BUCKINGHAMSHIRE TRADE TOKENS ISSUED IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

BY J. O. MANTON.

PART I.

This revision of the published lists of the Buckinghamshire series of the seventeenth-century traders' tokens is based, mainly, on the Bucks Archæological Society's collection exhibited in their museum at Aylesbury. The genealogical particulars given to establish the connection of the tokeners with the county of Bucks have been very laboriously extracted from parish registers and other sources by Mr. Edwin Hollis, F.Z.S., the Archæological Society's Curator and Librarian. He has also explored the field of place-names common to the county of Bucks and other counties, with the result that several tokens hitherto allocated to other counties are now shown to belong to the Bucks series.

Further, he has contributed notes concerning individuals, garnered from time to time for possible use as at present.

Place-names, we are told, make a considerable contribution to local history. Following precedent, an attempt is made in the pages of this paper to show the derivations of the names of the places which appear on the tokens. Incidentally, it may be noted that some of the names as rendered upon the tokens show that the local pronunciation of them in the tokenage period was more correct than our modernisms.

In April, 1912, the Bucks Archæological Society purchased a collection of 191 varieties of Bucks tokens from Mr. Oliver Ratcliff,
then a printer in Olney, who had catalogued 203 varieties and prepared wood-blocks for printing a large number of them. This effectually disposes of Mr. Williamson’s implied reproach in the preface to his list of Bucks tokens.¹

"He has been unable to find any collector specially interesting himself in the tokens of Buckinghamshire, and . . . the county has never had the benefit of systematic research as to its tokens."

Williamson’s list of the tokens issued in the county totals 179, as against the 203 varieties catalogued by Ratcliff.

Assuming that, as this paper relates particularly to Buckinghamshire, it may attract some in the county whose pursuits are wide of the realm of the science of Numismatics, it may be advisable to define the word “token” as relating to money; also to insert occasional notes superfluous to numismatists—and experts must please accept with indulgence “thrice-told tales.” Further, inasmuch as Williamson’s *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century* may not be available to all readers, information given by Williamson may, to make the paper sufficiently complete in itself, be usefully repeated herein.

Tokens issued for currency represent their current or stated denominations of value, for which the issuers are responsible to the holders. A pamphlet published in 1644, referring to a series of regal farthings issued under a patent granted by James I to Lord Harrington in 1613, and continued to others by Charles I, says:—

"Now to come to our Farthing tokens: the very name of them is not the name of any lawfull coyne or money, but onely a Token, or an acknowledgement that the partie which pays it out, gives it onely as a Token because he cannot otherwise change money, for want of small money or coyne, to be ready and willing at all times to take it againe."

There was a sparse regal currency of silver pennies, of half-pennies, and farthings, but these coins, even if they had been

¹ *Trade Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century*, vol. i, p. 115.
obtainable in sufficient quantities to use as "small change," were inconveniently small for handling by "the horny hands of toil."

The regal farthings referred to were small thin inscribed discs of copper, only six grains in weight each. They were shamefully forced upon the poorer class of people, and yielded large fortunes to the patentees, also some personal profit to the Kings, until the course of events gradually ended their currency in the time of the Commonwealth.

The period of two years preceding the execution of King Charles I (January 30th, 1649) was one of conflict between the principles of liberty and despotism; and the turmoil of civil war had diverted the attention of the Government, or those who had assumed authority, from the needs of traders and of the poorer class of people with regard to coins of small denominations for use in business. The remedy was apparent, "the people must help themselves," and so the illegal issue by "the people" of token-money, aptly defined as "a money of necessity," was established, and it is of the people the tokens speak. In the prevailing circumstances the authorities apparently left it as a matter to be dealt with when time and circumstances permitted, and the fact that the issue and currency of the tokens covered a period of twenty-four years, 1648-72, together with the further fact that amongst those who broke the law by issuing tokens were many who, in their local official positions, were expected to uphold the law, indicates that there was practically a tacit acquiescence in the token-money to tide over the period of strife in the country. Occasionally, there were reminders of the law in localities "here and there," but these were of little effect. In the end, the action of the people in solving a difficulty by a temporary expedient "forced a legislature to comply with

