FROM the ninth century down to the reign of James I., the regal small currency of this country consisted entirely of silver. Previously to the reign of Edward I., dies for pennies only were used; halfpence and farthings being formed by cutting the pence into halves and quarters. Round half-pennies and farthings were first issued in the reign of Edward I., and in that of Elizabeth an attempt was made to meet the demand for small change by the coinage of pieces of the value of three-halfpence, and three-farthings. In spite of this coinage the demand for small change continued, and in 1601 a proposal was made for the issue of a copper currency; pattern pieces were struck and a proclamation drawn up, but nothing further came of the project.

From early times the want of small copper change had been keenly felt by the poor, who in their transactions with the trader for necessaries of life were greatly defrauded. To meet this demand, large quantities of foreign brass and copper coins were imported by the traders; and in addition, further quantities were introduced by ecclesiastical authorities, who used them for the purpose of giving alms. These pieces were known as black money, galley halfpence, brabants, crokards, doitkins, pollards, suskines, staldings, tournois, etc. Against the circulation of this base currency, severe edicts were issued by several of our monarchs during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. During the sixteenth century, and the early part of the seventeenth, a large series of leaden tokens was put into circulation by small tradesmen.
Seventeenth Century Tokens of Northamptonshire.

In various parts of the country. These pieces, which are very crude in design and execution, often bear devices which are of considerable interest to the antiquary. They include coats-of-arms, heraldic devices, persons wearing the costume of the period, a bishop in the act of giving the benediction, etc., while others simply bear the initials of the issuers. In the second quarter of the seventeenth century a few leaden tokens bore the name of the issuer, and in some cases were dated. In 1594, Queen Elizabeth granted a licence to the city of Bristol to issue farthing tokens, and these pieces, which are undated and bear a ship on one side and “C. B.” for Civitas Bristoliae on the other, are found in both copper and lead.

In 1613, James I. issued a patent to certain favourites, for a pecuniary consideration, to strike farthings in copper. This patent was in force during his reign, and on the accession of Charles I. was renewed and continued until 1644, when the tokens were cried down by order of Parliament. The farthings issued under it, which were nicknamed “Harringtons” from the name of the original patentee, excited everywhere unequivocal indignation, and were generally refused on account of their utter worthlessness. Soon after the suppression of the Harrington tokens, small change again became scarce, and in 1648, commenced the familiar series so well known to collectors as “seventeenth century tokens.” The quantity of tokens issued in 1648 and 1649 was comparatively small, but their numbers increased enormously until 1666-7, after which they gradually decreased until their final extinction (with a few exceptions) in 1672. To such enormous proportions did this series extend, that 12,722 varieties have been described and published; of which 3,543 were issued in London; 779 in Ireland (where they were continued until 1679); 1 in Scotland, and 2 in the Isle of Man. In addition to these figures, there are known to collectors, several hundreds of unpublished varieties. Nearly every known trade is represented on these tokens, including one which the tokens themselves had brought into existence, viz., that of “changer of farthings.” They were issued for pence, halfpence, and farthings, and are generally circular, but some are square, lozenge-shaped, heart-shaped, and octagonal. They usually bear on one side the name of
the issuer, together with some indication of his trade, or, in the case of an inn-keeper, the sign of the inn; and on the other side, the name of the town or village in which he resided, together with his initials, or a statement of the value for which the token was issued. Many bear curious devices termed merchant's marks; while others exhibit quaint inscriptions, some of which rhyme; for instance:

"Although but brass, yet let me pass"
"Welcom you be, to trade with me"
"When you please, Ile chainge these"
"Take these that wil, Ile changing them stil"
"To supply the poore's need, is charity indeed"
"Morat ye great men did me call, where eare I came I conquer'd all."

Such names as Anchor, Legg, Key, Salmon, Tower, etc., are sometimes accompanied by a representation of the familiar object forming a rebus on the name; for instance, the farthing issued by Anchor Willdinge of Northampton. An occasional reference occurs to well-known characters of this and earlier periods, as, for instance, Will Somers, a Northamptonshire worthy, and Jester to King Henry VIII.

Tokens issued by the local governing authorities are termed "town-pieces," and there was considerable diversity of custom as to the special officials in whose name they were issued, or whose names they bore; these include The Portreeve, Churchwardens, The Mayor, Mayor and Aldermen, The Corporation, The Sword Bearer, The Overseers, The Bailiffs, The High Bailiff, The Constables, Chamberlain, The Feoffees, The Treasurer, etc.

In 1659, Thomas Violet presented a petition to Richard Cromwell praying a patent in trust for the issuing of a farthing for the use of the public. This petition sets forth:

"That there are many frauds and deceits daily practised by diverse petty retailing tradesmen, chapmen, and others, in making and uttering farthing tokens of their own stamping; almost every petty retailing tradesman putting forth a several farthing token not valuable, without any license: some of pewter, tinne, lead, brass, and some of copper, according to every man's fancy, who make their own farthing tokens.
Great numbers of these retailing tradesmen break, others remove themselves from one place to another, and many of them die insolvent; and their farthing tokens thus unduly uttered, being not valuable, one of them not being worth in value the sixth part of a farthing, and some of their farthing tokens not worth the twentieth part of a farthing, the people of the nation (especially the poorer sort) are daily cheated and cozened by these indirect practices," etc.

It is probable that in many cases the issuers held their own dies, and that travelling coiners called upon them at intervals and struck off their tokens as required; in other cases the issuers possessed a press and struck their own tokens, as suggested in Violet's petition. In the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xxvii, page 499, there is an account of the discovery of a token-press and dies, which were used by Edward Wood, and his son Richard, of Chesterfield; they were found in their house after the death of Edward, the son of the last-named Richard. The dies were cut on two small pieces of steel, each welded on a larger block of iron. The press consisted of four pieces of good oak, not less than four inches thick, very strongly dovetailed together. In the upper cross-piece were fixed an iron box and screw, on the bottom of which was one of the dies, whilst the other was received into a square hole in the bottom cross-piece, where it lay as in a bed. The screw was wrought by hand, in the manner of a capstan, by means of four handles, each about nine inches long.

The illegality of the issue of these tokens was acknowledged, yet they continued to be issued in large numbers year after year; occasionally, action was taken against those who coined them on behalf of the actual issuer, or against the issuers themselves; for instance, it is recorded in the State Papers that:

"On 14th March, 1649-50, Rich. Johnson, John Corbet, Wm. Tavener and David Ramage, Moneyers of the Mint in the Tower, seized tools belonging to Reeves in White Cross Street, used in making copper farthings unlicenced, which if made at all, should be done in the Tower."

In 1669 the city of Norwich had a pardon granted them for all transgressions in general, and in particular for their coining of halfpence and farthings, by which they had forfeited their charter.
In the town books of Yarmouth, it is recorded that at a meeting of the assembly, held Oct. 10th, 1670, it was resolved:—

"That Mr. Deering, the solicitor for the City of Norwich, be writ unto, employed and impowered, on behalf of our corporation, to petition his Majesty by the lord Townsend, for his Gracious pardon for coining our towne farthings; and Mr. Richard Huntingdon and Mr. George Ward be desired to journey to the lord Townsend, to crave his honour's assistance on our town's behalf, to move his Majesty in it."

And again on April 14, 1671:—

"At this assembly Mr. Deering's Letter and bill of charges about passing the pardon for coining the towne farthings amounting to £80, which this house do order shall be paid him by the Chamberlyns, and likewise £10 for paines."

John Evelyn, writing in 1697, says:—

"The tokens which every tavern and tippling-house in the days of anarchy amongst us presumed to stamp and utter for immediate exchange as they were passable throughout the neighbourhood, which, though seldom reaching further than the next street or two, may happily in after-time come to exercise and busie the learned critic what they should signify, and fill volumes with their conjectures, as I am persuaded, several as arrant trifles have done."

This prophecy, though somewhat disparaging, has been fulfilled in our day, as has also that of Dr. Taylor Coombe, who says:—

"Though at present no high value be set upon English town-pieces and Tradesmen's Tokens by men of learning, a time will come when these coins will be as much esteemed in this country as the Town-pieces of the Greeks."

Pinkerton, on the other hand, speaks most scornfully of these tokens, as well as of the collectors of them. In his Essay on Medals, he assures us that:—

"These town pieces and tradesmen's tokens are collected by some antiquaries with an avidity truly puerile." "I will venture to say," he continues, "that their workmanship is always utterly contemptible, and that not one purpose of taste, information, or curiosity, can be drawn from them. It need hardly be added that they are recommended to the supreme scorn of the reader, who may justly regard the studying or collecting them, along with the admiration of counters, as beneath any man of taste."
In spite of Pinkerton's dictum, the study of this branch of British numismatics has many devotees, and the writer ventures to assert that these small pieces are of the highest interest to the genealogist, and the antiquary; and more especially to those interested in a particular county or district. To the student of topography, they are a considerable source of information, and their assistance is often sought in elucidating some topographical problem.

Orders for the discontinuance of the issue of trader's tokens fulminated without effect, and caused the following announcement by authority in the *London Gazette*, July 25, 1672:

"Whereas divers persons, who presumed in contempt of His Majesty's authority, and the laws of this kingdom, to stamp, coin, exchange, and distribute farthings, halfpence and pence of brass and copper, have by His Majesty's command been taken into custody, in order to a severe prosecution against them; but upon their humble submission, and promise not to offend in that kind for the future, His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to remit their offences. To the end none hereafter may through ignorance incur the danger and penalties that attend such practices, these are to give notice that it is His Majesty's pleasure, that no person or persons do for the future make, coin, exchange, or use any other farthings or tokens than such as are coined in His Majesty's Mint; His Majesty having given such directions for the speedy making a considerable quantity of farthings, to be made current for exchange of moneys, by his proclamation now preparing for that purpose."

In the meantime the striking of halfpence and farthings was rapidly proceeded with at the Mint; and, about a month later, a considerable quantity was put in circulation, and made current by the following proclamation:

"By the King. A Proclamation for making currant His Majestie's Farthings and Halfpence of Copper, and forbidding all others to be used.

"CHARLES R.

