NOTES ON THE PRIVATE TOKENS, THEIR ISSUERS AND DIE-SINKERS.

By S. H. Hamer.

In introducing this subject for consideration, I shall briefly trace the origin of the token coinage of Great Britain and Ireland.

In consequence of the neglect of the Government to provide an adequate supply of a suitable medium of exchange and also because what regal money was in circulation had been extensively and fraudulently imitated, the Parys Mines Company, of Anglesey, and John Wilkinson, the eminent ironmaster, reverted to a seventeenth century custom, and issued copper tokens; the former issued some 260 tons of penny, and about 60 tons of halfpenny tokens, weighing respectively, one ounce and nearly half an ounce each, and the latter several tons of halfpenny tokens.

These provincial coins were such an advantage in the matter of change, that many other traders in all parts of the country began to issue their tokens; but, as the custom was carried to an unwarrantable extent, what was at first a decided advantage, became a nuisance, and with the year 1797, the tokens were cried down, and the Government, through Messrs. Boulton and Watt, issued a plentiful and standard coinage of twopenny and penny pieces, weighing two ounces and one ounce respectively.

During the token period, many persons began to collect these novel and interesting specimens, with the result that several series of tokens were struck specially to supply collectors; some of these may have been used as currency, but such was not the object in issuing them.
Private Tokens.

With these introductory remarks, I pass on to the subject of this paper, viz., "The private tokens," with such information in reference to the issuers, the die-sinkers, and the places or buildings depicted thereon, as I have been able to gather. The several authorities from which I have collected my information, are:—the index to Charles Pye's work published in 1801, on "Provincial Coins and Tokens;" the manuscript notes by the late Rev. W. R. Hay, M.A., Vicar of Rochdale, which notes appear in his interleaved copy of C. Pye's octavo edition, published in 1796; "The Virtuoso's Companion," published during 1795-6-7; "A descriptive List of the Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens issued between 1786 and 1796," by Samuel Birchall of Leeds; The Gentleman's Magazine of contemporary dates; a "Catalogue of Provincial Copper Coins, Tokens," etc., in the collection of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., 1834, by Thomas Sharp of Coventry, afterwards of Leamington (Sir George issued this for private distribution, and only about sixty copies were printed), and the "Notes on Provincial Coins or Tokens" which appeared in The Bazaar between 1881 and 1889. To the information thus derived, I have added the results of my personal investigations.

In Sharp's Catalogue of Sir George Chetwynd's tokens, there is a list of names of issuers of private tokens, but this is not complete as, for example, it cannot be imagined that any issuer would order an impression in gold and a number in silver (in one instance, far more in silver than in copper) to be struck unless they were intended for private distribution. I am including such in this series, also those of which only a small number were struck, the issue, evidently, not being intended for currency.

Private tokens were originally issued, not for currency, nor for sale to collectors, but for exchange, or as gifts to interested friends; and as the number issued was always small, they were highly prized. The idea appears to have originated with a coin collector, David Alves Rebello (possibly at the suggestion of J. Milton, the die-sinker). In 1795, Rebello issued what was known as a "Hackney promissory token," the work of the previously mentioned J. Milton, assistant medalist at the Royal Mint; he, Milton, also carried on business as a
die-sinker on his own account at No. 3, Rolls Buildings, Fetter Lane, his salary at the Mint, about this time, being only £80 per year. Milton's work is always beautiful, the dies for this token being really works of art.

The Rev. W. R. Hay, M.A., Vicar of Rochdale, in his interleaved copy of C. Pye's "Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens," published in 1796, adds a manuscript note as follows:—"David Alves Rebello—a Jewish gentleman who lived at Hackney. These impressions are very scarce, very few indeed having been struck, and the dies broken; they were only given to his private friends. 'Tis curious that a Jew should have made choice of a parochial church for the design of one side of his token." He died May 24th, 1796. In the Gentleman's Magazine for that date appears the following:—"He was a great admirer of the works of art, particularly coins, of which he had made an elegant and judicious collection, as well as of minerals and botany." His name also appears in the Universal British Directory of 1790, as a merchant, at 25, St. Mary Axe.

Rebello's token is described as follows:—

Obverse.—A view of Hackney Church, with a shield of arms above it. The die-sinker's initials, J. M., on the groundwork. The clock in the tower of the church indicates nine minutes past four.

Legend.—HACKNEY CHURCH. Exergue.—MCCXC.

Reverse.—The initials of the issuer, D.A.R, in ornamented script capitals, surmounted by a laurel wreath, below the initials, a palm branch and scuppet, or knife, crossed.

Legend.—HACKNEY PROMISSORY TOKEN. 1795.

Edge.—Plain in collar. Fig. 1.

Of this token, ten were struck in silver, and twenty-four in copper, some being bronzed. It was so much appreciated that after the death of the issuer, in 1796, a die-sinker named Jacobs, sank a pair of dies for an imitation of this token, and although his workmanship is inferior to that of Milton, impressions sold at the time for two shillings each. The clock in the tower on this token indicates twenty-five minutes to eleven.
Another token or medalet of penny size, bearing Rebello's name, is:—

Obverse.—A view of a church, grave-yard, and part of a house, clouds shown above the church.

Legend.—HACKNEY CHURCH. MCCXC. Exergue.—On an ornamented label, the die-sinker's name, J. Milton X. The whole is within a grained border. The clock in the church tower indicates 8 minutes to 4.

Reverse.—A representation of Father Time seated on a coin cabinet, with his left hand supporting a scythe and oval shield inscribed "David Alves Rebello," to which he points with the right hand. To the left appear a globe and scientific instruments, to the right a plant in a pot and a shell, also the letter M (for Milton). Above the head of Time, appears a radiation of light on which are seven stars.

Legend.—MEMORIA IN AETERNA. Exergue.—1796.

Edge.—Plain, in collar. Fig. 2.

Of these, twenty-eight were struck in copper, and eight in silver. The design of this piece conveys the idea that it was struck after the death of Mr. D. A. Rebello, to perpetuate his memory. Pye states that it was struck for J. Rebello, who died at Hackney, April 4th, 1803. (See Gentleman's Magazine, page 388, 1803.)

There is a proof of each die in tin, on thin flans; on the obverse, the clouds above the church are in higher relief than those on the finished specimens, and on the proof of the reverse die, the letter "M" is omitted. These specimens were presented by the artist to Mr. M. Young, from whom they were purchased by Sir George Chetwynd, and are now in my possession. Fig. 3.

Collectors are cautioned against what purports to be this rare "impression in tin," but what is really a restrike from the dies after they had become considerably corroded. When it was last sold by auction, mention was made of "slight corrosion," but in such a manner as to imply that the corrosion was on the token; such, however, is not the case, but it is as I have just stated.

Continuing the London section, and taking the names of the issuers alphabetically, the first is Peter Anderson. A description of the tokens is as follows:—
Of this token there were a few very rare impressions in white metal taken before the "cross" on the shield of arms was shaded, and consequently, before the dies were hardened and polished; these were struck with a plain edge, in collar.

After the dies had been finished, a few impressions in copper were taken; then the dies were softened; and the motto of the City Arms, "DOMINE DIRIGE NOS." added above the shield, and to the monogram on the reverse, some ornamental flourishes were supplemented. Eight tokens were then struck in copper. An unrecorded proof in tin, with a plain edge, has come under my notice and is now in my collection. Fig. 5.