1 Charles I adopted the theory of his father, James I, "a Deo rex a Rege lex" (The king is from God, the law from the king.)
2 Williamson has catalogued 12,722 varieties. There are hundreds of others known, but hitherto unpublished.
3 Civic-bodies, mayors, portreeves, feoffers, chamberlains, overseers, churchwardens, and other officials in towns, boroughs, villages and districts, issued their own tokens.
demands and requests at once just and imperative,” and the issue of a regal coinage of farthings and halfpence of real intrinsic value followed in 1672.

The manufacture and circulation of the tokens was prohibited and declared a penal offence after September 1st, 1672; but “the writ of the law” travelled slowly in those days and the circulation of tokens continued in out-of-the-way places in England as late as 1675, and in Ireland until 1679.

After the prohibition, many of the issuers of the tokens refused to take them back again, either in exchange for commodities or for regal currency, “which caused widespread misery among the poor people who held them.”

The Proclamation forbidding manufacture of tokens is enlightening:—

“Whereas of late years Persons and Corporations, upon pretence that there was wanted small moneys to be currant in low and ordinary payments amongst the poorer sorts, have presumed to cause certain pieces of Brass, Copper, or other Base Metals to be stamped with their private stamps and then imposed those pieces upon our subjects as Pence Halfpence or Farthings, as the makers thereof were pleased to call them, whereby our subjects have been greatly defrauded, and our Royal authority and the laws of our kingdom violated . . . believing that our subjects would not be easily wrought upon to accept the Farthings and Halfpence of these private stampers, if there were not some kind of necessity for such small coynes to be made for publique use . . . have thought it fit to cause certain farthings and halfpence of copper to be stamped at our Mint . . . so to be coyned to contain as much copper in weight as shall be of the true intrinsick value of an halfpenny or farthing, respectively, the charge of coyning and uttering being onely deducted.”

The regal copper farthings issued, and a few corresponding halfpence, were inscribed CAROLVS A CAROLO (Charles from
Charles), and were made current from August 16th, 1672. They were of superior design, good copper, and intrinsically of the value they approximately represented. It was decreed that they should pass in all payments, bargains, and exchanges under the value of sixpence. This saw the exit of the seventeenth-century tokens. These farthings and halfpence were the commencement of our copper coinage, which continued until 1860, when it was superseded by the present type of bronze money.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Buckingahamscir (1066). Bucca is an Old English personal name and hamm signifies land in the bend of a river. Buckinga is a tribal name in the genitive plural. Hence Buckinga hamm means the hamland of the sib or folk of Bucca. O.E. scir means jurisdiction, district, a group of Hundreds with a common court.

This is one of the few counties whose civic bodies, or governing officials, did not, as such, break the law by the issue of tokens, hence its token-list does not include any town-pieces (the appellation of tokens issued by town authorities), but the list includes a fair number of tokens issued by innkeepers, proprietors of posting-houses, and others who catered for “man and beast,” and who, incidentally, must have profited largely by many of their tokens being carried far away from the district and never returned.

The main lines of travel in the tokenage period followed the old Roman and mediæval roads or trackways. In Buckinghamshire principally along Watling Street (by Brickhill and Stony Stratford); Akeman Street (by Aylesbury, Waddesdon and Chinnor); and the Ickneild Way (along the Chilterns via Iv inghoe, Wendover, Edlesborough, and Princes Risborough); the latter largely for cattle.

The county is bounded on the north by Northamptonshire; on the east by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Middlesex; on the west by Oxfordshire; and on the south by Berkshire and the Thames. ¹

¹ Its greatest length is N.E. to S.E., 53 miles; its greatest breadth about 27 miles. Area, 472,320 acres or 738 square miles.
The list of Bucks tokens supplies reliable records of names of persons, and of the places to which they belonged in the period covered by them, and forms a valuable corpus of seventeenth-century Buckinghamshire names. The names are also of much interest in family genealogy and in the persistence of local personal names. The names of inns which have long since disappeared may, perhaps, induce research as to the sites they occupied, and yield pleasure in enabling one to visualize life in their days along the old routes of travel. Also the various trades typified may be instructive.