"Whereas of late years several Persons and Corporations, upon pretence that there wanted small moneys to be currant in low and ordinary payments amongst the poorer sort, have presumed to cause certain pieces of Brass, Copper, and other Base Metals to be stamped
with their private stamps; and then imposed those pieces upon our poor subjects for Pence, Halfpence, or Farthings, as the makers thereof were pleased to call them, whereby our subjects have been greatly defrauded, and our Royal authority and the laws of the kingdom violated: And whereas We, for the prevention of the like abuses for the time to come, did not only direct a severe prosecution of the offenders, but did likewise command the officers of our Mint to cause many thousands of pounds of good sterling silver to be coined into single pence and twopences, that so there might be good money currant among the poorest of our subjects, and fitted for their smaller traffic and commerce; hoping by one or both these means, to have totally suppressed the unlawful practices of these offenders; since which time we have found by experience, that the mischief hath still increased, partly by having our small silver money bought in and hoarded up, that there might be a scarcity thereof in common payments: but chiefly for the vast gain and profit which these stampers make to themselves, and for which they choose to run any hazards of law, rather than quit the hopes of their private lucre: we therefore taking the premises into our princely consideration, and believing that our subjects would not easily be wrought upon to accept the Farthings and Halfpence of these private stampers, if there were not some kind of necessity for such small coynes to be made for publique use, which cannot well be done in silver, nor safely in any other mettal, unless the intrinsick value of the coyn be equal, or near to that value for which it is made currant; have thought fit, by advice of our Privy Council, to cause certain farthings and halfpence of copper to be stamped at our Mint, according to such form and with such impression as we have directed: and we have given special charge to our officers there, that they cause such halfpence and farthings so to be coyned, to contain as much copper in weight, as shall be of the true intrinsick value and worth of a halfpenny or farthing respectively, the charges of coyning and uttering being onely deducted. And we do further by this our Royal Proclamation declare, publish, and authorize the said halfpence and farthings of copper so coyned and to be coyned, to be currant money; and that the same, from and after this instant 16th day of August, shall pass and be received in all payments, bargains, and exchanges, to be had or made between our subjects, which shall be under the value of sixpence, and not otherwise, nor in any other manner. And if any other person or persons, bodies publique or corporate, shall after the first day of September next presume to make, vend, or utter any pence, halfpence and farthings, or other pieces of brass, copper, or other base mettal, other than the halfpence and farthings by this our Royal Proclamation authorized
and allowed, or shall offer to counterfeit any of our halfpence or farthings; we shall hold all such offenders utterly inexcusable, and shall cause their contempt of our laws and government to be chastised with exemplary severity.

"Given at our court of Whitehall, the 16th day of August in the 24th year of our reign, 1672."

"GOD SAVE THE KING!"

Notwithstanding the threatened prosecution of all offenders, the tokens still continued to circulate, and several corporations and traders continued to issue their tokens; for we find in the London Gazette of February 23rd, 1673-4, that "His Majesty having been informed that divers retailers and shopkeepers in several cities, towns, and corporations of this kingdom do continue to utter, in exchange and payments, pence, halfpence, and farthings of their own making, in contempt of His Majesties proclamation," it was ordered "that the judges should be acquainted therewith, that they might give the same in charge to the grand juries in the several assizes of the respective counties, that all offenders therein may be severally prosecuted, and punished according to their demerits," etc.

This and other notices to the same effect proving ineffectual, a more determined proclamation, on a broadside, was issued in the following December (1674), as follows:

"A proclamation enjoining the prosecution of all such persons as shall make or utter any farthings, halfpence, or pence of brass, or utter base metals with private stamps.

"CHARLES R.

"Whereas His Majesty, having by his royal proclamation of the 16th of August (1672) in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, forbidden the use of all private farthings, did cause sufficient quantities of copper farthings and halfpence, of the intrinsic value, to be coined for the general good and convenience of his subjects: nevertheless, His Majesty hath been informed that several persons and corporations remote from London have forborne to call in their private farthings, and do still presume to make use of and utter the same; whereby they continue not only to violate the laws of this kingdom, and defraud His Majesty's good subjects, but hinder the vending of those half-
pence and farthings which are provided for necessary exchange, which would have been ere this time dispersed in those parts, if the said abuses of stamping and uttering of private farthings had been duly suppressed: His Majesty, therefore, to the end that all offenders to the premises, who are now left without excuse, may know the danger they daily incur, and desist from any further proceeding in the like kind, hath thought fit by this royal proclamation to publish and declare his royal will and pleasure to be, that a strict and severe inquiry shall be made of all persons that shall, after the 2nd day of February (1674-5), next ensuing, stamp, vend, utter, or in any way make use of in payment or exchange, any halfpence, farthings, or pieces of brass, copper, or other base metals whatsoever, other than the halfpence and farthings by His Majesties royal proclamation authorized and allowed; and whosoever shall be found culpable therein shall be severely punished. And for that purpose, His Majesty doth hereby will and command all his judges, justices of assize, justices of the peace, and all other inferior officers and ministers of justice whatsoever, that they take care of their several and respective courts, assizes, quarter-sessions, and other inferior courts, that have or may have cognizance or punishment of the said offences, that after the 2nd day of February they cause all such as shall offend in the premises to be proceeded against, and punished as they shall deserve.

In order to ensure that there should be no misunderstanding as to the intentions of the authorities, this proclamation was also published in the *London Gazette* of “Thursday, February 25, to Monday, March 1, 1674” (—5).

This proclamation appears to have been effective, for, with the exception of certain tokens at Chester, the issue of private tokens immediately ceased. In the latter city, however, despite the royal commands, the issue of tokens continued, and this led to legal proceedings. The issuers petitioned Sir William Williams, the member for the city, who interceded with the law officers of the crown, and proceedings were stayed, on condition of the offenders at once conforming with the law.

Thus ended this much maligned though useful series of tokens, which came into existence as the result of a public demand, and after a short life of twenty-four years, having served its purpose and outlived its usefulness, retired into oblivion until again endowed with life
and interest by the collectors of our own times. Having briefly outlined the history of seventeenth century tokens in general, the writer will now turn to those of Northamptonshire in particular.

The Northamptonshire series consists entirely of halfpence and farthings. Town pieces were issued at Northampton by the Chamberlains; at Peterborough by the Overseers and the Town Bailiffs; at King’s Cliffe by the Overseers; at Oundle by the Feoffees; at the latter place also “For the use of the poor,” and probably issued by the Overseers. Halfpence of octagonal form were issued at Peterborough and Towcester, and heart-shaped halfpence at Thingdon (Finedon) and Welford. The tokens comprising this series are, for the greater part, of ordinary types, the only pieces deserving special mention being the halfpence issued by John Twigden of Northampton (No. 84) on account of the warning, Crede sed Cave, which it gives, and the halfpence issued by John Ponder of Rowell (No. 149), which exhibit “Ob,” the abbreviation of obolus = a halfpenny, a sign which is of rare occurrence upon the tokens of this period.

Crests or family arms are sometimes displayed. Twyford Worthington of Higham Ferrers, Will Filbrig of Oundle, and Charles Gore of Towcester have each the crest or arms of their family represented on their respective tokens.

The arms of the incorporated trade companies, or guilds of the city of London, or some part thereof, are well represented in the Northamptonshire series. We have the following examples:—The Bakers’, on the tokens issued by Robert Andrewes, John Cawthorne, and George Slye of Peterborough, and Edmond Palmer of Thrapston; the Blacksmiths’, on that issued by Gilbert Negus of Higham Ferrers; the Cordwainers’, on those issued by Thomas Gawtherne of Grendon and James Taylor of Peterborough; the Drapers’, on those issued by John French of Peterborough, and Thomas Clarke of Towcester; the Dyers’, on those issued by William Bell of Towcester; the Fruiterers’, on that issued by William Healy of Daventry; the Goldsmiths’, on that issued by Thomas Judd of Higham Ferrers; the Grocers’, on those issued by John Stoakes of Brackley, Thomas Allen of Brigstock, Edward Arnold, Henry Bassett, and Richard Farmer of Daventry,
Introduction.


In addition to these we have a pair of scales, represented on the tokens issued by Richard Nin, of Duddington; William Church, of Hartwell; Thomas Law, of King’s Cliffe; Paul Grove, of Mears Ashby; John Peryn, of Moulton; I. D. S., of Northampton; Thomas Ratcliff, of Paulerspury; John Kingston, of Towcester; and William Seer, of Wellingborough. A glove, on that issued by John Twigden, of Northampton. A chain, on that issued by Henry Bassett, of Daventry. A sugar-loaf, on those issued by Connaway Rands, of Brackley; Thomas Wallis, of Geddington; John Labram, of Northampton; and George Boseman, of Wansford. A still, on that issued by John Audley, of Oundle. A pack-horse on that issued by Mathew Goston, of Lutton. A pack-saddle, on those issued by Thomas Bearly, of Harringworth. Three awls, on that issued by John Granger, of Ashley. A windmill on that issued by John Johnson, of Doddington. A man making candles, on those issued by Lawrence Hauton, of Oundle; John Hunt, of Thrapston; and William Resby, of Weldon. A stick of candles, on those issued by John Chettle, and Henry Chettle, of Higham Ferrers; and John Ponder, of Rowell.
A single candle, on that issued by Thomas Grubb, of Daventry. Only one token states that it was issued by a Bookseller, viz., Zacheus Freeman, of Daventry, although it is probable that two others, bearing the representation of a Bible, and both issued at Peterborough, emanated from booksellers.

Amongst inn-signs we have St. George and the Dragon at Northampton, Rushden, Welford, and Lamport; The Red Lion at Aynhoe and Brackley; The Bell at Aynhoe and Brackley; The Sun at Brackley; The King's Head at Brackley; The Swan at Bulwick and Thrapston; The Rose and Crown at Daventry; The Hart, or Hind at Lowick and Northampton; The One Pigeon at Northampton; The Lamb and Flag at Northampton; The Falcon at Potterspury and Stamford Baron; The Woolpack at Stamford Baron; The Royal Oak at Finedon; The Talbot at Towcester; and the Sun and Moon at Wellingborough.

In a few towns the local authority intervened to check private coinage, and at the same time ordered the issue of an official token. This course was adopted at Northampton, and we find it recorded in the town books that at an assembly held March 24, 1652-3, it was resolved:—

"That whereas there are diverse brasse halfpence dispersed abroad in this town by diverse persons ayming at their private (lucres ?) therein, It is ordered that the same shall be all suppressed and that the Chamberlins of this town shall forthwith for the benifit of the poor disburse Fortie shillings for farthin tokens to be stamped with the town arms upon them."

Again, at an assembly held April 27, 1655, it was ordered:—

"That all Farthins belonging to any shopkeeper or other Inhabitant within this corporacion shall forthwith be called in, and be noe more used in exchange, or suffered to be ymployed for comerce as formerly they have been."

These orders probably account for the small number of private tokens issued in the county town.

A similar course was followed at Peterborough in 1670, as is shown by the following extract from the town book of minutes:—
At a Meeting of ye Gouvnors of ye Towne Land and Stock for ye said City helden by adjournment on Wednesday ye 4th of May in ye year of ye Lord 1670

Then present

Humfry Orme Esq Robert Dickenson Gent
Tho: Hake Esq Edward Gibbon Gent
Robert Mackworth Esq Laurence Parker Gent
Robert Carryer Gent John Towse Gent
Thomas Dickenson Gent Mr Joseph Stamford

Whereas sevrale stampes of farthings and halfe pence are putt forth by ye sevrale inhabitants of this Towne to their owne private advantage, the Gouvnors that thought fitt to take yt into their consideration ye profit yt might accrue towards ye Releife of ye poore of ye Citty in case some pte of ye towne stock was layd out in stampes for halfe pence and thereupon they gave and ordered that no farthings or halfe pence of any person or persons shall pass current longer than till Whitsuntide next. And yt in ye Interim care be taken yt a stampe for halfe pence wth ye arms of ye City be sent out and they and none other to be allowed; yt ye Towne Bayly for ye time being shall be chargeable wth ye change of such halfe pence wh shall be allowed him in his account.”

