 281, 284, 292, 292*, 305, 319, 326, 342.

In conclusion I should like to thank the many people who have helped me in this work: too many to thank by name here. Many of the clergy in this and other counties have been kind enough to examine their parish registers for me, while the Librarian and staff at the East Suffolk County Library have been indefatigable in their search for—and indeed often through—useful books of reference. Through the County Librarian too I have had much help from other Local Authority Libraries. To Miss Lilian Redstone of Woodbridge I owe an especial debt: her unrivalled knowledge of the mine of information which is available to the student—if only he knows where to look—has been of the greatest assistance and she has solved for me many problems. I am grateful also to those collectors who have allowed me to see their tokens, to the Authorities of the British Museum, of the Bury, Ipswich and Southwold Museums and especially to Mrs. Carthew, who has allowed me to spend many hours examining the magnificent collection made by the late Colonel Carthew of Woodbridge Abbey.

ACTON.

Both Williamson and Golding describe a number of tokens without claiming any of them for Suffolk. One of these reads:

O. ANNE. FINCH . AT . YE. — A cock.
R. IN . ACTON . 1661 — HIS HALF PENY.

Alice Finch, daughter of William and Mary was baptised in 1699 and there are other references to the name in the Parish Registers of Acton in Babergh Hundred but no mention of any Anne. There is no Finch in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674.

The other issuers are Thomas Bullmur, Gervase Lawson, John Munn, Thomas Sexston and James Wilson. Apart from Finch, none of the above names can be found at Acton in Suffolk in the 17th century nor do I think that there is sufficient evidence to add Anne Finch's ½d. to the Suffolk list.

ALDEBURGH.

There are two Aldborough's in Yorkshire and another in Norfolk. The spelling Aldeburgh is peculiar to Suffolk.

W.1 *O.* IOHN . BRIGGS . OF . 1671—A ship.
G.1 *R.* ALBOROVGH . HIS . HALPENY—I.B.

In Williamson this token was ascribed by the sub-editors to Aldborough in the East Riding of Yorkshire because " a Ship Inn is remembered to have existed there " and in Norfolk because " Briggs is a common name in Norfolk." There are many references to Briggs in Aldeburgh in Suffolk throughout the 17th century.

In 1641 (poll tax) at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, are Tho. Briggs and his wife Francis, and Elizabeth Briggs a servant. A

Sam. Briges was assessed for 4 and Mr. Bridges and a Jo. Bridges for 3 hearths each in the Hearth Tax Returns for 1674.

In the Chamberlains Accounts 1668-69 in the Aldeburgh Corporation Records we find " First drift (of cattle, etc. pasturing on the Town Marshes) John Briggs one horse free 4/6." In the same accounts for 1682-3 John Briggs paid 9s. for a License (? for victuallers). Administration of the goods of John Briggs of Aldeburgh was granted to his wife Joan 12 Mar. 1685/6, surety Thomas Briggs of Aldeburgh, sailor, and another.

Clearly a Suffolk token.

W.2. *O.* IOHN . MVRDOCKE—Three Doves ; the Chandlers' Arms.
G.2. *R.* IN . ALDEBVRGH—I . A . M.

In 1641 (poll tax) is a John Murdock of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, but there is no Murdocke in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674.

George Murdocke of Aldeburgh was a surety for Deborah widow of John Forman when she took out letters of administration of her husband's goods 23 Jan. 1679/80.

W.2* *O.* SAMVEL . STANNARD . OF—Grocers' Arms.
R. IN . ALDEBVRGH—I.A.M.

The reverse of this token is the same as that of Murdock's Aldeburgh token and has Murdocke's initials. The obverse is similar to that of one of Stannards' Ipswich tokens (no. 193 below), the reverse of which bearing Stannard's initials was used by Murdocke for his Ipswich token (no.185 below). There is no Stannard in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674 for Aldeburgh.

I should have liked to have been able to resolve the puzzle of the relationship between Murdocke and Stannard. In Aldeburgh a Samuel Stannard uses a John Murdocke's reverse die, in Ipswich a John Murdocke a Samuel Stannard's and in both cases the wife's name begins with A. The obvious explanation is that they are the same people and that one married the others widow : Williamson makes the latter suggestion about the Ipswich tokens (he did not know of Stannards Aldeburgh token) but I have been unable to get proof of either statement.

[W.3] *O.* IOHN . YATES . OF . ALBROVGH—Arms (a chevron between 3 gates).
[G.2] *R.* HIS . HALFE . PENNY . 1669—A globe.

The only reference to be found in Aldeburgh is to a Widow Gates who received poor relief in 1649. There is no Yates in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674 for Aldeburgh, Suffolk, nor indeed does the name occur anywhere in the county. The arms are not recognised in Papworth or Burke, and since according to Williamson " Yates or Yetts is a Yorkshire pronunciation of Gates " the arms on the token may be a

(Yorkshire) play on the name. Moreover, since the family of the name of Yates is recorded by Williamson as living in ALDBOROUGH, Yorks, and a token was issued by John Yattes in Bridlington nearby, this token must be ascribed to Yorkshire.

BECCLES.

W.6 *O.* WILL . CRANE . OF . BECK—The Arms of the Crane family ; on a bend three crosses crosslet.

G.5 *R.* ELLS . IN . SVFFOLKE—The Drapers' Arms.
Mint-mark a mullet of six points.

W.6a. Similar to W.6 but obverse from a different die, mint-mark a very small mullet of five points.

W.7 *O.* WILLIAM . CVTLOVE . IN—The Fishmongers Arms.

G.6 *R.* BECCLES . IN . SVFF . 1664—W . M . C
Williamson gives a similar token but reading BECKLES. I have never seen it and suspect a misprint.

W.8 *O.* WILLIAM . CVTLOVE—The Fishmongers' Arms.

G.7 *R.* IN . BECKLES . 1667—W . M . C.
Williamson gives a similar token but reading BECCLES. Again I suspect a misprint.

W.9 *O.* HENREY . FARRER—A lion rampant.

G.8 *R.* IN . BECCLES—H . F . H.
On the obverse the top paw of the lion is by the 2nd R in FARRER.

W.9a As W.9., but the obverse from a different die, the top paw of the lion is by the last R in FARRER.

W.13 *O.* IOHN. NICHOLLS—A roll of tobacco.

G.12 *R.* OF . BECCLES—I.R.N.
Mint-mark a mullet of five points.

W.13a As W. 13 but the obverse from a different die. Mint mark a pierced mullet of six points.

BOXFORD.

W.22 *O.* DANIEL . BOWTELL—A heart crowned.

G.21 *R.* IN . BOXFORD . MERCER—D.B.

O. Point of the heart between the B of BOWTELL and the diamond.

R. The bottom of the D in the field is level with the upright limb of the 1st R in MERCER.

W.22a As W.22 but the reverse from a different die. The bottom of the D is level with the upright limb of the 1st E in MERCER. The only specimen of this variety that I have seen is in the British Museum.

W.22b Similar to W.22 but from different dies. On the obverse the point of the heart is between the L of DANIELL and the diamond. The bottom of the D in the field on the reverse is level with the centre of the M in MERCER.

W.23 *O.* SVSANA . KING.—A swan.
G.22 *R.* IN . BOXFORD . 1664—S.K.
Williamson and Golding both describe this token as reading SVSANNA. This I have never seen and suspect a misprint.

W.23* *O.* AMBROSE . PONDER—? The Mercer's Arms.
R. OF . BOXFORD—A. P. conjoined.
I have only seen one specimen of this token and that in poor condition. Since a Ste. Ponder was assessed for tax on 2 hearths at Boxford in 1674, this is I think a Suffolk token.

W.24. *O.* IOHN . RIDDELSDALE . AT—The sun in rays.
G.23. *R.* IN . BOXFORD . 1667—I . R.
The upright of the 1st E in RIDDELSDALE is curved so as to get very close to the D.
I have a specimen of this token which seems to have $I_I R$ in the field on the reverse. I think it is double struck but it is not in good condition and may be another variety.

W 24a. *O.* IOHN . RIDDILSDALE . AT—The sun in rays.
R. IN . BOXFORD . 1667—I . R.
As W.24 but the obverse from a different die, the 2nd I of RIDDILSDALE being straight and further from the D than is the upright of the E in W.24.

W.24b *O.* IOHN . RIDDELSDALE . AT—The sun in rays.
R. IN . BOXFORD . 1670—I . R.
The obverse too is different to W.24. The upright of the E is straight and quite clearly apart from the D.

W.24* *O.* MATHEW . TEPER—An Eagle.
R. IN . BOXFORD . 1664—S . K.
The obverse is that of Mathew Teper's Groton ¼d. (Williamson 134) with a small oval counter mark. The only specimen of this token that I know of is in the collection of Mr. Ralph Nott, who tells me that the counter mark is not decipherable. The reverse is the same as Susana King's ¼d. (Williamson 23).

W.25 *O.* IAMES . WARWELL—A fleur-de-lys and crown.
G.24. *R.* OF . BOXFORD . DRAPER—I.W.
On the reverse there is a very small mullet between the I and the W.

W.26. Obverse as W.25 but the reverse from a different die, a cinquefoil between the I and W.

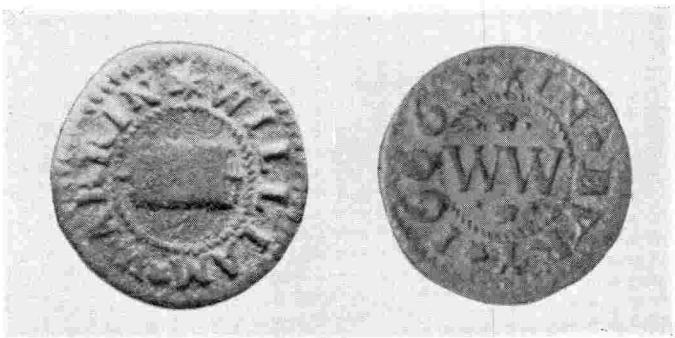
BRAMPTON.

[W.27] *O.* IOHN . DEARE . 1669—HIS HALF PENY
[G.25] *R.* IN . BRAMPTON—I . E . D.

W.28 *O.* THOMAS . SMITH—HIS HALF PENY
G.26. *R.* OF . BRAMPTON . 1668—T . S. conjoined.
These two tokens are engraved in Llewellynn Jewitt's List of Derbyshire Tokens, and by him assigned to Brampton,

23*.

29*.



83.

All illustrations double size.

PLATE I.

near Chesterfield ; but as a Thomas Smith of Brampton was married to Margaret, daughter of John Leman, of Brampton, Suffolk (who died and was buried there in 1670), the second token must be considered as one of the Suffolk series. (Williamson).