The earliest date shown on a Bucks token is 1651 (No. 81), and the latest 1671 (No. 57). The earliest date of the issue is 1648, and the latest 1672. When the value is expressed it is halfpenny (frequently spelled "Halfe Peny"), excepting Nos. 40 and 45, which show OB, an abbreviation for obolus, as their denomination. The word "obolus" is a collateral form of a Greek word signifying a spike or small obelisk. Bars or spikes of metal were used for barter before coined money was invented. The Greek obolus is equal, approximately, to three-halfpence of our money.

Williamson has indicated values of both halfpence and farthings in his list of Bucks tokens. Apparently he has classed all small-sized tokens, the field of which is too limited to show their intended currency, as farthings; however, he says, "eccentricities of size prevent the adoption of any fixed rule to determine their value."

Nearly all are circular in shape, and they are mainly of two diameters, approximately 20 and 15 millimetre. Two specimens are square (Nos. 10 and 145), one octagonal (No. 146), and two heart-shaped (Nos. 62 and 63 var.).

The devices upon the coins, as in other counties, usually refer to the occupations of the issuers, and include the arms of the great Livery Companies of the City of London and of other trading guilds. The following are shown:—

Clothworkers . . Amersham, Chesham, Wycombe =
A chevron ermine, between two habicks in chief, and a teazle in base.
Drapers .. Aylesbury, Newport Pagnell =
            Three triple crowns resting on clouds radiated in base.

Grocers .. Aylesbury, Brill, Chesham, Newport Pagnell,
            Stewkley, Fenny Stratford, Stony Stratford,
            Wendover, Winslow, Woughton-on-the-Green =
            A chevron between nine cloves, three, three and three.

Haberdashers .. Horwood, Wendover =
            Barry nebulee on a bend a lion passant gardant.

Mercers .. Aylesbury, Brill, Chesham, Stony Stratford,
            Tingewick =
            A demi-virgin couped below the shoulders, issuing
            from clouds, crowned, and hair dishevelled, all within
            an orle of clouds.

Bakers .. Iver, Ivinghoe, Lavendon, Stony Stratford,
            Winslow =
            A balance between three wheat-sheaves, on a chief
            wavy an arm issuing from clouds between two
            anchors, holding a balance.

Brewers .. Chesham =
            On a chevron three pairs of barley-garbs in saltire.

Cordwainers .. Stony Stratford =
            A chevron between three goats’ heads erased.

Joiners .. Wycombe =
            A chevron between two pairs of compasses extended
            in chief and a sphere in base; on a chief a pale
            between two roses, on the pale an escalop.

Vintners .. Hitchenden =
            A chevron between three tuns.

Admiral Smyth humorously described a grocer of this period
as follows:—

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

Innkeepers' tokens usually portray the signs of their houses:—

- A bell for the Bell Inn, Colnbrook. (70.)
- A crown for the Crown Inn, Aylesbury. (11.)
- Henry VIII bust for "Ye King's Head, Aylesbury." (16.)
- A crescent moon for the "Halfe Mone," Brill. (35.)
- A greyhound for the Greyhound Inn, Chalfont. (52.)
- A cock for "Ye Cock," Eton. (78.)
- A crowned rose for the Rose and Crown, Horwood. (92.)
- A cock for "Ye Cock," Leckhamsted. (100.)
- A lion rampant for "Ye Lyon," Stony Stratford. (160.)
- A checky square for The Chequers, Wycombe. (209.)
- A wheatsheaf for the Wheatsheaf, Wycombe. (198.)
- A stag for the White Hart, Wycombe. (221.)
- A chained-swan for the Borough Arms, Wycombe. (205.)

The Company's arms are: A chevron per pale and per chevron, between three garbs. The crest is a star of sixteen rays, hence the frequency of the Star Inn.