In 1655 a bye-law was passed at Northampton, interfering in a remarkable manner with the value of the local official coinage. At an assembly held 27th April of that year (in addition to the order already quoted), it was—

“further ordered that from henceforth the Farthings stamped or marked wth the Armes of this Towne of Northampton shall freely pass and go currant and be esteemed and taken for halfe pence apeece until it be otherwise ordered by the assemblie.”

Upon the proclamation by Charles II., in 1672, making current the authorised issue of halfe pence and farthings, the various corporate bodies, and the more responsible tradesmen called in, and redeemed their tokens for coin of the realm. So far as the writer has been able to discover, the town books at Northampton do not contain any record of the calling-in of the official tokens; but that this was done at Peterborough is shown by the following extracts from the town books:—
"28 Aug 1672
Peterborough

FORASMUCH as we whose names are subscribed have and
will disburse Five pounds a piece to the towne bayliffe for the ex-
changing of halfpence heretofore stamped by order and in his book
contained

Wee doe hereby order that (in regard the same halfpence were
stamped and uttered for the use of ye poore and other charitable uses)
The Towne Bayliffe doe and shall out of ye Rents and profits of the
said towne lands and stock repay the said sum soe by us disbursed as
aforesaid
Mathew Knowles. Laurance Parker."

"2 September 1672

WHEREAS we whose names are subscribed have and will
deposite into ye hands of ye towne bayliffe fortie shillings a piece for
the use aforesaid

WE doe hereby order yt the said Bayliffe shall reimburse and
repay us out of the Rents and profits aforesaid
Robert Dickenson. Mr Lawrence Parker."

"2 September 1672

It is ordered by ye Gouvnors of ye towne land and stock whose
names are subscribed that ye Towne Bayliffe doe out of the rents and
profits of the same land and stock exchange ye Towne halfepence now
brought into his hands or this day to bee brought into his hands by any
Inhabitant of this towne. Every man proportionable to ye summe in
halfepence soe brought or to be brought in as aforesaid And itt is
further ordered yt ye said halfepence bee sold for as much as can bee
gotton for ye same
Edward Gibbon. William Hetley. Mathew Knowles

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
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<tr>
<td>62</td>
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<tr>
<td>66</td>
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in all 68 18 10

Disbursed ye sum of 68 18 10"

"Septemr ye 2d 1672

An account of those that are to be paid for the change of their
Halfpence out of the Town Rents due at Michallmas 1672 at our
Lady Day 1673 by order of the Governours being brought this day above written

<table>
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<th>Inprimis</th>
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<td>Mr Wells</td>
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<td>04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Goodman</td>
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<td>Mr Levens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Daniell</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Dillingham</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Hamerton</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Tompson</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs Collins</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Johnson</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Deacon</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Marratt</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tho Davies of Whitlesey</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr Everell of Stilton and

To Mr Edward Tinketton and 7/9d Richardson 29 16 04
Paid to Davies of Whitlesey 04 12 06
Paid to Mr Everell of Stilton 02 11 06
Paid to Mr Daniell 02 00 00
Paid to an old man yt came from London also Harrar 00 03 00
Paid to Valentine Richardson 00 03 00
Paid to Mr Goodman 00 18 00
Paid to Charles Tompson 00 10 07
Paid to Mr Dickerson 53d Rd Smith & Richardson 00 13 0

This sum of 11 11 09 is charged with the disbursements in the great booke.

"April 28th 1673
Paid to Jams Levins for change of halfpence 00 18 00
Paid to Robert Daniell for the same 00 09 04
Paid to Mrs Collins for the same 01 00 11
Paid to Joseph Deacon for the same 01 12 00
Paid to my brother Charles Tompson in full for ye same 00 14 09
Paid to Valentine Richardson 00 05 03
Paid to Mr Cooper for the same 00 03 00
Paid in full to Joseph Deacon for the same 01 10 00
Paid to Joseph Johnson in full for his halfpence 02 15 00

1 These totals are so given in the copy accounts.
In the early part of 1856, Mr. Boyne sent a manuscript list of Northamptonshire tokens to Mr. E. Pretty of Northampton, and this list, with additions by the latter gentleman, was published in the *Northampton Mercury*, during June and July of that year. During the same year, Mr. Pretty contributed the same list to the *Midland Counties Historical Collector*; and it was this list that served as the foundation of the Northamptonshire portion of Mr. Boyne’s work which appeared in 1858, and in which 138 tokens were described and assigned to Northamptonshire. In 1886, Mr. Boyne’s list, together with additional readings, was re-printed in *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*. In 1889, Mr. Williamson edited, and published a revised and greatly enlarged edition of Boyne’s work, which is now the standard work on the subject. This edition describes 179 varieties, which Mr. C. Dack, the sub-editor for the Northamptonshire portion, assigns to that county. Each of these lists, however, include a number of mis-readings, duplicate-readings, and descriptions of tokens wrongly assigned to Northamptonshire. The present writer has been able to correct many such readings; to add several hitherto unpublished tokens; and to correctly allocate others to their respective series. In the following list is given a detailed description of 187 tokens, of which the writer can vouch for the accuracy of 184; 177 being in his own collection, and 7 in other collections; leaving only three varieties (Nos. 115, 158, and 168), from published descriptions, and not personally verified.
A plate of forty-eight tokens appeared in Bridges’ History of Northamptonshire, published in 1791; and another plate of thirty-two tokens, in Baker’s History of Northamptonshire, which was published in parts; that containing the plate of tokens appearing in 1826. No descriptive letterpress accompanies either of these plates. The thirty-two specimens illustrated in Baker, represent a small collection formed by the historian’s sister, Miss Elizabeth Baker, on whose death these tokens passed into the cabinet of the late Rev. J. H. Harrison, Rector of Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, and subsequently into that of the present writer.

Before passing on to describe the coins, I must express my grateful thanks for the courtesy shown to me on all sides by the clergy and others who have charge of the parish registers in Northamptonshire for allowing me access to the records for the purposes of this work. I have specially to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Thomas C. Pinny of Althorp for research amongst the wills in the Northampton Registry, of the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, Rector of St. Peter’s, for his notation of the Town Records of Northampton, and of Mr. C. Dack for similar researches at Peterborough. I am also indebted to the Officials of the Coin and Medal Room at the British Museum and to Mr. A. W. Barnes for kindly supplying me with casts of tokens in their collections for the purpose of illustration.

ASHLEY.

The village of Ashley is situated about five miles east-north-east of Market Harborough.

At the time of the Norman survey, Robert de Todeni, to whom Gunfrid and Wachelin were under-tenants, held three hides of land in “Ascele.” There was a mill of the yearly rent of 32d., nine acres of meadow, and a small wood, and the whole was valued at 30s. Before the Conquest it was the freehold of Franco and Algar, and was rated at 20s.; Wibert also held of Robert de Todeni a third part of a hide here at the same time, which was valued at 16d.
In the reign of Henry II., this lordship was in the hands of several proprietors; and in 1315, Walter de Langton, Robert de Waterville, and John Hotot were lords of Ashley. In 1347, Edmund Peverel accounted for a fourth part and an eighth part of a knight's fee here, of the fee of John Marechal. From the Peverel family the manor was carried in marriage to the De la Poles, with whom it continued for several generations.

HALFPENNY TOKEN OF JOHN GRANGER OF ASHLEY.

I. Obverse.—JOHN. GRANGER.—Three awls (?)
Reverse.—OF. ASHLEY. 1668. — HIS. HALFE. PENNY.
Mint-mark, set foil. Engraved in Boyne (1858).
(Boyne, 1; Williamson, 1.) Halfpenny.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:—

1660.—"William Granger ye sonn of John Granger and of Alece his wife was borne ye second of May and baptized the sixte."
1663-4.—"Samuell Granger the sonne of John Granger and of Ellse his wife was Bap. the 4 day of March."
1665-6.—"Valantine Granger the sonne of John Granger was bap the 18 day of February."
1670.—"Charles Granger the sonne of John Granger was bap 27 of March."
1670.—"John Granger was buryed the 28 of December."
1670-1.—"The wife of John Granger was buryed the 5 day of Genuary."

AYNHOE.

The village of Aynhoe is situated about six miles from Brackley. At the time of the Norman survey, Geoffrey de Mandeville held three and one-fifth hides of the king in "Aienho," which, with a mill of the yearly rent of 10s., and twenty acres of meadow, had been valued in the time of Edward the Confessor, when it was the freehold of Asgar or Algar, at £6; but it was now advanced to £8. This Geoffrey de
Mandeville "came over with the Conqueror," and fought at the battle of Hastings. William rewarded him with several lordships in Northamptonshire, and he was made Constable of the Tower of London. In the reign of Henry II., William de Mandeville held three hides of the crown in Aynhoe, and conveyed them, in exchange for other lands, to Roger Fitz-Richard. From him they descended to Robert Fitz-Roger, also called John de Clavering. In 1324, the said John de Clavering obtained a charter for a weekly market here on Tuesdays, and an annual fair on the eve and feast of St. Michael and the two following days. This market has long been discontinued. Shakerley Marmion, the poet and dramatist, was born in the Manor House in 1602–3; and Sir Ralph Winwood, an eminent dramatist and statesman in the seventeenth century, was a native of this parish.

2. Obverse.—THOMAS. NORRIS. IN — HIS. HALF. PENY.
Reverse.—AYNHO. VPON. THE. HILL. — A lion rampant.
Mint-mark, cinquefoil. Engraved in Bridges' and Baker's Histories.
(Boyne, 2) Fig. 1. Halfpenny.

The issuer of this token was probably landlord of the "Red Lion" Inn. The device may have been adopted as allusive to the arms of Shakerley Marmion, the poet, a former lord of the manor, who, in 1615, sold his share of the manor to Richard Cartwright for the sum of £5,250. The "Red Lion" ceased to exist in the early part of the last century.

The following entries occur in the parish register:

*Baptisms.*
1651.—"June 27. Mary ye daughter of Tho. and Anne Norris."
1653.—"May 2d. Duncombe ye sonne of Thomas and Anne Norris."
1654.—"Decem: 21. Thomas, sonne of Thomas and Anne Norris."
1656.—"Jan. 4th. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Anne Norris."
1658.—"May 2nd. Anne, daughter of Thomas and Anne Norris."
1660.—"May 7. Johon, son of Thomas and Anne Norris."