There is no record in the Universal British Directory of Peter Anderson having carried on any business whatever; this, and the fact that so small a number were struck—both before and after the dies were ultimately finished—strengthen the opinion that these tokens were issued, not as currency, but as "Private Tokens."

Thomas and Robert Davidson of Sise Lane, Budge Row, Pocket Book makers, issued 10 cwts. of halfpenny tokens in copper, the design being:

*Obverse.*—A female seated; in her right hand a sword, her left hand supporting a shield, bearing the Arms of the City of London; in the distance, a view of St. Paul's.

*Legend.*—SISE LANE HALFPENNY. *Exergue.*—1795.

*Reverse.*—An inverted equilateral triangle, one angle of which rests upon a globe, is supported by two hands, a crown resting upon the upper side; in the centre of the triangle, "radiated," the letters, forming a circle, "BR・CONSTITUTION."

*Legend.*—KING・LORDS・COMMONS.

*Edge.*—PAYABLE・AT・THE・HOUSE・OF T & R. DAVIDSON.

What I consider to be the private token, is from different dies, but
of similar design; on the obverse, the shield is further from the
legend; on the reverse, the word "KING" does not touch the top of
the cross on the crown. Fig. 6. From these dies were struck, one
specimen in gold, seventy-two examples in silver, six in copper, and
some few in tin, or white metal; these latter and such of the silver
specimens as I have seen or heard of have edge plain, in collar. Atkins
records these specimens as having a milled edge. I have a copper
specimen as such, also one having a lettered edge. PAYABLE
AT THE HOUSE OF T. & R. DAVIDSON'S ++

That one was struck in gold, seventy-two in silver and six only in
copper, I think, fully establishes the theory that these were issued as
"Private Tokens." T. and R. Davidson were members of the
Stationers' Company.

Christopher Ibberson, landlord of the George and Blue Boar Inn,
Holborn, issued a few tokens in silver and copper. Fig. 7.

Obverse.—The representation of St. George and the Dragon. A small
boar appears at the top, separating the two words of the Legend—
HOLBORN LONDON. Exergue.—C·JBBERSON.

Reverse.—Within a wreath formed of a couple of laurel branches,
MAIL & POST COACHES TO ALL PARTS OF
ENGLAND in four lines.

Edge.—"PAYABLE AT THE GEORGE & BLUE-BOAR LONDON."

Only a few were struck, and in Charles Pye's time, a specimen
sold for £2 12s. 6d. I have one with a diagonally milled edge,
struck in collar, this being an unrecorded variety. There is another
variety (not so rare) from a new obverse die having a larger boar.
Reverse and edge, as before.

Collectors are cautioned in reference to an imitation of the rare
variety with the small boar, having every appearance of being a
modern production. The horse on the obverse is without saddle-cloth
and in the exergue the letter G appears in place of C; there are also
other points of difference. On the reverse, the laurel branch to the
left has eighteen leaves, and that to the right seventeen; whereas on
the genuine specimens there are twenty to the left and nineteen to the
right.
Charles James, a die-sinker, issued a few penny tokens, which by reason of their rarity, I think should be classed as private tokens rather than as currency.

*Obverse.*—A lion couchant, holding a tablet inscribed No. 6 MARTLETT COURT BOW STREET LONDON (in five lines), part of the last word is obliterated by a die-flaw which extends to the first "T" of "STREET."

*Legend.*—Above the lion, C. · JAMES, below, ENGRAVER.

*Reverse.*—On a wreath, a vulture.

*Legend.*—MEDAL DIES CRESTS COATS OF ARMS UNIFORMS · below the wreath, &c. Some of these have an obliquely milled border on obverse and reverse.

*Edge.*—Milled obliquely. Fig. 8.

I have a variety struck on a larger flan, and without the milled border, edge plain.

There is another token with the same obverse as last, viz., without the obliquely milled border.

*Reverse.*—A crown; below, a couple of oak branches crossed; above, a star and radiation separating the words forming the *legend,* ROYAL · PENNY.

*Edge.*—Incuse, in collar, I. PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY x x x

The lettering being partially obliterated by the pressure against the collar at the time of being struck. Fig. 9.

Mr. Meymott of the firm of Meymott and Son (in the Universal British Directory, it appears as Meymott and Porter) issued some tokens.

*Obverse.*—A female seated, holding in her right hand a pair of scales, and supporting with her left a shield and spear, the point of which almost touches the "O" of "SON."

*Legend.*—MEYMOTT + & + SON + LONDON. *Exergue.*—+ 1795 +

The whole within a beaded circle.

*Reverse.*—The Arms of London.

*Legend.*—+ SCALES + WEIGHTS + & + STEEL-YARDS. The whole within a beaded circle.

*Edge.*—CORNER OF WORMWOOD STREET BISHOPSGATE x in raised letters. Some are struck with a plain edge, in collar. Fig. 10.
Of the token described, one was struck in gold, a few in silver, copper, and tin. When the die for the obverse failed, another was sunk, but this appears to have failed at once, as it is shown on an unrecorded specimen, with a die flaw obliterating part of the word "MEYMOTT" viz., the last three letters and extending almost to the word "SON," also the scales are held much higher, the beam all but touching the female's arm, the small cross before and after the date are omitted, and the end of the spear comes close to the last limb of the letter "N" of "SON"; plain edge in collar.

A third obverse die, very similar to the others, was sunk, but with a dot on each side of the date, and without the + between each word of the legend, the head of the spear comes almost midway between the words "SON" and "LONDON." With this obverse, and the reverse previously used the tokens for currency were struck. The specimens struck from the original dies may be regarded as private tokens, as impressions in gold, silver, copper and tin were taken.

The gold specimen was purchased in 1832 by Sir George Chetwynd, from the executor of Mr. Meymott.

Samuel Meymott, scale maker, was a member of the Vintners' Company. Clement Meymott, also a scale maker, was a member of the Blacksmiths' Company.

John Milton, the die-sinker previously referred to, also sank the dies for what may reasonably be presumed to be a private token, as there is nothing to indicate any face value upon it.

Obverse.—A draped female figure, seated on a globe, on which are some of the signs of the zodiac, and which is surrounded by clouds; in her right hand, a pair of compasses, in her left, a staff or wand.

Reverse.—A draped male figure, possibly intended to represent Time, holding in the right hand the bridle of a winged horse, in the background are cliffs and a projecting tree to which a figure is clinging and attempting to reach the summit. Exergue.—MILTON MEDALIST SEALS · COINS &c. 1800 (in three lines).

Edge.—Plain, in collar. Fig. 11.

Mr. M. Young, on the authority of the artist Milton, described
the design, as emblematical of flights of the imagination in poetry, design, etc. The reverse die cracked, and only twelve impressions were taken, these being in tin.

Charles Pye's engraving of the reverse differs from the design on the token; he shows five persons, whereas two only are shown on the token, he also has the date 1799, that on the token being 1800. His index note states—"engraved by Mr. Milton's desire, from an unfinished impression, and the dies are not yet finished." This probably accounts for the discrepancy between the actual token and Pye's engraving.

Robert Orchard issued several tokens, but as none of these appear in Charles Pye's work of 1801, there is every reason to believe they were never intended for currency. Some of his dies have been used with the dies for Irish tokens, thus making what are technically known as mules. Upon these, though generally very rare, I make no further comment here.

