HARTWELL.

HARTWELL is situated seven and a half miles south-south-east of Northampton; and from its exposed position it is sometimes called Wold Hartwell. At the time of the Norman Survey, William Peverel held four and a half and the fifth part of a hide of land in "Hertewelle," of the fee of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, half brother to the Conqueror, Earl of Kent and Governor of the Castle of Dover, "the lock and key of the kingdom." Sir Simon Hartwell and his posterity were in possession of this manor for several generations. In the reign of Henry II. the lands were in the hands of several tenants, and in 1346, Walter Mauntell and John de Hertwell accounted for one fee here as held of the Honor of Dover, and subject to the annual payment of 20s. towards the guard of Dover Castle. In 1525, Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, died seized of this manor; and in 1527, his son Thomas gave it up to the king in exchange for other possessions in Leicestershire.


Reverse.—HARTWELL. HIS. HALF. PENY—W.A.C. 1666.

Mint-mark, cinquefoil.

(Boyne, 32; Williamson, 34.) Fig. 26. Halfpenny.
The following entries occur in the parish register, which commences in 1683:

1684. “Susanna the daughter of William Church and Mary his wife bapt. Feb: 10th.”
1687. “Mary ye daughter of Wm Church, and Mary his wife was bapt: July 18th.”
1687. “William Church senior was buried February 11th, fees 10d.”
1688. “John Church was buried August 24th, fees 10d.”
1691. “William Church was buried March 10th.”
1693. “Thomas the son of Wm Church, and Mary his wife was bapt: April 2.”
1696. “Thomas Church died April 8th and was buried April 10th.”
1697. “Jane Church was buried June 8th (fees 10d and 4d).”
1698. “Richard ye son of William Church and Mary his wife was bapt: Feb: 26.”
1701. “Mary the daughter of William Church and Mary his wife was bapt: Feb: 22th.”
1704. “Honery Church ye son of Wm Church, and Mary his wife was bapt: June 25th.”

The register states that William Church was “Chappel Warden” in 1697.

As the initials on the token are W.A.C. they cannot represent William and Mary Church, nor do the dates quite correspond. The entry of the death of “William Church senior” in 1687, however, suggests that he was responsible for its issue, and probably his wife’s name was Anne.

HIGHAM FERRERS.

The small corporate town of Higham Ferrers is situated five miles east of Wellingborough, and eight south-west from Thrapston.

At the time of the Norman Survey, “Hecham” was held by William Peverel of the King. In 1199, William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, as successor to the Peverels, obtained this lordship with the hundred and park of “Hecham”; but upon the attainder of Robert Ferrers, in 1265, it fell to the crown. The manor was afterwards held
by John of Gaunt, and in the reign of Henry IV., it again came into possession of the crown. It is now held by Earl Fitzwilliam.

Higham Ferrers, previously to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, returned one member to Parliament, and there were formerly three weekly markets, which have long since fallen into disuse; but the shaft of the ancient market cross, sixteen feet in height, still remains in the old market place. The existing charter of incorporation is dated 1554, but this was probably not the original charter, for Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII., tells us that "Ther is a mair at Hyam Ferrers."

The Castle, said to have been built by one of the family of Ferrers, stood near the Church; but nothing save the earthworks now remains of this once strong and important fortress. When Leland wrote, about 1540, he noticed the "Castel, now of late faullen and taken doune." William Lord Hastings, who obtained a grant of it in 1465, is the last constable on record.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:

1674. "Johan Chettle filius Johanis et Elisabethæ Augustj vicesimo quinto baptisatus est."
1675. "Josias Chettle filius Johanis et Elisabethæ Septembris decimo tertio baptisatus est."
1678. "Thomas Chettle filius Johannis et Elisabethæ tertio Decembris baptisatus est."
1701. "John Chettle a Beadsman Buried March the 6th."

The issuer of this token appears to have fallen on evil times, and died an inmate of the Poor's Hospital. This Hospital, or Bead-house, was founded and endowed by Archbishop Chichele, a native of Higham Ferrers, in or about the year 1423, for the maintenance of twelve old men with one woman to wait on them; the endowment being one
penny per day each. The Bead-house, a fine fifteenth-century building, is situated near the Church. The charity still continues, but the beadsmen no longer live in common in the house.

The will of John Chettle, father of the issuer of this token, which was dated April 6th, 1679, and proved on May 19th following, is preserved at the Northampton Probate Registry. In it the testator describes himself as “John Chettle the elder of Chelveston cum Chaldecote in the county of Northton,” and bequeaths “unto my sonn John Chettle of Higham Ferrers in the county of Northton, Chandelier, the summe of sixteene pounds wth is now in the hands of my sonne Romane Chettle labourer, it being the price of one hovell of wheate by mee sold unto the abovesaid Romane Chettle and still unpaid.” Also “unto John Chettle the summe of three pounds by mee lent unto the abovesaid Romane Chettle and now in his hands. Unto the aforesaid John Chettle the summe of two pounds and tenne shillings that is now in the hands of Jeremiah Wright the elder in the parish of Wellingborough Cordwind wth was lent to him out of my pockett. And I make the said John Chettle my sonne. Executor of this my last will and testament,” etc.

Reverse.—AT. HIGHAM : FERRES—H.C.
Mint-mark, mullet. Farthing.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:

1658. “Mary ye daughter of Henry Chettle was baptised ye day of June 1658.”
1725. “Henry Chettle buried May ye 28th.”

39. Obverse.—THOMAS. IVDD. IN—The Goldsmiths’ Arms. 5-6
Reverse.—HIGHAM. FERRERS—A bunch of grapes. T.H.I.
Mint-mark, mullet. Fig. 28. Farthing.

The following entry occurs in the parish register:

1689. “Thomas Judd sepultus Februarij decimo septimo.”

A copy of the will of Thomas Judd will be given in the Appendix.
40. **Obverse.**—GILBERT . NEVS . 1669.—The Blacksmiths' Arms, without the shield.

**Reverse.**—IN . HIGHAM . FERERS—HIS . HALF . PENY . C.E.N.
Mint-mark, rose. Engraved in Bridges' *History*.
(Williamson, 39.) Fig. 29. Halfpenny.

In the returns for the Hearth Tax of Charles II., Gilbert Negus was assessed for three hearths and a forge.

The following entries occur in the parish register:

1684. "Gilbertus Negus sepultus est Decembris Octavo."
1687. "Johannes Negus filius Gilberti sepultus est Martij tertio."

41. **Obverse.**—TWYFORD . WORTHINGTON—A goat holding a garland in its mouth. (The Worthington crest.)

**Reverse.**—OF . HIGHAM : FERRERS—1656.
Mint-mark, mullet.
(Boyne, 37; Williamson, 41.) Fig. 30. Halfpenny.

42. A halfpenny from different dies, the letters, numerals, and mint-mark being larger, and the period dividing the date absent. Fig. 31.

This variety is engraved in Bridges' *History*, but the date 1666 is given in error.

Twyford Worthington was Mayor of Higham Ferrers in 1656, and it is possible that he issued the above tokens in his official capacity. He was assessed for three hearths in the Hearth Tax of Charles II.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:

1639-40. "Elizabethe Worthington daughter of Mr Twiford and Elizabeth, christened ye 17 March."
1655. "An agreement of marriage Between Thomas Richards of Keysoe, gent, in ye County of Bedford, and Elizabeth Worthington of this parish, Spinster, ye Daughter of Twiford Worthington gent, hath been 3 times published, July 15: 22: 29: 1655, according to ye Act in that case made and provided, and no exception made..."
against ye aforesaid Agreement, were married July 30th 1655 By
Mr Bletso Justice of ye peace."
1697. "Mrs Elisabeth Worthington of the Parish of Irtlingburgh
widw was buried July the 21th."

Twyford Worthington died between May 23rd, 1674, and the end
of the following month; the parish register, however, does not record
his burial, and it is probable that a separate register of burials (since
lost) was kept in 1674 and 1675, as the existing register contains
only one entry during those years. Some extracts from Twyford
Worthington's will will be given in the Appendix.

The crest, on the obverse of these tokens, is evidently intended
for that used by the Worthington family, several branches of which,
in the seventeenth century, were established in Lancashire and
Cheshire, and it would indicate that the issuer was a member of this
family. As represented on the tokens, it appears to be slightly
incorrect; for all the books of reference describe it as “A goat
passant argent holding in the mouth an oak branch vert, fructed or.”
The family originally derived its name from the Manor of Worthington,
in the Parish of Standish, Lancashire.

The main branch of the family established at Worthington is
recorded in the herald's visitations, and can be traced back to the
reign of Henry III. In the twentieth year of that reign the name
of William de Worthington occurs in Testa de Neville, and in 1322
it is recorded that William de Worthington held half a knight's fee
in Worthington. The main branch continued to reside at Worthington
until about 1650.

IXWORTH—See "Brixworth."

KETTERING.

The town of Kettering is situated fifteen miles north-north-east
from Northampton. In charters, and other documents of Anglo-Saxon
times, it is called "Cytringan" and "Kyteringas." In the year 956 it
was given by King Eadwig to his goldsmith, Ælfsga; and in 972
King Eadgar, by charter, granted "Kyteringas" to the Abbey of
Medeshamstede (Peterborough), to which it appertained until the Reformation. Kettering is mentioned in Domesday Book thus:

"The Church of St. Peter of Burgh (Peterborough) holds 10 hides in Cateringe, in land there are 16 carrucates, in demesne there is one carrucate and one bondwoman; and 31 villeins with 10 ploughs. There are two mills of the yearly value of 20s., and 107 acres of meadow, and 3 acres of wood. The yearly value was £10, it is now £11."

James I. was lord of Kettering manor, and placed it in trust for his son, afterwards Charles I., by whom it was sold. The manorial rights now belong to the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Rev. Wentworth Watson of Rockingham Castle.

The name of the issuer of this token does not appear in the parish registers, but we find the following records of marriages:

1707. "Wm Fox and Anne Knight. Oct. 7."

These entries probably refer to sons of the issuer.

44. Obverse.—JOHN . LADDS . OF . KET :—1657. Reverse.—TERING . NORTHAM :SH —I.A.L.
   Mint-mark, losenge. Farthing.

45. A variety from the same dies, but dated 1664, the figures of the date having been altered in the die. The specimen illustrated, in the writer's collection, shows the two dates quite clearly. Engraved in Bridges' History.
   (Williamson, 45.) Fig. 32. Farthing.
The following entries occur in the parish registers:

1662. "Joseph the son of John Ladds and Hanah his wife, buried the 23rd day of October."
1669. "John Ladds the Elder buried the 11 day of April."
1673. "Martha the wife of John Ladd, and John his son was (sic) buried the 24 day of August."
1677. "Anna the daughter of John Ladd and Elizabeth his wife baptized the 27 of November."
1678. "Thomas the son of John Ladds and Elizabeth his wife was baptized ye 18 day of May."
1690. "John Lads buried December the 3rd."

It is doubtful which of the above entries refers to the token-issuer, as in every case the name of the wife differs from that indicated by the second initial on the tokens.

46. Obverse.—JOSEPH . SPAROW . OF—
Reverse.—KETTRING . CHANDLER—I.E.S.
Mint-mark, setfoil (?). Farthing.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:

1649. "Joseph the sonne of Joseph Sparrowe baptizd the 9th day of December."
1652. "Elizabeth the daughter of Joseph Sparrowe baptizd the same Day." (June 20.)
1654. "Henry the sonne of Joseph Sparrowe and Elizabeth his wife borne the 3d day of October."
1656. "Samuel the sonne of Joseph Sparrowe and Elizabeth his wife borne ye 23rd day of October."
1657. "Mary the daughter of Joseph Sparrowe and Elizabeth his wife borne the 5th Day of November."
1659. "Hanah the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Sparrowe baptizd Octob. 2nd."
1662. "Thomas the son of Joseph Sparrow baptiz. the . . . day . . ."
1662. "Thomas the sonne of Joseph Sparrow and Elizabeth his wife buried the 18th of December."
1669. "Job ye sonne of Joseph Sparrow and Elizabeth his wife baptizd ye 4th Day of September."
1678. "Elizabeth the wife of Joseph Sparow was buried the 13 day of Februar."
1686. "Joseph Sparrow was buried the 18th day of October."
Joseph Sparrow signs the registers as Churchwarden, in 1657 and 1658.

47. Obverse.—THOMAS, WEBB, MERCER—The Mercers’ Arms.
Reverse.—OF, KETTERING—T.W.
Mint-mark, mullet. Engraved in Bridges’ History.
(Boyne, 40; Williamson, 46.) Fig. 33. Farthing.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:

“The Intention of Marriage Between
Thomas Webb of Kettering And
Ann Baker of ye same hath Been
published in ye parish Church of
Kettering three Lords dayes without
any lett or contradiction.”