In the registers of Brampton Magna, Northamptonshire are recorded the deaths of Audri Smyth, wife of Thomas Smyth 28 dFeb.1665 and of Thomas Smith 18 Nov. 1670. W. C. Wells in his " Seventeenth Century Tokens of Northamptonshire " (1914) suggests that since " it was the usual practice to place the initial of the issuer's wife together with his own upon the tokens " and since " the wife of Thomas Smith of Brampton, Suffolk was living until two years after the date of its issue, the weight of presumptive evidence " is in favour of Northants.

There is no mention of Deare or Smith at Brampton in Blything Hundred, in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674. Deare does not occur anywhere in the County.

I can find no evidence for Deare but with some hesitation I leave Thomas Smith on the Suffolk list. I am not altogether convinced by Wells' premise though I think that his conclusion will ultimately be found to be correct. Brampton in Suffolk was little more than a hamlet unlikely to support a token issuer.

BRANDON.

W.29* *O.* WILLIAM . BREWSTER—W . P . B.
R. IN . BRANDON . 1667—W . P . B.

BURES.

W.35* *O.* THOMAS . DANIELL—The Grocers' Arms.
R. IN . BEWERS . 1659—T . D.

A Mr. Daniell was assessed for 5 hearths in 1674.

Thos. Daniel of Bures St. Mary, widower, was married to Rachel Gibson of Lavenham, widow, 17 Feb. 1661 at either Lavenham or Waldringfield Parva (Archd. Sudbury Acta Books 1660-61 Fo. 46).

Part of Bures is in Essex, but the evidence of the Hearth Tax Returns is sufficient I think to assign this token to Suffolk.

BURGH.

[W.36] *O.* THOMAS : CRACROFT—A fleur-de-lys.
[G.35] *R.* MERCER . IN . BVRGH . 66—A large cross pattee.

The parish register of Burgh (Lincs.) contains about a hundred entries or more to the Cracroft family between the years 1542 and 1723. The issuer, Thomas, was baptised February 7th, 1640-1, as the son of Thomas and Pretaza Cracroft. This Christian name singularly occurs in the

family, sometimes as " Prothasie " or " Protasie ", " Pretasie ", and even " Tace." Thomas appears to have always resided at Burgh. He married January 1, 1667-8, Margaret Auton ; they had several children and he himself was buried as " Thomas Cracroft, Mercer ", according to the register, December, 24, 1675. (Williamson under Lincs).

There is no mention of Cracroft in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674 for Burgh in Suffolk nor in the parish registers.

This token was rightly removed from the Suffolk list by Williamson in his addenda and corrigenda.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

W.40, 41 42 *O.* IOHN . BAYTHORNE . OF—Arms.

G.39, 40 *R.* ST . EDMVNDS . BVRY . 1667—I . B . B.

I have seen two varieties of this token, one with a cinquefoil, the other with a diamond as mint mark, differing on both obverse and reverse dies. Golding and Williamson describe two other varieties, one (W.40. G.39) with mullet, the other (W.41. G.40) with a pomegranate as mint mark. I have never seen a mullet, the pomegranate may be my cinquefoil.

W.46. *O.* IOHN . CHESSON . IN—1666.

G.44. *R.* ST. EDMVNDS . BVRY—I . C.

On the obverse the bottom of the I in the field is above the N in CHESSON.

W.46a. As W.46 but the obverse from a different die. The bottom of the I is level with the top of the N.

W.50. *O.* MARIE. CRESSENER . IN—A mortar and pestle.

R. ST. EDMONDS . BVREY—M . C.

On the obverse the rings at either end of the mortar are relatively large, the outer diameter greater than the diameter of the handle of the pestle.

W.50a. As W.50 but the obverse from a different die, the rings relatively small, their diameter less than the handle of the pestle.

W.56. *O.* FRANCIS . GODFREY—The Mercers' Arms.

G.53. *R.* IN . ST . EDMONDS . BVRY—F . E . G.

O. Y of GODFREY below the dexter shoulder of the shield.

R. The top of the F in the field on the same level as the B in BVRY.

W.56a. As W.56 but from different dies, the Y of GODFREY above the shoulder and the top of the F just above the B.

W.59. *O.* NICHOLAS . GYRLING—The Mercers' Arms.

G.56. *R.* IN . ST . EDMVNDS . BVRY—N . R . C.

Williamson (W.60) describes a variety reading GILLING.

This I have never seen, but Williamson presumably added it to Golding's list on reasonable evidence. Even with a worn specimen it would be difficult to make W.59 read GILLING knowing that GYRLING exists. There is in the British Museum a token labelled "GILLING" in early 19th century handwriting. It is in poor condition and I can only decipher G..LING : otherwise it seems identical with W.59.

W.62. *O.* HENRY . HEADACH . VINTNR—Bacchus seated on a barrel.
G 58. *R.* AT . ST . EDMONDS . BVRY—N . M . H.

Williamson (W.63) says "A variety bears on the obverse in the field a man's head." I have never seen this variety and, had it been in both Golding and Williamson, should have suspected an imaginative description from a poor specimen, but like W.60 one must presume that Williamson had reasonable evidence.

W.65 *O.* EDMVND . HEASEL—The Bakers' Arms.
G.60 *R.* IN . BVRY . 1664—E . H.

On the obverse the point of the shield is between the H and the E of HEASEL ; the top of the E in the field on the reverse is above the 2nd 6 in 1664.

W.65a. As W.65 but from different dies. The point of the shield is by the H in HEASEL and the E. on the reverse below the 2nd 6 of 1664.

W.66. *O.* IOHN . LANSETER . IN—I . L.
G.61. *R.* COOKE . ROW . IN . BVRY—I . L.

On the obverse the base of the L in the field is by the 2nd E in LANSETER.

W.66a. As W.66 but the obverse from a different die, the base of the L is by the T in LANSETER.

W.75. *O.* IOHN . SHARPE—A Woolpack.
G.60. *R.* IN . BVREY . 1666—I . S.

There are cinquefoils between IN . BVREY . 1666.

W.75a. As W.75 but the reverse from a different die, diamonds between IN . BVREY . 1666.

W.77. *O.* GEORGE . STANARD . IN—A view of the market House.
G.72. *R.* ST . EDMONDS . BVRY—G . S.

Mint mark a full blown rose.

W.77a. Mr. R. Nott informs me that he has a variety with the reverse from a different die : mint mark a cinquefoil with rather long oblong foils.

CAVENDISH.

W.87. *O.* WILLIAM . ALCOCKE—A cock.
G.82. *R.* OF . CAVENDISH . 1657—W . A.

Mint mark fleur-de-lys. The front foot of the cock is by the L. in ALCOCKE.

W.87a As W.87 but the obverse from a different die : no mint mark. The front foot of the cock is by the A in ALCOCKE.

W.94. *O.* IOHN . WOODS—Three crowns on the royal oak.
G.88. *R.* IN . CAVENDISH . 1663—I . M . W.
Mint mark a mullet of five points.
Golding and Williamson give this as dated 1665 but I doubt if a different reverse die exists. A worn or badly struck 3 can look very like a 5 and I have seen several which have that appearance, though on closer examination were obviously from the same die as those in which the 3 is quite clear.

W.93 *O.* IOHN . WOODS—An oak-tree with leaves and acorns.
G.87 *R.* IN . CAVENDISH . 1663—I . M . W.
As W.94 but the obverse from a different die, mint mark a flaming star. The reverse is from the same die as all the specimens of 94 that I have seen.

CLARE.

W.95. *O.* WILLIAM . CADGE—A crescent.
G.89 *R.* OF . CLARE . 1655—W . C.
O. E. of CADGE almost touching the mint mark.
R. Mint mark a mullet of 5 points with a re-entrant down.

W.95a. As W.95 but from different dies.
O. E 2mm. from mint mark, lower limb of crescent reaching the upper V of W.
R. Mint mark similar mullet with a point down.

W.95b. Reverse as W95a but obverse from a different die. The E is 2 mm. from the mint mark but the lower limb of the crescent barely reaches the lower V of W.

W.98. *O.* RICHARD . CRISP—WEB STER (in two lines).
G.92. *R.* IN . CLARE . 1656—R . C.
The A in RICHARD is level with the STER in the field.

W.99. Similar to W.98 but dated 1664. The obverse too is
G.93. different—the H in RICHARD opposite the STER.

W.102. *O.* IAMES. ELLISTON—Arms.
G.96. *R.* IN. CLARE. 1659—I. A. E.
On the obverse there is a colon followed by a mullet between the N of ELLISTON and the I of IAMES.

W.102a As W.102 but the obverse from a different die, two mullets between the N and I.

DEBENHAM.

W.111* *O.* ROBERT . DRAPER . IN—The Grocers' arms.
R. DEBENHAM . 1659—R . M . D.
Williamson (W.112) repeats Golding's variety (G.105) "from the MSS. of FITCH" with two mullets on the reverse in lieu of the Grocers' arms. I have never seen this variety and doubt its existence: If Fitch's MSS. were as unreliable as his very inaccurate "Plates of Suffolk Tokens", little credence can be attached to them.

W.114 *O.* AMOS . FISHER . 1668—HIS HALF PENY.
G.107 *R.* OF . DEBENHAM—AF and a flower (heart shaped).
On the reverse the O of OF is further from the F, its centre to the left of the right hand cinquefoil in the field.
W.114a As W.114 but the reverse from a different die, the O nearer the F, its centre to the right of the right hand cinquefoil.

DUNWICH.

W.117 *O.* IOHN . WHITTMAN—I . F . W.
G.112. *R.* OF . DVNWICH—I . F . W.
On the obverse the bottom of the I of IOHN is between the mint mark and the top of the W in the field.
W.117a As W.117 but the obverse of a different die, the bottom of the I the other side of the W to the mint mark.

EAST BERGHOLT.

W.119 *O.* HABBAKKVK . LEYMAN—HL conjoined.
G.112 *R.* IN . EAST . BARDGHOLT—HL conjoined.
Mint mark a mullet of five points with a point down, on the obverse 2mm. from the N of LEYMAN.
W.119a As W.119 but the obverse from a different die: the mint mark a similar mullet but with a re-entrant down almost touching the N.

FRAMLINGHAM.

W.125. *O.* IOHN . CAPON . GROCER—A castle.
G.118 *R.* OF . FRAMLINGHAM . 1653—I.E.C.
On the obverse the bottom of the N of IOHN is very slightly below the top of the castle gateway; larger lettering.
W.125a Similar to W.125 but the obverse from a different die. The lettering is smaller and the bottom of the N is just above the top of the gateway.

GLEMSFORD.

W.131 *O.* EDMOND . BIGGES . IN—The Sun in Splendour.
G.124. *R.* GLIMESFORD . SVFFOL—E . M . B.
Both Golding and Williamson describe a similar token reading SVFFOLK, but this I have never seen. The mint-mark, a cinquefoil, almost touches the L of SVFFOL and the G of GLIMESFORD and cannot be mistaken for a K. I think that a misprint in Golding must have been copied into Williamson without checking.