In a copy of "Conder" once possessed by Thomas Woodward, a contemporary collector of tokens, appears the following note, "Robert Orchard, apprentice to a grocer in St. John Street, Clerkenwell, whose vanity has induced him to have engraved several tokens with his bust." The statement that he was an apprentice is almost absolute proof that the tokens were not intended for currency, and as they are all scarce, the probability is that only a few were struck.

The token issued in 1795 has—

Obverse.—A bust to left.

Legend.—ROBERT ORCHARD. In small letters below the bust is the name of the die-sinker Jacobs. The whole within a beaded circle. On some of these tokens a die flaw appears extending from the front of the coat across the shoulder to the last letter of the legend.

Reverse.—A shield of arms; above, HALFPENNY; below, 1795. The whole surrounded by a beaded circle.

Edge.—Plain, not in collar.

Another token, without date, has—
Obverse.—An undraped bust to right; below, the die-sinker's name James and a *

Legend.—Commencing behind the head ★ROBERT ORCHARD★

The reverse of this variety is from the reverse die of Prattent's token and probably it is a mule, struck without Orchard's sanction; both the obverse dies are muled with quite a number of different reverses, as previously stated.

A token, stated to be unique, has—

Obverse.—As last.
Reverse.—A bee-hive with small branches under it.
Legend.—SMITHFIELD TOKEN 1797.

Of this, it is stated, only one impression (and that in white metal) was taken, when the die broke. It is said to have been sold to Matthew Young, a well-known coin dealer of his day.

About the 10th of March, 1802, the following notice appeared in a London paper:

TO THE AMATEURS OF COINS.

To be disposed of, Robert Orchard's Smithfield Token, unique, the only one ever coined, mentioned in "Conda's Arrangement of the Provincial Coins." Letters addressed, post paid to A. B., No. 47 Davies Street, Berkeley Square, with the price that will be given, will be attended to.

The bee-hive was a favourite device indicative of industry; it appears on the design of a private token issued by a noted book-seller. St. John Street, Clerkenwell, where Orchard was apprenticed, is near Smithfield Market, hence the allusion to Smithfield.

As yet, I have neither seen the token, nor heard of anyone having it in his collection.

The obverse die used for this token, was softened, and, as an inner legend, commencing behind the head, the words "LONDON TOKEN," with the date, 1797, below the bust, were added. In this instance the bust is draped.

Reverse.—A shield of arms with the letter O, above. The whole surrounded by a couple of oak branches, within a beaded circle.

Edge.—Plain, not in collar.
Another token has:—

*Obverse.*—A view of a church, above a shield of arms, and on a label the motto IN GOD IS MY TRUST.

*Legend.*—ISLINGTON · OLD · CHURCH · ROBERT · ORCHARD.

In minute letters below the church, the die-sinker's name JACOBS within a beaded circle.

*Reverse.*—A view of a church, above a shield of arms, and on a label the motto I N G O D I S MY TRUST.

*Legend.*—ISLINGTON · OLD · CHURCH · ROBERT · ORCHARD.

In minute letters below the church, the die-sinker's name JACOBS within a beaded circle.

Some of these tokens are struck on blanks having as an edge-reading, COVENTRY TOKEN and a wavy line.

All these are halfpenny tokens. In 1801, Orchard issued a penny token.

*Obverse.*—A full faced draped bust, in exceptionally high relief.

*Legend.*—ROBERT · ORCHARD · SAWBRIDGEWORTH · HERTS · below a shield of arms, and on a label the motto IN GOD IS MY TRUST.

*Reverse.*—A view of a church; above, a shield of arms as before, but without the motto.

*Legend.*—ROB · ORCHARD · SAWBRIDGEWORTH · HERTS · below the church in very minute letters JACOBS and below that HERTS, all within a toothed border.

*Reverse.*—A view of a church; above, a shield of arms as before, but without the motto.

*Legend.*—ROB · ORCHARD · SAWBRIDGEWORTH · HERTS · below the church in very minute letters JACOBS and below that HERTS, all within a toothed border.
Edge.—COVENTRY TOKEN and a wavy line, in some instances partly obliterated. Some have a milled edge. Fig. 14.

In 1803, Robert Orchard was in business as a grocer and tea dealer at No. 34, Greek Street, and he issued a token of the penny size.

Obverse.—Bust to right, in high relief.

Legend.—ROBERT ORCHARD No. 34 GREEK STREET CORNER OF CHURCH STREET SOHO LONDON * Immediately below the bust 1803. On the truncation of the bust appears the die-sinker's name, Milton F. The whole within a narrow raised border.

Reverse.—Within a similar border, in seven lines, AND AT SAWBRIDGEWORTH HERTS MANUFACTURER OF CHOCOLATE & COCOA ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PRINCIPLE.

Upper legend.—GROCER & TEA DEALER.

Lower legend.—WHOLESALE RETAIL & FOR EXPORTATION.

Edge.—Plain, in collar. Fig. 15.

I have an impression in lead, taken before the die-sinker's name was added.

Reverse.—Blank.

Robert Orchard issued a printed handbill, being "A list of the Cabinets who (sic) have in their possession the penny token issued by me Robert Orchard." Milton the die-sinker is stated to have had one in silver, the others were in copper. Together with the list of names just referred to, Orchard published three sheets of prints representing the tokens he had issued, each set of illustrations being surrounded by a border consisting of the following announcement:

An exact representation of the different coins issued by me Robert Orchard No. 34 Greek St. corner of Church St. Soho, London, Grocer and Tea Dealer, and at Sawbridgeworth, Herts, Manufacturer of Chocolate and Cocoa on a new and improved principle Wholesale Retail and for Exportation.

Modesty was evidently not a strong point in the character of Robert Orchard, and if he had refrained from referring to trade on his tokens, the probability is that they would have been recorded by Thomas Sharp in his list of "Private Tokens" referred to previously.
A picture dealer named P. Ratley was the issuer of a private token of which seventy-two were struck in copper and some in silver.

**Obverse.**—Within a circle, a young man holding a picture, which an older man is carefully inspecting by the light of a candle held in his right hand and shaded with his left.

**Legend.**—P. RATLEY. DUKES COURT ST. MARTINS. DEALER IN DRAW⁵⁶ PICT⁵⁸ & CURIOSITIES ; The whole within a narrow rim.

**Reverse.**—Within a circle, a view of the sea and shore; on the sea, a ship, on the shore, a number of shells and a rocky cliff.

**Legend.**—SHELLS. ORES & MINERALS. BO³ SOLD · OR · EXCHANGED · 1795. The whole within a narrow rim.

**Edge.**—Plain, in collar. Fig. 16 C.

This has been called the "Tired Boy" token, the young man being depicted as yawning! I have an impression in pewter before the obverse die was finished, the head of the youth being narrower than on the other specimens. Fig. 16 A.

Atkins records a specimen as Middlesex 347 and describes the reverse as "The top of the cliff comes between the 'OR' and 'EXCHANGED'."

In a sale catalogue of 1901, Lot 151 was supposed to contain this specimen, the description being,—"The exceedingly rare variety of the last piece, where the top of the cliff is between the 'OR' and EXCHANGED." This, and the impression in pewter, were stated to be from the Chetwynd collection.