“The Intention of Marriage Between
Thomas Webb of Kettering And
Ann Baker of ye same hath Been
published in ye parish Church of
Kettering three Lords dayes without
any lett or contradiction.”

“The Intention of Marriage Between
Thomas Webb of Kettering And
Ann Baker of ye same hath Been
published in ye parish Church of
Kettering three Lords dayes without
any lett or contradiction.”

1660. “Mary the dauter of Thomas Webb and An his wife baptised
May 13th.”
1667. “Sarah the daughter of Thomas Webb and Ann his wife buried
29 April.”
1669. “John the son of Thomas Webb buried the last day of Aprill.”
1672. “Mary Webb buried the 24th day of Aprill.”
1672. “Samuel the son of Thomas Webb and Ann his wife baptized
27 day of August.”
1672. “Sara the daughter of Thomas Webb was buried the 20 day of
November.”
1674. “Thomas the son of Thomas Webb buried the 6 day of Aprill.”
1674. “Joseph the son of Thomas Webb buried the 25 day of May.”
1674. “Ann the wife of Thomas Webb was buried the 10 day of
November.”
1676. “Jonathan the son of Thomas Webb baptized the 11 day of
November, his wife An.”
1678. “Thomas the son of Thomas Webb and Ann his wife was
baptized the 20 day of Aprill.”

Thomas Webb signs the register as Churchwarden in 1659 and 1660. Judging from an entry in the Manor court-rolls (see Appendix).
Webb removed to the neighbouring parish of Isham, where he was buried in 1717, as is shown by the following entry in the register of that Church:—

1717. "Tho: Webb Gent: was buryed Augs 30th."

KILSBY.

The village of Kilsby is situated five and a half miles north by west of Daventry. At the time of the Norman survey, the monks of the Abbey of Coventry held two hides of land in "Chidesbi," which they received from Leofric, Earl of Mercia, in the reign of Edward the Confessor; the Bishop of Lincoln held them in the reign of Henry II.; and in 1316 "Kildesby" was attached to that see.

In 1330 Henry Burghest, Bishop of Lincoln, being called upon to show cause why he claimed the goods of felons, view of frank-pledge, assize of bread and beer, etc., within the manor of Kilsby, pleaded that the King, "out of devotion to the Blessed Virgin, the patroness of the Church of Lincoln, and his special regard for the claimant, had granted and confirmed these liberties to that see." The manor continued an appendage to the see of Lincoln until 1547, when the then Bishop conveyed it in exchange to the King in fee.

HALFPENNY TOKEN OF JOHN BURGIS OF KILSBY.

48. Obverse.—JOHN BURGIS MERCER—HIS HALF PENY.
Reverse.—IN KILSBEY 1670—I. M. B.
Mint-mark, rose. Engraved in Baker's History.
(Boyne, 41; Williamson, 47.) Halfpenny.

The parish registers, prior to 1785, are lost.
A copy of the will of the issuer of this token will be given in the Appendix.
KING'S CLIFFE.

The large village of King's Cliffe is situated seven and a half miles north north-west of Oundle. It was formerly the chief town of the east bailiwick of Rockingham Forest, and had a charter for a weekly market, which is now fallen into disuse. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records, under the year 778, that a battle was fought at King's Clive, in which Æthelbald and Eadbert slew Aldulf, son of Bosa.

At the time of the Norman survey, "Clive," which contained one hide and two virgates, was in the hands of the crown. Henry III. settled it on his Consort, and in 1315 it was in the hands of the then Queen. In 1462 a great part of the town was burned down, including the Royal residence, which stood south of the Church.

49. Obverse.—KINGS. CLIFFE. HALF. PENY—A crown.
Reverse.—CHAINGED. BY. YE. OVERSEERS.—A fleur-de-lys.
Mint-mark, set foil. Engraved in Bridges' History.
(Boyne, 42; Williamson, 48.) Fig. 34. Halfpenny.

50. Obverse.—KINGS. CLIFFE. HLFE. PENY—A crown.
Reverse.—CHAINGED. BYE. OVERSEERS—A fleur-de-lys.
Mint-mark, set foil. Fig. 35. Halfpenny.

51. Obverse.—IANE. BROWNE. 1660.—I.B.
Reverse.—IN. KINGSCLIFF.—HER. HALFE. PENY.
Mint-mark, mullet. Fig. 36. Halfpenny.

52. Obverse.—IANE. BROWNE. IN.—I.B.
Reverse.—KINGSCLIFF. 1660.—HER HALFE PENY.
Mint-mark, mullet. Halfpenny.

53. Obverse.—IANE. BROWNE.—1660.
Reverse.—IN. KINGSCLIFF. —I.B.
Mint-mark, a large rose. Fig. 37. Farthing.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:

642-3. "John Browne the 17 of February." (Burial)
1652. "John ye sone of John Browne by report ye 15 of August." (Baptism)
1653. "Jane the daughter of John Browne the 4th of September." (Baptism)
1655-6. "William the sonne of John Browne the 5th of March." (Baptism)
1658. "John Browne, Decemb. 17." (Burial)

The issuer of the token was the widow of John Browne.

54. Obverse.—THOMAS . LAW .—The Grocers’ Arms.  
Reverse.—IN . CLIFE . 1659.—A pair of scales.  
Mint-mark, mullet.  
(Boyne, 46 ; Williamson, 53.) Fig. 38. Farthing.

55. Obverse.—THOMAS . LAW .—1665.  
Reverse.—IN . CLIFE . 1659—T.L.  
Mint-mark, mullet. Engraved in Bridges’ History.  
(Williamson, 55.) Fig. 39. Farthing.

This token is curious in bearing two dates.  
Thomas Law was assessed for six hearths in the tax of Charles II.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:—

1626. “Thomas the sonne of George Lawe gent. ye xxxth of May 1626.” (Baptism)
1657. “Thomas the sonne of Thomas Lawe 25th September.” (Baptism)
1662. “Nathaniell ye son of Thomas Law, May 29.”
1664. “Gyles the son of Thomas Lawe, August 28th.”
1664-5. “Gyles the son of Thomas Law, Jan. 22.” (Burial)
1665-6. “Gyles son of Thomas Lawe, March ye fift.” (Baptism)
1678. “Ann the wife of Thomas Law the 24th of July.” (Burial)
1695-6. “Ann the Daughter of Thomas Law grocer January the 4th.” (Burial)
1714. “Thomas Law groc Octobr ye 13.”

On the north wall of the church is an oval tablet in marble thus inscribed:—
"Here lye the dear
Remains of Thomas Law
lately Grocer in this Parish: a
kind careful & Industrious Father
of a Large Family; a Tender &
faithful Friend & a Peaceful Honest
Neighbour who deceased on the
tenth Day of October, Anno Dni 1714.

And now Lord what is my Hope
truly my Hope is still in Thee."

KING'S SUTTON.

The village of King's Sutton is situated five miles south-east of Banbury, and six miles west by south from Brackley. King's Sutton being an ancient demesne of the Crown, the prefix was added to distinguish it from the other Sutton in the county.

At the time of the Norman survey, Sutton contained three hides of land, which were in the possession of the king. There was a mill worth 10s. 8d., a meadow of the value of 20s., and a market which yielded 20s. yearly. Besides these, Godwin, the priest, and Ulwin, held of the king three and one-fifth virgates; and the Earl of Mortain had a fifth part of a hide, and Hugh de Grantmesnil had one and a-half hides and the tenth part of a hide. In the reign of Henry II. this manor passed to the family of Camville, and thence to that of Longespee, which, in 1252, had a grant of a weekly market, and an annual fair on "the vigil, day, and morrow of St. James the Apostle," but both market and fair have long since fallen into disuse. The Manor-House, an ancient mansion, stands near the church, and it is said that Charles II. was concealed here.
Seventeenth Century Tokens of Northamptonshire.

56. Obverse.—EDMVND. CHANDLER—HIS. HALF. PENY.
Reverse.—IN. KINGS. SVTTON—E.E.C. 1666. Cloves between the initials.
Mint-mark, cinquefoil.
(Boyne, 114; Williamson, 151.) Halfpenny.

LAMPORT.

The village of Lamport is situated eight and a half miles north of Northampton. At the time of the Norman survey, “Langeport” contained four hides and one virgate which were held by Fulcher, of Walter Flandrensis. There were 4 acres of meadow and a grove of ash trees, and the whole was of the yearly value of £4. There were also one virgate and one bovate belonging to the Abbey of St. Edmund, and one bovate the property of the Countess Judith. These lands passed afterwards into the Trussell and de Vere families, but early in the reign of Elizabeth they were purchased by Robert and John Isham, sons of Euseby Isham of Pychley, and they still remain in the possession of that family.

57. Obverse.—IOHN : BROWNING—St. George and the Dragon.
Reverse.—IN. LAMPORT—I.M.B.
Mint-mark, cinquefoil.
(Williamson, 57.) Farthing.

Reverse.—IN. LAMPORT: *:*—I.W.
Mint-mark, rose.
(Boyne, 48; Williamson, 56.) Farthing.

59. Obverse.—IOHN*WEECH**—The Haberdashers’ Arms.
Reverse.—IN*LAMPORT**—I.W.
Mint-mark, mullet. Fig. 40. Farthing.

The names of the issuers of these tokens do not appear in the parish registers.
LOWICK.

Lowick, or Luffwick, is situated two and a quarter miles north-west of Thrapston. At the time of the Norman survey, Edwin and Algar held here two hides, less one virgate, of the Bishop of Coutances; and Sibold held one and a half virgate of the Crown at the same time. In the reign of Henry II., the lordship was in the hands of several possessors; and in 1343 John de Nowers levied a fine of the manor. It subsequently came into the possession of the family of Greene, a member of which, Sir Henry Greene, obtained the grant of a weekly market here in 1385, to be held on Thursday, and an annual fair for three days, beginning on Whitsunday eve. The market has long been discontinued.

60. Obverse.—LEWES·SVLCH IN·1666—A hart passant.
   Reverse.—LVFWICK·ALIS·LOWICK—HIS HALFE PENNY.
   Mint-mark, set foil. Fig. 41. Halfpenny.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:

1674. “Lodovicus Zulch et Rebecca Spukling nupti erant Decemb: 22°.”
1675. “Rebecca filia Ludovic et Rebecca Zulch bapt: Decemb: 14°.”
1676. “Elizabeth ye daughter of Lewis Sulch and Rebekah his wife,
baptized November ye 23°.”
1683. “Frances ye daughter of Lewes Sulch and Rebekah his wife
   was baptized July ye 15.”
1685. “Allice ye daughter of Lewes Sulch and Rebekah his wife was
   baptized January ye 20.”
1728. “Lewis Sulch and Nathn Bales buried March 4.”

An early book of accounts of the Overseers of Lowick, shows
that Lewis Sulch was Overseer of the Poor in 1700. The accounts
commence in 1681, and the name of Lewis Sulch appears in every
levy made between that date and 1727.

An old manuscript list of Constables of the parish of Lowick,
from 1685 to 1719, in the possession of the writer, shows that
Lewis Sulch served that office in 1696, 1706, and 1707.
LUTTON.

The small village of Lutton is situated five miles south-east from Oundle. At the time of the Norman Survey, the Abbot of Burgh (Peterborough), to whom one, William, was under tenant, had two and a half hides of land in "Lidintone"; and the Abbey of Ramsey held half a hide here at the same time. In the reign of Henry II., Ralph Fitzwilliam held the two and a half hides of the fee of the Abbey of Burgh, and Ramsey Abbey still held the half-hide. In the reign of Elizabeth, the manor was in the hands of Lord Dacre, who conveyed it to Robert Loftys. About 150 years ago it was in the possession of Lord Westmoreland, but it is now, again, the property of the Fitzwilliam family.

61. Obverse.—MATHEW. GOSTON—A packhorse.
Reverse.—OF. LVTTON. L O—M.M.G.

Mint-mark, mullet. Mullets for stops.
(Williamson, 61.) Fig. 42. Farthing.

The name, Goston, does not occur in the parish register.

The initials "L O" on the reverse, may stand for Lutton Overseer, in which case this token should be considered a town piece.

The pack-horse represented on tokens indicated horses being for hire. It is stated that post-horses and stages were first established by regulation in July, 1483, soon after the accession of Richard III.; but in the stewards’ accounts of disbursements for Sir John Howard, subsequently Duke of Norfolk, under date, April 17th, 1467, is the following:—

"Item, the same day my mastyr paid to the hakeneyman in part payment of the horse my mastyr hered to ryde to Stoke (-by-Nayland, Suffolk), xxs."