GROTON.

W.133 *O.* THOMAS . GOODALE . AT. THE—A Falcon with spurs.
G.124. *R.* FALCON . IN . GROATEN . 1670—HIS HALF PENY I.E.G.
Golding and Williamson describe this token with the initials T.E.G. on the reverse. That this should be the correct reading is obvious and confirmed by the fact that the will of Elizabeth Goodale, wife of Thomas Goodale, innkeeper of Groton, dated 6th July was proved 16th July, 1674. This is a com-

paratively rare token and I have never seen one in mint condition, but I have seen several sufficiently good to be satisfied that the I is not a T. T. I have never seen and I do not think it exists.

HADLEIGH.

W.136* *O.* RICHARD . BARRELL—The Grocers Arms.
R. IN . HADLEY . 1667—R.B.

Richard Barrell was assessed for 5 hearths at Hadleigh in Suffolk in 1674.

HALESWORTH.

W.145 *O.* MICHAELL . BARFOOT—HIS HALF PENY.
G.135 *R.* IN . HALLSWORTH . 1668—M. S. B.

On the obverse the L of HALF is much smaller than the A, and the upright of the P in PENY near the collar than the upright of the H in HALF.

W.145a. As 145 but the obverse from a different die: the A and L are of the same size and the H the nearer to the collar.

HAVERHILL.

W.147 *O.* IOHN . BORAN—1658.
G.137 *R.* IN . HAVERELL—I.B.

In Col. Carthew's collection was a specimen of this token which was not in very good condition but which appeared to have a colon after HAVERELL and before the mint mark. Col. Carthew appears to have looked upon it as a die variety but in every other respect it seems to me to be the same as other John Boran ¼d's that I have seen. I am loathe to describe it as a variety until I have seen another.

HERRINGSWELL.

W.152 *O.* MARY . KENT . OF . SOHAM—M.K.
R. IOHN . KENT . OF . HORNSWELL—I.K. 1666.

On the reverse the base of the I.K. in the field is above the s in HORNSWELL and level with the K in KENT.

W.152a As W.152 but the reverse from a different die the line through the base of the I.K. is below the s and above the K.

Williamson "presumed" that HORNSWELL meant Herringswell: since John Kent was assessed for three hearths at Herringswell in 1674 he is vindicated.

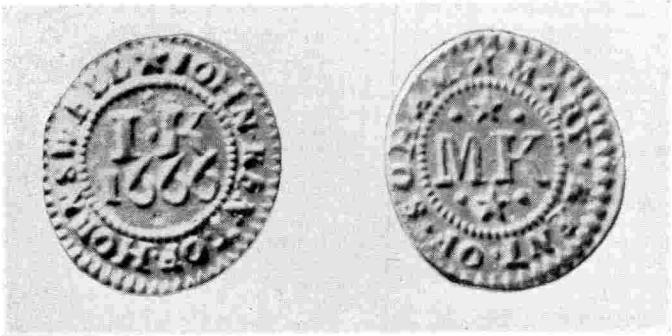
HOXNE.

W.155 *O.* BENIAMIN . WHYT—The Grocer's Arms.
G.141 *R.* IN . HOXSON . GROCER—B.W.

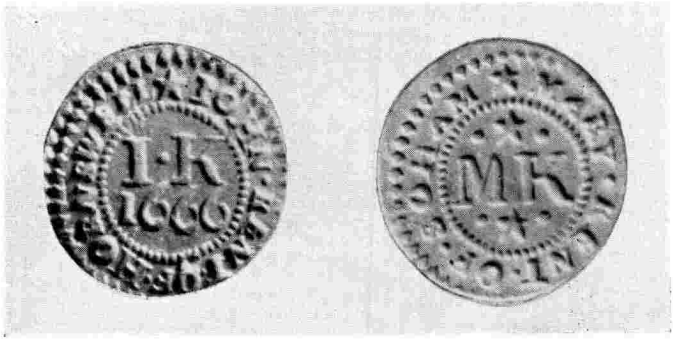
On the obverse the T of Whyt is above the dexter shoulder of the shield.

W.155a As W.155 but the obverse from a different die, the T of WHYT level with shoulder, the mint mark, a cinquefoil, over the centre of the shield.

136*.



152.



152a.

All illustrations double size.

PLATE II.

W.155b As W.155 but another obverse die : the T of WHYT is level with the shoulder but the mint mark, a cinquefoil, towards the dexter shoulder of the shield.

Benjamin Whyt's farthing has been assigned to Hoxton in Middlesex but since Ben. Whight was assessed for five hearths in Hoxne in 1674 and since a specimen of W.155 given to me by the Rev. H. A. Harris was found at Rickinghall, the three varieties should obviously be assigned to Suffolk.

HUNDON.

W.157 *O.* THO. HEMSTED . AT—T.M.H.

G.143 *R.* HVNDON . IN . SVFFOLK—T.M.H.

Mint mark a mullet of five points with a point down.

W.157a As W.157 but from different dies, mint mark a similar mullet with a re-entrant down.

IPSWICH.

O. AN IPSWICH FARTHING 1670 (in four lines).

R. Arms of Ipswich : per pale on the dexter side a lion rampant on the sinister three hulls of ships.

There are several different varieties of the Ipswich Town Piece though Williamson only distinguishes two reverse dies.

W.158 *O.* Smaller lettering 2 mm. high: IPSWICH and FARTHING 3 mm. apart.

G.144 *R.* Lion larger 11 mm. high.

This variety is quite distinct. In all the others that I have seen the lettering is larger, 2½ mm. high. IPSWICH and FARTHING 2 mm. or less apart and the lion 10 mm. or less in height.

W.159. *O.* Dot over right hand cross bar of T in FARTHING, top of the S in IPSWICH level with the top of the P, bottom of the S below the bottom of the P.

R. Top of the lion's head above the level of the poop of the upper hull.

W.159a *O.* As W.159.

R. Top of the lion's head level with the top of the poop of the upper hull, the top of the bows of the middle hull level with the centre of the lion's tail.

W.159b Similar but from new dies.

O. A dot over the right hand cross bar of the T in FARTHING but the top of the S in IPSWICH is above the top of the P, the bottom of the S level with the bottom of the P.

R. The top of the lion's head is level with the top of the poop but the top of the bows of the middle hull is distinctly below the centre of the lion's tail.

W.159c *O.* Lettering different, best distinguished by a dot over the left hand upright of the H in FARTHING.

R. As W.159b.

W.159d *O.* As 159c.
R. Top of the bows of the middle hull above the centre of the lion's tail.

I have seen specimens of this Town Piece struck on a thick flan, possibly for use as halfpence. All that I have seen have been from the dies of W.159b above.

On 9 Dec. 1669 it was agreed by the Common Council " that there shal be farthings of Copper made for the benefitt of the poor of the town and that Mr. Lindfield; Mr. Wallis; Mr. Town Clerk; Mr. Feast and Mr. John Sayer; be desired to take care to gitt as many as they shall thinke fitt neere the full valewe betweene this and 30th January next."

On 10 Mar 1671 it was " Agreed Mr. Bailiff Wright shall proceed att the charge of the town in gittinge of a pardon for the farthings." On 8 September 1672 " Mr. Coleman the treasurer is ordered to exchange all such farthings belonging to the Town as shall be brought to him within 14 days after the date hereat."

The above extracts from the Assembly Books give a story of the short life of these farthings. There is no record to be found of the moneys paid for the farthings or for the obtaining of the pardon in the Treasurers Accounts 1669-75; or the Chamberlains Accounts; but the year 1670-71 is missing from the Treasurers Accounts.

The business however seems to have been carried out by Mr. Feast. Among the receipts in the Treasurers Account for 1672-77 is entered ; " Received of Mistress Feast in full of her late husbands account for ye Ipswich farthings— £12 15s. 4d."

W.161 *O.* ANTHONY . APPLEWHIT .—The Haberdasher's Arms.
G.146 *R.* IN . IPSWICH . 1664—A.A.

O. Point of the shield by the A in APPLEWHIT.
R. 1st 6 of 1664 slightly above the level of the bottom of the A in the field.

W.161a I have only seen one specimen of this variety the obverse of which is clearly from a different die; the point of the shield being by the first P in APPLEWHIT. The reverse is very poor but I think that it too is different ; the 1st 6 of 1664 being level with the bottom of the A in the field.

W.164 *O.* IOHN . BRENN—The Prince of Wales' Feathers and a coronet.
G.149 *R.* IN . IPSWICH . 1659—I.M.B.
Mint mark a mullet of five points.

W.164a As 164 but the obverse from a different die : cruder, and with a pierced mullet as mint mark. There is no collar around the emblem in the field as there is in W.164.

W.166 *O.* THOMAS . BVRROVGH .—The Grocer's Arms.
G.151 *R.* IN . IPSWICH . GROCER—T. A. B.

O. Mint mark a mullet of five points with a re-entrant down.
R. Mint mark a mullet above the centre of the B in the field : the bottom of the G of GROCER touching the collar.

W.166a *O.* Mint mark a mullet of five points with a point down; centrally placed.
R. As W.166.

W.166b *O.* A similar mint mark to the dexter side of the shield.
R. As W.166.

W.166c *O.* As W.166b.
R. Mint mark a mullet above the upright limb of the B in the field : the bottom of the G not touching the collar.

W.166d *O.* A similar mint mark to the sinister side of the shield.
R. As 166c.

W.167 *O.* THOMAS . BVRROVGH—The Grocer's Arms.
G.152 *R.* IN . IPSWICH.—I.B.

This is a mule of John and Thomas Burroughs' farthings. The only specimens that I have seen have the obverse of my W.166a with the mint mark, a mullet of five points with a point down, above the centre of the shield.

W.170 *O.* IOSEPH . COLMAN—The Grocer's Arms.
G.155 *R.* OF . IPSWICH . 1664—I.D.C.

O. Point of the shield by the O in COLMAN.
R. The bottom of the I D in the field level with the P in IPSWICH.
W.170a Similar to W.170 but from different dies.

O. Point of the shield nearer to the C.
R. Bottom of the I D level with the S.

W.171* *O.* NICHOLAS . COOKE—A pump.
R. OF . IPSWICH . 1656—N C. conjoined.

I have only seen one specimen of this token. The reverse is poor but I think it is from the same die as W.171, G.156.

W.175 Williamson's mentions a variety of William Doggetts square ½d. with the Mercers' arms instead of the Grocers' on the obverse. This variety I have never seen but we must presume that Williamson added it to Goldings list on some evidence : there is a vast difference between a demi-virgin and nine cloves.