*Burials.*
1687.—"Febr. 20. Thomas Norreys"
3. Obverse.—PETER. PRUCE. AT . THE. BEL. — A bell. P.M.P.
Reverse.—AT . AYNO. ON . THE. HILL — HIS HALF PENY 1668.
(Boyne, 3 ; Williamson, 3.) Fig. 2. Halfpenny.
The following entry occurs in the parish register:—
1652.—"Nov. 28. Peter ye Sonne of Peter and Margery Pruce."
(Baptism.)
In the register of such as were buried in woollen in accordance with
an Act of Parliament to commence Aug. 1, 1678, we find the following entries:—
"1680.—Aug. 11. Margery, the wife of Peter Pruce. Affidavit made
by Margaret Butler of this Parish before John Cresswell, Esq in
the presence of John Pruce and John Jarvis. Aug. 16, following."
"1687.—Nov. 6. Peter Pruce. Affidavit made by Margaret Butler, of
this parish, before Tho. Harris, Vicar of Newbottle, in the presence
of Katherine Harris and Elizabeth East, Nov. 9, following."

In 1678, there was collected the sum of £37 6s. 6d., which was
paid over to the Archdeacon of Northampton, April 24, 1679, towards
the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and amongst the contributors thereto we find the name of Peter Pruce, who contributed 6d.
The Bell was one of the commonest signs in England, and was
used as early as in the fourteenth century, for Chaucer says that the
"gentil hostelry that heighte the Tabarde," was "faste by the Belle."
A Bell tavern formerly stood in King Street, Westminster, and is
mentioned in the expenses of Sir John Howard in 1466. Pepys dined
at this house, July 1, 1660, invited by purser Washington, but he came
away greatly disgusted, for, says he, "the rogue had no more manners
than to invite me, and let me pay my club."
At Finedon, Northamptonshire, there is an old inn called the Bell,
having for a sign the portrait of a female with the following lines
beneath:—
"Queen Edith, lady once of Finedon,
Where at the Bell good fare is dined on."

Previously to the Roman Conquest, the Manor of Finedon was
held by Queen Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor.
The village of Barnwell St. Andrew is situated about two miles south-east from Oundle. It is said, though perhaps questionably, that it derives its name from its numerous wells and springs, which in the olden time were famed for the cure of diseases in children; hence the name barn = child-well. At the time of the Norman survey it consisted of six hides of land, which were in the possession of the Abbot of Ramsey. In the reign of Henry II., these six hides were in the hands of Reginald le Moigne. In 1269, Berenger le Moigne had a grant of weekly markets here, on Monday and Friday, with an eight-day fair, commencing on the eve of the festival of St. Michael. In 1275, this market was suppressed, as being prejudicial to the Abbot of Peterborough's market at Oundle. In 1277, the Abbot of Ramsey, having obtained this manor from Berenger le Moigne, obtained a licence for a weekly market to be held on Wednesday, and the annual fair to continue as before. Near the village are to be seen the ruins of the castle, which—with the exception of a small portion of Rockingham Castle—are the only mediaeval castellated remains in the county. This castle was supposed to have been built by Reginald le Moigne, in the reign of Henry I.; but, according to the best authority, the present castle was erected in 1264, in the reign of Henry III., by Berengarius le Moigne, but by an investigation made in 1274 the said Berengarius was found to have forfeited all right to the estate, and was compelled, de warranto, in 1279, to cede the castle and manor to William, Abbot of Ramsey.

4. Obverse.—SAMVELL. WRIGHT. OF:—A dove and S.S.W.
Reverse.—BARNWELL. ST. ANDREW—HIS. HALFE. PENNY. 1667.
Mint-mark, cinquefoil.
(Boyne, 4; Williamson, 4.) Fig. 3. Halfpenny.

The following entries occur in the parish register:

1641. "August 8. Samuell ye son of Nicholas Wright baptized."
1666. "Samuel Wright and Sarah Lion were married. Septemb. 24."
1667. "Francies the daughter of Samuel Wright bap. Octob. 27."
Seventeenth Century Tokens of Northamptonshire.

1668. “Mary the daughter of Samuel Wright bap. Decemb. 25.”
1672. “Benjamin the sonne of Samuel Wright bap. May 26.”
1675. “Sarah ye daughter of Samuell and Sarah Wright buryed May ye 15th.”
1675-6. “March ye 7th. Frances daughter of Sarah and Samuel Wright buryed.”
1676. “Martha ye daughter of Samuel Wright was baptized ye 29th of November.”
1679. “Samuel ye sonn of Samuel Wright Bap. April ye 27th.”
1686. “Joseph ye son of Samuel Wright bapt. Aprill the 27th.”
1688. “Daniel ye Son of Samuel Wright bap t Sep t ye 17th.”
1691. “Anne Wright buried Oct. 24th.”
1708-9. “Sarah Wright the wife of Sam. Wright of this parish was buried January the twelfth 1708.”
1712-13. “Samuel Wright of this parrish was Buried March ye 9th 1712.”

BOWDEN.

The token issued by “Richard Bronson in Bowden, 1658,” described as Williamson, No. 5, and attributed to Little Bowden, Northamptonshire, belongs to Great Bowden, Leicestershire.

The parish registers at the latter place contain the following entries, which evidently refer to the issuer of this token:—

1618. “Richard Brownson baptized the 25th day of November.”
1642. “Richard Branston and Anne Fish married, Jan. 22.”
“Richard Branton, weaver (? widower), buried the 22nd day of March, anno Dom. 1662.”

This token was engraved, as a Northamptonshire piece, in Bridges’ History of Northamptonshire.

BOZEAT.

The village of Bozeat is situated six miles south of Wellingborough and twelve from Northampton. The town well is endowed with an acre of land, from which it is said the place takes its name, “Beaujaiet.”
At the time of the Norman survey, the Countess Judith possessed two hides of land, which were held by Lanzelin and Winemar; and Turstin held one and a half-virgate in "Boziete." In the reign of Henry I., David, King of Scotland, had two hides, and William Peverel three small virgates. In 1216, John de Stokes gave all his possessions here to the Abbey of St. James in Northampton, and by the gift of other benefactors, St. James's Abbey had many additional lands and tenements in Bozeat.

5. Obverse.—WILLIAM GLOVER:—W.G.
Reverse.—OF BOZEAT 1668.—HIS HALF PENY.
Mint-mark, rose.
(Boyne, 5; Williamson, 6.) Halfpenny.

This token, although a halfpenny, is only of farthing size. The parish registers, previously to 1729 were destroyed by fire in that year.

BRACKLEY.

Brackley is a small market town situated near the south-western extremity of the county. It was, we are told by tradition, a town of considerable importance in Saxon times, until the Danes nearly destroyed it; this, however, is not borne out by history.

Azor was the Saxon proprietor, and at the time of the Conqueror's survey, Brackley was held of the King by Earl Albericus. There was formerly a castle, the original residence of the feudal lords, but it was deserted at an early period; for, in the reign of Henry III., Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, remitted to the hospital here 20 shillings, which they ought to render for the site of the castle. This town, we are told by Leland, was adorned with "three goodly crosses of stone, one by southe at the end of the town, another at the west, and the third, very antique, faire, and costly, in the inward parte of the high streate. Ther be divers tabenacles in this, with ladys and men arrayed. There was a fayre castle in the south-west end of the towne, on the left hand or ripe of the riveret. The site and hill where it stode is yet evidently sene, and berithe the name of the Castle Hill; but there is not seen any peace of a waull stondynge."
Some uncertainty exists as to when this borough was first governed by a Mayor. In a writ of *quo warranto*, 3 Edw. III. (1329), it is distinctly styled the borough of Brackley. In 1337 a writ was issued to the “bailiffs of Brackley” to depute with other towns 3 or 4 of their citizens to attend a royal council at Westminster on matters connected with trade. Leland says Brackley “was a staple for wolle, privileged with a Major (Mayor), the which honour yet remayneth to this pore towne”; and according to Camden “Brackley was antiently a famous staple for wool, but now only boasts how great and wealthy it once was by its ruins, and by a Mayor it retains for its chief majistrate.” Its dignities, at the period of the issue of the seventeenth century tokens, were sustained in a very undignified manner, as thus described in *Drunken Barnaby’s Itinerary*, first printed in 1646:

“From thence to Brackley, as did beseeem one,  
The May’r I saw, a wondrous meane one,  
Sitting, thatching and bestowing  
On a Wind-blowne house a strowing,  
On me, cald he, and did charme mee,  
‘Drink lesse, eat more, I doe warne thee.’”

The earliest recorded charter of incorporation is that granted by James II., November 11, 1686, in which the name of Bartholomew Atton, the issuer of the following token is mentioned amongst those of the 18 burgesses:

*Reverse.*—IN. BRACKLEY. DRAPER—B.A.  
Mint-mark, mullet. Engraved in Baker’s *History*,  
(Boyne, 6.) *Fig. 4.* Farthing.

The name of the issuer of this token was Atton. The bell may indicate that the issuer, in addition to being a draper, was landlord of the Bell Inn, which still exists in the High Street; or it may have reference to his being a member of the well-known family of bell-founders of that name at Buckingham.

Bartholomew Atton, grandfather of the token issuer, was
apprenticed to Thomas Newcombe, bellfounder, of Leicester, and was admitted to the freedom of that town in 1582-3. Shortly afterwards he removed to Buckingham. The exact date of his removal is not known, but he was working at Buckingham previously to 1589, for we find the following entry in the Churchwardens' accounts of Wing, Bucks:

1589. "pd vnto Bartholomew Atton of Buckyngham for the castyng of the second bell and putting in iijc weyght of new mettell more than the old bell weyghed ... ... ... ... ... xli. — xijd."

Many bells still exist in Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire bearing Atton's name, and a considerable proportion of them are dated. The earliest of these—so far as the writer can discover—is at Loughton, Buckinghamshire, and is dated 1590, while the latest in date, 1626, occurs at Blisworth, Northamptonshire. In 1605 Bartholomew Atton served the office of Bailiff of Buckingham. He died there in 1630, and his burial is recorded as follows in the parish register:

"Bartholomew Atton was buried the xxix of May."

Bartholomew Atton was associated in his business with his son, William, father of Bartholomew, the Brackley token issuer, but William appears to have retired from the business soon after his father's death, and probably became a draper, to which business he brought up his sons. He served the office of Bailiff of Buckingham in 1624, 1630, 1642, and 1649, and died in 1655, his burial being thus recorded in the parish register:

"Mr. William Atton Burgess, and 4 times Bayleife was buryed. Oct. 23. 1655."

Bartholomew Atton, the Brackley token issuer, was born at Buckingham in 1630-1, his baptism being thus recorded in the parish register:

"Bartholomew Atton filius William Atton baptized xiiiijth March."
On the death of his father, the Buckingham business having descended to his eldest brother William, Bartholomew Atton came to Brackley, where he was married in 1663, and died in January, 1700, N.S.