The specimen from Lot 151 proved to be a double struck impression from the ordinary dies, in which instance the top of the cliff comes between the "SOLD" and "OR." The seeming variety of reverse die occurred by reason of the die having slightly twisted round, and also having slipped sideways so that the edge rested on the "collar," hence, when the second impression was taken, that part of the original impression, under the die, on the side where the collar was supporting it, was not re-struck, thus producing the apparent changed position of the top of the cliff in regard to the words "SOLD" and "OR." A careful examination with a magnifying glass shows the
existence of the original tree in its correct position as regards the
legend, prior to its obliteration by the second striking. Fig. 16B.
Possibly the specimen is that described in the Chetwynd
catalogue as No. 103 on page 68, where Sharp states, "Another
impression, bronzed, the obverse very fine, the reverse double-
struck."
The matter therefore rests here. Either Mr. Atkins described as
from a different reverse die, what was only a double-struck impression,
or, if the genuine token does exist, then this token was wrongly
described in the sale catalogue. I invite any collector who can throw
light on the subject to do so.
There is an impression in lead from an unfinished die.

**Obverse.**—In five lines. RATLEY DEALER IN COINS DUKES
COURT St MARTINS LANE. On each side of the word
"COINS" is a small circle, representing a rare token, the one to
the left being that of the obverse of T. Miller's token, viz., bust
to right. **Legend.**—T MILLAR BUNGAY. the other representing
the reverse of the Southampton token, viz., a shield of arms of the
Brewery and Block Manufactory United Company, but without any
legend.

**Legend.**—A GREAT VARIETY OF PROVINCIAL COINS &
TRADESMENS TOKENS 1801.

**Reverse.**—Blank.

Peter Skidmore issued a number of tokens for sale to collectors;
all of which are entirely different in design and general style from the
one here described and which I regard as his "Private Token."

**Obverse.**—A view of a church and yard.

**Legend.**—WEST VIEW OF BOSTON CHURCH IN THE
COUNTY OF LINCOLN. **Exergue.**—In small letters, the die-
sinker's name jacob. The whole within a narrow rim.

**Reverse.**—золотое in ornamented script capitals, with the date 1797 beneath,
surrounded by a floral wreath.

**Legend.**—P SKIDMORE MEDAL MAKER No. 15 COPPICE
ROW CLERKENWELL LONDON <> The whole within
a narrow rim.

**Edge.**—I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE
PENNY x Incuse, and in collar. Fig. 17.
The dies broke at an early stage of their use, and specimens of this token are very rare.

The church represented on the obverse is dedicated to St. Botolph. The tower, built in 1309, after the model of the great church at Antwerp, has an octagonal lantern, which serves as a landmark (locally known as “Boston Stump”), not only to mariners, but also to persons travelling across the marshes.

Peter Skidmore was the son of John Skidmore, stove grate maker to “His Majesty’s Board of Ordnance,” who carried on business at 15, Coppice Row, Clerkenwell, and 123, High Holborn. On his halfpenny token for currency is represented a view of a smithy, with smith and striker at work at the anvil, as an obverse, and a stove and mantelpiece, as a reverse.

Peter Skidmore was responsible for a number of tokens purporting to belong to certain towns, with which they had no connection, except in name.

Richard Summers issued some tokens of which there are two varieties of the reverse.

These are in such high relief, that as currency they would not be a success, and as they would cost in striking, alone, not including the cost of sinking the dies, more than one halfpenny each, they could never have been intended for currency: both varieties are rare.

Obverse.—Within a circle, a full-face view of an animal’s head (possibly that of some kind of an ape).

Legend.—A WILD MAN FROM THE LAND OF JESSO TO BE SEEN. AT • Within a narrow raised rim.

Reverse.—In script capitals, the monogram RS.

Outer legend.—SUMMERS’S MUSEUM No. 24 OLD CAVENDISH STREET OXFORD STREET.

Inner legend.—Within a circle.—PAINTINGS BOUGHT SOLD AND EXCHANGED • 1797.

Immediately above the date, a shell, connecting the beginning and end of a wavy circle.—DEALER IN CURiosITIES &c., surrounding the monogram. The whole within a narrow raised rim.

Edge.—Plain, in collar. Fig. 19.
The rarer variety has a smaller "S" in the monogram, and the date does not touch the circle, which is the case in the other instance. Fig. 18.

There is a token, which, by reason of its beauty of design and execution, I am led to think was intended for a private token, rather than for use as currency. I refer to the token of halfpenny size intended to be issued by Isaac Swainson. Pouthon was the die-sinker, but only 12 proofs were struck, when the order was countermanded, as the name had been mis-spelt. These were made at the works of Matthew Boulton, Soho, Birmingham.

Obverse.—Undraped bust to left, the hair tied with a riband, and extending below the truncation of the bust.

Legend.—ISAAC SUAINSON. Within a circle of dots.

Reverse.—Within a circle, a female figure, dropping herbs into a still. In the exergue, the initial of the die-sinker, P.

Legend.—HYGEIA PREPAIRING VELNOS' VEGETABLE SYRUP * Within a circle of dots.

Edge.—Plain, in collar. Fig. 20.

A proof in silver from the Chetwynd collection is in the British Museum. The mere fact that some reference to the trade of the proprietor is made by the design of the reverse, is no proof that it was not intended for a private token. Trade references occur on several of this class. Isaac Swainson's address was 21, Frith Street, Soho, London.

If this had been intended for a currency token, the probability is that a new die, with corrected legend, would have been sunk, which does not occur.

Matthew Young issued a private token of the penny size.

Obverse.—A female seated, holding in her right hand a trident, her elbow resting on an oval shield, bearing the Arms of the City of London; her left hand holding a laurel branch. From behind the shield appears a cornucopia, from which coins are issuing; a view of St. Paul's Cathedral in the background. Exergue.—In script, J. Millon. J.
London and Middlesex. 315

Legend.—On a broad raised rim. CIVITAS. LONDINI. MDCCXCVIII.

Reverse.—In six lines, DEALER. IN COINS & MEDALS ANTIENT & MODERN No. 16 LUDGATE STREET LONDON. On a broad raised rim. MATTHEW YOUNG. GOLDSMITH. AND. JEWELLER.

Edge.—In raised letters (struck in a two-split collar). PROMISSORY PENNY TOKEN PAYABLE ON DEMAND. Fig. 21.

When the reverse die was sunk the word MATTHEW was spelt MATHEW, and one impression only in tin was taken of this die unhardened. Fig. 21A. Then the error was corrected, with the result that the letters of the last syllable are closer together than any of the others. Before the dies were hardened two impressions (I have not heard of any more) were taken of the complete token, obverse and reverse, both of which are in tin. Edge plain, in collar.

After hardening a small piece came out of the die immediately above the word MATTHEW, and a die-flaw developed on the obverse, which ultimately extended across the token, from the word CIVITAS to the date. I have a specimen showing this die-flaw. Edge plain, in collar.

W. J. Taylor, die-sinker of London, sank a pair of dies for a private token of halfpenny size for Matthew Young. A proof in silver and one in copper, having been struck, the die broke.

Obverse.—A female seated, with her right hand supporting a cornucopia, whence coins are issuing. In front of her, a coin cabinet (copied from one said to have been in the possession of Matthew Young).

Exergue.—Laurel branches, crossed and tied, and the initials of the artist, W.J.T.

Legend.—On a raised broad rim. DEALER IN ANCIENT & MODERN COINS MEDALS, etc.

Reverse.—In ornamented script capitals, M.Y.

Legend.—On a broad raised rim. MATTHEW YOUNG.

Lower legend.—41. TAVISTOCK St. Cov†. GDn.

Edge.—Plain in collar.