W.177 *O.* CHARLS . FAREWEATHER.—A ship.
G.161 *R.* IN . IPSWICH . 1656—C. F.

O. Mint mark a mullet of five points with a re-entrant down over the mizzen.
R. the 2nd 6 of 1656 about 2½ mm. from the mint mark.
W.177a Similar to W.177 but from different dies.

O. Mint mark a mullet of five points with a point down over the main mast.
R. The 2nd 6 a bare millimetre from the mint mark.

W.180. G.164. Joseph Haymer's HALFE PENNY has mint mark a setfoil on both obverse and reverse.

W.181 G.165. Joseph Haymers HALF PENY is from different dies, mint mark a mullet.

W.185 G.168. *O.* IOHN . MVRDOCKE—The Tallow Chandlers Arms.
R. IPSWICH . GROCER . 1651—S.A.S.

The reverse of this token is from the die of one of Samuel Stannards farthings. I have only seen one specimen of this token in which the reverse was from the die of W.193 and 193a. This one specimen was so poor on the obverse that I could not with any profit compare it with the obverse of John Murdocke's Aldeburgh farthing (W.2) the description of which is similar.

W.187 *O.* EDWARD . PAYNE—A pair of Scales.
R. OF . IPSWICH . 1675—E.P.

[W.186] [G.170] Williamson and Golding (W.186, G.170) describe a similar token reading IN IPSWICH on the reverse. This I have never seen and doubt its existence. I suspect that a mistake or misprint in Golding was copied by Williamson who added 187, the only one he knew, as a variety.

W.188. G.171. *O.* ROBERT . REDNALL—The Haberdashers Arms.
R. IN . IPSWICH . 1663—R. R.

O. The bend on the shield has the top edge nearer to the dexter shoulder than is the bottom edge.
R. I & P of IPSWICH parallel, they and other letters 1.75 mm. high.

W.188a Similar to W.188 but from different dies.

O. Edges of bend equidistant from shoulder.
R. I & P not parallel, letters larger, a full 2 mm. high.

W.189. *O.* WILLIAM . SAYER . 1666—The Grocers' Arms.
R. GROCER . IN . IPSWICH—W.S.
Williamson gives this token as dated 1664. This I have never seen and suspect a misprint.

W.192. G.174. *O.* ROBERT . SPAROW—Three birds.
R. IN . IPSWICH . 1654—R.S.

Golding and Williamson describe this token as reading SPARROW. This I have never seen and suspect a misprint in Golding copied into Williamson without verification.

W.193. G.175. *O.* SAMVEL . STANNARD . OF—The Grocers' Arms.
R. IPSWICH . GROCER . 1651—S.A.S.
Mint mark a mullet of five points with a point down.

W.193a As W.193 but the obverse from a different die, mint mark a mullet of five points with a re-entrant down to the sinister side of the shield.

W.193b Similar but from different dies ; mint mark on both sides a mullet of five points with a re-entrant down, on the obverse centrally placed.

W.194. *O.* IAMES . STORY . IN—The Grocer's Arms.
G.176. *R.* IPSWICH . GROCER—I S conjoined.

O. I of IAMES below the sinister shoulder of the shield.
R. Bottom of the I in the field a full millimetre from the collar.

W.194a Similar to W.194 but from different dies.

O. I of IAMES above the shoulder.
R. Bottom of the I almost touching the collar.

W.195. *O.* AT . THE . ANGEL—An angel holding a scroll.
G.177 *R.* IN . IPSWICH . 1656—W.T.
The top of the W on the reverse is between the 1 and 6 of 1656.

W.195a As W.195 but the reverse from a different die: the top of the W between the first 6 and the 5 of 1656, the figures of the date close together so that the 1 is level with or above the bottom of the W, the 6 a full 4 mm. from the centre of the mint mark.

W.195b As W.195 but another reverse die. The top of the W between the 6 and 5 but the figures further apart, the 1 below the bottom of the W, the 6 but 3 mm. from the centre of the mint mark.

There was in Col. Carthew's collection, and by him considered another die variety; a token similar to W.195b, the obverse of which appears to have a pierced mullet as mint mark. In all other respects it seems to be exactly similar to all the obverse sides of the many specimens of this token and its varieties that I have seen, all of which have a solid mullet as a mint mark.

W.196. *O.* ELIZABETH . TOMPSON—E.T.
G.178. *R.* IN . IPSWICH—1656.
On the obverse the mint mark is touching or almost touching the N of TOMPSON and further from the E of ELIZABETH.

W.196a As W.196 but the obverse from a different die. The mint mark close to and equidistant from both the N and E.

Golding and Williamson both give this token as reading THOMSON. This I have never seen and suspect a misprint.

W.197. *O.* ROBERT . TVRNER—The Apothecaries' Arms.
G.179. *R.* OF . IPSWICH . 1655—R T conjoined.

O. T of TVRNER midway between Apollo's feet.
R. Mint mark almost over up-right limb of T.

W.197a As W.197 but from different dies.

O. T almost under Appollo's right foot.
R. Mint mark three-quarters out along left cross bar of the T.

O. MYLES . WAWLMESLEY . 1667—THEIR HALF PENY.
R. AND . JOSPEH . BEALE—Three Hammers Crowned.
This is one of the "uncertain tokens" of Williamson

There are many references to Walmsley and Beal at Ipswich in the 17th Century but no evidence of a partnership between Myles Wawlmesley and Joseph Beale can be found.

On the 9th November; 1635; the Town lent £5 to Sam. Walmesly and again on August 7th; 1641; £10 (Bacons' "Annalls of Ipswich)."

On 19th July; 1645; Mary Lakeland was tried for witchcraft and sentenced to be burnt to cinders. The charges against her include wasting the body of John Beale and burning the ship of John Beale.

In the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674 for St. Clements Parish Nath. Walmsly was assessed for 3 hearths and Mr. Beales for 10.

There is not sufficient evidence to assign this token to Ipswich but I think that the problem is worthy of more research.

LANDGUARD FORT.

W.204. *O.* LANDGVARD—A lion rampant.
G.186. *R.* POYNT . FORTE . 1667—O B, a cross patee.

OB.; the abbreviation for obolus; a half-penny, is found also on Scotts Walton ½d. Mr. S. D. Wall of Walton tells me that both the Landguard tokens and Scotts have been found at Walton as one would expect. It is possible therefore; that all three were issued by Scott or that the dies were made by the same man; since the use of the abbreviation "OB"; is rare.

LAVENHAM.

The name Lavenham was spelt in several ways, Lanham, Laneham, Laynam, Lenham, Levenham; etc. In some cases it is difficult correctly to assign tokens which may have been issued in Lavenham, Laneham in Notts., or Lenham in Kent.

G.188. *O.* MARY ADLINGTON IN
R. LANEHAM HER HALF PENNY. (Octagonal).

This token was ascribed to Lavenham by Golding; but to Laneham by Williamson. There is no Adlington in the Parish Registers of Lavenham nor in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674. This cannot be considered a Suffolk Token.

W.208. *O.* SOLOMAN . CLARK—The Clothworkers Arms.
G.191. *R.* IN . LAVENHAM—S.M.C.

Williamson copies from Golding a slightly different description "From the MSS. of the late Mr. W. S. Fitch" which must refer to this token which obviously neither of them had seen.

W.209. *O.* NICHOLAS . DANSIE—A man making candles.
G.192. *R.* IN. LAVINHAM—N.D.
Mint mark a mullet.
On the obverse the Chandlers head is below the space between the I and C of NICHOLAS.

W.210 *O.* NICHOLAS. DANSIE—A man making candles.
G. 193 *R.* IN. LAVENHAM. 1667—N.S.D.
Mint mark a mullet.
The obverse too is different from that of W.209 ; the mint mark being immediately above the Chandler's head; the A of DANSIE level with the top of the candles. On the reverse the top of the N.S. in the field is just above the A of LAVENHAM.

W.210a Similar to W.210 but from different dies.
On the obverse the mint mark, a mullet, is above the Chandler's head, the N. of DANSIE level with the top of the candles. On the reverse the mint mark is also a mullet but the line through the top of the N.S. is level with the middle of the A.

W.210b Similar to W.210 but from different dies; mint mark a cinquefoil on obverse and reverse.

O. THOMAS . FOORDE—The Grocer's Arms.
R. IN . LENHAM. 1667.—His half-Peny.
Williamson (Kent 372) gives FORDE but I am informed by Mr. A. Baldwin that FOORDE is the correct reading.
Mr. V. J. Newbury of Maidstone has been kind enough to examine the registers of Lenham in Kent where are recorded the marriage of Thomas Fforde and Martha Batchelor, April 20th, 1637, the birth of six children to them between 1651 and 1660, and the burial of Thomas Fforde in 1671. The name appears as often in the parish registers of Lavenham in Suffolk : the marriage of Thomas Ford to Elizabeth Page on 13th June, 1666, etc., etc. Several Fordes including Thomas are mentioned in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674. I think though, that this token should be ascribed to Kent.

O. IOHN . LAKE—The Grocer's Arms.
R. IN. LENHAM. 1667—I.E.L.
There is no mention of a Lake at Lavenham in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674 nor can a John Lake be found in other records. In 1627 Richard Pilborowe was married to Margaret Lake at Lavenham. I do not think that this is a Suffolk token and should not have mentioned it had it not been for the fact that a specimen of this token, now in the Southwold Museum, was dug up in that town.

W.212*. *O.* WILLIAM. PAINE (or PAYNE)—? A pack horse.
R. IN. LAVENHAM. 1669—W.A.P.
William Payne was assessed for 4 hearths at Lavenham in 1674. The only specimen of this token that I have seen was in the collection of the late Colonel Carthew and by no

means in perfect condition. I cannot determine whether it reads PAINE or PAYNE.

W.214. *O.* ROBERT. SAVL.—A Lion Rampant.
G.197. *R.* OF. LAVENHAM—R.G.S.
Mint mark a pierced mullet of 5 points.

W.214a As W.214 but the obverse from a different die—mint mark a cinquefoil.

W.215 *O.* IOHN. WHITINGE—The Grocer's Arms.
G.198. *R.* OF. LAVENHAM—I.E.W.
Mint mark a mullet of five points.

O. Point of shield to H in WHITINGE.
R. Cinquefoil between IE in the field.

W.216. As W.215 but from different dies: mint mark a mullet of
G.199. five points.

O. Point of the shield to the 1st I in WHITINGE.
R. Nothing between IE in the field.

W.217. *O.* IOHN. WHITINGE—The Grocers Arms.
G.200. *R.* IN. LAVENHAM. 1661—I.E.W.
Mint mark a cinquefoil on obverse and reverse.

W.218. Williamson says "another variety is dated 1666." This I have never seen. One must presume that Williamson added it to Golding's list on some evidence, but I am inclined to suspect a description from a worn specimen.