The oldest Tavern Keepers' signs were often of a religious character, as the Lamb and Flag, the Holy Lamb, and Crossed-Keys. These devices are shown respectively on No. 28 Beaconsfield,
No. 51 Buckingham, No. 54 Chalfont, and No. 131 Oakley; but by themselves they are not sufficient proof that the tokeners who issued them were innkeepers.

The device of a roll of tobacco may also indicate a tavern, e.g. the sign of "The Tobacco Roll" was to be seen "on the east side of St. John Street in the parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate in the County of Middlesex," in and prior to 1697.

"Tobaccermen" are indicated by a hand holding a chopper over a leaf (Nos. 7 and 181); two pipes crossed (Nos. 58 and 77); a roll of tobacco between two horizontal pipes (Nos. 117 and 127); and without the pipes (Nos. 62 and 219).

Shopkeepers and others adopted devices, some appropriate to their businesses, and some otherwise. Eccentricities in regard to the size and shape of their tokens are possibly explainable by the fact that the manufacturers of the tokens employed agents to travel about the country to obtain orders, who would not be wanting in making fanciful suggestions to prospective customers. These agents may also be blamed for many of the errors in spelling in the inscriptions on the tokens. Doubtless many orders were verbal, and the agent would record phonetic renderings of the local dialect if not otherwise informed; afterwards, in some cases, a second order would follow to correct the spelling and usually for the production of an improved issue. See Nos. 1 and 2, "Barowes Amerson" and "Burrowes Ammarsham"; Nos. 59 and 60, "Guome," perhaps copied from careless writing, and "Grome Chesham"; also the reverse of No. 147, "Shirrinton" for "Sherrington." The local renderings of some of the place-names were, philologically, actually more reliable than the orthographical corrections.

Tallowchandlers' tokens may be recognized by the representation upon them of either a stick of candles (Nos. 30 and 214); a man making candles (Nos. 19, 25, 75 and 101); or a dove holding an olive branch (No. 167).

The Company's arms are: per fesse and per pale, three doves each holding an olive branch.
Feltmakers, apparently, are represented by a hat. (See Nos. 82, 174, 183 and 189.)

The Company’s arms are: a dexter hand couped at the wrist, between two hat-bands nowed, in chief a hat.

The weaving industry is indicated by a shuttle. (See Nos. 5 and 112.)

A pair of shears probably indicates a tailor or a wool-cropper. (See Nos. 59 and 60.)

The weaving industry in Buckingham is represented by strips of lace as figured on Nos. 48-50. The industry still lingers in and around the erstwhile county town. Catharine of Aragon, the first wife of Henry VIII (married June 7th, 1509), is said to have been the patron of the art of pillow-lace making, and to have established it in the county. Her name is perpetuated by Queen Catherine Road in Steeple Claydon, where pillow-lace experts still exist. She died January 7th, 1536.

There are thirty-one Bucks tokens upon which a pair of scales is shown. It might be conjectured that the scales indicate a grocer’s or a baker’s business, but the device is found on tokens of traders whose business was widely different. The issuer of Nos. 134-6, which show a pair of scales, was a ropemaker.

A sugar-loaf correctly indicates a grocer. (See No. 202.)

The Bakers’ Company’s arms are: a balance between three wheat-sheaves, on a chief wavy an arm issuing from clouds between two anchors, holding a balance.

A wheat-sheaf is a frequent device of the trade. (See Nos. 198-201 and 220.) It should be added that a wheat-sheaf was also a common ale-house sign.

A fleur-de-lys appears on Nos. 76 and 145. The “lys” may indicate a bricklayer’s business. The Bricklayers’ Company’s arms are: a chevron, in chief a fleur-de-lys between two brick-axes palewise, in base a bundle of laths.

Roses are depicted upon Nos. 92 (crowned), 176 and 204. It is difficult to ascribe the design of a rose to a particular trade, bearing
in mind that frequently a single item (as already shown) from a Trade Company's arms is intended to represent the particular trade to which the arms refer. Roses are included in the arms of the following Companies:

- **Joiners** ... V. p. 213.
- **Plasterers** ... On a chevron engrailed, between two plasterers' hammers and a trowel in chief, and a flat brush in base, a rose between two fleurs-de-lys.
- **Upholsterers** ... On a chevron between three pavilions, as many roses.
- **Weavers** ... On a chevron between three leopards' faces, as many roses.