The following entries occur in the Brackley parish registers:

1663. "Mr. Bartholmew Atton and Mrs. Mary Yorke were married November ye 14th."
1664. "Eliz Atton ye daughter of Bartholmew Atton was baptized Aug: 14th."
1664. "Elizabeth Atton an infant was buryed Aug: 25."
1665. "Elizabeth Atton the daughter of Bartholomew Atton and Mary his wife was baptized March ye 11th."
1667. "Susans Atton ye daughter of Bartholmew Atton and Mary his wife was bap: Aug: 30."
1671. "Mary Atton ye daughter of Bartholmew Atton and Mary his wife was baptized June 23."
1671. "Mary Atton an infant was buryed Sept 28."
1687. "Elizabeth Atton was Buried in woollen onely May the 3d. Ano Dom 1687."
1699-1700. "Bartholemew Atton was Buried ye 28th day of January Anno 1699."

7. Obverse.—CONNOWAY . RANDS—A sugar-loaf.
Reverse.—OF . BRACKLEY . 1671—C.R. ¾.
Mint-mark, cinquefoil. Engraved in Baker's History.
(Boyne, 7; Williamson, 8.) Fig. 5. Halfpenny.

8. Obverse.—CONAWAY . RAND—A lion rampant.
Reverse.—OF . BRACKLEY—C.R.
Farthing.

Conway Rands, the token issuer, was Mayor of Brackley in 1670. In the charter of incorporation granted by James II. in 1686, the name of Conway Rands, son of the token issuer, is given as one of the eighteen burgesses.

Extracts from the will of Conway Rands, Sen., will be given in the appendix.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:
1654. "Hannah Rand the daughter of Conway Rand and Hannah his wife was baptized February the 18. day."

1659. "Conaway Rand the son of Conaway Rand and Hannah his wife was baptized June the fourth."

1681. "Mr. Conaway Rand was buried in woollen only, Aprill the 11th."

Reverse.—IN . BRACKLEY . 1665—HER . HALFE . PENNY.
Mint-mark, cinquefoil. Cinquefoils for stops. Engraved in Bridges' History. Fig. 6. Halfpenny.

Widow Skelden was rated for eight hearths in the tax of Charles II. The copy of this assessment in the Exchequer is faded in many places, and mutilated; the date at the heading is wanting, but from frequent allusions to Lady-day, 1669, there is every reason to believe that it was made in 1670.

The husband of the issuer of this token "Edward Skelding, of Brackley, Ironmonger," made his will, dated June 24, 1664, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, April 18, 1665, in which he directs his body "to be decently buried in St. Peter's Church, Brackley." He continues, "To my wife, Mary, from and after my decease, my house with appurtenances, outhouses, etc., situate and being on the west side of the High Street of Brackley, now called or known by the name of the Sun Inn, wherein I do live," etc.

The following entries occur in the parish register:

1662. "Edward Skelding was buried August ye 16th day."
1664-5. "Edward Skelden was buryed Jan. 9th."
1684. "Mary Skeldinge was buried in Woollen onely, August the 12th, 1684."

The Sun in splendour is a device in the Distillers' arms, and doubtless this was the occasion of its adoption as an inn sign, although it may refer to the badge of the House of York.

Signs, in addition to the symbol, had frequently an inscription or motto. The Craftsman, September 30th, 1738, asserts that "the peculiarities of a nation may be discovered by the choice of their signs,"
and as an instance of the art and wit in drawing customers to their houses, quotes among others:—

“The best drink under the SUN.”

**10. Obverse.—JOHN . STOAKES.**—Three cloves.

*Reverse. — OF , BRACKLEY . 1670.—HIS . HALF . PENY . 1. S.*

Mint-mark, cinquefoil or rose.

(Boyne, 10; Williamson, 11.) *Fig. 7. Halfpenny.*

John Stokes, of St. Peter’s parish, was assessed for four hearths in the tax of Charles II.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:—

1661. “John Stoakes and Elizabeth Taylour were married December the 19 day.”

1667-8. “Elizabeth Stoakes was buryed January 30th.”

1669. “John Stoakes and Alice Butler were married Sept: 9th.”

1672. “Sarah Stoakes ye daughter of John Stoakes and Alice his wife was baptized Aug: 20th.”

1674. “Susannah the daughter of John Stoakes and Alice his wife was baptized July 19th.”

1681-2. “Beatrice Stokes, the Daughter of John Stokes and Alice, his wife, was Baptized March the 22nd.”

1680-1. “Mr. John Stokes was buried in woollen only February the 6th.”

The last entry probably relates to the father of the token issuer.

**II. Obverse.—ROBERT . WILKINS . OF—Head of Charles II.**

*Reverse. — BRACKLY . HIS . HALF . PENY. — R . E . W.*

Mint-mark, cinquefoil. Engraved in Baker’s *History.*

(Boyne, 11; Williamson, 12.) *Fig. 8. Halfpenny.*

In the charter of James II., 1686, the name of “Robert Wilkins, Gent.,” appears among others who were therein nominated as the first Aldermen. He was Mayor of Brackley in 1683, 1689, 1697, and 1703. In 1713, his name is mentioned in evidence given in an election petition. In those days Brackley was a “close” borough, and returned two members to Parliament.
This token appears to have been issued from the "King's Head," an inn which still exists in the High Street.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:

1665. "John Willkins the sonn of Robert Willkins and Ellen his wife was baptized Decemb. 31."
1665-6. "John Willkins an infant was buryed Jan. 24th."
1668. "Robert Willkins ye son of Robert Willkins and Ellen his wife was baptized Aug. ye 10th."
1671. "Elizabeth Willkins ye daughter of Robert Willkins and Ellen, his wife, was baptized July 27th."
1675. "Temperance ye daughter of Robert Willkins and Ellen his wife was" . . . (incomplete). Baptism.
1678. "Ellen Wilkins the wife of Robert Wilkins was Buried in woollen only according to act of Parliament October the 14th."
1682. "Frances Willkins the Daughter of Robert Willkins and of Joane his wife was Baptized ye 8th Day of May, Ano Dom 1682."
1683. "Sarah Willkins Daughter of Robert Willkins and of Joane his wife was Baptized ye 29th Day of September 1683."
1684. "Jemima Willkins the Daughter of Robert Willkins and of Joane his wife was Baptized ye 29th Day of September 1684."
1685. "Jemima Willkins, Daughter of Robert Willkins was Buried in woollen onely June ye 26th Ano Dom 1685."
1688. "James son of Robert Willkins and of Joane his wife was Baptized ye 25 Day of November Ano Dom: 1688."
1690. "Mrs Wilkins was Buried in woollen onely December the third Ano Dom 1690."
1692. "Robert son of Robert Wilkins and of Elizabeth his wife was Buried ye third day of October Ano Dom 1692."
1694. "Thomas son of Robert Willkins and of Elizabeth his wife was Baptized ye fifth day of July Ano Dom 1694."
1716. "Mr Robert Willkins was Buried in woollen only ye 17 day of June 1716."

HALFPENNY TOKEN OF WILLIAM WILLIAMS OF BRACKLEY.
12. Obverse.—WILLIAM, WILLIAMS, AT, YT, RED—A lion rampant, and a Maltese cross.

Reverse.—LYON, IN, BRACKLEY, 1670—HIS, HALFE, PENY.

Edward Skelding, in his will,\(^1\) gives to his daughters, "the house, ground, and premises in Brackley, where Mr. Wm. Williams now liveth." He also appoints "William Williams of Brackley, gent.," their supervisor and guardian, and gives to him five pounds, to be paid one year after his decease.

This token-issuer was Mayor of Brackley in 1672.

The Red Lion had doubtless its origin, as a sign, long prior to the accession of James I., in compliment to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III., and father of Henry IV. The Duke was at all times popular; and the powerful support he rendered to Wycliffe was calculated to increase that popularity with certain sections of the community. His marriage with Constance, daughter of Pedro the Cruel, King of Castile, gave him, on the death of his father-in-law, a claim to the throne of Castile and Leon. It is probable that the lion rampant, gules, was taken from the arms of Leon, and adopted as a symbol by his partizans, and also by persons who occupied houses of general resort.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:

1692-3. "Martha Daughter of William Williams and of Elizabeth his wife was Baptized the 27th Day of March Ano Dom 1693."
1695. "Thomas son of William Williams and of Elizabeth his wife was Baptized ye 14th Day of June 1695."
1697. "Ann daughter of William Williams and of Elizabeth his wife was Baptized ye 20 day of July Ano Dom 1697."
1697. "Ann an infant Child of William Williams was Buried ye 2d Day of August 1697."
1698. "Elizabeth daughter of William Williams and of Eliz: his wife was Baptized ye eight day of July Anno Dom 1698."
1702. "William son of William Williams and of Elizabeth his wife was Baptized ye 17th day of May Anno 1702."
1704-5. "Widow Williams was Buried ye 18th day of January Anno Dom 1704."

\(^1\) See note to No. 9.
Brampton.

The village of Brampton Magna, or Church Brampton, is situated four and a-half miles north-west by north of Northampton.

At the time of the Norman survey, the Earl of Morton held four hides, less five acres, at "Brantone." The arable land was eight carucates; a mill of the yearly value of 28s.; ten acres of meadow, and five acres of underwood. In the reign of Edward the Confessor the whole was valued at 60s. but was now valued at 100s. This manor afterwards passed through the families of de la Haye, Neville, Segrave, de Bohum, de l'Isle, Beauchamp, Cecil, and Hatton. It is now the property of Earl Spencer.

13. Obverse.—THOMAS SMITH—HIS HALF PENY.
Reverse.—OF BRAMPTON. 1668.—T.S. conjoined.
Mint-mark, cinquefoil. Fig. 9. Halfpenny.

The following entries occur in the parish register:

1665. "Audri Smyth the wife of Thomas Smyth was buryed the xxviii\(^{th}\) day of February."

1670. "Thomas Smyth was buryed the xviii\(^{th}\) of November."

This token is engraved in Llewellyn Jewitt's list of Derbyshire tokens (Reliquary, vol. iv, page 103), and by him assigned to Brampton near Chesterfield. It is described in Golding's Coinage of Suffolk, and assigned to Brampton, Suffolk, and in this he is followed by Williamson. In support of this claim it is stated that the parish register at the latter place records the marriage of a Thomas Smith to Margaret Leman of that parish, and also of her burial there in 1670. It was, however, the usual practice to place the initial of the issuer's wife together with his own upon the tokens. This piece was issued in 1668, and bears only the initials of the issuer—"T. S.,"—therefore it is fair to presume that he was unmarried at that date. The wife of Thomas Smith of Brampton, Northamptonshire, died three years previously to the issue of the token, while the wife of Thomas Smith of Brampton, Suffolk, was living until two years after the date of its
issue, therefore the weight of presumptive evidence appears sufficient to warrant us in assigning this piece to Northamptonshire.