LAXFIELD.

W.221. *O.* IOSEPH. RAY. OF.—Arms: a chevron between three fleur-de-lys.
G.202. *R.* LAXFEILD. 1665—IR conjoined.
On the obverse there is a colon between OF and the mint mark, the bottom of the F below the shoulder of the shield.

W.221*. *O.* IOSEPH. RAY. OF—Arms: a chevron between three fleur-de-lys.
R. LAXFEILD. 1668—IR conjoined.
The obverse die also is different—there is no colon, and the bottom of the F is above the shoulder.

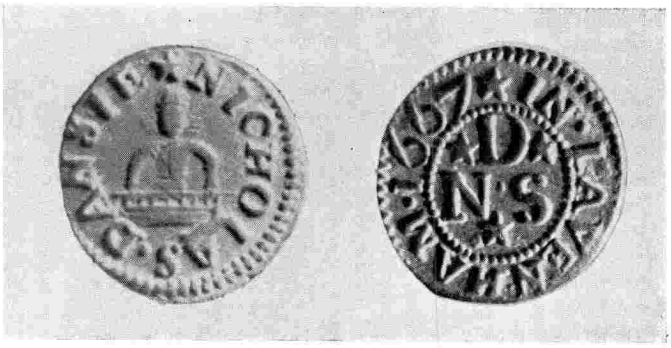
LOWESTOFT.

W.226. *O.* ROBERT. BETTS. OF.—The Bakers Arms.
G.207. *R.* LOWESTVFE. 1655—R.G.B.

O. Mint mark a mullet of 5 points with a re-entrant down.
R. Bottom of 1 of 1655 above bottom of R in the field.

W.226a As W.226 but the obverse from a different die, mint mark a similar mullet with a point down.

W.226b Obverse as W.226a but the reverse from a different die, the bottom of the I below the R.



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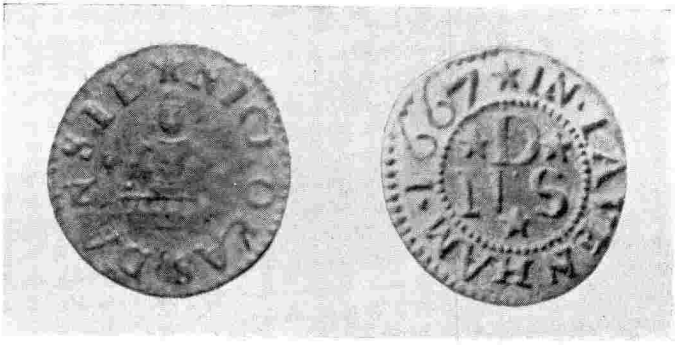
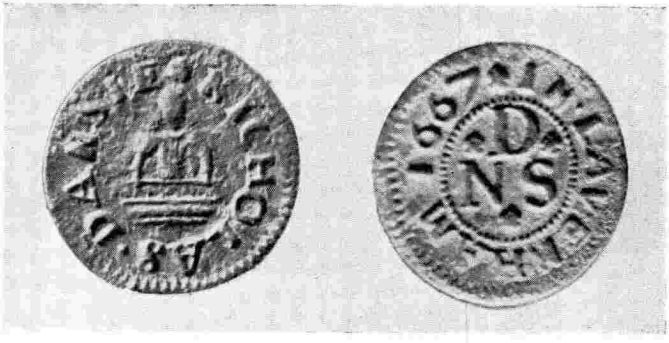


210a.

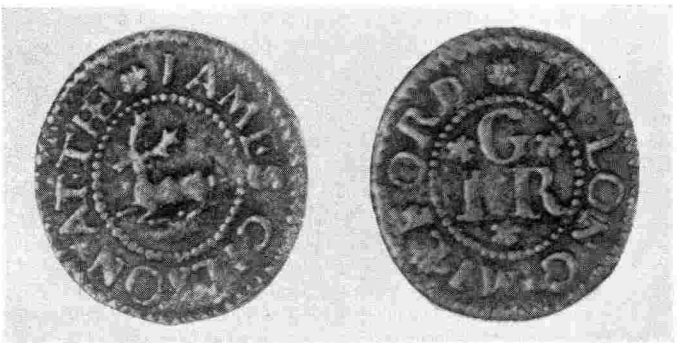


210b.

All illustrations double size.

PLATE III.

236.



237.

292**.

All illustrations double size.

PLATE IV.

W.228. *O.* THOMAS. HARVY. OF—The Grocers Arms.
G.209. *R.* LAISTOFL. GROCER—T.H.
Golding and Williamson both give LAISTOFT: in all I have seen the L is quite distinct and cannot be mistaken for a T.

W.230. *O.* IOHN. SMITH—Seven stars.
G.211. *R.* LOWESTVFE. 1656—I.S.
On the reverse the top of the I in the field is below the 5 of 1656, the 6, 5 and 6 of the 1656 equidistant.

W.230a As W.230 but the reverse from a different die, the top of the I is below the 5 of 1656 but the second 6 of 1656 is further from the 5 than is the first 6.

W.230b As W.230 but another reverse die: the top of the I in the field is above the 5 of 1656.

LONG MELFORD.

W.233. *O.* ANDREW. BYATE—A.B.
G.214. *R.* LONG. MELFORD—A.B.
There is a cinquefoil between A B on the reverse.

W.234. *O.* ANDREW. BIATE. AT.—1667.
G.215. *R.* LONG. MELFORD—A.B. with two roses entwined between.
The reverse die too is different from W.233.

W.234* *O.* GEORGE. CARV. 1667—The Grocers' Arms.
R. OF. LONG. MILFORD—G.C.
George Carew was assessed for 4 hearths at Long Melford in 1674.

W.236. *O.* WILLIAM. CLARKE. IN—The Bakers Arms.
R. LONG. MILLFORD. 1667—W.A.C.
On the reverse the lower limb of the M. in MILLFORD is above the bottom of the A. in field.

W.236a. As W.236 but the reverse from a different die, the lower limb of the M below the bottom of the A.

[W.235] [G.216] Williamson describes this token without the date while Golding (216) describes a similar, and undated, token but reading LONG MELFORD on the reverse. W.236 and 236a are both exceedingly rare tokens. I have only seen one of each (236 in the British Museum, 236a in the possession of the Rev. H. A. Harris) and I cannot believe that there are two more varieties. Golding must have described LONG MELFORD (W.235) from a worn specimen, repeated by Williamson who added W. 236 all he had seen as variety—and then overlooked a misprint.

W.237 *O.* IAMES. GILSON. AT. THE—A hart lodged.
G.217. *R.* IN. LONG. MILFORD—I.R.G.

Golding and Williamson describe this token as reading LONG MELFORD. I have only seen one specimen of this token (also in the British Museum) but that quite distinctly reads MILFORD.

W.240* *O.* HENRY. STEABBING—The Grocers Arms.
R. IN. LONG. MILLFORD—H.S.

Sam and Jere. Stubbinge are the only persons of the name assessed for tax in 1674, but this is clearly a Suffolk Token.

MELLIS.

O. IOHN. LANGLEY. IN.- - - - -S—An Ark.
R. HIS. HALFE. PENNY. 1666—I.I.L.

The Rev. E. Bigge has been kind enough to examine the Parish Registers of Mellis for me and tells me that he can find no trace of a Langley. There is no Langley at Mellis in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674.

The only specimen of this token that I have seen was in the collection of the late Colonel Carthew, in poor condition and with the obverse not clearly decipherable. Col. Carthew ascribed this token to Mellis and must have had some reason, but I have been unable to find out how and with what provenance it came into his collection though Mrs. Carthew has allowed me to look through his papers. Without some more proof I do not like to add this token to the Suffolk list.

MENDHAM.

W.242* *O.* THOMAS. GOODWIN—The Grocers Arms.
G.224. *R.* IN. MENDHAM. 1664—T.G.

Part of the parish of Mendham is in Suffolk and part in Norfolk; being divided by the river Waveney. Golding put this token in Suffolk but Williamson removed it to Norfolk. In the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674 for Mendham in Hoxne Hundred Thomas Goodwin is assessed for 3 hearths. This token therefore should be ascribed to Suffolk.

MENDLESHAM.

W.244. *O.* IOH. TANN. OF.—The Grocers Arms.
G.226. *R.* MENDLSHAM. GROCER—I.T.

Golding and Williamson describe this token as reading IOHN. This I have never seen and suspect a misprint in Golding copied by Williamson without verifications.

METFIELD.

W.244* *O.* WILLIAM. COTTEN—A unicorn.
R. IN. METFEILD. 1666—W.C.

I have been unable to find any trace of a Cotten at Metfield in Hartismere during the second half of the 17th Century, and with some hesitation add this "unpublished" token to the Suffolk list.

MILDENHALL.

W.244**O. IOHN. ABBOTT. 1668—A man making candles.
R. IN. MILDENHALL—I.M.A.
John Abbott was assessed for 4 hearths in Mildenhall in 1674.

NAYLAND.

W.256 O. WILLIAM. MEGGS—The Clothworkers Arms.
G.238. R. IN. NAYLAND. 1657—W.M.
Mint mark a mullet of five points.
W.256a As W.256 but from different dies; mint mark a rose.

W.257. O. EDMAN. TOWLLER. BAKER—E.T.
G.239. R. IN. NEYLAND. IN. SVFOLK—1654.
On the obverse the A of EDMAN is above the cross bar of the T in the field.

W.257* O. EDMAN. TOWLLER. BAKER—E.T.
R. IN. NEYLAND. IN. SVFOLKE—1652.
The obverse too is different, the A of EDMAN below the cross bar.

NEWMARKET.

Clare Market, so named after its founder John Holles, Earl of Clare, is frequently called New Market on London 17th Century Tokens having only been established a few years before those tokens were issued. It is difficult therefore to distinguish between Claremarket and Newmarket tokens and since moreover part of the town of Newmarket lies in Cambridgeshire and the whole is almost surrounded by that county, I have made the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674 for the Suffolk portion the basis of my list.

W.265. O. WILLIAM. BRIANT. IN—HIS HALF PENY.
G.247. R. NEWMARKET. 1669—W.M.B.
W.265a As W.265 but the obverse from a different die; with coarser lettering. The difference is clear to the eye but difficult to describe. In W.265 there is a little over 6 mm. from the top of the H in HIS to the bottom of the E in PENY, in 265a a full 7 mm. In 265a the HIS is nearer the top and the PENY nearer the bottom of the collar than in 265.

W.266. O. WILLIAM. BRYANT—The Grocers Arms.
G.248 R. OF. NEWMARKET. 1659—W.M.B.
William Bryant was assessed for 6 hearths at Newmarket in 1674 and the will of William Briant of Newmarket; senr.; yeoman, dated 22 July, 1699 was proved 19 Sep. 1699.