In the catalogue of the Thomas Sale, February 25th, 1844, Lot 235 is as follows:—
Matthew Young. A proof of a halfpenny token "O" a female seated, with cornucopia, and before her a Medal cabinet, copied from one late in his possession, "R," the initials MY.

This elegant token which was engraved but a short time previous to his decease, is the work of Taylor, by whom it was presented to Mr. Young, and subsequently to the late possessor; one only was taken from the die, which is now destroyed.

This token was bought by Curt for £2. In the sale catalogue of Walter Wilson, July 26th, 1847, Lot 635 consists of this token, the following note being added:—

This elegant and unique token was engraved and presented to Mr. Young by W. J. Taylor, the artist, and was afterwards imitated as a token for B. Nightingale, Esq. It is from the Thomas Collection, Lot 235, where it sold for £2.

In the absence of any statement to the contrary, this may be regarded as being struck in bronze, or, copper-bronzed. The writer of The Bazaar "Notes" states:—

"It is believed that two impressions only, one in silver, and the other in bronze, or, copper-bronzed, were struck."

I have seen the silver specimen, it has a die-flaw obliterating part of the obverse legend. Mr. J. Henry sent the following communication to The Bazaar:—

"With respect to Matthew Young's token, two only were struck, the die broke in striking the second. The second token came to me." "I may add that another die was prepared for Mr. Young, but his death prevented its use, and I had it finished and used for my own token. The die is now softened and cut through, and used by me as a letter weight."

There is no date on this token of Matthew Young, but the two specimens were struck only a short time before his death, which occurred June 12th, 1838, at the age of 68. He was a member of the Numismatic Society of London, and was highly esteemed for his quiet amiable manners, his honourable dealings, and his willingness and skill to assist collectors in their pleasing pursuits (see Gentleman's Magazine, July, 1838).
The sales of his books, coins, medals and tokens which were held during the years 1838 to 1841, occupied six days for the books, etc., and sixty days for the coins, etc., the total sum realized, being £9,995 17s. 7d.

Benjamin Nightingale, a native of London, issued two varieties of private tokens of the halfpenny size, W. J. Taylor was the die-sinker, the design being similar to that of Matthew Young:

Obverse.—A female seated, reclining against books, and supporting with her right hand an inverted cornucopia, from which coins are issuing; on the right, a coin cabinet on ornamented legs, the artist's initials, W.J.T. on the left. Exergue.—A shield of arms, between two olive branches.

Legend.—On a broad raised rim. "VILIUS EST ARGENTUM AURO VIRTUTIBUS AURUM." (Horace.)

Reverse.—An ornamented cypher BN1843.

Upper legend.—On a broad raised rim. BENJAMIN NIGHTINGALE, LONDON.

Lower legend.—❖ PRIVATETOKEN❖

Edge.—Plain, in collar. Fig. 22.

Twelve specimens in silver, and seventy-two in copper, bronzed, were struck.

In October, 1845, another obverse die was sunk.

Obverse.—Similar to the preceding, but with the shield of arms in the field above the female and the books omitted. Exergue.—Centrally, a rose; to the left, a shamrock; to the right, a thistle.

Legend.—As last, with ❖❖ dividing the beginning from the end.

Reverse.—As last.

Edge.—Plain, in collar. Fig. 22A.

Of these, one token was struck in gold, one in silver, and seventy-two in copper, bronzed.

Benjamin Nightingale, a wine and spirit merchant, who lived at 17, Upper Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, London, was born in 1806, and died March 9th, 1862. He was a member of the Numismatic Society of London, and his collection of coins was sold in London in February, 1863.
J. Henry issued what purported to be a private token, but, as he advertised specimens for sale, through the medium of a handbill, I regard his tokens as of the class struck for sale to collectors, not as private tokens for exchange.

William Till, a well-known coin dealer of the first half of last century, issued a number of tokens of the penny and halfpenny sizes; they are struck in copper. I have a brilliant silver proof of the halfpenny, with obverse from a new die dated 1839. The other tokens are dated 1834.

What I regard as the private tokens are:

**Obverse.**—A shield of arms; below, on a ribbon, the motto, ANTIQUAM OBTINENS.

**Legend.**—W. TILL, MEDALLIST, 17 G. R. RUSSELL S. R. COVENT GARDEN, and as a lower legend, LONDON. The whole within a raised rim, very finely grained.

**Reverse.**—Within a similar rim, a figure of Father Time kneeling on the ground gathering a number of coins on to a tray, one of the coins shows the date “1834,” another “Till” and another the arms of the family. The name of the die-sinker, W. J. TAYLOR, appears on the groundwork to the right. **Exergue.**—MDCCCXXXIV.

**Edge.**—Plain, in collar.

A few proofs in silver are known, of which I have two specimens. Another token has—

**Obverse.**—Within a circle, in eight lines, four of which are curved.—W. M. TILL MEDALLIST 17 G. R. RUSSELL S. R. COVENT GARDEN LONDON 1834 COLLECTIONS PURCHASED

**Legend.**—DEALER IN ANCIENT & MODERN COINS, MEDALS & ANTIQUES—Within a raised rim very finely grained.

**Reverse.**—From the same die as the last.

**Edge.**—Plain, in collar.

This also is struck in silver. A silver proof of a halfpenny, edge milled, is recorded in *The Bazaar* “Notes” by a correspondent who signed W. N.

William Till died on April 8th, 1844, and the sale of his coins, medals, and tokens occurred in the years 1845–6, lasting for over twenty-three days, and realizing £2,750 18s. 6d. That of the books was on May 15th, 1846, and brought £119 18s.
There are some tokens purporting by the design to have been issued by John Peckham, chemist and druggist, of Slough; and some by W. Till, wine and spirit merchant, of the Red Lion Inn. No mention is made of any of these by Birchall, Conder, Pye, or Sharp, nor are they illustrated in the *Virtuoso's Companion*, the general opinion being that they were struck for William Till, the coin dealer, probably about the time that he issued the previous specimen. The first numismatic work in which they are recorded is that published by the late D. T. Batty, of Manchester. The writer of *The Bazaar "Notes"* describes them, and states that Peckham was a coin collector, and William Till bought his collection. In all probability these tokens were struck to sell to collectors, and bearing, as they do, a fictitious date, W. Till’s 1794, J. Peckham’s 1795, they cannot be regarded as private tokens. They are here referred to because we may almost assume that they were struck for William Till, the coin dealer.

In the sale catalogue of the collection of coins and medals of the late Rev. Dr. Goodall, Provost of Eton, which sale occurred on July 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 24th, 1840, the following note appears to Lot 240:

"An exceeding fine pattern for a halfpenny token of Slough, Bucks, ‘John Peckham Chemist and Druggist,’ engraved for his friend William Till, Medalist, by Taylor: only 15 of these pieces were struck off when the dies broke."

The statement that a token is “engraved” is misleading, the dies are “engraved,” or “sunk,” the tokens are “struck.” The note states “the dies broke”; by my specimen it appears that only the obverse die broke (the fracture occurring on the edge above the word PECKHAM), the reverse die being used with a new, and almost identical obverse die.

The die sinking for the whole of this series of tokens is very well executed and it is much to be regretted that a fictitious date was used, as otherwise, they would have a strong claim to be regarded as private tokens.

This completes what, I think, may reasonably be presumed to be a list of the private tokens issued by inhabitants of Middlesex. In several instances tokens for currency, which I have not mentioned,
occur in silver, not only in Middlesex, but in other counties; these may have been struck to give to friends of the issuers, or as a speculation on the part of the die-sinker, for sale to collectors; to what extent this occurred will never be known.