MEARS ASHBY.

The village of Mears Ashby, or Ashby Mears, is situated three and a half miles west of Wellingborough, and seven miles north-east
Mears Ashby—Moulton.

It derives its name from the family of Mears, or Mares, which held the principal manor for several generations.

At the time of the Norman Survey, the Countess Judith held four hides of land in "Asbi"; and in the reign of Henry I. they were held of the fee of David, King of Scotland. In 1280, John de Mares accounted for half a knight's fee, and in 1295, John de Mareys was lord of the manor. At the same time, William Fitz-Warine held a third part of the township of the king of Scotland, by the service of lifting up his right hand towards him on Christmas day. From the family of Mares this lordship passed to Sir Henry Greene, kt., and the remainder passed to the Asheby family.

62. Obverse.—AT • MEARES • ASHBY.—PAVL GROVE
Reverse.—NORTHAMPTON • SHIRE.—A pair of scales, 1662.
Mint-mark, mullet. Farthing.

The name of the issuer of this token does not occur in the parish register, which begins in 1670, although the name, Grove, occurs quite frequently. The following entries probably relate to his grandsons:

1677-8. "Paul the son of Roger and Sara Grove was baptized Jan. 27: '77."
1689. "Paul the son of Thomas Grove and Elizabeth his wife was baptized, March 28: 1689."

MOULTON.

The village of Moulton is situated four miles north-north-east of Northampton. At the time of the Norman Survey the manor of Moulton was in the hands of the Countess Judith. In 1316, John de Cromwell was lord of this manor, but in 1326, having incurred a forfeiture of his estates by contumaciously remaining abroad with the Queen, who was exciting the French Court against her husband, the manor was granted to Roger de Bilney. It then passed through the family of de Spencer to that of Beauchamp, and in 1487-8, was conveyed by the Countess of Warwick, widow of "the king
Maker," to the king in entail male, with remainder to herself in fee. In 1628, Charles I. granted it to the Corporation of London in return for moneys advanced to him, and soon afterwards the manor and estates were sold in lots.

63. Obverse.—JOHN. PERYN. MOVLTON—A pair of scales.
Reverse.—NORTHAMPTON · SHER—I.P.
Mint-mark, mullet. Fig. 43. Farthing.

64. Obverse.—From the same die as No. 63.
Reverse.—As No. 63, but from a different die. The initials are smaller.
Mint-marks, obverse, mullet; reverse, pierced mullet of six points. Engraved in Baker's History. Fig. 44. Farthing.

65. A variety from different dies, with mint-mark, mullet, on the reverse only.

The parish register for the fifty years previous to 1688 is lost, but the following entries occur in the remaining register:

1713-14. "Item. John Perrin was buryed January ye 27th."
1717. "Item. Elizabeth ye daughter of John and Alice Perrin bur: Oct. 29."

At the end of the volume in which are recorded the above items, is preserved an account of the sums collected in the parish on various occasions; and we find that amongst those who contributed to a sum of money "collected upon the Brief for ye palatines, Nov: 14, 1709," John Perrin is set down as having paid twopence.

NORTHAMPTON.

Northampton is situated as nearly as possible in the centre of England, and eighty miles from the sea. A village or settlement existed here in pre-Roman times, and tradition asserts that it was founded by one Belinus, a British king.
Little is known of the early history of the town. It could have been scarcely more than a village when Alfred divided the kingdom into shires, yet, probably on account of its central position, it was selected to give its name to the county. "In 917," says the Saxon Chronicle, "after Easter, the army of the Danes rode out of Hamtune and Leicester." This is the earliest historical record we have of the town. In 1010, the Danes burned it, and laid the surrounding country waste; and so it remained until the reign of Edward the Confessor, when it again recovered its position.

In 1064, the Northumbrians, with Morcar, their newly elected earl, at their head, advanced southward to Northampton, where Harold met them with the royal army and came to terms.

During these transactions the Northumbrians are said to have committed great outrages in this neighbourhood, killing the inhabitants, burning their houses and corn, and at last carrying many thousand of cattle and several hundred prisoners away with them.

Domesday says:

"In King Edward's time there were in Northantone, in the King's demesne, sixty burgesses, having as many houses. Of these houses, fourteen are now waste. Forty-seven are left. Besides these, there are now in the new town forty burgesses in King William's demesne. . . . The Burgesses of Hantone (Northampton) render to the Sheriff yearly thirty pounds and ten shillings. This belongs to his farm. . . . The Countess Judith has seven pounds of the issues of the same town."

Domesday also gives a list of the houses belonging to various abbots and others, bringing up the total number to about 320. From being a comparatively small village of 60 houses in the royal demesne under King Edward, it had risen to be a town of 320; of which no fewer than 100 belonged to the king, and 85 to his half-brother, the Earl of Mortain; his niece, the Countess Judith; and to William Peverel. It had emerged from obscurity into fame, and for 250 years was constantly the scene of great events, and one of the principal centres of the kingdom. During the reigns of the Norman and
Plantagenet kings it often became their residence; and parliaments and conventions of state were frequently assembled here.

In 1260 a university was established, consisting of students who had deserted Oxford; and in 1263, in consequence of some dissensions, nearly the whole body of Oxford students removed here. At the siege of the town in 1264 the students took a decided part in favour of the barons, and they were ordered back to Oxford by royal proclamation, after having settled here for about four years. Many of the students of Cambridge having about this time also removed to Northampton, the king, after ordering them to return, issued an edict "that no University should ever after be attempted to be removed to, or founded in Northampton." A mint was established here, probably in the latter part of Edward the Confessor's reign; there is, however, no hard and fast rule by which the coins of this reign may be distinguished from those of Southampton, each town at that time being known as "Hampton." The prefix appears to have been given about the time of the Domesday Survey. The earliest coin which can be assigned with certainty to Northampton is a penny of William I. of Hawkins, Type 234, in the writer's collection, which reads "SÆPINE ON NOD HANT," and is believed to be unique. The mint continued in operation until the latter part of the reign of Henry III.

   Reverse.—No legend. Two lions, the one above the other, each passant gardant.
   Mint-mark, mullet. The mint-mark is placed immediately above the central embattlement; and the first upright stroke of the second “N” touches the base of the castle.

67. A variety, from different dies. The second upright stroke of the second “N” touches the base of the castle. The mint-mark, a mullet, is in the position as on No. 66.

68. A variety from different dies. The mint-mark is placed above the space between the first and second embattlements.

69. A variety having a mullet and a large square stop at the end of the legend. Mint-mark, mullet, as on No. 66. Fig. 45.
It is recorded in the Town Book that at an assembly held March 24th, 1652–3, it was resolved that:

"Whereas there are diverse brasse half pence 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 benefit of the poor disburse forty shillings for farthin tokens to be stamped with the town arms upon them."

The Chamberlains for that year were William Selby and Richard Rands, and the initials on the above tokens doubtless stand for their respective surnames.

William Selby served as Town Bailiff in 1643–4, and as Mayor in 1658–9. Richard Rands served as Town Bailiff in 1642–3, and as Mayor in 1666–7.

The following entry occurs in St. Sepulchre’s parish register:

"1669. March.—A stranger Being Found dead in a close commonly called Mr. Pilkington’s close was Buried in this churchyard, his name was reported to be John London. Mr. Richard Rands, alderman, was Crowner, ye 21 day."

70. Obverse.—I. S. IN. NORTHHAMTON—A Castle gateway.
Reverse.—No legend. Two lions, one above the other, each passant gardant.
Mint-mark, mullet. The mint-mark touches the first embattlement, and the initial “I” lines between the first and second embattlements. Fig. 46. Farthing.

71. A variety from different dies. The mint-mark, mullet, is lower, and the first embattlement divides “I–S.” Farthing.

72. A variety from different dies; similar to No. 70, but the divisions between the masonry are indicated by raised lines, instead of sunk lines as in the preceding varieties. Fig. 47. Farthing.

All the town pieces (Nos. 66–73) are of farthing size only, and are so described on account of their small size, although Nos. 70–73 were issued at the value of a halfpenny, and the earlier pieces (Nos. 66–69) were raised from the value of a farthing to that of a halfpenny.
in accordance with a resolution passed at an assembly, held on April 27th, 1655; when it was—

"ordered that from henceforth the Farthings stamped or marked with the Arms of this Towne of Northampton shall freely pass and go currant and be esteemed and taken for halfpence a piece until it be otherwise ordered by the assembly."

It is recorded in the Town Book that at an assembly held November 12th, 1657, it was ordered:—

"That Mr. John Stevens, one of the Chamberlaines doe provide a new stampe for brasse halfpence to be used within this Towne in the same manner & to the same end & purpose as is provided by a former order."

It is evident that the initials on the above tokens are those of the aforesaid John Stevens, who was one of the Chamberlains in 1657–8 and 1658–9. He also served as Mayor in 1668–9.

73. Obverse.—I T. IN. NORTHAMPTON.—A Castle gateway.  
Reverse.—CHAMBERLAIN • 1660.—Two lions, one above the other, each passant gardant.  
Mint-mark, mullet. Engraved in Snelling’s Copper Coin and Coinage.  
(Boyne, 64; Williamson, 84.)  
Fig. 48. Farthing.

This token was issued by John Twigden, who was Chamberlain in 1659–60. He also served as Mayor in 1660–1, and as Town Bailiff in 1644–5.

It is stated in Freeman’s History of Northampton that John Twigden was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms and detained several days, which cost him 40s. per day for making a false return of members to serve in Parliament.

The Assembly of September 16th, 1652, voted “£5 each to Mr. Twigden and Mr. Collins to enable them to repair to London with letters to Mr. Gifford, and to join with him in soliciting the Trustees of Parliament for the sale of delinquent’s estates, to obtain a purchase
of the meadows and mills belonging to the lordships of Duston on behalf of the Corporation."

In October, 1657, the Assembly ordered that William and John Selby, the persons entrusted with the receipts of Marvell’s Mills, “do give an account thereof at the next Assembly,” and that John Twigden and Joseph Hensman be appointed collectors for the next year.

At an assembly held May 2nd, 1662, it was ordered:—

“That the chamberlaines doe forthwith procure the brasse halfepence with were the paste yeare called in, to be melted againe & new stamped with some m’ke (marke) upon them to distinguish them from the former stampe & that the said chamberlaines doe pay to ev’ry p’son who brought in any of the old halfpence the full value thereof out of the new, in satisfaction to ev’ry p’son accordingly."

The town books do not contain any record of money spent in the purchase of new dies, nor of the rescinding of the above order; and as we have no tokens which can be identified with this order, it is probable either that the order was not carried out, or that John Selby, who was one of the Chamberlains in that year, used the dies which were made for John Stevens in 1657–8 (see Nos. 70-1-2), the initials “I.S.” standing equally well for his own name. The tokens referred to in the above order as having been in “the paste yeare called in,” probably were those issued by John Twigden in 1660 (No. 73), and this may account for the scarcity of these pieces.

The gateway, or tower and lions, represented on the Town Pieces forms part of the Town Arms, which, according to Burke’s Armory, are: Gules, on a mount, Vert, a tower triple-towered supported by two lions rampant-guardant or; in the port, a portcullis.

74. Obverse.—RICHARD, ALCOLT, AT Y¥, ONE—A pigeon, R.M.A.
Reverse.—PIGEON, IN NORTHAMPTON—HIS HALF PENNY, 1667.
Mint-mark, mullet.
(Williamson, 65.) Fig. 49. Halfpenny.

The following entries occur in St. Peter’s parish register:—
1640. "Richard Awcott and Mary Hill both of Northton were married the 30th daie of June."

1642-3. "William Aucut the soone of Richard Aucott and Mary his wife batized the 27 of March."

1644. "John Aukt the soone of Richard Auct was baptized ye 23rd of November 1644."

1647. "An Aukut ye daughter of Richard Aulecut was baptized ye 3 day of July."

1674. "Richard Allcut was buried the 30 day of October 1674."

The issuer of this token appears to have been of West Haddon, and the son of William Awlcoat, whose will, made January 5th, 1632-3, and proved February 11th following, is preserved in the Northampton Probate Registry. In it the testator describes himself as "William Awlcoat of West Haddon in the county of Northampton, Taylor," and bequeaths to "my daughter Anne Awlcoat the some of tenne Pounds of good and lawfull english monye to be paid to her at the day of her marriage. All the rest of my Goods, my debts & legacies paid, my funerall expenses ended & my body brought to the ground, I give to my well beloved wife Letice Awlcoat and my sonne Richard Awlcoat," etc.