BRIGSTOCK.

The village of Brigstock is situated six miles north-west of Thrapston, and eight miles north-east from Kettering.

At the time of the Norman survey, "Bricstoc" was in the hands of the Crown. In the reign of Henry II, this manor was still in the hands of the King, and in 1318 the tenants of the manor agreed to an annual rent of £46, which continued till the reign of Edward III, when an abatement was allowed of it, and in 1441 the manor was leased at a yearly rent of £40. The tenants, as holding of the crown in ancient demesne, were free from all payment of toll. In 1466 the grant of a weekly market was made to Brigstock; but it has long been discontinued. The market cross, erected in 1586 and bearing the arms of Queen Elizabeth, still adorns the centre of the village.

Reverse.—OF. BRIDGSTOCK—T.A.
Mint-mark, mullet. Fig. II. Farthing.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:

1658. "Thomas Allin and Yssabella Orpin married the 28 of May."
1660. "Elizabeth ye daughter of Thomas Allin and Yssabella his wife, bap. ye 16 of May."
1663. "Yssabella filia Thomas Allen Baptizat 8 Aprilis."
1667. "Mary filia Thomas Allin babtizd the last of March."
1678. "Thomas Allin was buried ye 15th of October. Affidavit was made before Thomas Elms Esq. ye 19th of October by Elizabeth Flower and Jane Ayylesby."
1685. "Issabell Allen was buryed ye 13th of February. Affidavit was made by Elliner Smith and Frances Clarkson before Mr William Foster Rector of Sudborough ye 15th day."
1686. "Jane Allen was buryed ye 29th of May. Affidavit was
made by Frances Clarkson before Mr Marke Lewis Rector of Benyfield ye first of June."

1688. "Joan Allin was buryed ye 13 of Febr. Affidavit was made by Dorothy Pinder and Catherine Hemington before Mr William Foster Rector of Sudborough ye 16 of Feb."

1689. "Ann Allin was buried ye 23 day of December. Affidavit was made by Frances Allen before Mr Jeffery Barton Rector of Ruston ye 26th day."

The late Admiral Smythe thus humorously describes a grocer of this period: "In country places a grocer comprehended a most extensive dealer in hardware, ginger bread, bobbins, laces, haberdashery, mouse-traps, curling-tongs, candles, soap, bacon, pickles, and every variety of grocery; besides which they sold small coins for money-changing. Tea, the staple by which grocers now make gross fortunes, had not then obtained its footing; for this lymph must then have been beyond the means of most sippers, seeing that in 1666 a pound of tea cost 6d.; and money was then at a far higher value than in the present century. The multifarious ramifications of those trades justified the application of the term grocers, as well as to those 'engrossing' merchandise, because they sold by the gross. Their ancient name was Pepperers, from the drugs and spices which they sold; a branch which was mostly abstracted from them, not long before the epoch of the tokens by a seceding party, who were incorporated by James I. under the designation of apothecaries."

BRINGTON.

In 1886, the late Mr. H. S. Gill communicated to the Northamptonshire Notes and Queries the description of a token which he read as "James Mason, Mercer, of Brighton," and which he assigned to this village, and gave the following reasons for so doing:—"I know that the parish near Brixworth, containing Great and Little Briton (as formerly spelt, and still pronounced), must be the one meant; as the Sussex Brighton is always spelt Brighthelmstone on the tokens; and New Brighton, the growing sea-side place in Cheshire, was not then in existence." Mr. A. H. Baldwin has recently shown the present writer...
a fine example of this token which proves Mr. Gill to have been in
error, for it clearly reads “Of Knighton,” and belongs to Radnorshire.

BRIXWORTH.

The token issued by “Gardener Isham In Ixworth,” and described
as No. 43 in Williamson, belongs to Ixworth, Suffolk. It was
engraved in Bridges’ History of Northamptonshire, and subsequently
described in Northamptonshire Notes and Queries as a Northampton-
shire token; the supposition being that it was issued at Brixworth.

Gardener Isham was the only son of Augustine Isham, who was
baptized at Lamport, Northamptonshire, an adjoining parish to
Brixworth, April 25, 1593. The latter was a scholar of Christ College,
Cambridge, B.A. in 1613, and M.A. in 1617, rector of Elmswell,
Suffolk; married at Ixworth, Suffolk, on April 21, 1636; and died
in 1637.

The token issuer was born before Aug. 28, 1637, the date of his
father’s will, and named after Sir Robert Gardener of Elmswell. By
his wife Elizabeth he had three sons and two daughters, whose baptisms
are recorded in the Ixworth parish register.

BULWICK.

The village of Bulwick is situated twelve miles north-east of
Kettering, and seven miles south-west from Oundle.

Bulwick is not mentioned in Domesday Book, but in the account
of hides taken in the reign of Henry II. there were certified to be two
in Bulwick, and one in Henwick in the hands of Vitalis Lovet. A
subsequent holder of this manor was Thomas de Cantilupe, bishop of
Hereford, 1272-1282.

15. Obverse.—WILLIAM, WATTS—HIS, HALF, PENY. W.M.W.
Reverse.—OF, BVLWICK, 1669—A swan.
Mint-mark, set-foil.
(Boyne, 14; Williamson, 15.) Fig. 10. Halfpenny.
In the Hearth-tax levied after 1670, William Watts of Bulwick was assessed for five.

The Swan Inn still exists, and is represented by an old building bearing the date 1683. The following entries occur in the parish register:

1665. "Elizabeth ye daughter of William Watts and Mary, Bur: June 15."
1670. "John ye son of William and Mary Watts bur. Dec.—.—." 

The Swan is very common as a tavern sign, and many are the reasons, rhymes, and jokes why so many alehouses in town and the country have the sign of the Swan. At the village of Ravelston, near Edinburgh, over the door of a roadside inn was a painted signboard of a swan swimming in the water, and below it these lines:

"As the swan loves water clear,
So do men good ale and beer."

The White Swan, was a device borne at a tournament by King Edward III. on his shield, with the legend in the vernacular English dialect, the first recorded instance of its use for a motto:

"Ha! Ha! the Whyte Swanne!
By Goddes soule I am thy Manne."

The swan argent was a badge of Henry V., derived from the earldom of Hereford.

CASTOR.

The village of Castor is situated four miles west from Peterborough. It derives its name from the Latin castra, and occupies the site of an important Roman colony, formerly the station Durobrivae, mentioned by Antoninus. A large number of pavements and other antiquities have been discovered on the Roman site. About the middle of the seventh century a convent was founded here by St. Kyneburgha, the
third daughter of Penda, the pagan king of the Mercians, and the wife of Alfred, king of Northumbria. From her, the village was known in Saxon times, as Kyneburgceastre. King Eadgar gave Castor to the Abbot and monks of Medeshamstede (Peterborough), in whose possession it remained until the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII.

   Reverse.—IN. CASTER 1656—W.W.
   Mint-mark, mullet. Farthing.

It is difficult to correctly allocate the tokens to the various places bearing the name of Caistor or Castor. The parish register of Castor, Northamptonshire, contains no direct evidence that William Ward lived there, but the name was fairly common in the neighbouring villages, and a William Ward certainly resided at Upton and Sutton, which were then hamlets in Castor parish.

The following entries occur in the Castor register:—

1655. “William Ward of Upton laborrer aged 33 yeares and Ann Joyce, spinster aged 30 yeares were married the one and twentieth day of Februarie.”


1685. “John sonne of William Ward of Sutton was baptized December the 8th.”

CORBY.

The token issued by “Thomas Collingwood of Corby,” described as No. 16 in Williamson, and assigned to Corby, Northamptonshire, belongs to Corby, Lincolnshire. The parish register at the latter place shows that the issuer of this token was “Register” in 1653 and 1654, and Churchwarden in 1668.

DAVENTRY.

Daventry, or, as it is still locally pronounced, Danetree, is a corporate town situated 12 miles west by north from Northampton.
Its name is probably derived from the British *Dwy Avon Tre* = the town of the two Avons. The Warwickshire Avon, and the Nene, the British name for which was also the *Avon*, both rise in the neighbourhood of Daventry. Tradition, however, connects the name with the Danes, and evolves *Dane Tree*, as still retained in its colloquial name Danetree, and a tree of great antiquity was, until a few years ago, pointed out as the original Dane-tree.

Nearly a mile eastward of the town is Borough Hill, the site of perhaps the most extensive British, and afterwards Roman, camp in the kingdom, the outer circumference of the ramparts exceeding two miles and a-quarter. Several Roman villas, and a number of other antiquities, have been discovered in, and near, the camp, and in consequence Mr. Baker, the Northamptonshire historian, considered this to be the site of the *Bannaventa* of the Britons, and *Isannavaria* of the Romans. This supposition, however, is probably incorrect, as the Itinerary of Antoninus gives this place as the next station from *Lactodorum* (Towcester), 12 Roman miles on the road to Viroconium, and, although the distance is about correct, Borough Hill is some distance from this road, now called Watling Street.

At the time of the Norman survey, the Countess Judith possessed the whole of "Daventrie," which consisted of eight hides of land; and they subsequently passed to the family of St. Liz with the earldoms of Northampton and Huntingdon, by the marriage of her daughter with Simon de St. Liz.

In the 20th of Edward III. (1347), after the navy had been dispersed by a tempest, Daventry was one of the seven places in this county mentioned as contributing recruits for the king's expedition against France, when it furnished three armed men for its quota.

After Charles I. had taken Leicester on May 31, 1645, he came on to Daventry, where he arrived on June 7, fixed his headquarters, and slept at the Wheat Sheaf Inn for six nights; his army, consisting of about 10,000 men, being stationed in the town and neighbourhood. On the 13th he commenced his march northwards, which resulted in the defeat at Naseby.

Daventry received its charter of incorporation from Queen
Elizabeth in 1576, and the civic seal, instead of arms, bears the representation of a Dane cutting down a tree, and is circumscribed "Sigillum Commune Burgi de Danetre, N.S."

17. Obverse.—EDWARD. ARNOLD.—The Grocers' Arms.
Reverse.—OF. DAINTREE. 1667—E.A.
Mint-mark, rose or cinquefoil. Engraved in Baker's History.
(Boyne, 16; Williamson, 17.) Fig. 12. Farthing.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:


Edward Arnold was Churchwarden in 1673—4.

18. Obverse.—HENRY. BASSETT—A chain.
Reverse.—OF. DAINTRY:—The Grocers' Arms.
Mint-mark, mullet. Roses for stops.
(Boyne, 17; Williamson, 18.) Fig. 13. Farthing.

Henry Bassett was Town Bailiff in 1651, 1665, and 1676. He was assessed for four hearths in the tax of Charles II.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:

1673. "July 2. Isaac Bassett fil. Henry and Elizabeth." (Baptism.)