I will now take the counties alphabetically.

Berkshire.

Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart., of Englefield, near Reading, a member of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, etc., a noted writer on archæological and scientific subjects, issued some private tokens; the smaller examples varying in size from \( \frac{3}{4} \) to \( \frac{7}{8} \) of an inch in diameter.

Obverse.—A profile likeness of the head of the issuer to left, no legend. Reverse.—The monogram of the issuer (H.C.E.) above, ΑΨNB and below, ΑΩΙζ. See fig. following No. 22.

These occur in silver, copper-bronzed, and copper-gilt; and by reason of the pressure of the dies in striking, have a rounded edge.

There is also a larger specimen, \( \frac{13}{16} \) of an inch in diameter.

Obverse.—A profile likeness as before, no legend, below the head the monogram of the issuer (H.C.E.) and the date, 1819; also close to the truncation of the neck in minute script characters, "Mills, Ή."

(standing for the name of a celebrated die-sinker).

Reverse.—Blank.

There is also an impression on an irregular piece of thin silver, which has been laid over one of the large copper tokens at the time of striking, hence, the side resting on the copper token is pressed concave to correspond with the raised parts of the design.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1822, appears Sir Henry's obituary notice with a portrait. Also an address to the Society of Dilettanti, of which he was the Secretary, at the first meeting (March 31st, 1822), after his decease, in the course of which the writer, W. Sotheby, states, "the highly gifted Charles Fox was wont to say that he never departed from his (Englefield's) company uninstructed," and Charles Butler, in a letter to Mr. Sotheby, states, "If I had to mention
the person from whom I have heard the most curious and interesting facts and observations, I should mention Sir H. C. Englefield.” He died March 21st, 1822, aged 70.

There is an unpublished, and almost unknown private token, struck for Lieut.-Col. B. Lowsley, for private distribution among the members of his own family.

*Obverse.*—A shield of arms and crest.

*Legend.*—TOKEN OF LT COLONEL B. LOWSLEY ROYAL ENGINEERS. ISSUED. 1889.

*Reverse.*—A view of a church and graveyard.

*Upper legend.*—♀ HAMPSTEAD NORRYS CHURCH Co. BERKS ♀

*Lower legend.*—RESTORED 28th APRIL 1880. Above and following the curve of the lower legend.—TOKEN, VALUE, FIVE SHILLINGS.

*Edge.*—Plain, in collar. Diameter 1 1/2 inches.

John Pinches of London was the manufacturer of this token, and only a few specimens, in silver, copper, bronzed, and white metal were struck. Colonel Lowsley wrote me that they were only struck for members of his family.

In 1870 it was enacted by Parliament that,

No piece of gold, silver, copper, or bronze, or of any metal or mixed metals, of any value whatever, shall be made or issued, except by the Mint, as a coin or token for money, or as purporting that the holder thereof is entitled to demand any value thereon.

This Act does not in any way affect the issue of private tokens for exchange, or of any class of tokens made for sale to collectors, so long as no statement of value appears.

**Buckinghamshire.**

Francis Wheeler, of Aylesbury, issued a private token of halfpenny size, of which thirteen were struck in copper, and three in silver.

*Obverse.*—Between a palm and a laurel branch, a cypher, W, above, a swan as a crest, below, the date, 1797.

*Legend.*—FRANCIS WHEELER AYLESBURY BUCKS.
Private Tokens.

Reverse.—A shield of arms and crest within laurel branches.
Legend.—MAY THE TRADE OF AYLESBURY EVER FLOURISH.
Edge.—Plain, in collar. Fig. 23.

The writer of the Bazaar Notes states that the arms were granted in the sixteenth century, and indicate the family to be of Worcestershire extraction. The legend on the reverse, in reference to the trade of Aylesbury, is not in accord with the principle that no reference to trade should appear on a private token; but this rule, as before remarked, is broken in several instances.

Cambridgeshire.

James Burleigh, a carrier, issued a token of the penny size, of special interest.

Obverse.—A man on horseback, to the right; near the horse's hind foot, in minute letters, Hancock (the artist's name).
Exergue.—DIED 1630 AGED 86.
Legend.—On a broad raised rim, HOBSON CAMBRIDGE CARRIER ♠ 1596 ♠
Reverse.—A view of a building, above it, following the curve of the rim, HOBSON'S CONDUIT BUILT 1614; below the groundwork the artist's name in very small letters, Hancock
Legend.—On a broad raised rim, JAMES BURLEIGH'S TOKEN CAMBRIDGE ♣ 1799 ♣
Edge.—Lettered, incuse, in collar. VALUE ONE PENNY PAYABLE AT CAMBRIDGE x x x. Fig. 24.

James Burleigh's waggons worked between Cambridge and London, putting up at the Bull Inn, Bishopsgate Street. He also had boats engaged in the Norfolk trade. It will therefore be readily understood why he adopted the design for his token.

Hobson, or Tobias Hobson, to give his full name, was the son of a Cambridge carrier, and succeeded to the business; he journeyed regularly between Cambridge and London, billeting at the Bull Inn, one of the oldest hostellies on the northern side of Bishopsgate Street Within, between St. Botolph's Church and Threadneedle Street.

At one time there was a portrait of Hobson at this Inn, which
portrait ultimately passed into the hands of a Cambridge firm of carriers, Swan & Sons.

Hobson kept a livery stable and had about forty horses; he made it an unalterable rule that each horse should have an equal share of rest and work, and let no horse out before its turn, hence the proverbial saying, "Hobson's choice," viz., "this or none." He presented to the town the site for a building known as Hobson's Workhouse, also a handsome water conduit. The latter was erected in the market place, opposite the Shire Hall, and brought a constant supply of water to the centre of the town. Some years ago the conduit was removed, and re-erected over a running stream at the corner of Lensfield Road. Hobson died January 1st, 1630-1.

Three proofs in tin were struck before the artist's name and the inner legend were added on the reverse die. Forty-eight were struck in copper, and six in silver. There is also a bronzed proof with a plain edge, in collar. Specimens of these tokens (bronzed) realized fifteen shillings each, so early as 1801.

**Derbyshire.**

*Buxton.*

Obverse.—The Duke of Devonshire's Arms, supporters, crest and motto. Reverse.—A view of a semicircular building, beneath which is the word "CRESCENT" Edge.—BUXTON TOKEN, the remainder engrailed. Fig. 25A.

Only six were struck when the reverse die broke. A new die was made with the date 1796 below the word "Crescent." Fig. 25b. Of these about twenty-seven or thirty were struck, then the obverse die failed, and another without the helmet above the coronet was sunk, the last named reverse die being used, and about two hundred were struck. Fig. 25c. The building represented was erected by the Duke of Devonshire, from designs by John Carr, at a cost of £120,000; at that time no other watering place could rival the "Crescent" in architecture.

I will quote the manuscript notes of the Rev. W. R. Hay, M.A.,
as they appear in his interleaved copy of *The Virtuoso's Companion*, Vol. 2.

Mr. Kempson of Birmingham, was employed by Mr. Thomas Tomlinson, Surgeon, 33, Brazenose St., Manchester, Mr. William Orme, Drawing Master, Ardwick, and myself, to get a token executed, the obverse of which should be the “Crescent,” the reverse, the Duke of Devonshire's Arms; he employed Wyon to execute, who sunk an obverse die without a date, only 6 impressions were taken when the die broke; a new one was executed with the date 1796, and about 27 or 30 impressions were taken when the reverse die broke and a new one was executed, the helmet being omitted; I never could get an impression of the very rare one. Mr. Barker and Mr. Welch each had one.