75. Obverse.—EDWARD. COOPER. OF—A rose.
Reverse.—NORTHAMPTON. 1654—E.E.C.
Mint-mark, on the reverse only, mullet. Fig. 50.
Farthing.

The issuer of this token was a son of Thomas Cooper, Ironmonger, who served as Mayor in 1621 and 1633. He was admitted to the freedom of the Borough in 1632, as is shown by the following entry which occurs in the Roll of Freemen:

"Edwardus Cowper filius Thome Cowper Ironmonger admiss fuit primo die Octobris 1632 iure natali et solvit." iiiis iiiid

His trade is not stated, but in All Saints' parish register he is described as a Mercer, and in one entry, as a Linendraper and Mercer.
He was also landlord of the Rose and Crown Inn, which was then situated in Sheep Street, and nearly opposite the site now occupied by the "Cross Keys." The rose displayed on this token indicates that it was issued by Edward Cooper in his capacity as innkeeper.

He served as Town Bailiff in 1639-40, as Chamberlain in 1644-5, and as Churchwarden of All Saints' parish in 1645-6. In a subsidy, 18 Charles I., "Mr. Edward Cooper" of the Chequer Ward paid 5s.

(See also note "Watch and Ward," page 303.) On his death, in 1660, he appears to have been succeeded at the "Rose and Crown" by his son, Edward, who took up his freedom in that year, as is shown by the following record which is preserved in the Roll of Freemen:

"Edward Cowper the sonne of Edward Cowper, by birthright was admitted the 20 day of Sept. 1660 and paid." . . . iiiis iiid.

The "Rose and Crown" appears to have been consumed in the great fire of 1675, for in a tract entitled "A True and Faithful Relation of the late Dreadful Fire at Northampton," etc., printed in that year, we find it stated that the fire "Burned in Ship-street as far as the Rose and Crown and somewhat beyond."

The following entries occur in All Saints' parish register:

1655. April. "Mary filia Edward: Cowper m'cer et Elizabeth ux eius bapt fuit xij die."
1649. September. "Elizabeth filia Edwardi Cooper m'cer, et Elizabetha uxor eius bapt fuit xxvij die."
1652. May. "Parvulus Mr. Edward Cooper sepult fuit 23d die."
1656. June. "Elizabeth filia Edward Cooper mercer et . . . eius bapt the 1st day."
1659. June. "Parvulus Mr. Edward Cooper sepult fuit oode die."
1669. March. "Mr. Edward Cooper mercer was buried 30th."
1699. April. "Edward Cooper, 12 day." (Burial)
The last entry refers to Edward Cooper, junior.

76. Obverse.—THOMAS COOPER IN—The Ironmongers Arms.
Reverse.—NORTHAMPTON, 1652—T.E.C.
Mint-mark, mullet.
(Boyne, 55; Williamson, 68.) Farthing.

77. A variety dated 1668. Mint-mark, rose.
(Boyne, 56; Williamson, 69.) Fig. 51. Farthing.

The issuer of these tokens was also a son of Thomas Cooper, senior, and brother to Edward Cooper, the issuer of token No. 75. He took up his freedom in 1634, as is shown by the following entry in the Roll:

"Thomas Cooper ironmonger filius Thome Cowp Ironmonger modo maior jur natali admiss fuit vicesimo die Septembris 1634 et solvit .......... iii s iiiid"

In the returns for the Hearth Tax of Charles II., "Mr Thomas Cooper," was assessed for six. In 1656 he resided in the Chequer Ward. (See note "Watch and Ward," page 303.)

The following entries occur in All Saints’ parish register:

1657. August. "Marie filia Mr Thomas Cooper ironmonger, et Ann uxor eius bapt fuit 30th die, natus 19."
1661. July. "Hannah filia Mr Thomas Cooper ironmonger bapt fuit eodem die" (22nd).
1661. August. "Parvula Thome Cooper ironmonger sept fuit eodem die" (15th).
1663. October. "Parvula Thome Copper (sic) gent sepult fuit . . . ."
1664-5. January. "Ann uxor Mr Thome Cooper ironmonger sepult fuit xxv die."
1665. September. "Stephen filius Thome Copper (sic) gent, et . . . uxor eius bapt xvth."
In the churchwarden’s accounts of St. Giles occurs the following entry:

"1653. For lead to Mr. Cooper. 08. 00. 00."

From the heavy items for lead, and by several entries relating to the bells, it would appear that there was a general repair of the church fabric about this time.

This token was undoubtedly issued by George Ecton, the initials "G.E.E.," standing for George and Elizabeth Ecton. That the former was a Vintner by trade is shown by an entry in the Roll of Freemen, which records that "William Read apprentis Georgij Ecton Vintner admiss fuit tertio die Maii 1651, et solvit x." That he resided in the parish of All Saints’, in which parish the “White Hind” was situated, is shown by the following entries which occur in All Saints’ parish register:

1637-8. March. “Elizabeth filia Georgij Ecton vintner, et Elizabeth uxor eius bapt fuit. 4. die.”
1640. March. “George filius Georgij Ecton vintner et Elizabeth uxor eius bapt fuit xxix° die.”
1642-3. March. “George filius Georgij Ecton innholder et Elizabeth uxor sine bapt fuit xij° die.”
1644. August. “Sarah filia George Ecton innholder et Eias (sic) uxor bapt fuit xviij° die.”
1646. May. “Samuell filius George Ecton innholder et Elizabeth uxor eius bapt fuit xxii die.”
1653-4. January. “George Ecton innkeeper sepult fuit xviij die.”
Seventeenth Century Tokens of Northamptonshire.

"Thomas Peach of Cotton end and Mrs. Elizabeth Ecton of this parish, widow, was then out published."

[The register records that the above "intention of marriage," together with others, was published "at market" on that date.]

"Thomas Peach of Cotton end and Mrs. Elizabeth Ecton widow in this parish were the next day (October 29th 1655) married by Justis Collis and Mr. Richard Truman, Minister."

Richard Trueman, M.A., was acting as vicar of St. Sepulchre's, but was not legally instituted.

The Roll of Freemen, which commences in 1621, contains no record of the admission of George Ecton, but we find the following record of the admission of his son, the above-mentioned Samuel:—

"Samuel Ecton fili Georgii Ecton jure nati jure et admiss Decimo die Novembris 1664, et solvit. ...... 34. 4d.

Deeds in the collection of Mr. Stewart Beattie, of Northampton, show that the Hind existed as an inn so early as in the days of Henry VII. In 1585 it was ordered by the Assembly:—

"That the sygne of the harte nowe commonlye called the hynde, the Lyon, the Bell, the Swanne, the George, the Bull, the Aungell, the Dolphyn, the Sallet, the harpe, the Katherine Wheele, the Talbott, and the one called the Greene Dragon be admytted as auncient Innes within this towne, and all other houses having sygnes at their dores, and useing vitualinge to be admytted as Ale houses and not as Innes, and yearely to put in Recognizances for keepinge of good Rule in their howses accordinge as heretofore hath bene used, or ells to be demissed at Mr Mayor's and the Justices discretion which for the tyme shalbe."

The Hind was destroyed in the great fire of 1675, but was rebuilt and continued down to the close of the eighteenth century. From the number of advertisements and other notices of balls, concerts, boxing contests, fencing matches, and other entertainments which were held at the Hind, it must have been of considerable importance and reputation. Many of these advertisements appear in the Northampton Mercury from 1721 onwards. It also served as a playhouse in the
early part of the eighteenth century. Amongst the plays produced here we find that on February 10th, 1724, for the benefit of a Mr. Berriman, there was acted "a play call'd Hamlet, Prince of Denmark."

The site of this old-established inn is now occupied by the front of the Corn Exchange, on the Parade.

The White Hind (or Hart), was the favourite badge of Richard II.

At a tournament held at Smithfield in 1390 in honour of several distinguished foreigners, we are told that "All the Kynges howse were of one sute, theyr cotes, theyr armys, theyr sheldes, and theyr trappours, were browdrid all with whyte hertys, with crowns of gold about their neck, and chains of gold hanging thereon, which hertys were the kings leverye, and he gaf to lordes, ladys, knyghtes, and squyers, to know his household people from others."

79. Obverse.—JOHN. LABRAM. IN THE—A sugarloaf.
   Reverse.—DRAPERE • NORTHAMPTON—I.S.L.
   Mint-mark, mullet.
   (Boyne, 58; Williamson, 71.) Fig. 53. Farthing.

The issuer of this token was apprenticed to Joseph Sargeant, mercer, who served as Mayor in 1644, 1656, and 1671; Bailiff in 1632, and Chamberlain in 1637, and was admitted to the freedom of the Borough in 1642, as is shown by the following entry which appears in the Roll under date April 24th of that year.

"Johōs Labram apprentisus Joseph Sargeant admiss fuit eodem die et solvit." x

He resided near the lower end of the Drapery, on the east side, and probably on the site now occupied by the White Hart Inn, as is shown by his will (a copy of which is given in the Appendix). He did his turns of "Watch and Ward" for the Chequer Ward in 1656. (See note "Watch and Ward," page 303.)

1 Vide History of Signboards.
The following entries occur in All Saints' parish register:

die;".
1644. October. "John filius John Labrum bapt fuit xijj die;".
1646. December. "Richard filius John Labrum mercer et Sarah uxor
eius bapt fuit 13th die;".
uxor eius bapt fuit eode die" (12th).
1653. December. "Parvulus John Labrum sepult fuit viij die;".
1699. July. "Mr John Labram 12 day." (Burial)

80. Obverse.—SAMVEL . POOEL—The Paschal Lamb.
Reverse.—IN . NORTHAMPTON.—S.P.
Mint-mark, mullet.

Samuel Poole served as a Town Bailiff in 1654–5, and as Churchwarden for All Saints parish in 1656–7. In a subsidy levied on the inhabitants of this town, 18 Charles I., Samuel Poole, of the Chequer Ward, paid 3s. 6d. He served his turns of "Watch and Ward" in 1656 (see note "Watch and Ward, p. 303). The Paschal Lamb may indicate that the token was issued from the "Lamb and Flag" Inn, then situated in Kingswell Street.

The issuer was admitted to the freedom of the Borough in 1655, as is shown by the following entry which occurs in the Roll of Freemen:

"Samuel Poole sonne of Samuell Poole, by birthright, was admitted to
be free of the Corporacion and sworne the eight and twentieth daie
of September 1655 and paid." iii s. iii d.

The roll also records the admission of his son, Daniel, on
October 27th, 1670.
The following entries occur in All Saints' parish register:—

1640-1. January. "Lawrence filius Samuellis Poole chandler et Sara uxor eius bapt fuit xvij° die."

1643. November. "Daniell filius Samuel Poole et Sara uxor eius bapt fuit eodem die" (19th).

1644-5. February. "Parvulus Samuell Poole sep. fuit xxij die."

1646. November. "John filius Samuell Poole et Sarah uxor eius bapt fuit eodem die: vt primo."

1646. November. "Sarah the wife of Samuell Poole sepult fuit 2 die."

1667-8. February. "Mary filia Mr Samuel Poole chandler sepult fuit xth die."

1672. September. "Mr Samuel Poole chandler sepult fuit eodem die" (6th).

81. Obverse.—BIRD STREETE. IN—A pair of scales.
Reverse.—NORTHAMPTON 1651. I.D.S.
Mint-mark, mullet.
(Williamson, 80.) Farthing.

82. Obverse.—IN. BIRD STREETE.—A pair of scales.
Reverse.—NORTHAMPTON 1651. I.D.S.
Mint-mark, on obverse only, mullet.
(Boyne, 62.) Fig. 55. Farthing.

No street of this name exists in Northampton, nor is it shown on any known plan of the town. It has been suggested that it is a corruption of Bridge Street.

83. Obverse.—AT THE GEORGE IN—St. George and the Dragon.
Reverse.—NORTHAMPTON 1653. I.M.S.
Mint-mark, mullet.
(Boyne, 63; Williamson, 83.) Fig. 56. Farthing.

It is probable that the initials "I.M.S." which appear on this token stand for John and Margaret Smith, and that the following entries which occur in All Saints' parish register relate to the issuer and his family:—
Seventeenth Century Tokens of Northamptonshire.

1659-60. March. "Parulus (sic) John Smith innholder was buried the 18th day."
1661. August. "John filius John Smith inholder bapt fuit quarto die."
1670. September. "Mrs Margaret Smith de Hospetall sepult fuit decimo die."