The Arms of a borough are shown on only one Bucks token—Wycombe, No. 205—a swan with expanded wings, gorged with a coronet and chained. A chained-swan is also "the anncient Armes belonginge and apperteignynge to the towne and Boroughe of Buckingham and paryshe of the same ... ratified and recorded ... the (eighth) day of September, 1574, J. Lee, alias Portcullis, Marshall to Clarencieulx."

Family arms are shown on Nos. 108 and 222. An unidentified shield of arms is shown on Nos. 179 and 180.

Varieties of a Carriers' token, Nos. 84 and 85, indicate an occupation that is not frequently mentioned in the series of tokens, and a Wendover token, No. 173, is the only one upon which the occupation "Chapman" is named.

Devices other than those already mentioned—some explainable, and others according to "the humour of the issuer" (as expressed by Williamson)—are as follows:

- A unicorn (3) ... ... ... ... Amersham.
- A malt-shovel (15) ... ... ... ... Aylesbury.
- St. George and Dragon 1(21) ... ... ... ... "
A cock (27) ; a bull (31) ... ... ... Beaconsfield.
A heart (41–5) ... ... ... Buckingham.
A horse-shoe (86) ... ... ... Hambledon.
Three tuns (88–9) ... ... ... Hitchenden.

The three tuns represent the Vintners’ Arms, but the tokener describes himself as a grocer. (His business to-day might include an off-licence.)

An acorn (91) ... ... ... Horwood.
Queen’s bust, crowned (102) ... ... Marlow.
Crossed guns (109) ... ... ... "
A griffin (110) ... ... ... "
A heart (126) ... ... ... Newport Pagnell.
A pot of lilies (156) ... ... ... Stony Stratford.

The Pewterers' device.
A phœnix (157) ... ... ... "
A lion rampant (160) ... ... ... "
A mill-rind (192–3) ... ... ... Wooburn.
Plumes (196) ... ... ... Wycombe.
A lion rampant (210–12) ... ... ... "
A crown (216) ... ... ... "

Other details which may be mentioned are :

Six tokens, issued by women (5, 36, 40, 70, 102, 107).
One is a partnership token (181).
Two are struck in lead (14, 117).
One has a bold publication of loyalty in a period after "Roundhead had clashed Cavalier"—"Rather dead than disloyal" (213).

A Hertfordshire token (W. 83) of interest to the county of Bucks is—

Obv.—FELIX·CALVERD = HIS HALF PENY
Rev.—OF FVRNEXT·PELHAM = F·I·C· 1668

This Felix Calverd was a progenitor of Sir Henry Calvert, Bart. (b. December 8th, 1801; d. February 12th, 1894), who succeeded to the Verney Estates January 9th, 1827 (residence, Claydon House,
near Winslow), and who assumed the surname "Verney" only, by sign manual, February 9th, 1827.

Another Herts token is—

Obv.—FELIX COLVART = Arms of Calvert.
Rev.—IN LITTLE HADDON = F·C

Little Haddon is only four miles north of Furneaux Pelham.

The following is a list of the places of issue in the county, and shows the various spellings of the period. Parentheses enclosing a letter or word indicate that the letter or word is sometimes present and sometimes absent.

The letters I and V take the place of J and U.

The number of tokens issued at each place is shown.