When Mr. Orme gave up collecting, I had his share.

Mr. Hay was chairman of the Justices of Salford Quarter Sessions, and ordered the reading of the Riot Act on August 16th, 1819, at “Peterloo,” near St. Peter's Church, Manchester. The Government formally supported the magistrates in their action, and upon an occasion when Mr. Hay was dining at Lord Liverpool's, in October, 1819, Sir John Copley stood up, and in a marked manner asked Mr. Hay to take wine with him, the first of any one at the table; in less than a month after this meeting, the valuable living of Rochdale fell vacant, by the death of Dr. Drake, and although great efforts were made to procure it from the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the Rev. Dr. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, vicar of Blackburn, other and more successful efforts were made to secure the benefice for Mr. Hay (see *Lives of the Vicars of Rochdale*, by the late Rev. Canon Raines, M.A., F.S.A., Vice-President of the Chetham Society, 1883).

**Devonshire.**

A token 1 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches in diameter is as follows:—

*Obverse.*—Within a circle, a view of a lighthouse on a rock, and ships at sea. The rock appears as if not properly struck up.

*Exergue.*—In two lines (the lower one following the curve of the circle) **DEVONSHIRE** — PRIVATE TOKEN.

*Legend.*—S·VIEW·OF·THE·EDYSTONE·*(sic)·LIGHTHOUSE·COMPLEATED·*(sic)·OCR·9·1759·I·SMEATON···
Reverse.—Within a circle, a view of a lighthouse, the base of which is surrounded by a wall, in which appears a doorway.

Exergue.—In two lines W. UPCOTT. DES.

MAY. 1801.

Legend.—VIEW. OF THE HIGH LIGHT HOUSE. ON THE SPURN. POINT. COMPLEATED (sic). (The following portion not reading consecutively with that preceding it) AP. 7. 1777.

Edge.—Plain, in collar.

The dies for this token were softened and the part on the obverse where the rock appears in an unfinished state, was completed, and waves are shown surrounding it. The reverse die was also altered, making the groundwork more clearly defined, a series of slight die flaws appear from top to bottom of the lighthouse. A sale catalogue dated 29th November, 1855, has the following:

“Lot 44, Eddystone Lighthouse, in silver, modern struck, but the only impression ever taken in this metal, the dies are now irreparably destroyed.”

“Lot 45, Eddystone Lighthouse, modern struck, only six impressions taken.”

Probably there may have been rather more, judging by the number of instances when such have been on sale. W. Upcott was presumably the same individual as the noted collector of books, manuscripts, and prints, whose collection was sold, after his decease, by order of the Court of Chancery, on June 15th, 1846, and four following days. The books, of which there were 1,411 lots, realized £1,404 9s. od., the manuscripts and autograph letters, in 594 lots, £2,420 19s. od., and the prints, pictures, and curiosities in 489 lots, £272 17s. od., the total amount being £4,098 5s. od. His coins, medals, and provincial tokens, amounting to 1,735 specimens, were massed in three lots and were either not sold, or otherwise no price, or name of purchaser recorded. One other lot containing five medals and two medallions was bought by Sir G. Chetwynd for 16s. Why the two lighthouses should have been adopted as designs for the obverse and reverse of this token, I have not been able to learn. William Upcott died at Islington, September 23rd, 1845, aged 66.
Private Tokens.

Lancashire.

There are two specimens of the penny-size which, as they bear no evidence whatever of any currency value, must be regarded either as medals, or as intended for private distribution; and but for the fact that they are dated one year before the "Hackney promissory Token," I should have no hesitancy in classing them as private tokens; the one issued by a Liverpool man, having, except for the fact of the date, equally as good a claim as the penny of Matthew Young.

Lancaster.

Obverse.—Within a grained border, a view of a fortress and trees.
Legend.—LANCASTER CASTLE. The "L" of Lancaster is some distance from the trees.
Reverse.—Within a grained border, a view of part of a bridge over a river; at the end, a building with eight pillars supporting the roof.
Legend.—LANCASTER BRIDGE. Part of the "E" of "Bridge" is merged in the roof of the building.
Exergue.—A SEWARD &, below, 1794.
Edge.—Plain, in collar. In white metal.

Obverse.—From the same die as the last.
Reverse.—Very similar to the preceding, but the "E" of "BRIDGE" is just clear of the roof.
Edge.—Plain, in collar. In white metal. Fig. 26.

Obverse.—Very similar to the preceding specimens, but the "L" of "LANCASTER" is close to the trees.
Reverse and edge, as last.
There are specimens in copper, copper-gilt, and white-metal.

In the Universal British Directory of 1790, Abraham Sewart (sic) is described as a brass and bell-founder, Market Street.

Thomas Harrison of Chapel Road, was the architect for the bridge and also for certain alterations and additions to the castle. The bridge is 549 feet long, and at the time it was built, was said "to be one of the finest of its size in Europe"; it cost £12,000 and was erected at the expense of the county.
Leicestershire.

Liverpool.

The following in white metal was issued by Robert Preston, goldsmith, jeweller, and perfumer, 13, Castle Street.

Obverse.—Within a plain narrow border, to the right, a figure representing Minerva resting against an oval shield, bearing the arms of Liverpool. To the left an almost nude female figure winged, in the act of withdrawing a covering from the shield; a roped anchor, and oak branches in front of the shield: on a displayed scroll, on which both the figures stand, the motto, ARTS EMBELISH (sic) LIFE, below the anchor, in small letters, T·WYON·F.

Reverse.—Within a wreath, in four lines PRESTONS ARTISTS REPOSITORY. 1794.

Inner legend.—Within a fine beaded circle, PAINTINGS . ENGRAVINGS & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS . ♦

Outer legend.—Within a narrow raised rim, PLATE & PLATED WARES·JEWELRY·WATCHES·CHINA·CUT GLASS & CUTLERY, &c.

Edge.—Plain, in collar.

This piece has been described as a "card of address" or "trader's ticket" by reason of the reference to the trade of the issuer, but the same charge might with equal force be advanced in reference to the pennies of Matthew Young and Robert Orchard, also the halfpennies of P. Ratley, R. Summers, and others; strictly speaking, all trade reference should be kept from the design of a "Private Token" issued for exchange or gift.

Leicestershire.

Elmsthorpe.

Obverse.—A view of a ruined building.

Legend.—RUINS OF ELMSTHORPE CHURCH. Exergue.—1800 and the die-sinker's initial "H" for Hancock in the left hand corner.

Reverse.—A wheatsheaf, plough, and harrow.

Legend.—HALFPENNY (sic) PAYABLE BY RICHb POWKE. Exergue.—In two lines—GOD SPEED THE PLOUGH—

Edge.—Plain, in collar. Fig. 27. (No. 2.)

Of this interesting token eighteen were struck in copper-bronzed, and three in silver. There are three proofs in tin; the obverse being
from another die on which the final “E” of “ELMSTHORPE” is omitted. The reverse is from the die in an unfinished condition, before the motto in the exergue was added. Fig. 27.

This is the only instance of a private token being issued by a farmer. The issuer, Richard Fowke, was a self-educated man, of quaint and remarkable manner, who took a great interest in the ruins of the old church.