Mrs. Smith appears to have become reduced in circumstances, and died an inmate of either St. John's or St. Thomas' Hospital. The former was founded about 1387, for the maintenance of eight poor persons, with lodging and firing in the common hall, and an allowance of 1s. 11d. weekly. The hospital dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket was founded about 1450, and endowed by the citizens of Northampton for the maintenance of twelve poor persons at an allowance of 1s. 11d. weekly each, with clothing, firing, and washing. In 1654, Sir John Langham added six others to the number, and one other poor woman was added by the charity of one Richard Massingerd.

The George was an "auncient Inn" in the time of Queen Elizabeth (see note to No. 78), and is still a popular inn of the town.

Among the names of the freeholders who were assessed in respect of property in the subsidy of 18 Charles I., is that of "Mr. Wandly" who paid 4s. for the George.

It was reported to the Assembly on December 14th, 1644, that Thomas Holland, landlord of the George, was much intruding on the liberties of the town, insomuch as he was not a freeman, and was using the trade of a vintner, and keeping a tavern for the retailing of wines, without the Corporation's consent, whereby he had incurred diverse penalties. Thomas Holland, however, made submission to the Assembly, and he was permitted to continue his trade until March 25th, when he promised to pay £10 for the Town's use.

84. Obverse.—JOHN . TWIGDEN . IN — A glove.
Reverse.—NORTHAMPTON . 1666 . — CREDE . SED . CAVE .
Mint-mark, mullet. Engraved in Boyne (1858).
(Boyne, 65; Williamson, 85.) Fig. 57. Halfpenny.
This token is remarkable for the inscription "Crede sed Cave," as if to say you may accept this token as genuine, but beware of others.

Specimens in silver exist, probably pattern pieces or proofs, of which one, formerly in the collections of Mr. H. Christie and Mr. H. S. Gill, is now in the writer's possession, and another is in the collection of silver tokens formed by the late Mr. H. B. Bowles, of Bristol. That in the Northampton Museum, mentioned by Williamson, appears to be silver-plated only.

In a subsidy levied upon the inhabitants, 18 Charles I., John Twigden, a resident in the South Ward, paid 4s.; and in that made in 13, and collected 16 Charles II., he was assessed 20s. for land.

The issuer of this token was the son of John Twigden, glover, who served as Mayor in 1632–3, and the former was admitted to the freedom of the Borough in 1633, as is shown by the following entry which occurs in the Roll of Freemen:

"Johēs Twigden filius Johis Twigden Modo Maiōr iure natali admiss fuit Vicessimo die Aprilis 1633." iii s iii d.

He was a glover, but, nevertheless, he did not reside or have his business in the Glovery, which was located in the Drapery. In early times Northampton was noted for its gloves, and among the manuscripts preserved at Lincoln Cathedral is a lease, undated, but circa 1135–45, of ten acres at Marston, Lincolnshire, which states that the rent is to be paid in "Northampton gloves."

The great conduit, with the Conduit Hall above it, was built in the time of Edward IV. on the south side of the market square. The shops under the Conduit Hall were leased in 1650 for sixty-one years to Mr. John Twigden at a yearly rent of £4. This conduit was destroyed with the whole town in the fire of 1675.

The town Assembly kept a check upon street encroachments, and in 1657 it ordered "that the house of Mr. John Twigden (an alderman), now building, be made equal with Mrs. Bott's house, adjoining on the east; that the same come no further out towards the Churchyard, that
the new building do not overshadow Mrs. Bott's old house, and that it be built according to the old foundations every way." This would indicate that he resided either in Mercers' Row, or in St. George's Row, the churchyard referred to being that of All Saints'.

Extracts from the will of John Twigden will be given in the Appendix.

The following entries occur in All Saints' parish register:

1641. August. "John filius John Twigden, glover et Prudence uxor sine [?] eius bapt fuit xxix° die."

1646. May. "Sarah filia Mr John Twigden, glover, et Prudence uxor eius bapt fuit xvj° die."

1649. May. "Beniamine filius John Twigden, glover, eius uxor bapt fuit xiii° die."

1650. September. "Sarah filia John Twigden sepult fuit 9th die."

1651-2. February. "Valentine filius Mr John Twigden, glover, et Prudence uxoreo (sic) eius bapt fuit 29th."

1654-5. March. "Theodor filius Mr John Twigden glover, et Prudence uxor eius bapt fuit xv° die."

1659. December. "Theoder (sic) son of Mr John Twigden buried the 23 clay."

1681-2. February. "Mr John Twigden Allderman sepultus fuit xviij° die."

The register also records that John Twigden was a Churchwarden of All Saints' parish in 1652.

85. Obverse.—ANCHOR . WILLDINGE . IN—An anchor.
Reverse.—NORTHAMPTON . MERCER—A.A.W.
Mint-mark, mullet.
(Boyne, 60; Williamson, 86.) Fig. 58. Farthing.

86. A variety from a different obverse die, the anchor being larger, and the letters also. The reverse is from the same die as No. 85.
(Williamson, 87.) Farthing.

The issuer of these tokens was admitted to the freedom of the Borough in 1661, as is shown by the following entry which occurs in the Roll of Freemen:
"Anchor Willing nup Apprenticius Danielis Symonds defunct admisit eodem duodecimo die Aprilis et solvit." . . . xiii.

The anchor on these tokens was evidently intended for a rebus on the issuer’s name. A copy of his will will be given in the Appendix.

The following entry occurs in All Saints’ parish register:

1667. September. "Anker Wilden mercer et trunkmaker sepultus fuit xix die."

Watch and Ward.

The Northampton Borough Records contain much interesting information concerning the keeping of watch and ward, one of the most burdensome duties formerly imposed upon town burgesses. Never, even in times of peace, could this duty be relaxed, for the times were such that every householder was expected to have his weapon for the defence of his own person and property, and to assist in preserving the general peace of the town. Each ward had its definitely appointed constable and “thirdboroughs,” and each householder was bound to take his turn in keeping nightly watch and ward in the streets, unless formally excused by the Assembly. Elaborate regulations with regard to this duty were passed by the Assembly at various times, and amongst a variety of repressive orders of 1605 occurs one prohibiting any townsman from walking in the streets after nine o’clock in the evening, unless he is carrying a light; forbidding any handicraftsman, servant, or labourer playing by day or night at “dyce, cards, tables, bowles, or any other unlawful games; and [decreet] that no innkeeper or aleshousekeeper allow suche games or have in his house dice, cards, etc., or keep open at prohibited times.” Those serving on watch and ward were responsible for the due observance of such bye-laws, as well as the arresting of strangers, or the keeping of the King’s peace in any fray that might arise. The Assembly resolved in June, 1648, that there was special need of an extraordinary watch in the town, and it was agreed that the sergeants should summon six out of each ward night by night, making thirty in
all. All summoned were to watch in their own persons in their own ward from sunset to sunrise, or to provide "verie able men in the rometh of them, and in default to pay 2s. 6d."

In the Borough archives is a manuscript list of those who served this duty from May 20th to the beginning of August, 1656, in two of the five wards of the town. The list for the Chequer ward is in double columns, and includes the names of several of the issuers of tokens described in the foregoing list. The following are the entries in which they are mentioned:—

"Fryday night the 23rd May.
John Labram.
Mr. Richard Rands.

Monday night the 26th May.
Mr. John Stevens.

Fryday 30th May.
Mr. Jo: Selby.

Tuesday night the 3rd June.
Mr. Ed: Cooper.
Mr. Tho: Cooper.

Sunday night 8th June.
Mr. Sam: Poole.

Satterday night 14th June.
John Steevens.

Satterday night the 21st June.
Jo: Labram.
Mr. Richard Rands.

Monday night the 23rd June 1656.
Mr. John Stevens.

Satterday night the 28th June 1656.
Mr. John Selby.

Tuesday night the 1st of July 1656.
Mr. Edward Cooper.

Wednesday night the second of July.
Mr. Tho: Cooper.

Sunday night the 6th July 1656.
Mr. Sam: Poole.

Sunday night 13th July.
Jo: Stevens."

OUNDLE.

The town of Oundle is situated thirty-seven miles north-east of Northampton, and thirteen miles south-west by west from Peterborough.

Oundle was amongst the earliest possessions of the abbey of Medeshamstede, afterwards called Burgh, and now Peterborough. At
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE TOKENS.
the time of the Norman Survey the Abbot of Burgh held 6 hides of land at "Undele." There was a mill of the yearly value of 20s., and 250 eels; 50 acres of meadow, and a wood 3 miles long and 2 broad, and the whole—including 25s., the profits of the market—was then valued at £11. The manor of Oundle continued in the possession of the Abbey of Peterborough till the dissolution of the religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1267 the Abbot obtained the privilege of a fair for fourteen days, beginning on the feast of the Ascension. In 1549 the manor, fair and market were granted to John, Earl of Bedford, who had farmed them under the Abbey. The manor remained in the possession of the Earls of Bedford for several generations.

87. *Obverse.*—OVNDLE. HALF. PENY. TO:—A talbot.
   *Reverse.*—BE. CHANGED. BY. Y®. FEEFEES—A griffin.
   Mint-mark, rose, or cinquefoil. Engraved in Bridges’ *History.*
   (Boyne, 67; Williamson, 88.)  Fig. 59. Halfpenny.

88. *Obverse.*—AN. OVNDLE. HALF. PENY. 1669—A talbot.
   *Reverse.*—FOR. THE. VSE. OF. THE. POOR—A talbot.
   Mint-mark, rose, or cinquefoil. Engraved in Bridges’ *History.*
   (Boyne, 68; Williamson, 89.)  Fig. 60. Halfpenny.

A book of Minutes and Accounts of the Feoffees and Overseers covering this period exists, but no mention is made of the ordering of dies, cost of same, cost of striking tokens, nor the cost of withdrawing them from circulation following the Royal proclamation of 1672.

The Talbot Inn was built in 1626 from materials obtained on the demolition of Fotheringhay Castle, and appears to have been used as a meeting place by the Feoffees and Overseers; hence the use of the talbot on their tokens. The following entry occurs in the Feoffees’ accounts for 1672:

"Paid at the Talbott on the account day 00:07:06."

This probably refers to refreshments consumed by the Feoffees.
Seventeenth Century Tokens of Northamptonshire.

89. Obverse. — JOHN · AVDLEY · TOBACCONIST—HIS HALF PENY.

Reverse. — IN · OWNDLE · 1669 · — A still.

Mint-mark, mullet.

(Williamson, 90.) Fig. 61. Halfpenny.

The following entry occurs in the parish register:

1670. "John Audly burd. Apr. 10."

90. Obverse. — MATHEW · AVSTIN—A fleur-de-lys.

Reverse. — IN · OWNDELL · M.A.—Three mullets above and three below.

Mint-mark, mullet. Mullets for stops.

(Boyne, 69; Williamson, 91.) Farthing.

91. Obverse.—From the same die as No. 90.

Reverse.—As No. 90, but from a different die. A rose and two mullets above, and below the initials. Fig. 62. Farthing.

The following entries occur in the parish register:

1662. "Jane daughter of Matthew Austin bapt. Aug: 7:"
1664-5. "Katherine daughter of Mathew Austin bapt. Febr. 2:"
1670-1. "Ursela dau: of Math: Austin bap: Jan. 5:"
1672. "Mary dau: of Mathew Austin bap Nov: 29:"
1690. "Marie: dau: of Matthew Austin bu June 19:"

92. Obverse.—NATH · BROWING · IN—A lamb couchant.

Reverse.—OVNDELL · CHANDLER—N.B. 1659.

Mint-mark, mullet. Engraved in Bridges' History.

(Williamson, 92.) Fig. 63. Farthing.

"Nathanell Browning" signed the parish register as Churchwarden in 1640.

The following entries occur in the parish register:

1629. "Mathew ye sonne of Nathaniel Browning bapt 18 of October:"
1632. "Thomas the sonne of Nathaniell Browning bapt 2 of Decemb:"
1636. "William sonne'of Nathaniel Browning bapt 4 of Septemb:"
1637. "Ann daughter of Nathaniel Browning bapt'd ye same daie"

(Dec. 17.)
1639-40. "Nathaniel sonne of Nathaniel Browning bapt'd 16 of Januarie."
1646. "Mary ye daughter of Nathaniel Browning borne 24, bapt 30 Apr."
1668. "Nath: Browning bur'd Apr: 2."

It is doubtful whether the token was issued by Nathaniel Browning, Senior, to whom the foregoing entries refer, or Nathaniel Browning, Junior, concerning whom we find the following entries:—

1639-40. "Nathaniel sonne of Nathaniel Browning bapt'd 16 of Januarie."
1693. "Eleanor Browning widd, Sep. 21." (Burial.)