W.267. O. FRANCIS. GREENE—The Apothecaries Arms.
G.250 R. IN. NEWMARKET. 1664—F.G.
Mr. Green occupied a 5 hearthed house in 1674 and the will of Francis Greene of Newmarket; apothecary; dated 13 Sep, 1672 was proved 3 Aug. 1674.

[W.268] *O.* IOHN. GRAY. AT. MOTH. SHIPTON—Mother Shipton.
R. PETER. STRE. IN. NEW. MARKETT—HIS HALFE PENY 1667.
[W.269] This and a variety reading HIS HALFE PENNY 1667 (W.269) were also ascribed to Peter Street near Claremarket. There is no Gray in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674 so these tokens should not be ascribed to Suffolk.

W.270. *O.* AT. THE. 3. TVNS.—Three Tuns.
G.251. *R.* IN. NEWMARKET.—I.H.
Williamson says "The Three Tuns Inn still exists in the Market Place at Newmarket in Suffolk" but there was obviously one in Claremarket as well since Francis Ellis issued a ½d. token "IN HOLLIS STREET IN NEWMARKET" with 3 tuns in the field on the obverse. Williamson ascribed Ellis's token to Holles Street, Clare Market. I have been unable to find out whether there was any one with the initials I.H. at the 3 Tuns in Newmarket in the late 17th Century so this token must remain doubtful. (But see 276 below).

[W.271] *O.* IOHN. HENDERSON. AT. THE—A Ship.
[G.252] *R.* SHIPP. IN. NEWMARKETT—HIS HALF PENY.
[W.271a] Similar but reading HIS HALFE PENNY on the reverse.
I have never seen the reading HALF PENY and am inclined to doubt its existence but since there is no mention of a Henderson at Newmarket in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674 the question is of but academic interest so far as Suffolk Tokens are concerned.

W.272. *O.* ROBERT. MYNN. AT. YE. GOLDEN.—An Anchor. R.M.
G.253. *R.* ANCHOR. IN. NEW. MARKETT—HIS HALFE PENNY.
A Frances Menn was certified as exempt from Hearth Tax in Newmarket in 1679, but no Mynn. Doubtfully Suffolk.

[W.273] *O.* ADAM. PEARSON. IN. BEARE. YARD—A hat and feather.
[G.254] *R.* NERE. NEW. MARKET. AT. YE. BLEW. CAP—HIS HALFE PENY.
Williamson (under London) quotes the following advertisement from the Kingdon's Intelligencer Aug. 19–26, 1661. "If any Goldsmith or other Person, hath bought a Black Cane of one joynt . . . let them bring it to. . . . Mr. Mr. Pierceson's house near the Beare in New-market." There is no mention of a Pearson in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674 ; clearly a London Token.

W.275. *O.* WALTER .PONLTER. AT. THE—Queens Head.
G.256. *R.* IN. NEW. MARKET. IN. SVFFOLK—HIS HALFE PENNY W.P.

W.274. *O.* WALTER. POVLTER. AT. THE—Queens Head.
G.255. *R.* IN. NEW. MARKET. IN. SVFFOLK—HIS HALFE PENNY 1669.
The only difference from W.275 on the obverse is the N being changed into a V, I suspect by cutting into the original die since traces of the N appear in all those I have seen.
Walter Poulter occupied a 9 hearthed house in 1674.

W.276. *O.* THAMAS. PECKE. IN—The three tuns.
R. NEWMARKET . 1663—T.A.P.
Thomas Pickes was assessed for 3 hearths in 1674.

W.277 *O.* THOMAS. PRATT—A Ship.
G.257. *R.* IN. NEW. MARKETT—T.E.P.
On the obverse there is a quatrefoil between THOMAS & PRATT and between PRATT and the mint mark which is a large mullet.
The mint mark on the reverse is a quatrefoil.

W.277a As W.277 but the obverse from a different die, a diamond between THOMAS & PRATT ; mint mark a small mullet.
Edward Pratt and Edward Pratt appear in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674 but no Thomas. Nevertheless sufficient evidence for Suffolk I think.

[W.278] *O.* IOHN. RENOB . COFFEE—1d.
[G.258] *R.* HOVSE. IN. NEWMARKET—I.R. & a flower.
Williamson gives a token with this reading under Claremarket and another similar but reading RENDE under Suffolk Newmarket. All I have seen read RENOB.
Neither RENDE nor RENOB can be found at Newmarket.

W.279. *O.* WILL. WAITE. IN—A stick of candles. 1657.
G.259. *R.* NEW. MARKET—W.W.
Mr. Whyatt occupied an 8 hearthed house in 1674.

G.260. *O.* IOHN. WALKER. IN. NEW. MARKET—The Fishmongers Arms.
R. HIS. HALFE. PENNY. 1666—H.W.
There is no mention of a Walker at Newmarket in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674. A Mrs. Elizabeth Walker (late Mrs. Elliot) was paid £26/13/4, " part of what remains due to her as house-keep att New Markett on her fee of £200 per annum " Treasury Warrant 1686.
Nevertheless a London token and so described by Williamson.
In addition to the above which are those ascribed by Golding and Williamson to Suffolk a number of tokens were issued at " NEWMARKET " or " NEW MARKET " etc. None of the issuers can be found at Newmarket in Suffolk and they must all be considered as being London tokens, as they were by Williamson. The issuers are Francis Ellis; Henry Francis; Thomas Michel, George Sampson, Thomas Shuttlewood.

ORFORD.

W.280. *O.* MARY. THVRSTON—A pair of scales.
G.261. *R.* OF. ORFORD. 1659—M.T.
On the reverse the 6 of 1659 is below the top of the M in the field.

W.280a As W.280 but the reverse from a different die; the 6 above the top of the M.

RICKINGHALL.

W.282. *O.* ROBERT. SPENCER—Two swords crossed.
G.263. *R.* OF. RICKINGALE. 1667—R.S. mullets above and below.

I have from the collection of the late Col. Carthew, a specimen of this token in which the mullets on the reverse appear to be pierced : apart from this I can discern no difference and I have seen no others like it. Col. Carthew apparently looked upon it as a die variety, but I am loathe to list it as such until I have seen another. In many I have seen; including that with the " pierced " mullet; there is a crack in the die between the F of OF and the R of RICKINGALE.

SAXMUNDHAM.

W.285. *O.* THOMAS. KNIGHTS—Arms: on a shield two chevrons.
G.266. *R.* OF. SAXMVNDHAM—T.E.K.

Fitch's Prints of Suffolk Tokens include a print of a similar token with the point of the shield touching the cinquefoil between THOMAS & KNIGHTS—in W.285 it touches the K of Knights. In Mr. Hancox's collection was a label marked " 285 var." (but no token) so that this or some other die variety may exist. Fitch's engravings are so exceedingly inaccurate that I should have passed this by had it not been for Mr. Hancox's label.

W.286. *O.* NICHOLAS. SHEPHARD—The Drapers Arms.
G.267 *R.* IN. SAXMVNDHAM. DRAPR—HIS HALF PENY.

O. point of the shield by the S in NICHOLAS : the D of SHEPHERD almost touching the mint mark.
R. the R of DRAPR is a full millimetre from the mint mark.

W.286a As 286 but the obverse from a different die : the point of the shield is by the S in NICHOLAS but the D a full millimetre from the mint mark.

W.286b As 286 but a third obverse die : the point of the shield by the S in SHEPHERD.

W.286c Obverse as 286b but the reverse from a different die : the R. of DRAPR touching the mint mark

W.287 Williamson says " A variety reads on the reverse HIS HALF PENNY." This I have never seen but since it is not in Golding Williamson must have had some evidence.

W.289. *O.* NICHOLAS. SHEPHERD—The Draper's Arms (not in a shield).
G.269. *R.* IN. SAXMVNDHAM. DRAPER—N.M.S.

O. No collar inside NICHOLAS SHEPHERD.
R. The letters in the field arranged thus $\overset{\cdot S \cdot}{N \cdot M}$

W.289a Reverse as 289 but the obverse from a different die : the arms within a collar (as is the case in all the other varieties of W.289). Mint mark a mullet of 5 points with a point down distinctly separated from the N of NICHOLAS and D of SHEP-

HERD. The top of the left hand cloud in the arms is under the D in SHEPHERD.

W.289b As 289a but the obverse from a different die: mint mark similar but almost touching the N and D, the left hand cloud under the R in SHEPHERD.

W.289c Obverse as 289b but the reverse from a different die: the letters in the field arranged thus $_{N}^{S}{}_{M}$ the S immediately below the 2nd R in DRAPER. The diamond under the S in the field is relatively small and in worn specimens difficult to distinguish.

W.289d Reverse as 289c but the obverse from a different die; mint mark a mullet of five koints with a re-entrant down.

W.289e Obverse as 289d but the reverse from a different die: the letters in the field arranged thus: $_{N}^{S}{}_{M}$ with no diamonds, the S below the gap between the mint mark and the I of IN. There are two stages in the failing of the obverse die of W. 289e.
i. A crack on the obverse die between the OL of NICHOLAS.
ii. A second crack making cracks between the IC and OL of NICHOLAS.

W.289f Obverse as 289e with cracks between the IC and OL of NICHOLAS but the reverse from a different die, the letters in the field arranged thus $_{N}{}^{S}{}_{M}$ the lower pellet over the D in SAXMVNDHAM. The cracked die seems to have lasted well.

W.290 *O.* NICHOLAS. SHEPHERD—The Drapers Arms (in a shield).

G.270. *R.* IN. SAXMVNDHAM. DRAPER—N.M.S
Reverse as 289f, obverse from a different die with the arms in a shield. Mint mark a cinquefoil.

W.290a As 290 but the reverse from a different die: the letters in the field similarly arranged $_{N}{}^{S}{}_{M}$ but the lower pellet is over the right hand upright of the H in SAXMVNDHAM. The mint mark is a large mullet of five points with a re-entrant down.

W.288. *O.* NICHOLAS. SHEPHERD—The Drapers' Arms (in a shield).

G.268. *R.* IN. SAXMVNDHAM. DRAPR—N.M.S
Obverse as 290a (mint mark a cinquefoil) but the reverse from a different die, DRAPR. The letters in the field arranged thus $_{N}^{S}{}_{M}$ relatively large, no serifs on the left hand upright limb of the N, the top of which is below the D in DRAPR.

W.288a Similar to 288 but from different dies. Mint mark a mullet of five points with a re-entrant down on obverse and reverse. On the reverse the letters in the field are similarly arranged but relatively smaller and neater, serifs on the left hand

limb of the N, the top of which is level with the top of the D in DRAPR.