AMERS[H]AM·AMERSON·AMERSAM[E]AM[M]ARSHAM .. 7
AYLESBVRY·AILISBVREY·AILLSBVREY·AL[E]SBVRY·
ALE[T]SBVRY·AL[T]SBVRY·AY[E]LSBVRY·AEILS-
BERREY·AILSBVRY .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 18
(BEACONSFIELD) BECKCONESFEILD · BECKENSFEILD ·
BECKINGSFEILD · BECKON[E]SFEILD · BICKCONS-
FEILD .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..
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<td>SHENLEY</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Sherrington) SHERINGTON · SHIRRINTON</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Steeple Claydon) STEPELL CLADON</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Stewkeley) STEWTLY</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STONY STRATFORD · STONYSTRATFORD · STON[E]Y STRATFORD · STONESTRATFORD · STONISTRATFORD · STONI[E] STRATFORD · STONIESTRTFORD</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Stow) STOWE</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Swanbourne) SWAN BORNE</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>THORNBOROVGH</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Tingewick) TINGWICK · TINGEICKE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Waddesdon) WADSDON</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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</table>
in the Seventeenth Century.

(Warrington) (Hamlet of Olney) WARRINDEN ... 1
WENDOVER WINDOVER ... 6
WINSLOW ... 12
(Wooburn) WOOBVRNE WOBVRNE [MIL] ... 3
(Woughton-on-the-Green) WOOFTON ... 1
(Wycombe) [GREAT] WICKHAM WICOME WICCOMBE WICOMBE HIGH WICKHAM HIE WICKHAM HEY WICKIAM GREAT WICKOMBE WEST WICKCOMBE WICKVM PARRISH ... 28

The total number of places of issue is 48. The tokeners numbered 179, and the number of the varieties of the tokens issued is 222.

A noticeable feature in the Bucks series is that, with very few exceptions, the issuer's initials and the initial of his wife's Christian name are shown upon the tokens, the initial of the surname being over the initials of the two Christian names. In the Derbyshire series, on the contrary, less than half of them show the initials of the tokeners apart from their names, and less than twelve per cent. include the initials of the tokener's wife.

The combined initials are often useful when searching parish marriage registers to determine the identity of an issuer. An illustration of this is the Hartwell token of William Church, which has the initials and date W·A·C·1666 upon it, and which hitherto has been catalogued in the Northamptonshire series as belonging to Wold Hartwell, with parish records commencing in 1683 (!) giving the wife's Christian name as Mary, but with the admission that neither the initials W·A·C·nor the dates of the parish records quite agree. In December, 1923, a specimen of the token was dug up in Bierton Road, Aylesbury, only about a mile and a-half from Hartwell, Bucks, and this led to research which disclosed the

1 Parish registers were made compulsory by an injunction of Thomas, Lord Cromwell, in September, 1538. Two Bucks registers (Stoke Hammond and Old Wolverton) contain entries earlier than 1538.
existence of a William Church and his wife Ann in the neighbourhood, and baptismal records at Aylesbury, showing the continuance of the name Ann in the family contemporaneously with the date upon the token. This evidence proves that the token belongs to the Hartwell hamlet of Aylesbury, and so to the Bucks series and not to Northants. (See HARTWELL.)

In a few cases the tokens show the issuer’s own initials only, and later “a variety” shows an additional initial, which indicates, presumably, the advance from “bachelor” to “benedict.” (See No. 118 with E·C and No. 119 with E·F·C. Also see No. 65 with S·G·T and No. 66 with S·I·T, which, presumably, indicates that the tokener was twice married; it may be noted, too, that the later token is larger and much superior to the preceding one, as usual in the case of “varieties.”)

In regard to the genealogical notes given, it may be profitable to quote a note by Sir Egerton Brydges:—

“There is no subject more difficult to be dwelt on than that of descent, and no quality to which everyone in his heart pays so great a respect.”

The fascination of its pursuit is one you never relinquish. Another writer says:—

“The wife’s maiden name is the one thing genealogists prize most.”

This is exemplified in the genealogical notes in the following pages.

Hitherto all tokens with the place-name “Colebrook” upon them have been listed as belonging to Colebrook, Devonshire; all with “Stow” or “Stowe” as belonging to Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire; all with “Woburn” or “Wooburne” as belonging to Woburn, Beds; and all with “Wickham” as belonging to Wycombe, Bucks. These and other tokens showing duplicates of other place-names which occur in the county of Bucks have, as far as possible, and as already stated, been reviewed. There is still a wide field for research which may result in further corrections.
of published lists, and the Bucks list as now revised must be subject to this.