In the year 1800, Elmsthorpe consisted of only four houses, it was a rectory, though a sinecure.

Richard Fowke compiled a manuscript chronicle of local antiquities and history, commencing with—“The Creation of the World, and of Elmsthorpe.” His token was illustrated in the Gentleman’s Magazine for January, 1801, and in the same magazine, for December, 1815, appears his obituary notice, he having died on December 1st, in his 70th year; he is said to have had the finest collection of coins and medals in Leicestershire. On several occasions he sent contributions to the pages of that popular magazine.

NORFOLK.

Norwich.

Joseph Hardingham issued a private token of the halfpenny size.

Obverse.—A male bust to left.

Legend.—GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL.

Reverse.—A view of a building.

Legend.—NORWICH CATHEDRAL. Exergue.—1797.

Edge.—Incuse, and struck in collar. PAYABLE BY HARDINGHAM. MUSICIAN + + Fig. 28.

About forty-eight specimens were struck. In some instances the edge-reading is almost obliterated. There is a very rare variety from a slightly different obverse die, showing the hair further from the ear.

Although the Norwich Musical Festival only dates from 1824, there has been an annual cathedral sermon for the benefit of the hospital, since 1779, on which occasions special musical performances were given. By means of the designs of the obverse and
reverse, the issuer establishes a connection between music, as represented by the bust of the eminent composer, and the cathedral, by a view of its west front. Specimens of this token realized, by sale, nine shillings each previous to 1801.

The tokens were struck at Kempson's Button manufactory, Willetts being the die-sinker. The obverse die, with the bust of Handel, was used with the dies of the "Coventry Buildings" to produce a number of rare sets, those having this reverse being far scarcer than those with Kempson's original reverse, viz., "The arms of Coventry," and date, 1797. These sets of "Building-tokens" were made for sale to collectors.

**Northumberland.**

William H. Mather, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, hardwareman, issued two gross of what are regarded as penny tokens. Pye engraved the design on his plate No. 38, in the 1801 edition, and because of this it has been regarded as a token for currency, though there is no statement of any face value on either obverse or reverse.

The facts that it was issued in 1797, the year of the issue of the Soho copper currency, that only two gross were struck, and that the majority were in yellow metal, all indicate that the issue was for some other purpose than currency; the advertisement of Mather's trade, on the reverse, is on a parallel with that on the private token of Matthew Young. The design and execution of the obverse are of so excellent a character, that, till definite evidence is forthcoming to establish its claim to be a penny token for currency, I must class it as one of those issued for gifts to friends, if not actually as a private token.

*Obverse.*—Justice supporting a shield, on which are a key and anchor crossed, a ship at sea in the distance.

*Legend.*—JUSTICE RESTING ON THE EMBLEMS OF SECURITY ... this within a rim, a circle surrounding the design.

*Reverse.*—Within a circle, in six lines MATHER IRONMONGER DEALER IN HARDWARE STOVE GRATES ETC.

*Legend.*—NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE 1797 within a rim.

*Edge.*—Plain, in collar. Fig. 29.
Private Tokens.

There are a few specimens struck in tin. Another variety has a different reverse, viz.

Reverse.—In eight lines. MATHER FURNISHING IRONMONGER HARDWAREMAN AND PATENT STOVE GRATE MANUFACTURER No. 14 DEAN STREET NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

Edge.—Plain, in collar.

The design of the previous reverse is much neater than this, which no doubt was the first idea, and was not approved. The dies for Mather's token were the work of Wyon at Kempson's manufactory.

Staffordshire.

Lichfield.

A token of the penny size was issued by Richard Wright.

Obverse.—A male bust to left in old-fashioned attire. I.G.H. the initials of John Gregory Hancock, the die sinker, on the truncation.

Inner legend.—RICHARD GREENE.

Outer legend.—COLLECTOR OF THE LITCHFIELD MUSEUM DIED JUNE 4, 1793 AGED 77.

Reverse.—A view of a porch with double doors.

Legend.—WEST PORCH OF LITCHFIELD CATHEDRAL. Exergue—1800. The legend on the obverse and also on the reverse is surrounded by a rim.

Edge.—In raised letters—PENNY TOKEN PAYABLE BY RICHARD WRIGHT LITCHFIELD. Fig. 30.

From these dies six dozen tokens were struck at Kempson's manufactory. There are also a few impressions in copper from the unfinished obverse die. The dies were destroyed.

Richard Greene was an apothecary, and the founder of a valuable museum in Lichfield. The porch, represented on the reverse, is supposed to be one of the finest examples of architectural work of its kind in the kingdom.

During the Civil Wars, the Cathedral was captured by the Parliamentary forces, and used as a stable.

The proprietor, or issuer of this token, was Richard Wright, of
Lichfield, a numismatist and antiquary. The contents of Greene's museum ultimately passed into his possession.

_Tamworth._

_Obverse._—A view of a church and a castle on a hill. _Wyon._ the diesinker's name is seen in small letters on the groundwork.

_Legend._—_CHURCH AND CASTLE._ _Exergue._—_TAMWORTH._

_Reverse._—The initials of the issuer, _J.B._ in script capitals.

_Legend._—_DEUS NOBIS FIDUCIA._ _Exergue._—_HALFPENNAY TOKEN MDCCXCIX._

_Edge._—Plain, in collar. _Fig. 32._

The Rev. Francis Blick was the issuer of this token, of which six dozen were struck in copper-bronzed, and a few in silver. There is in my collection a specimen struck in tin before the dies were finished, the pinacles on the church tower being higher than those on the approved design. A silver proof is also in evidence. In the church is a memorial tablet to Mr. Blick.

John Harding, a calico printer, issued a private token of the penny size.

_Obverse._—A view of a castle and trees. (A rainbow-like a die-flaw over the main tower.)

_Legend._—_TAMWORTH CASTLE._ _Exergue._—_EAST VIEW 1799_ "_HANCOCK," the name of the die-sinker, appears in minute letters on the exergue line, to the left.

_Reverse._—View of a building, etc.

_Legend._—_TOWN HALL REBUILT BY THOMAS GUY._ _Exergue._—_TAMWORTH 1701._

_Edge._—In three separate labels or sections,

- PENNY TOKEN PAYABLE AT
- THE HOUSE OF JOHN HARDING
- CALICO PRINTER TAMWORTH

Between each section are implements of the trade; all in relief, by means of an engraved split collar. _Fig. 31._

Forty-eight impressions in copper were taken, and six in silver. There are three impressions in copper with a plain edge, one being struck on a larger flan than the others. Also two impressions in copper
from the obverse die in a partly finished state, and one in tin after
the obverse and reverse dies had been finished except for the legends.
The last has a plain edge in collar.

John Harding was a token collector, and his specimens ultimately
were sold to Sir George Chetwynd.

Tamworth Castle is an interesting old building, in which there is
a large quantity of old oak wainscotting and heraldic panels. Thomas
Guy was the founder of Guy's Hospital, London; he also built and
endowed a hospital and almshouse at Tamworth for fourteen poor men
or women.

The will of Thomas Guy terminates as follows:—"declaring this
to be my only last will and testament, in witness whereof; I have to the
same contain'd in seventeen sheets of paper, and to one other part
thereof, contained in eleven sheets of paper, set my hand and seal,
etc., on this fourth day of September, Anno Domini 1724."

The witnesses thereto being:—

John Oldfield, John Adlam,
William Pepys, Samuel Adlam.

(To be continued.)