These Shepherd farthings make a nice series, but it is difficult to understand why he had to strike so many. Saxmundham though a market town is not of any very great importance and does not seem to have been even relatively larger or of more importance in the 17th Century. Two other persons issued tokens in Saxmundham itself and one would have thought that the immediate neighbourhood was well supplied with small change, since tokens were issued in Framlingham, Sibton, Yoxford, Aldeburgh and Little Glemham, all within a 7 mile radius of Saxmundham. Shepherd must have issued tokens in very considerable numbers, the halfpence are common and the farthings exceedingly common while his dies obviously had such use as to result in repeated failures. The cracks on the obverse die of 289e prove I think that I have set out the farthings in their correct chronological order. The design of the Grocers Arms in the later farthings is very similar to that of the halfpence, so one must presume that the latter were not issued until Shepherd changed his die-sinker with W.290.

SOUTH TOWN OR SOUTH YARMOUTH.

W.292 *O.* RICHARD. BARTON—The cordwainers Arms.
G.272. *R.* OF. SOVTH. 1668—R.B.

Both Golding and Williamson give BVRTON, but this I have never seen.

W.292* *O.* WILLIAM. HARVEY—A device.
G.273. *R.* IN. SOVTHTOWNE—W.E.H.

For some reason this was ascribed to Yarmouth in Norfolk by Williamson but since Mr. Harvy and Widow Harvy were each assessed for 5 hearths at Southtown in Lothingland in 1674 this is clearly a Suffolk Token.

W.292** *O.* WILL. HIDE. HIS. HALF. PENY—W.B.H.
G.275. *R.* IN. SOUTH. YARMOVTH. 1667—A ship.

Golding described this token and another similar, but reading WILLIAM on the obverse, yet for some reason they do not appear anywhere in Williamson. There is a specimen of 292** in the British Museum, the variety reading WILLIAM I have never seen.

SOUTHWOLD.

W.298. *O.* THOMAS. POSTLE—The Grocers Arms.
G.282. *R.* IN. SOVTHWOLD. 1652—A heart, T.P. a small crescent and star.

O. Mint mark a mullet of five points with a re-entrant down above the centre of the shield: the E of POSTLE above the shoulder of the shield.

R. A similar mint mark.

W.289a As 298 but the reverse from a different die, mint mark a mullet of five points with a point down.

W.298b Reverse as 298a but the obverse from a different die : mint mark a mullet of five points with a re-entrant down above the dexter centre of the shield, the E of POSTLE below the shoulder.

W.298c Reverse as 298a but the obverse from a different die : mint mark a mullet of five points with a point down, the E of POSTLE above the shoulder.

W.298d Reverse as 298a but yet another obverse die : mint mark a mullet of five points with a point down, the E of POSTLE below the shoulder.

There are in the Southwold Museum 23 of Thomas Postle's 1652 farthings, all dug up in that town and of course a random selection. Of these there are 6 of 298, 2 each at 297a and 298b, five of 298c and eight of 298d. None of these die varieties are rare, I had noticed all of them before examining the Southwold collection, but the above analysis does I think give an indication of their comparative rarity.

STANSTEAD.

G.284. ROBERT BRADLEY ½d.

Robert Bradley was assessed for 7 hearths at Stanstead Abbots in Hertfordshire. Robert Bradley of Hoddesdon, son of Robert Bradley of the Lion at Stanstead was buried in 1686. This token was assigned to Stanstead Mount Fichet in Essex by Williamson.

[W.300] IOHN BVRNEP ¼d.

[G.285] Golding and Williamson give BVRNER, this I have never seen and suspect a misprint.

On 4th October 1656 John Burnap, malster of Stanstead Abbots was presented at Quarter Sessions for using the trade of Grocer for twelve months without having served 7 years apprenticeship to the trade according to the Statute.

O. MARY. TRAYHERN—A girl holding a flower.

R. AT. STANSTEAD. DEALR.—A rose.

This token is not catalogued by either Golding or Williamson. There are many references to the name (spelt in various ways) at Stanstead Abbots in the 17th Century. In 1694 Henry Nellson vicar was presented for not keeping up his fence " betwixt the widdow Traiherne and him against her orchard ", and in the same year Jonas Treyhearne for keeping a school without a licence.

Neither Bradley, Burnap nor Trayhern can be found at Stanstead in Babergh Hundred. All these Stanstead tokens must be ascribed to Hertfordshire and I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Andrews, the Honorary Secretary of the East Herts. Archaeological Society who has been kind enough to search for the necessary evidence for me.

STANTON.

The name Stanton is found in many part of England and some of the tokens set out below have been ascribed to other counties. Hovell's token with some doubt I would retain, for the others I think there is ample " Suffolk " evidence.

W.301. *O.* THOMAS. BVCKELL. AT. YE.—A cock.

G.286. *R.* COCK. IN. STANTON. 1669—HIS HALF PENY.

W.302. A variety reads OF. STANTOO. GEROCER. I have never seen this variety but Williamson must have added it to Golding's list on some evidence.

The surname Buckle is found both at Stanton All Saints and Stanton St. John though not in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674. At Stanton St. John the baptisms of children of Thomas Buckle are recorded in 1691, 1696 and later: the burial of Thomas Buckle in 1727. The only Thomas Buckle to be found at Stanton All Saints is an infant buried in 1738. " Goodman Buckle " was buried 1714, at 98.

W.303. *O.* THOMAS. GOFFE—TG conjoined.

G.287. *R.* IN. STANTON. COCK—T.M.G.

John, son of Thomas and Mary Goaf was baptised 30 Jan. 1655/6.

W.304. *O.* STEPHEN. HOVELL—S.H.H.

G.288. *R.* OF. STANTON. GROCER—The Grocer's Arms.

Williamson gives many notes of Hovells in Suffolk at Walsham-le-Willows, Wetherden, Wyverstone, etc., but not at Stanton, nor does the name appear in that parish in 1674 though common in the county. Williamson (under Cambs. 178) says: " This token by Boyne given to Norfolk might possibly belong to Cambridgeshire. The name Hovell is a Cambridgeshire name."

W.305. *O.* IOHN. SEAMAN—A talbot.

G.289. *R.* IN. STANTON—I.A.S.

Jo. Seaman whose headstone still stands in the churchyard was buried at Stanton All Saints 28. Ap. 1683. His will dated 3rd Feb. 1681 was proved 9 June, 1683.

STOKE BY CLARE.

W.307. *O.* IAMES. SMITH—I.S.S.

G.291. *R.* STOKE. NEXT. CLARE—1655.

On the obverse the top of the I in the field is level with the H in SMITH, the S of JAMES and the S of SMITH almost touch the diamond between them.

W.307a Reverse as 307 but the obverse from a different die the top of the I level with the H but the two SS are each 2 mm. from the diamond.

W.307b Reverse as 307 but the obverse from another die, the top of the I in the field above the H in SMITH.

STOKE BY NAYLAND.

W.308. *O.* IOHN. GROOME. OF—IG conjoined.
G.292. *R.* STOKE.BY. NAILON.—IG conjoined.
O. mint mark cinquefoil.
R. Mint mark a mullet of five points with a re-entrant down, directly above the I.
W.308a. As 308 but the obverse from a different die, mint mark a mullet.
W.308b Obverse as 308a but the reverse from a different die : mint mark a mullet with a point down to the left of the I.

STOWMARKET.

W.311. *O.* GEORGE. FLINTE—G.S.F.
G.295. *R.* OF. STOWMARKET—1655.
Golding and Williamson give the date as 1666. This I have never seen and doubt its existence. The cursive 5 can look very like a 6 in a worn specimen and I suspect that a misprint in Golding or a description from such a specimen was copied into Williamson without a proper check.
W.314. *O.* IOHN. TARVER. IN—1664
G.298. *R.* STOW. MARKET—I.T.
Thus both Golding and Williamson, but all I have seen read :—
O IOHN. TARVAR. IN—1664.
R. STOW. MARKETT.—I.T.
An uncorrected misprint on both obverse and reverse seems very careless, but I think that that is the explanation.

STRATFORD.

There are two Stratfords in Suffolk, Stratford St. Andrew in Plomesgate Hundred and Stratford St. Mary, much the larger of the two, in Samford. The name of course is commonly found throughout the country and it is difficult to decide as to which of the many Stratfords some of the following tokens belong. I am indebted to the librarian of the West Ham Borough Library for the following extracts from the registers of Stratford in Essex.
[W.316]*O.* ABELL. BONO. AT. YE. WHITE—A swan.
[G.300] *R.* IN. STRATFORD—HIS HALFE PENNY.
Abell and Anne Bono had children christened at Stratford in Essex, Abell 21 Oct. 1660, Ann, 25 Ap. 1662. Abell Bono was buried 6 Dec. 1669. There is no Bono to be found in either of the Suffolk Stratfords : clearly an Essex token.
W.317. *O.* IN. STRATFORD. MERCER—I.B.
G.301. *R.* IN. STRATFORD. MERCER—I.B.
Doubtful.

W.318. *O.* IOHN CANDLER—A swan.
G.302. *R.* IN. STRATFORD—I.C.

A John Candler had a child born at Stratford St. Mary in 1653, but there is no Candler at either of the Suffolk Stratfords in 1674. There is no Candler in the Parish Registers of Stratford in Essex. A Suffolk token I think.

W.319. *O.* IOHN. CLARKE. 1667—HIS HALF PENY.
G.303. *R.* IN. STRATFORD—Three diamonds.

Thus Golding and Williamson : all I have seen are dated 1670.

John Clarke was overseer of the poor at Stratford St. Mary in 1664 and the name appears frequently in that parish. A John Clarke was buried there 18 May, 1665 and another of the same name 27 April 1701, a John Clarck 13 Nov. 1688 and Anne, wife of John Clarke 19 Nov. 1686. Two John Clearke's were each assessed for 2 hearths at Stratford St Mary in 1674.

At Stratford in Essex the name occurs as often. Christian, daughter of John and Magdalen Clarke was christened 30 June 1657. and " Martha ye sonne (sic) of John and Millicent Clarke " 4 Aug. 1661, while John and Mary Clarke had five children christened between 1675 and 1685.

The burials of three John Clarkes are recorded 8 Jan. 1680, 26 Sep. 1680 and 27 Sep. 1686.

When Richard Graves was appointed to keep the registers of Stratford in Essex, 8 Jan. 1656, John Willmer, Gent, and John Clarke, Gent, amongst others signed consent.

[W.320]*O.* IOHN. ESON—1657.
[G.304] *R.* AT. STRATFORD—I.A.A.

There is no Eson to be found at either of the Suffolk Stratfords and since a specimen of this token together with others from Stratford on Avon was dug up in Evesham this token should be ascribed to Warwickshire.

[W.321]*O.* THOMAS. IAMES—A hand holding a pair of scissors.
R. IN. STRATFORD. 1670—HIS HALF PENY T.I.