The name of this issuer does not occur in the parish registers.

93. Obverse.—HENRY · COLDWEL · IN—The Haberdashers' Arms.
Reverse.—OWNdle · HABADASHER—H.E.C.
Mint-mark, mullet.
(Boyne, 71; Williamson, 93.) Fig. 64. Farthing.

Reverse.—OF · OVNdELL—I · E.
(Boyne, 72; Williamson, 94.) Fig. 65. Farthing.

The following entries occur in the parish register:—

1654. "Alte ye daughter of John Eaton bor. 10 of March."
1674-5. "John Eaton Mary Chalton \ both of ye town mar'd Jan. 28."

95. Obverse.—WILL : FILBRIGG : LINEN—Arms, a lion rampant.
Reverse.—DRAPEr · OF · OVNdLE—W.F. 1658.
Mint-mark, mullet, which is placed immediately above the helmet, which surmounts the shield.
(Boyne, 73; Williamson, 95.) Fig. 66. Farthing.
96. A variety from different dies. The mint-mark, mullet, is placed to the left of the helmet, which comes immediately under the "W." Fig. 67. Farthing.

97. A variety has mint-mark rose, or cinquefoil on obverse. The reverse is from the same die as No. 96. Fig. 68. Farthing.

The arms represented on these tokens are those borne by Felbrigge of Felbrigge, co. Norfolk, of which family the issuer was a member. "Or, a lion rampant gules; crest, out of a ducal coronet gules, a plume of ostrich feathers erm." On the tokens, this crest is replaced by a helmet. The issuer was son of Thomas Filbrigg of Easton, Huntingdonshire, grandson of Sir John Filbrigg (or Felbrigg), who purchased the estate at Easton, and great-grandson of Sir Roger Filbrigg of Felbrigge, co. Norfolk.

The ancient family of De Felbrigg assumed their name from the town of Felbrigg, of which they were enfeoffed by the Bygod shortly after the Norman Conquest.

Roger Bygod, ancestor of the first Earls of Norfolk, obtained a grant of the lordship of Felbrigg on the Norman Conquest, and Ailward de Felbrigg appears to have held the manor under Bygod at the time of Domesday Survey.

Simon Felbrigg, son of Sir Roger Bygod, who assumed the name of Felbrigg, being fourth in descent from Simon le Bygod and Maud his wife, daughter of Richard, and sister of William de Felbrigg, was appointed Standard-Bearer to Richard II., in 1395, and created a Knight of the Garter in 1397.

The issuer of the token married Elizabeth Billing of Oundle, whose baptism is recorded in the parish register:


In the Hearth-tax of Charles II. "Mr. Filbriggs," the issuer of the token, was assessed for six, and John Filbrigg for three hearths. John Filbrigg, a brother, was married and buried at Oundle, as is shown by the following entries in the parish register:
The issuer appears to have been a man of substance and of some considerable importance in the public life of Oundle. He served all the public offices, including those of Feoffee, Overseer, Constable and Churchwarden.

The following entries occur in the parish register:—

1689. "Mrs Fillbridge buried Aug: 5."

On the floor of the choir, in the Parish Church, is a brass plate to the memory of William Filbrigge, inscribed thus:—

"HERE LYETH BURIED THE BODY
OF WILLIAM FILBRIGGE GENT,
SON OF THOMAS FILBRIGGE
OF EASTON IN COM HUNT GENT,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN
THE 54TH YEARE OF HIS AGE
MARCH THE 29TH ANNO DOM 1687."

The will of "Elizabeth Filbrigge of Oundle, co. Northampton, widow," dated July the 6th, 1689, and proved August the 28th in the same year, is preserved in the Prerogative Court, Canterbury. In it she specifically names her niece Elizabeth Billing, daughter of her brother Zachary Billing, "who now lives with me," and to whom she bequeaths £200. £10 for schooling, sundry articles of plate, one piece being a silver tankard that had Mr. Felbrigge's arms upon it, and also her household furniture. To her niece Mary Billing, "daughter of my brother Matthew Billing" £50. To the other children of her brother Matthew Billing, viz., Joseph, Elizabeth, Isaac, Sarah, John, and James, £10 each. To the children of her sister Mary Ladds, viz., Elizabeth, Mary, Anne, and Susanna, £20 each; and to her nephews William and Richard Ladds. £5 each. To the other children of her
brother Zachary Billing, viz., William, Mary, Robert, Matthew, and Sarah, £5 each. To the children of her brother William Billing, viz., William, Hannah, Griffin, Rebecca, Sarah, Deborah, Lidia, and Elizabeth, £5 each, etc.

98. Obverse.—**LAWRANCE. HAVTON**—A man making candles.
   Reverse.—**IN. OVNDLE. 1664—L.H.**
   Mint-mark, mullet. Engraved in Bridges' *History*.
   *Fig. 69.* Farthing.

Lawrence Houghton was assessed in the Hearth-tax of Charles II., for one hearth, and one forge.

The Feoffees' accounts show that "Lawrance Haughton" was a Constable in 1662, and an Overseer of the Poor in 1665. His name does not occur in the parish register.

99. Obverse.—**WILLIAM. HVLL**—The Haberdashers' Arms.
   Reverse.—**IN. OVNDLE—W.H.**
   Mint-mark, cinquefoil. Cinquefoils for stops.
   *(Boyne, 75; Williamson, 97.)* *Fig. 70.* Farthing.

The Feoffees' accounts show that William Hull served the office of Constable in 1665.

The following entries occur in the parish register:

1668. "Edmund son of Wm Hull bapt: Jun: 8."
1675. "Anne dau: of Wm Hull: burd Mar 8."
1693. "Charles ye son of Mr Willm Hull: Nov 24. (Burial.)"
1698-9. "Katherine ye daughter of Mr Wm Hull: Jan 31. (Burial.)"

100. Obverse.—**MATHEW: HVNT—M.H.**
   Reverse.—**IN. OWNDLE—1657.**
   Mint-mark, mullet. Engraved in Bridges' *History*.
   *(Boyne, 76; Williamson, 98.)* *Fig. 71.* Farthing.

Matthew Hunt was a Churchwarden in 1668.
The following entries occur in the parish register:

1627. "Mathew ye sonne of Edmund Hunt bapt 16 of Septemb."
1656. "Marie ye daughter of Mathew Hunt bor. ii of Sept."
1658. "Mary daughter of Matthew Hunt, bur Sept. 23."
1658. "Edmund ye sonne of Mathew Hunt bor 9 of July."
1660. "Matthew son of Matthew Hunt borne Apr. 11."
1664. "Anne daughter of Matthew Hunt bapt. April. 7."

Reverse.—OVNDLE. CHANDLER—W.I. 1663.
No mint-mark.
(Boyne, 77; Williamson, 99.) Farthing.

William James served the office of Constable in 1664–5.
The following entry occurs in the parish register:

1646. "Jued daughtr of William James borne 7. bapt. 10 of Septemb."

102. Obverse.—DANIEL. MAVLEY : 1657—Six cloves in a shield, D.M.
Reverse.—IN: OVNDLE. CHANDLER—A dove bearing an olive branch.
Mint-mark: mullet. Engraved in Bridges' History.
Fig. 72. Farthing.

The engraving of this token which appears in Bridges' History does not show the final numeral in the date; this however is explained by the fact that the "7" is superimposed upon the mint-mark and only discernible on fine specimens. The same remark applies to the "R" in "Chandler," which is quite small, and placed on the rim of the token, immediately above the mint-mark.

The following entries occur in the parish register:

1644. "John sonne of Daniel Mawley bapt 8 of Septemb."
Seventeenth Century Tokens of Northamptonshire.

1652. "John the son of Daniell Mawlye." (Baptism.)
1653-4. "Adlin ye daughter of Daniel Mawley, bor 8 of January."
1654. "Dinis ye daughter of Daniel Mawly, bor. 8 of Decemb."
1658. "Elizabeth ye daughter of Daniel Mawly bor. 4 of Maie."
1659. "Dinis ye daughter of Daniel Mawly bor. 6 of Aprill."

103. Obverse.—JOHN. PASHLER. IN—1668.
Reverse.—OVNDLE. CHANDLER—A dove bearing an olive branch
Mint-mark, cinquefoil.
(Boyne, 79; Williamson, 101.) Fig. 73. Farthing.

The following entries occur in the parish register:

1673. "Susanna dau of John Pashler burd July 1."
1673. "Jane dau of John Pashler burd July 7."
1678. "John son of John Pashler burd July 8."
1680. "Eliz. dau. of John Pashler bapt. April 30."
1683. "Rachell dau: of John Pashler bapt July 20."

104. Obverse.—RICH. STEVENSON. OF—The Grocers’ Arms.
Reverse.—OVNDLE. CHANDLER—R.S.
Mint-mark, mullet.
(Boyne, 80; Williamson, 102.) Fig. 74. Farthing.

The name, Richard Stevenson, does not occur in the parish register.

105. Obverse.—WILL. TERREWFS—The Merchant-Tailors’ Arms.
Reverse.—IN. OVNDELL—W.K.T.
Mint-mark, mullet. Fig. 75. Farthing.

In the Hearth-tax of Charles II., William Terrywist was assessed for five hearths.

The following entries occur in the parish register:

"Thes Set Downe According To Act of parliament August 24th
1653 By mee William Terrewest Register."
1653. "Katherine ye daughter of William Terrewest, Register, bor. 10 of Novemb."
1656. "Ruben: ye sonne of William Terrewest, Register, 26 of March."
1679. "Wm. Terrewest of ye Hospital burd April 8."

William Terrewest appears to have fallen on evil times and died an inmate of the Hospital or Almshouse.

This Hospital was founded and endowed, in 1556, by Sir William Laxton, son of John Laxton of Oundle, who was brought up as a grocer in London, of which city he was Lord Mayor in 1554; the foundation being for seven poor men, and it was under the supervision of the Grocers' Company.

PASTON (NEAR PETERBOROUGH).

A token said to read "Thomas Newman of Paston," was described in Northamptonshire Notes and Queries, 1886, and assigned to this place. This token, which was formerly in the collection of Mr. L. Clements, and is now in that of Mr. A. W. Barnes, undoubtedly reads "Anston" and not "Paston." It probably belongs to Winterbourne Anderston, Wiltshire, which place is locally pronounced "Anston." Williamson gives an imperfect, and otherwise incorrect description of another specimen of this token, under "Uncertain," No. 19.

PAULERSPURY.

The village of Paulerspury, or Parvelis-Pery, is situated three miles south-east by south of Towcester, and eleven from Northampton.

At the time of the Norman Survey, "Pirie" was held by William
Seventeenth Century Tokens of Northamptonshire.

Peverel, and consisted of three and a half hides and the fifth part of half a hide. There was a mill of the yearly value of 26s. 8d., with ten acres of meadow, and a wood six furlongs in length and four in breadth, and the whole was valued at £4. In the reign of Henry II. it passed from the Peverels to Robert de Paveli, and continued in his family till the latter end of the reign of Edward III. In the early part of the next reign, Sir John de St. John was lord of "Pirie," and it remained in the possession of his family for several generations. In the reign of Charles I., the lordship came into the possession of Anne, wife of the Sir Edward Hales who was concerned in the abortive attempt to rescue Charles I. during his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight. He raised on his own security the sum of £80,000 to defray the expense of this enterprise, but owing to its failure and his not being in a position to discharge the debt, he was obliged to end his days abroad.

The astronomer, linguist, and critic, Dr. Edward Bernard, was born here in 1638. His father, the Rev. Joseph Bernard, removed to Northampton, where the doctor received the rudiments of his education. It was here, also, that Dr. William Cary, "the patriarch of Indian missions, and the first Oriental professor of languages in India," was born in 1761.

106. Obverse.—THOMAS . RATCLIF . OF—A pair of scales.
Reverse.—PALERS . PERY . 1666—T.E.R.
Mint-mark, mullet of six points. Fig. 76. Farthing.

This token is incorrectly described in Williamson, and assigned to Potterspury.

The following entries occur in the parish registers:

1625. "Thomas the sonn of Dextur Ratcliffe and Mary his wife was bapt.—January 29."
1663. "Sarah, daughter to Thomas Ratcliffe bapt. Decemb: ye 26th."
1665. "Sarah, daughter to Thomas Ratcliffe, Maij 18th. (Baptism.)"
PETERSPOUR—Peterborough.