The register records that Henry Bassett was chosen Churchwarden on Easter Monday, 19th of April, 1647.

Reverse.—IN. DAINTREE—A man (Dane) holding a tree in his right hand.
Mint-mark (reverse only), mullet. Fig. 14. Farthing.
Daventry.

20. **Obverse.**—**RICHARD. FARMOR**—The Grocers' Arms.
   **Reverse.**—**IN. DAINTREE.**—A man holding a tree, as before.
   Mint-mark (obverse and reverse), a mullet. The mint-mark on the obverse is placed near the corner of the shield, on the dexter side. Farthing.

21. **Obverse.**—As No. 20, but from a different die. The mint-mark is placed immediately over the centre of the shield.
   **Reverse.**—From the same die as No. 20. A flaw is observable in the die, across the tree, showing that this variety was issued subsequently to No. 20. Fig. 15. Farthing.

The reverse type of Richard Farmer's tokens is evidently allusive to the Dane-tree tradition already referred to, and was probably copied from the Town Seal.

Richard Farmer was assessed for one hearth in the hearth-tax of Charles II.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:

- **1642.** "Mary Farmer: fill Rich ett Mary bapt October the 20."
- **1643.** "Mary Farmer Buryed June the 6."
- **1657.** "Mary Farmer fil: Rich: and Mary borne Apr: 23. bapd May 1."
- **1658.** "Margaret Farmer fil: Rich: and Mary borne Sept: 1. bap. 11."
- **1659.** "Rich: Farmer fil: Rich: and Mary bapd Decemb. 26."
- **1666.** "Thomas Farmor fil Richard et Mary bapt December 23."
- **1667.** "Joana Farmer fil: Richard and Mary, Febr. 8." *(Baptism.)*
- **1669.** "Benjamine Farmer fil: Richard and Mary Jan 16."

Further information concerning the Farmer family is given in the Appendix.

22. **Obverse.**—**ZACHEVS. FREEMAN. BOOK**—A Bible.
   **Reverse.**—**SELLER. IN. DAVENTREE.**—Z.F.
   Mint-mark, set-foil. Engraved in Baker's *History*.
   Fig. 16. Halfpenny.

The name of this token issuer does not occur in the parish
registers, though the name, Freeman, is of frequent occurrence during
the second half of the seventeenth century.

23. Obverse.—THOMAS. GRVBB —A candle, with a mullet and two
roses on either side.
Reverse.—IN. DAVENTREE—A candle, with a mullet and two
roses on either side.
(Boyne, 21; Williamson, 22.) Fig. 17. Farthing.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:

      (Baptism.)
      (Burial.)

24. Obverse.—WILLIAM HEALY IN—The Fruiterers' Arms.
Reverse.—DAVENTRY HIS HALF PENY—A rose, crowned.
(Boyne, 22; Williamson, 23.) Halfpenny.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:

1642. “Will: Healy and Anne Worre both of yis P. Sept: 23.”
      (Marriage.)
      17.”
1656. “Elizabeth Healy buryed Octob. 9.”
1666. “Anne Healy B'd June 10,”
      (Burial.)

William Healy was Churchwarden in 1680-1.
A copy of this token issuer's will is given in the appendix.

The emblazonment on the shield of the Fruiterers' Arms is an
apple-tree, the serpent, twined about the trunk, presenting the apple to Eve, Adam being on the dexter side. As an inn sign, it is generally known as the “Adam and Eve.”

The frequency of the rose as an inn sign had its origin in the adoption of the red rose of Lancaster, or the white rose of York, by the several adherents to those factions. The marriage of the Lancastrian King Henry VII., with Elizabeth of York extinguished the feud, and the Tudor rose, half red, half white, surmounted by a crown, became the royal badge, and as a sign was designated “The Rose and Crown.” The semi-colours in course of time became unused, their origin and meaning being imperfectly understood or forgotten.

DEANE OR DEENE.

The halfpenny token issued by “Robert Day of Deane,” described in Boyne (1858), and assigned to the village of that name in Northamptonshire, probably belongs to Upper Dean, Bedfordshire, where was also issued a farthing token reading

ROBERT DAI IN UPPER DEANE.

In the Northamptonshire Notes and Queries, in support of the contention that the above token was correctly assigned to Northamptonshire, it was stated, on the authority of the late Mr. Golding, that “Nicholas Day was imprisoned for not paying Church or (as they call them) Steeple-House rates.” Nicholas Day, however, did not reside at Deene, but at Finedon, as is shown by the following entries which occur in the parish register at Finedon:

“Day, Elizabeth, the wife of Nicholas Day was Buried in woollen only. June the 22nd 1712. (Quaker).”

“Day, Nicholas, Quaker, was buried in Woollen only. Feb: 1. 1724.”

DODDINGTON (GREAT.)

The village of Doddington is situated two and a-half miles south by west from Wellingborough.
In the list of lands held by the Countess Judith, niece of William the Conqueror, and the wife of Earl Waltheof, the following entry occurs in Domesday Book:—"The same Countess holds 4 hides in Dodingtone. There is land for 8 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs and 2 serfs; and 12 villeins and 5 bordars with 5 sochmen, have 6 ploughs. There are 12 acres of meadow; it was and is worth £4. Boudi held it." In the reign of Henry I., David King of Scotland, as the second husband of her daughter, was possessed of the 4 hides Judith had held. In the reign of Henry III., John Earl of Huntingdon gave this manor to the family of Champayne. It subsequently passed through the families of Sulne, Daundelyn, and Barnard. The lordship has been for many years in the hands of the Earls of Northampton.

HALFPENNY TOKEN OF JOHN JOHNSON OF DODDINGTON.

Reverse.—Of DODDINGTON. 1669—His Half Peny.
Mint-mark, set-foil. Roses, or cinquefoils, for stops.
Halfpenny.

This token is engraved in Boyne, 1858, and is there, and also in Williamson, assigned to Cambridgeshire.

The following entries occur in the parish register at Doddington, Northamptonshire:—

1603. "John Johnson and Alice Cannell were Marryed the 5th daye of November."
1604. "Alice Johnson the daughter of John Johnson was babtized the seventh daye of June."
1605. "William Johnson the sone of John Johnson and Alice his wyffe was babtized the eighteenth day of September."
1607. "Issabell Johnson the daughter of John Johnson and Alice his wyffe was babtized the xcviii daye of October."
1609. "Katheren Johnson the daughter of John Johnson and Alice his wyffe was b'd the 5th daye of November."

1614. "... Johnson filius John Johnson Bab'd fuit ... decimo die Februarij Anno Domi 1614."

1618. "Richard Johnson the Sonne of John Johnson was Baptized April the 26th Anno Dni."

1604. "Alice Johnson the daughter of John Johnson was buryed the 15th daye of June An° Dni 1604."

1618. "Richard Johnson the sonne of John Johnson was buried August the 6th Anno 1618."

In the baptismal entry of 1614, the Christian name is quite indecipherable; it is probably that of John, the token issuer.

The name Johnson does not occur in the registers again until 1762.

DUDTINGTON.

The village of Duddington is situated five miles south-west by south of Stamford. At the time of the Norman survey, "Dodintone" contained one hide of land, which was in the hands of the crown. This lordship was an ancient demesne, and when under the crown paid £15 annually into the exchequer. In the reign of Richard I. it came into the possession of Richard de le Hay, and was carried in marriage by his daughter to the Deyncourt family, with which it continued till the reign of Henry VI., when it again passed in marriage to William Lord Lovell and Ralph Lord Cromwell, with Alice and Margaret, sisters of William Lord Deyncourt. After having twice reverted to the crown, it was granted in the reign of Henry VIII. to William Lord Burleigh.

26. Obverse.—RICHARD: NIN: A pair of scales. ½

Reverse.—OF: DUDINTON: R.N.

Mint-mark, set-foil. Roses for stops, and also between the colons on obverse and reverse.

(Boyne, 24; Williamson, 26.) Fig. 18. Halfpenny.

The parish registers, previously to 1733, are lost.
FINEDON (OR THINGDON).

The village of Finedon or Thingdon is situated three miles north-north-east of Wellingborough, and four north-west from Higham Ferrers.

At the time of the Norman survey, "Tingdene" was in the hands of the crown, and contained twenty-seven hides of land, which, with three mills, fifty acres of meadow, and a wood one mile in length and half a mile in breadth were valued at £40. Previously to the Conquest it was held by Queen Edith. In the reign of Henry III., this lordship was divided amongst several possessors. It afterwards became again united; and in 1660 was carried in marriage to Sir Gilbert Dolben, Bart., and John Dolben, sons of John, Archbishop of York, and it remains in that family to this day.

27. Obverse.—AMERICA. BAGERLEY—An oak tree.
Reverse.—IN. THINDON. 1669—HIS. HALF. PENY.
Heart-shaped. Mint-mark, rose. Engraved in Bridge's History.
(Williamson, 152.) Fig. 19. Halfpenny.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:

1657. "America Baggerly and Mary Holditch weare maryed ye 30 of April."
1658. "Mary the daughter of America Baggerly was babtiz. 18 of July."
1663. "Elizabeth, Daughter of America Bagerly was bapt August the 30. 1663."
1663. "Elizabeth, the daughter of Americk Bagerly was buried the 14 of Octobe."
1665. "Martha, daughter of America Bagerly, Mary his wife, was bap Jan. 7, 1665."
1667. "Thomas and John, sones of Americk Baggerley and Mary his wife being twins was (sic) bap. the sixteenth of March 1667."
1671. "Elizabeth, daughter of Americk Baggerly and Mary his wife was bap. 6 of Novembe 1671."
1673. "Benjamin Baggerly was Born August the 18. 1673."
1697. "Baggerly, America, was buried Novibe 26th. In woolen only, etc."
1716. "Baggerly, Mary, was buried in Woollen only Jan. 27. 1716."
This token was probably issued from the Royal Oak Inn, a sign which still exists in the village.

The "Royal Oak" became a common sign soon after the restoration of Charles II., in allusion to his being concealed in an oak tree at Boscobel, and his subsequent escape from his pursuers.

Evelyn, in his diary, October 29th, 1660, mentions: "My lord maior's show stopped in Cheapside; one of the pageants represented a greate wood, with the royal oake, and history of His Majestie's miraculous escape at Boscobel."

The token issued by John Nightingale, and said to read "Of Th(in)don" (Williamson, No. 153), is proved by a fine specimen formerly in Mr. Macfadyen's collection, to read "Of Tipton," and belongs to the Staffordshire series. The description given by Williamson, was taken from an indifferent specimen in the British Museum.

GEDDINGTON.

The village of Geddington is situated three miles north-east of Kettering. In Domesday it is called "Gadingtone" and "Geitentone," and in other ancient documents "Gedenton," "Geytington," "Gerinton," "Geytingtoun," "Geydyngton," etc. Geddington was one of the principal manors possessed by Queen Edith until the Conquest.