Thomas and Susannah James had children christened at Stratford in Essex, Rebeckah, 31st August, 1662, Thomas, 19. Mar. 1664, Josiah, 13 Oct. 1667, Jane, 31 Jan. 1669, Attentia, 14 May 1673. There is no Thomas James to be found at either of the Suffolk Stratfords though the surname occurs at Stratford St. Mary. Clearly another Essex token.

[W.322] *O.* THOMAS. IOLEY. IN—A hand holding a bird.
[G.306] *R.* STRATFORD. 1667—HIS HALF PENY.

A Thomas Jolley was buried at Stratford in Essex 26 Nov. 1686, another of the same name 19 Nov. 1701 and Thomas, son of Mary Jolly, widdow, 30th July 1668. A Thomas Jolley was churchwarden in 1685.

There is no Thomas Joley to be found at either of the Suffolk Stratfords though the surname occurs at Stratford St. Mary : Essex again.

[W.323] *O.* SAMVEL. PHILLIPS—The Ironmongers Arms.
[G.307] *R.* IN. STRATFORD. 1652.—S. I. P.

No Samuel Philips can be found at Stratford in Essex or Suffolk and since a Samuel Philips issued a half penny token in " STRATFORD VPON AVON " this ¼d. should be ascribed to Warwickshire.

W.324 *O.* SVSANA. ROBINSON—A lion rampant.
G.308. *R.* OF. STRATFORD. 1670—HER HALF PENY S.R.

No Susanna Robinson can be found at Stratford in Essex nor does the surname appear in the Hearth Tax Returns for 1674 for either of the Suffolk Stratfords. Svsanna, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Robinson was baptised at Stratford St. Mary in 1697. There are gaps in the register and she may have been named for a Svsanna Robinson not therein. With some hesitation I would leave this token on the Suffolk list.

[W.325] *O.* IOHN. WILLMOR—I.E.W.
[G.309] *R.* IN. STRATFORD. 1650—I.E.W.

John Willmar, gent, was buried at Stratford in Essex 13 Feb. 1657 and John and Elizabeth Willmor had children christened between 1666 and 1671. See also note under John Clarke 319 above.

There is no Willmore to be found at either of the Suffolk Stratfords : another Essex token.

To sum up, 318 and 324 can be considered as Suffolk tokens 317 and 319 as doubtfully so, 316, 321, 322 and 325 should be ascribed to Stratford in Essex, 320 and 323 to Stratford on Avon in Warwickshire.

SUDBURY.

W.334. *O.* EDWARD. INGRAM—A rose crowned.
G.318. *R.* IN. SVBVRY. 1669.—E.I.

On the reverse the lower cinquefoil in the field is between the V and R of SVDBVRY : the S of SVDBVRY is not parallel to the top of the E.I. in the field.

W.324a. As 334 but the reverse from a different die, the lower cinquefoil is by the second V in SVDBVRY, the S parallel to the top of the E.I.

I have only seen one specimen of this variety, in the collection of Mr. Harvy Frost of Bury St. Edmunds, and in poor condition.

W.338* *O.* IOHN. RAY. OF—7 stars.
R. SVDBVRY. 1667—I.R.

W.340. *O.* WILLIAM. SHERMAN—The Haberdashers Arms.
G.324. *R.* IN. SVDBVRY. 1663—W.S.

Cinquefoil above and below the W.S. in the field.

Amongst Col. Carthew's papers I found a quotation for a variety of this token "with mullets above and below the W.S." This variety was not in Col. Carthew's collection nor have I ever seen one, but it may exist.

W.343. *O.* RICHARD. WEST. OF—R.W.
G.327. *R.* SVDBVRY. 1651—R.W.

On the obverse the W in the field is on the same level as the R.

W.343a As 343 but the obverse from a different die. The R distinctly lower than the W.

W.343* *O.* RICHARD. WEST—R.W.
R. OF. SVDBERY. 1651—R.W.

THELNETHAM.

W.344. *O.* ABRAHAM. WOTHERELL—A shuttle.
G.328. *R.* OF. THELVEHAM. IN. SVFFOLK—HIS HALF PENY.

Both Golding and Williamson give THELVETHAM on the reverse. This I have never seen and suspect a misprint in Golding copied into Williamson without verfication.

THETFORD.

Part of the town of Thetford is in Norfolk and part in Suffolk in Lackford Hundred. Golding ascribed to Suffolk tokens issued in Thetford by William Flanner, Wormly Hetherset, Francis Howlett, Edward Moore and John Waymond. Williamson removed them to Norfolk to which county they should properly be ascribed since none of the above are recorded in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674 as living on the Suffolk side of the boundary.

UFFORD.

W.346. *O.* ROBERT. TERRY. IN.—A heart.
G.335. *R.* VFFORD. GROCER—R.M.T.

The point of the heart is by the diamond between the T of ROBERT and the T of TERRY.

W.346a As 346 but the obverse from a different die, the point of the heart by the T in TERRY.

WALTON.

O. THOMAS . &. WILLIAM. SMITH. OF—THAR. HALF. PENY. T.W.S.
R. WALTON. YE. GROSERS. ARMES—The Grocers Arms.

This token was ascribed to Walton-on-Thames in Surrey by Williamson but all the other tokens issued in that town refer "Walton on Thames" or "in Surrey." A William Smith, gent, was buried at Walton in Suffolk in 1616 and William son of Danl. Smith, gent and Bridget baptised in 1629. There is a John Smyth but no others at Walton in Colneis Hundred in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1674. Smith is such a common name that I should want more conclusive evidence before adding this token to the Suffolk list, but I think that the problem is worthy of more investigation.

WANGFORD.

W.354 *O.* IOHN. ROPE. IN. WAYNFORD—A man making candles.
G.342. *R.* IN. SUFFOLKE. TALOWCHAND—HIS HALF PENY 1668.

In Col. Carthew's collection was a specimen of this token similar in all other respects to 354 but with the date 1661 on the reverse. The dies appear to be exactly similar and the second 1 in the date not very distinct. I am inclined to think that this apparent variety is merely due to a worn die or faulty striking, though Col. Carthew thought otherwise.

WHITTON.

[W.355] *O.* GEORGE. BEALE—HIS. HALF. PENY.
[G.343] *R.* IN. WHITTON. 1667—St. George and the Dragon.

The Rev. W. J. Ford, Vicar of Alkborough-with-Whitton in Lincolnshire tells me that the wife of George Beale was buried at Whitton in that county 3 Jan. 1693. No Beale can be found at Whitton in Bosmere Hundred so this token should be ascribed to Lincs.

WOODBRIDGE.

W.357. *O.* 3 cinquefoils WOOD BRIDGE HALFE PENY 3 cinquefoils.
G.345. (in six lines across the field).
R. THE POORES ADVAN : TAGE 1670 (in five lines).
W.357a There was in Col. Carthew's collection a variety of this Town Piece with a full stop before the H in HALFE on the obverse. When his collection was broken up this specimen, the only one I have seen, disappeared in some way and I have not been able to verify the note I made on my first examination.
W.359. *O.* IOHN. COCKSON—The Merchant Taylors' Arms.
R. IN. WOODBRIDG—I.S.C.
[W.358] Golding described a similar token reading COOKSON on the
[G.346] obverse, but not COCKSON which is common. Williamson (358) also gives COOCKSON adding COCKSON as a variety. I have never seen COOKSON and doubt its existence, a misprint or faulty description in Golding being copied by Williamson who added COCKSON, all he had seen, as a variety. In worn specimens the second C can look like a worn O.
W.359a As 359 but the obverse from a different die with a small mullet between the N of COCKSON and the large mullet, the N well below the dexter shoulder of the shield. In 359 there is no small mullet and the N is level with the shoulder.

W.362. *O.* HENRY. STEBBINGE. IN—A bird.
G.348. *R.* WOODBRIDG. GRCER. 1656—H.S. conjoined.

O. Tip of the bird's beak by the top of the N, tail to TE.
R. Mint mark a mullet of five points with a re-entrant down.
W.362a Similar to 362 but from different dies :

O. Tip of the beak to the middle of the N, tail to the S.
R. Mint mark a mullet of five points with a point down.

W.363 *O.* HENERY. STEBBINGE. IN.—A bird.
G.349. *R.* WOODBRIDG. GRCER. 1656—HS conjoined.
Reverse from the same die as that of 362a, mint mark a mullet of five points with a point down.

W.366. *O.* DANYELL. WAKER—The Grocers Arms.
G.352. *R.* IN. WOODBRIDG—D.S.W.
On the reverse the G of WOODBRIDG is a full 6 mm. from the mint mark. The right hand limb of the W in the field points towards the N of IN.

W.369. *O.* DANELL. WLKER—The Grocer's Arms.
R. IN. WOODBRIDG—D.S.W.
The reverse is from the same die as 366.
W.369a As 369 but the reverse from a different die : the G a similar distance from the mint mark but the right hand limb of the W points towards the I of IN.

W.367. *O.* DANIELL. WALKER—The Grocers' Arms.
G.353. *R.* IN. WOODBRIDG—D.S.W.

O. Sinister limb of the chevron points to the E in DANIELL.
R. G of WOODBRIDG almost touching the mint mark.
W.367a As 367 but the obverse from a different die, the sinister limb of the chevron points to the 1st L in DANIELL.

[W.368] *O.* DANELL. WIKER—The Grocers' Arms.
[G.354] *R.* IN. WOODBRIDGE—D.S.W.
I have never seen this variety. The L of WLKER IN W.369 can look very like an I, the horizontal limb being small : in worn specimens it is an I and had the reverse read WOODBRIDGG I should have presumed a description from such a specimen. In fact I suspect that WOODBRIDGE is a misprint and that Golding's description was of a worn specimen copied by Williamson who added WLKER (W.369) all he had seen as a variety. That is not a very rare token and Golding must surely have seen it, but he does not give a description.

W.369* *O.* DANELL. WALKER—The Grocers' Arms.
R. IN. WOODBRIDG.—D.W.
Danell Waker married Seusan Starke at St. Mary's, Woodbridge 4 Feb. 1637.

W.370 *O.* SVSAN. WALKER. 1668—The Grocers' Arms.
R. IN. WOODBRIDGE—HER HALFE PENEY.
Mint mark a cinquefoil.

W.370a As 370, but the reverse from a different die: mint mark a mullet.

It is nice to speculate about the relationship of these Walkers. Was Susan Walker once Seusan Starke—were they rivals or partners—or are the names merely a coincidence? I like to think that Daniell, who obviously liked issuing tokens, had 370 and 370a struck to please and amuse his wife.

YOXFORD.

W.375 *O.* WILLIAM. SMITH. 1666—W.S.
G.360 *R.* YOXFORD. IN. SUFFOLKE—W.S.
W.375a Obverse from the same die at 375.
R. YOXFORD. IN. SVFFOLK—W.S.