1668. "William, son to Thomas Ratcliffe bap: Maij. 13th."
1676. "Elizabeth, daughter of Tho. Ratcliffe, Nov: 30th. (Burial.)"
1685. "Elizabeth Ratcliffe buried in woolen July ye 13th."
1685. "Elizabeth ye d. of Thomas Ratcliffe junio. bapt. Dec. 10th."

The last entry relates to the widow of the issuer of the token and a copy of her will, will be given in the appendix.

PETERBOROUGH.

The city of Peterborough is situated at the north-eastern extremity of Northamptonshire, and forty-two miles from the county town. Peterborough was anciently called Medeshamstede from, it is said, a deep hole or gulf in the River Nene known as "Medes Well." Camden, quoting from Robert de Swaffham, says: "In the middle of this river there is a place like a whirlpool, so deep and cold that in summer no swimmer can go to the bottom." The Saxon Chronicle gives a similar account of this phenomenon. The most probable etymology, however, of the name Medeshamstede is mede or mead, a meadow, ham, a sheltered habitation, and sted, stead, or stad, a bank or place of rest. The foundation of the great Abbey here, which became one of the wealthiest and most powerful in England, was laid, according to the Saxon Chronicle, in 655 by Oswi, king of Northumbria, and Peada, the first Christian king of Mercia, and son of Penda, one of the last of the pagan kings of central England. In 870 the monastery was entirely destroyed by the Danes, and for nearly a century it lay in ruins, but was rebuilt in 966-71, under the auspices of King Eadgar, who reconstructed its establishment, restored its lands, ratified its former charters, elevated it into an abbey, changed its name to "Burgh," and among other favours conferred upon its Abbot the privilege of a mint at Stamford-(Baron). This grant was afterwards
confirmed by Æthelraed II., Cnut, and Edward the Confessor, and the
privilege of a mint was also mentioned in a charter granted by Pope
Eugenius to Abbot Martin in 1146.

It was here that Hereward the Saxon, who had joined the Danes
under Sweyne, attacked the monastery in 1070, which he sacked and
burnt, and having also burnt nearly the whole of the town, he retired
to Ely laden with booty.

On the dissolution of the monasteries the abbey of Peterborough
was advanced to the dignity of a bishopric.

In five lines.
Reverse.—No legend. Arms of the Cathedral of Peterborough.
Two swords in saltire between four crosses,
pattee-fitchee.
(Boye, 82.) Fig. 78. Halfpenny, octagonal.

In relation to the issue of this token we find the following record
in the Town Book of Minutes:

"The City of Peterburgh. At a meeting of ye Governours for ye towne
land holden by adjournment the 11th day of February 1668 IT IS ORDERED that the
Towne Bailifes of Peterburgh doe lay out of ye towne money in
his hands the sum of ten pounds for ye stampg and coynage of
the publique halfpenny with ye towne armes and the impression
to and for the putting out of poore and fatherlesse children
apprentices or other charitable uses and yt this meeting be
adjourned unto Tuesday the second day of March next insuing
Edward Gibbon Tho : Hake
Tho : Dickenson
John Towse Robert Dickenson
William Hetley."

108. Obverse.—Peterburgh / halfpenny / to be changed / by the
towne / Bailife / 1670. In six lines.
Reverse.—No legend. Arms of the Cathedral of Peterborough.
The vertical stroke of "B" in "Bailife" comes im-
mediately above the "1" in the date.
(Williamson, 106.) Fig. 79. Halfpenny, octagonal.
109. Obverse.—As No. 108, but from a different die. The vertical stroke of "B" comes a little to the left of the "1."
Reverse.—From the same die as No. 108. Halfpenny, octagonal.

110. Obverse.—As No. 108, but reading *Peterburg.*
Reverse.—As No. 108, but from a slightly different die.
(Williamson, 107.) Fig. 80. Halfpenny, octagonal.

It is recorded in the Town Book of Minutes that, "At a Meeting of ye Gouvnours of ye Towne Land and Stock for ye said City holden by adjournment on Wednesday ye 4th of May in ye year of oe Lord 1670," it was resolved that:

"Whereas sevrales stampes of farthings and halfepence are putt forth by ye sevrales inhabitants of this Towne to their owne private advantage, the Gouvnors that [had?] thought fitt to take yt into their consideration ye profit yt might accrue towards ye Releife of ye poore of ye City in case some pte of ye towne stock was layd out in stampes for halfepence, and thereupon they gave and ordered that no farthings or 1/2-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 halfepence with the armes of ye City be sent out and they and none other to be allowed; yt ye Towne Bayly for ye time being shall be chardgeable wth ye change of such 1/2-pence wh shall be allowed him in his account."

Six days later we find, in the same Book of Minutes, the following record:—

"The City of Peterburgh. At a Meeting of ye Gouvernors of ye Towne Land and stock for ye sd City holden by adjournment on Tuesday ye 10th of May 1670
Then present
Humfry Orme Esq John Towse Gent
Robert Mackworth Esq Wm Hetley Gent
Tho : Hake Esq
Robert Dickenson Gent
Edward Gibbon Gent

IT IS ORDERED that Mr. Mortimore doe forthwth pay into ye hands of Mr Gibbon ye sum of Twenty pounds who is
desired with all speed to send ye same to London to be laid out in a stamp of Towne halfpence wh is to have ye Inscription (Peterburgh halfpence to be changed by ye Towne Bayliffe) And whereas there are already Towne ½-pence put out be the Overseers of ye Poor it is agreed by ye Gouvernors that they likewise shall be changed by ye Towne Bayliffe."

Some of the above tokens, although dated 1670, were struck in 1672, as is shown by the following extract from the Town Book:

"The City of Peterburgh. and land of the City of Peterburgh January the 12th 1672

IT IS ALSO THEREON ORDERED that Twenty pounds be laid out for more halfpennyes to be sent for the use of the inhabbitants of the said Citty to pay John Lovin wt is due to him and for other necessary occasions of the said Citty as the Gouvernours shall think fit

Robert Mackworth
Tho : Hake
Robert Carryer
Edward Gibbon
William Hetley
John Towse
Mathew Knowles."

The order issued in May, 1670, for the suppression of private tokens appears to have been effective, as 1669 is the latest date upon any token in the following list:

III. Obverse.—ROBERT ANDREWES.—The Bakers' Arms.
Reverse.—IN. PETERBOROUGH.—R.A.
Mint-mark, mullet. Farthing.

The following entries occur in St. John's parish registers:

1621. October. "Robert Andrew and Mary Crosse mr: eodem die"
1622. September. "Thomas s: of Robert Andrew estned 16 day."
1630. March. "Ambrose s. of Robert Andrewes bap: the 24th day."
Peterborough.

1660-1. "Robert sonne of Robert Andrew buried the same day" (March 10).
1661. November. "Robert sonne of Robert Andrew baptized the 25 day;"
1664. June. "Lucie daughter of Robert Andrew baptized the same day;" (12th).
1664. August. "Lucie daughter of Robert Andrew buried the same day;" (11th).
1665. June. "Luce daughter of Robert Andrew baptized the 7 day;"
1667-8. February. "Margaret d of Robert Andrew bapt ye 12th day;"
1669. May. "Robert Andrew buryed ye 2nd day;"
1671-2. January. "Robert s. of Robert Andrew bapt. 28 day;"
1671-2. February. "Robert s: of Robert Andrew bur: 4 day;"
1677. July. "Robert s of Robert Andrew bapt 3 da3 r;"
1680. November 14th. "Alexander Andrews;" (Burial.)
1683. May 10th. "Sarah Andrews;" (Burial.)
1685. August 20th. "Eliz: Andrews;" (Burial.)

And in a separate register of such as were buried in woollen only, appears the following duplicate entry of the burial of the last named Robert:—

1684. September 3rd. "Rob: ye s of Robert Andrews;" (Burial.)

These entries relate to two generations; but it is impossible to separate them, or to decide which Robert Andrews (or Andrewes) issued the token.

II2. Obverse.—IN . PETERBOROUGH AT Y8 —A Bible. R.—B.
Reverse.—FEARE . GOD . HONOR . THE—KING.
Mint-mark, on the obverse only, mullet of six points.
The Bible has a cross-crosslet in the centre and at each corner of the cover. Fig. 81. Farthing.
Seventeenth Century Tokens of Northamptonshire.

113. Obverse.—IN. PETERBOROUGH. AT. YE:—A Bible. R.-B.

Reverse.—From the same die as No. 112.

No mint-mark. The crosses on the Bible are less ornate than on No. 112. Fig. 82. Farthing.

This issuer was a bookseller. A Bible was generally used by the booksellers as a sign, and it became the symbol of their trade.

William Sheares, bookseller, at The Bible in Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, in 1661, as a frontispiece to some of his publications, prefixed an engraving of his sign—a Bible—surrounded by the motto, "Fear God. Honour the King," as on the above tokens.

The following entries occur in St. John's parish register, and probably relate to the issuer of Nos. 112 and 113.


114. Obverse.—JOHN. BLVDWICK.—Three cloves.

Reverse.—OF. PETER. BVRROW—I.B.

Mint-mark, mullet. Fig. 83. Farthing.

The following entries occur in St. John's parish registers:

1658–9. March 1st. "John Bludwick married Elizabeth King ye same day."
1659. August. "Wm sone of John Bludwick buried the 18th."
1690. November 9th. "John Bludwick." (Burial.)

115. Obverse.—RICHARD. BVRTON. OF—The Mercers' Arms.

Reverse.—PETERBOROUGH. 1668.—HIS HALFE PENY.

Mint-mark ?

(Williamson, 111.)

The following entries occur in St. John's parish registers:
1659. July. "... Burton buried ye 10th."
1682. September 27th. "Richard Burton." (Burial)

Reverse.—IN . PETERBOROUGH—1.E.B.

The following entries occur in St. John’s parish registers:

1658-9. "Susan daughter of John Butler buried ye same day” (March 30).
1661-2. January. "... sone of John Butler buried the 8 day."
1664. "John sonne of John Butler buried the 24 day of July.”
1665. April. "John sonne of John Butler buried 26 day.”
1665-6. February. "Willyam sonne of John Butler baptized the 4 day."
1668. May. "Elizabeth d: of John Buttler was baptized ye 17th day.”
1672. August. "John s of John Butler bap: 18 day.”
1675. October. "Margery d. of John Butler bap: 26 day.”
1680-1. February 8th. “Jn. ye s. of Jn. Butler.” (Burial)
1681. September 25th. "Elizabeth ye d. of Jn. Butler.” (Burial)
1682. May 30th. "John ye s. of Jn. Buttluer.” (Burial)
1685. December 5th. “Robert Buttler.” (Burial)
1690. April 10th. “Anne Butler.” (Burial)
1690. November 9th. “John Butler.” (Burial)

117. Obverse.—ROBART : CARYER—A pelican feeding its young.
Reverse.—OF : PEETERBROVGH—R.C.
Mint-mark, mullet. Farthing.

118. Obverse.— ROBERT : CARYER—A pelican feeding its young.
Reverse.—From the same die as No. 117.
Mint-marks, obverse, rose; reverse, mullet. Farthing.

The following entries occur in St. John’s parish registers:

1622. February. "Elizabeth d: of Robert Caryer cstned x day.”
1625. October. "Thomas s: of Robert Caryer cstned ye 4 day.”
Seventeenth Century Tokens of Northamptonshire.

1630. June. “Anne d. of Robert Carier bap. the 22nd day.”
1632. October. “Anne d. of Robert Carrier bu: the 2nd day.”
1635. May. “Mary d. of Robert Carier bap. 12 day.”
1637. December. “John s. of Robert Carier bapt. eodem die” (20th).
1640. March. “Richard s. of Robert Carier bap. ’31 day.”
1683. December 18th. “Eliz: Carrier.” (Burial)

Farthing Token of John Cawthorne of Peterborough.

119. Obverse.—JOHN . CAWTHORNE—The Bakers Arms.
Reverse.—IN . PETERBROVGH—L.C.
Mint-mark, mullet.
(Williamson, 115.) Farthing.

In a subsidy, mutilated, but made late in the reign of James I., John Cawthorne, father of the issuer, was assessed L3 for goods.
The following entries occur in St. John's parish registers:—

1628. December. “John s: of John Crawthorne bap: the 18th day.”
1661. September. “Willyam sonne of John Crawthorne baptized the 10 day.”
1661. September. “Willyam sonne of John Crawthorne buried the 13 day.”

120. Obverse.—ROBERT . DANYELL—The Grocers' Arms. R.-D.
Reverse.—OF . PETERBROW . 1668—HIS . HALFE . PENY.
Mint-marks, obverse, mullet; reverse, cinquefoil.
(Williamson, 116.) Fig. 84. Halfpenny.