At the time of the Norman survey Geddington contained two hides and one virgate; one hide belonged to the King's manor at Brigstock, and the other to St. Edmund's Abbey. In 1162, Geddington was in the King's hands, and so continued. There was at that time a royal residence here, in which, in 1188, was held a parliament, by Henry II., to raise money for an expedition to the Holy Land. Holingshed in his Chronicles of England, gives the following account of this parliament:

"The King having thus taken order for his business in the parties on the further syde the Sea, came nowe ouer into Englande agayne, landing at Wynchelsey on a Saterday the thirtith day of Januarie, and calling a Councell togyther at Gaitington, whiche is eyght or nine myles from Northampton, hee there declared what orders hee had taken for his journey into the holye lande. Wherevpon the Byshoppes of Norwiche and Lyncolne, and a great number of other
people tooke vpo them the crosse at the preaching of the Archbishop of Canterburie and the Bishop of Rochester.

"This done, king Henrie tooke order also for the leuying of the tenth, as well here in England as he had don in the parties subject to him on the further side the sea. Hee also sent Hugh Bishop of Durham, and other both spiritual and temporall persons, vnto William king of Scottes, to gather the tenth likewise within his Countrey, but he mette them betwixt Warke and Bryghtham, and woulde not suffer them to enter into Scottlande, but hee offered to giue vnto the king of England in recompence of the tenths, and for to haue againe his Castels, the summe of 5000. Markes of siluer, which could not be accepted. The French king likewise gathered ye tethes in his Countrey towards this intended iourney. But by the working of some wicked spirite (as we may lawfully thinke) whiche enuied the aduauncement of the christian common wealth, that good meaning of the two kings was broken and disappoynted. For the peace lately concluded betwixt them continued not long vnuiolated. The French writers impute the fault thereof vnto English men, and the English writers lay it to the French men. The French wryters say, that Earle Richard the sonne of king Henrie in breach of the league, made warre vpon Raymond Erle of Thoulouse. The English wryters reproue the French king as a wicked man, in that he shoulde of purpose breake the peace and moue war against king Henry, to withdraw him from going to make war against the Sarasins, to the which enterprise he was wholly bent and enclyned. Such is the maner of many writers, the which more affectionate to the loue of t'heir countrey than to the truth, doe not obserue the lawe of Histories in their writings, but rather inuey one against another in brawling and reprouing manner."

In 1194, Richard I. and William, King of Scotland, were here together on Good Friday, and proceeded next day to Northampton. John, Henry III., and Edward I. were frequent visitors, often staying here on their way to Rockingham. Several charters granted during the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., John, and Henry III. were dated at Geddington.

The corpse of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., rested here on its way from Harby to its last resting-place, and one of the beautiful crosses erected by her husband to her memory still stands, in perfect condition, in the centre of the village.
In an ancient survey, made in the sixth year of Richard II., mention is made of a “mercate” and fair at Geddington, which in the old time had produced £2 14s. 8d., but which had been discontinued for some twenty years.


The following entries occur in the parish register:

1684. “Eliz. wife of Jonathan Rowlett was buryed ye 28th day of March and on ye 31 of ye same was brought an Affidavit according to law.”

1686. “Feb. 24. Johnathan Rowlett and Ruth Negus both of this parish were married.”

There are numerous other entries of Rowletts, some of which probably relate to the children of Jonathan and Elizabeth Rowlett; this however cannot be ascertained, as the register only commences in 1680. The register records that the token issuer was Churchwarden in 1691 and 1692.

30. Obverse.—THOMAS WALLIS—The Grocers’ Arms. Reverse.—OF: GEDINGTON—A sugar loaf. Mint-mark, cinquefoil. Engraved in Bridges’ History. (Boyne, 27; Williamson, 28.) Fig. 22. Farthing.

The name Wallis does not occur in the parish register.

GRENDON.

The village of Grendon is situated six miles south-south-west of Wellingborough, and about nine miles east of Northampton. At the time of the Norman survey “Grendone” consisted of three hides and one virgate of land, and was owned by the Countess Judith. In 1268
the Manor of Grendon was in the possession of Baldwin de Paunton, under certain customs and services; and in 1296, Philip de Paunton was certified to hold half a knight's fee of the heir of John de Hastinges, who held it of the king in capite. In 1325, Richard de Harrington left it to John de Harrington, his son, a minor, who held it of John, Lord Hastings, by the annual payment of sixpence on Christmas day in lieu of all other services. On his decease in 1378, it descended to his two daughters, who carried it to the families of their respective husbands. At a later date the manor became again united, and passed into the hands of the Earl of Northampton, from whom it descended to the present proprietor, the Marquis of Northampton.

31. Obverse.—THOMAS. GAWTHERNE—T.E.G:
Reverse.—IN : GRENDON.—The Cordwainers' Arms.
(Boyue, 28; Williamson, 29.) Halfpenny.

The following entries occur in the parish register:

1679. "Jno the sonn of Thomas and Susanna Gauthern was baptized July 12 1679."
1680-1. "Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas and Susanna Gauthern, March 17 1680." (Baptism)
1682. "William the sonn of Thomas and Susanna Gauthern was baptized July 13th 1682."
1682. "William: the Son of Tho: and Susanna Gauthern was buryed July 27th 1682."
1683. "Thomas the Son of Thomas and Susanna Gauthern was bapt December 13 1683."
1685-6. "Richard the Son of Thomas and Susanna Gauthern was bapt Feb. 7th 1685."
1685-6. "Richard Gauthern was buryed Feb 9th 1685."
1687. "Samuell the Sonn of Thomas and Susanna Gauthern was bapt November 3th 1687."
1687. "Thomas Gauthren was buryed December the seaventh 1687."
1687-8. "Samuel the son of Thomas Gauthern deceased and Susanna his wife was buryed Jan: 2th 1687."
1700. "John Gauithorn burd Apr: ye twenty eighth."

A copy of the will of this token issuer will be given in the appendix.
HADDON (WEST).

The village of West Haddon is situated seven and a-half miles north-east of Daventry, and eleven miles north-west from Northampton. At the time of the Norman survey the lordship of "Eddone," or "Hadone," was divided amongst several possessors. The Abbot of Coventry had two hides of land here, which before the Conquest belonged to Leofric Earl of Mercia, who gave it to the Priory of Coventry when he founded the church. The value of these two hides was 20s. One Ralph held half a hide here of the Earl of Morton, which was valued at 5s., at the same time. William Peverel held one virgate; and one virgate was in the possession of Gunfrid de Cioches. In the reign of Henry I., Hugh the Sheriff, the founder of Daventry Priory, held two hides and one great virgate here as the under tenant of the Prior of Coventry. Hugh Poer, grandson of Hugh Viccomes de Leycester, with the consent of the monks of Coventry, the lords of the fee, gave his estate here to the Priory of Daventry to be held by the annual payment of 10s. In the 28th of Edward I. (1300), the convent of Daventry obtained a weekly market here upon Thursdays, and an annual fair beginning on the eve of the Invention of the Holy Cross and continuing three days. This market and fair have long been discontinued. The manor continued with the monastery of Daventry until 1526, when, upon the suppression of that house, it was given to Cardinal Wolsey. Upon the Cardinal's fall it was granted to the King's new foundation at Oxford.

32. Obverse.—ELISHA. ALMEY—The Grocers' Arms.
Reverse.—OF. WEST. HADDON—HIS. HALF. PENY.
Mint-mark, cinquefoil. Engraved in Bridges' History.
(Williamson, 31.) Fig. 23. Halfpenny.

33. Obverse.—ELISHA. ALLMEY. IN—The Grocers' Arms.
Reverse.—WEST. HADEN. 1663—E.A.A.
Mint-mark, cinquefoil. Farthing.

The following entries occur in the parish register:

VOL. VI. 2 A
1661. “Elisha Almey the son of Elisha Almey and of Alice his wife was baptized the xxviijth day of August.”

1662. “William Almey the son of Elisha Almey and Alice his wife was baptized the second day of December.”

1664. “Ruth Almey the daughter of Elisha Almey and of Alice his wife was baptized the xixth day of November.”

1669. “Wrightman Almey the son of Elisha Almey and of Alice his wife was baptized the xiiiij day of December.”

1671-2. “Alice Almey the daughter of Elisha Almey and of Alice his wife was baptized the xxvth day of January.”

1671-2. “Alice Almey the daughter of Elisha Almey and of Alice his wife was buried the same day.” (“xxxjth day of January.”)

1673. “Mary Almey the daughter of Elisha Almey and of Alice his wife was baptized the viijth day of April.”

1674-5. “Alice Almey the daughter of Elisha Almey and of Alice his wife was baptized January ye xviijth.”

1677. “Rebena Almey the daughter of Elisha Almey and of Alice his wife was baptized the xijth day of May.”

1678. “Wrighton Almey the son of Elisha Almey and of Alice his wife was buried November the xiiith.”

1678. “Mary Almey the daughter of Elysha Almey and of Alice his wife was buried November the xiiith.”

1678. “Rebena Almey the daughter of Elysha Almey and of Alice his wife was buried the xviijth day of December.”

1680. “Mary Almey the daughter of Elisha Almey and of Alice his wife was baptized the xxvij of June.”

1695. “Elisha Amy was buried June 21.”

1708-9. “Alice Amie Wid: was buried Jan: 3.”

HARRINGWORTH.

The village of Harringworth is situated on the south bank of the Welland, five and a-quarter miles east by north of Rockingham.

At the time of the Norman survey the Countess Judith held five hides of land here. In the reign of Edward the Confessor they were the freehold of Turchil. In the reign of Henry I., “Harringworde” was held of the fee of David, King of Scotland. In Henry III.’s reign this manor was in the possession of the family of Cantilupe, from which it passed to that of de la Zouche. Sir William de la Zouche
in 1386 obtained a licence to enclose and make a castle of his manor-
house here, with the liberty of holding an annual fair for three days, 
beginning on the eve of St. John the Baptist (June 23), and a weekly 
market on Tuesday. The centre of the village forms an open square, 
formerly the market place; the market has long been discontinued, but 
the ancient market cross is still standing in a good state of preserva-
tion.

34. Obverse.—THO: BEARLY. HARINWORTH—HIS HALFPENY. T.A.B. 
Reverse.—THE. PACK. SADLE. A CARIER—A pack-saddle. 
Mint-mark, rose. Fig. 24. Halfpenny.

35. Obverse.—From the same die as No. 34. 
Reverse.—THE. PACK. SADEL. A. CAROR—A pack-saddle. 
Mint-mark, rose. Engraved in Bridges' History. 
(Boyne, 31; Williamson, 33.) Fig. 25. Halfpenny.

The name Bearly does not occur in the parish registers, which 
begin in 1695, but the following entry occurs in St. John's parish 
register, Peterborough, and may refer to this token issuer:

1676. December. "Edward S of Thomas Beercley Bap'd 3 day."