The following entries occur in St. John's parish registers:—

1666. July. “Anne Daniel widdow buried there [the pesthouse] the 19 day.”

She was the mother of the issuer of the token, and died of the plague at the pest-house. At the end of 1666, Simon Gunton, the
historian of Peterborough, who was then Vicar, records in the parish register that there were 500 burials during that year, besides seven or eight at Dogsthorpe not registered. The greater part of the deceased died of the plague. Many of these burials are recorded as "at ye pesthouse," "in a garden," "in ye fields," etc.

1668. November. "Robert ye son of Mr. Robert Daniel was baptized ye 10th day."
1670-1. March. "Elizabeth d. of Robert Daniel bapt. 11th day."
1676. June. "Elizabeth d. of Robert Daniel bapt. 19 day."
1676. September. "Elizabeth d of Robert Daniel bur: 12 day."
1679. May. "John s. of Robert Daniel bapt 15 day."
1679. August 1st. "John s. of Robert Daniel." (Burial)
1680. September 19th. "Rob: ye s. of Robert Daniell." (Burial)
1681. April. "John ye s. of Rob. Daniell." (Baptism)
1682. November. "Elizabeth ye d. of Robert Daniell." (Baptism)
1686. May 7th. "Eliz: ye d. of Robt. Daniel." (Burial)

I21. Obverse.—THO. DILLINGHAM—T.D.
Reverse.—IN. PETERBOROUGH—A roll of tobacco.
Mint-mark, mullet.
(Williamson, 118.) Fig. 85. Farthing.

I22. Obverse.—From the same die as No. 121.
Reverse.—As No. 121, but from a different die, the roll of tobacco being smaller. Fig. 86. Farthing.

The name, Thomas Dillingham, does not occur in the parish registers.

Pendent rolls, representing coils of tobacco, were formerly used as tobacconists' signs, and still constitute the exterior decoration of a few old-fashioned shops.

I23. Obverse.—JOHN. FRENCH. DRAPER—The Drapers' Arms.
Reverse.—IN. PEETERBOROUGH—T.F.F.
Mint-mark, mullet.
(Boyne, 90; Williamson, 119.) Fig. 87. Farthing.
The following entries occur in St. John’s parish registers:—

1631. May. “John s. of John French bap: 3 day.”
1663. November. “Frances daughter of John French baptized the 20 day.”
1665. September. “George sonne of John French baptized the 12 day.”

124. Obverse.—GEORGE. HAMERTON—The Grocers’ Arms. G.M.H.
Reverse.—OF. PETERBOROOGH. 1667. —HIS. HALFE. PENNY.
Mint-mark, setfoil. Fig. 88. Halfpenny.

125. Obverse.—GEORGE. HAMERTON—The Grocers’ Arms.
Reverse.—IN. PETERBOROW.—G.M.H.
Mint-mark, mullet. Farthing.

The name, George Hamerton, does not occur in the parish registers.

126. Obverse.—NICHOLAS. HARDY—Two pipes and a roll of tobacco.
Reverse.—IN. PETERBOROW.—N.H.
Mint-mark, mullet of six points.
(Williamson, 124.) Fig. 89. Farthing.

The following entries occur in St. John’s parish registers:—

1665. June. “Nicholas Hardy and Elizabeth Collins married the 26 day.”
1667–8. March. “Constance dr: of Nicholas Hardy bapt 10th day.”
1667–8. March. “Constance dr: of Nicholas Hardy buryed 13th day.”
1669. August. “Elizabeth d. of Nicholas Hardy bapt 22 day.”
1671–2. January. “Nicholas s. of Nicholas Hardy bapt 8 day.”
1671–2. January. “Elizabeth wife of Nicholas Hardy bur: 26 day.”
1671–2. February. “Nicholas s: of Nicholas Hardy bur: 3 day.”
1673. April. “Elizabeth dr: of Nicholas Hardy bur: 4 day.”
1680–1. March 7th. “Nicholas Hardy.” (Burial)

127. Obverse.—ALCE. HARVEY. AT THE—A Bible.
Reverse.—IN. PETERBROVGH—1659.
Mint-mark, mullet.
(Williamson, 125.)
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE TOKENS.
The issuer probably was a bookseller; her name does not, however, occur in the parish registers.

128. Obverse.—MARGRET. KEMPE.—1664.
Reverse.—IN. PEETERBROUGH—M.K. (a small pierced rose above and below).
Mint-mark, mullet.
(Williamson, 127.) Farthing.

129. Obverse.—From the same die as No. 128.
Reverse.—As No. 128, but from a different die; the initials are different in form, the “M” being similar to an inverted “W,” and the ornament above and below is an heraldic cinquefoil. Fig. 90. Farthing.

The following entry occurs in St. John’s parish register:—

1684. December. “Margrett Kemp 29 day.” (Burial.)

130. Obverse.—MATHEW. KNOWLES—A portcullis.
Reverse.—IN. PEETERBOROW—M.K.
Mint-mark, mullet.
(Williamson, 129.) Fig. 91. Farthing.

Matthew Knowles was Churchwarden in 1668.
The following entries occur in St. John’s parish registers:—

1659. September. “Mary daughter of Mathew Knowles buried the 9th.”
1660. November. “Elizabeth wife of Matthew Knowles buried the 23 day.”
“David sonne of the said Matthew baptized the same day.”
1661. June. “David sonne of Matthew Knowles buried the 18th day.”
1665. December. “Robert sonne of Matthew Knowles baptized the same day” (13th.)
1666. June. “Matthew Knowles buried there [the pesthouse] the same day” (19th.)
1666. June. “Prudence Knowles buried there [the pesthouse] the same day” (29th.)

1 See p. 322.
1670. September. “Joseph s. of Mr Mathew Knowles bapt. 6 day.”

1672. August. “Sarah d. of Mathew Knowles bapt 13 day.”

1672. November. “Sarah d. of Mathew Knowles bur: 8 day.”


1680-1. March 18. “Mr Matthew Knowles.” (Burial.)

131. Obverse.—IONE . MANISTY . 1668—HER . HALFE . PENY.
Reverse.—OF . PEETERBOROUGH.—A floreated knot between I-M.
Mint-mark, mullet.

(Boyne, 96; Williamson, 130.) Fig. 92. Halfpenny.

“Widow Manesty” was assessed for 4 hearths in the tax of Charles II., she being then a resident of the Bridge Street ward.

The following entry occurs in St. John’s parish register:—


The issuer made her will, in which she designates herself as “Joan Manestie of Peterborough, co. Northampton, widow,” September 29th, 1673, and it was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on June the 4th, 1674. She gave to her son, Richard Manesty, “one broad piece of gold commonly called a twenty shilling piece,” to be paid unto him one month after her decease. “All the rest of my household stuff, money, credits, and chattels,” she devised “to my two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne Manesty,” who were constituted sole and joint executrixes.

132. Obverse.—FRANCIS . MORTIMER—A stockinged leg between two crosses.
Reverse.—IN . PEETERBOROW—S.â€”
Mint-mark, cross.
(Williamson, 131.) Farthing.

133. Obverse.—FRAC[ES. M]ORTIMER—A stockinged leg, as before.
Reverse.—From the same die as No. 132. Farthing.
A stockinged leg was used by hosiers as a sign.

The following entries occur in St. John's parish registers:

1635. November. “Mary d. of Francis Mortimer bap: eod. die” (8th).
1673. April. “Mr. Francis Mortimore was bur: 14 day.”

**134. Obverse.**—THOMAS. SECHELL—the Grocers’ Arms.

**Reverse.**—IN. PEETERBVRROW—T.A.S.

Mint-mark, rose. Farthing.

The following entries occur in St. John’s parish register:

1662–3. March. “Joseph sonne of Thomas Setchell baptized the 1 day.”
1663. November. “Joseph sonne of Thomas Setchell buried the 30 day.”
1664. July. “Martha daughter of Thomas Setchell baptized the 17 day.”
1664. December. “Richard sonne of Thomas Setchell buried the 2 day.”

**135. Obverse.**—THOMAS. SHINN. 1667.—The Grocers’ Arms.

**Reverse.**—OF. PETERBOROGH—HIS HALFE PENNY.

Mint-mark, setfoil. Halfpenny.


**Reverse.**—PETER: BOROUGH—T.S.

Mint-mark, mullet; the mint-mark on the reverse being placed immediately above the initials.

(Boyne, 99; Williamson, 135.) Farthing.

**137. Obverse.**—From the same die as No. 136.

**Reverse.**—As No. 136, but from a different die; the initials being larger, the mint-mark placed considerably to the left, and a mullet divides the name of the city.

The following entries occur in St. John’s parish registers:

1638. September. “Thomas s. of Thomas Shinn bapt. 16 day.”
1663. November. “Thomas sonne of Thomas Shinne baptized the 5 day.”
1663–4. February. “Mr. Thomas Shinne the elder buried the 5 day.”
1666. June. “Nicholas sonne of Thomas Shinne baptized the same day” (24th).
1666. July. “Nicholas sonne of Thomas Shinne buried the same day” (5th).
1668–9. February. “Mary d. of Thomas Shinne bapt. 7 day.”

Reverse.—PETERBOROWGH—G.S.
Mint-mark, mullet.
(Boyne, 100; Williamson, 136.) Fig. 93. Farthing.

The name, George Slye, does not occur in St. John’s parish registers.

139. Obverse.—IAMES. TALER. OF. 1669.—HIS HALFE PENY
Reverse.—PEETERBOVROWGH—The Cordwainers’ Arms.
Mint-mark, mullet. Engraved in Bridges’ History.
(Boyne, 101; Williamson, 137.) Fig. 94. Halfpenny.

The issuer of this token must have exercised great ingenuity in devising an original mode of spelling Peterborough, for it is an excellent specimen of the gross blunders which are so frequently found on the tokens of this period.

The arms of the Cordwainers’ Company are, “azure, a chevron or, between three goats’ heads, erased argent”; and when used as a tavern sign they were generally designated “The Shoemakers’ Arms,” but to the commonalty, reading by the eye and not from an heraldic point of view, they became the “Three Goats’ Heads.”

The following entries occur in St. John’s parish registers:

1635. November. “Amie d. of James Taylor bap: 7 day.”
1637–8. March. “Dorothy d. of James Taylor bapt. 7 day.”
1640. August. “Elizabeth d. of James Tayler bap: 9 day.”
1642. April. “Sarah d. of James Tayler bap. 29 day.”
1695. March 31st. “M’ James Taylor the elder.” (Burial.)
Richard Thompson was a Churchwarden in 1670.
The following entries occur in St. John's parish registers:

1658-9. February. “Richard Tompson marryed Frances ye daughter of Mr Humphrey Austin ye 14th day.”
1662. June. “Richard Tomson and Mary Shinne married the 8 day.”
1664. July. “Dorothy daughter of Richard Tomson baptized the 19 day.”
1664. September. “Dorothy daughter of Richard Tomson buried the 16 day.”
1665. July 25th. “Thomas sonne of Richard Tomson baptized the same day.”
1666. July. “Elizabeth Tomson buried at the Pesthouse1 the 19 day.”
1666. August. “Humphrey Tomson buried in a garden1 the same day.”
1671. October. “Mary d. of Richard Tompsoon bapt 5 day.”
1671-2. January. “Mary d. of Richard Tompsoon bur: 8 day.”
1676. December. “Mary w: of Richard Tompsoon bur: 15 day.”
1683. June 3rd. “Humfrey ye s. of Mr. Rich. Tomson.” (Burial)

The following entries occur in St. John’s parish register:

1671. May. “Jane d. of Mr. William Welles bapt 28 day.”

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1 See p. 323.
Seventeenth Century Tokens of Northamptonshire.

1674. May. "John s. of Wm. Welles bapt. 24 day."
1676. June. "Hannah d. of Mr. Willm. Welles bapt. 27 day."
1678–9. January. "Joseph and Mary, s. and d. of Mr. Wm. Welles bapt. 31 day."
1679. June 2nd. "Joseph and Mary s. and d. of Wm. Welles." (Burial.)
1679. September 29th. "Elizabeth d. of Wm. Welles." (Burial.)
1682. May 20th. "Allice Welles." (Burial.)

In the foregoing list the name, Peterborough, is spelt in thirteen different ways. To these varieties may be added yet one more, namely, that given by Dean Swift, who, on the only occasion on which he dined with the Royal Chaplains at Windsor, entered in his journal under date October 6, 1711—"We ate on pewter; every chaplain, when he is made a dean, gives a piece, and they have got a little, some of it very old. One who was made Dean of Peterborough (a small deanery) said he would give no plate; he was only Dean of Pewter borrow."