The tokens viewed simply as peculiarities in long-past mediums of exchange for the necessaries of life, may be intrinsically worthless; but historically they will undoubtedly be of considerable importance in time to come, and will appreciate in value.

Obv. = Obverse. B. = Boyne.
m.m. = mint-mark. p. register = parish register.

AMERSHAM. Agmodesham, 1066, Ægmōd's farm or manor. Three miles south of Chesham.

Amersham (with Marlow, Wendover and Wycombe) was represented in the Parliament of Edward I.

1. Obv.—ANDREW·BAROWES·IN = A·B
   Rev.—AMERSON·CLOTHWORKER = 1652
       m.m., mullet. Unpublished hitherto.

2. Obv.—ANDREW·BVRROWES·OF: = The Clothworkers’ Arms.
   Rev.—AMMARSHAM·HIS·HALF·PENY = A·F·B·1665
       m.m., cinquefoil, rosette stops. B. 1, W. 1.

No. 2 evidently was intended to correct the orthography of No. 1, which phonetically might approximate to the pronunciation of the period.

There are a number of entries in the p. register of marriages relating to the Burrowes family in the seventeenth century. One item is:

1642. Andrew Burrough and Francis Hooper. mar. 9 March.

3. Obv.—IOHN·COCKE·IN = an unicorn.
   Rev.—AMERSHAM·1666: = two flowers with stems entwined and nowed between I M C
       m.m., mullet. B. 2, W. 2.

Both Boyne and Williamson give the name incorrectly as COOKE.
The following entry occurs in the Wendover p. register:

1637. John Cocke & Mary Hartwell. mar. 10 Dec’r.

and the Amersham p. register includes:

1665. John Cock & Mary Snell. mar. 28 March.

Wendover and Amersham are only ten miles apart. Possibly the above entries refer to father and son.

4. Obv.—FRANCIS · LANE · OF = F L conjoined.
   Rev.—AMERSHAM · 1666 = F · G · L

This token is not in the Bucks A. and A. Society’s Museum. The description is copied from Williamson, No. 3.

5. Obv.—ELIZABETH · RVTT · IN = a shuttle.
   Rev.—AMERSAME · HER · HALF · PENY = cinquefoil over E R
   m.m., cinquefoil. B. 3, W. 4.

6. Obv.—WILLIAM · STATHAM = W · B · S.
   Rev.—IN · AMERSAM = cinquefoil above and below 1653.
   m.m., mullet. B. 4, W. 5.

The wife’s initial B is much smaller than the other initials. The surname still survives in the town.

7. Obv.—RICHARD · WEBB · AT · AMARSHAM = a hand holding a chopper over a leaf.
   Rev.—IN · BVCKINGHAM · SHEIRE · 66 = R S · W · over · ountains · (cinquefoil stops).
   m.m., cinquefoil. B. 5, W. 6.

The following entries occur in the p. register:

1608 Thomas Webb & Sarah Grove . . mar. 26 Feby.

There are a number of other entries relating to the family, but Richard Webb’s marriage does not appear. Probably he was married elsewhere.

The Newport Pagnell p. register yields the following:

1610 Richard Webb son of John . . bapt. 17 Feby.
1610 Thomas Webb et Joan Crawley . . mar. 15 May.

(See Nos. 40 and 181 for “Crawley” tokens.)
AYLESBURY. *Aegelesburh* 871. Aegel’s *burh*, or fortified house. It is 17 miles S.E. from Buckingham.

Aylesbury is now the county town. It was first incorporated and made a borough by a charter from Queen Mary in 1553. *(See note under Buckingham.)* This charter lapsed for a few years. The present charter is dated November 14th, 1916.

The battle of Aylesbury, between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians, was fought on Tuesday, March 21st, 1642, near Holman’s Bridge, N.N.W. of Aylesbury.

8. Obv.—JOSEPH · BELL · = Mercers’ Arms.
   Rev.—IN · ALISBVRY · 1659 = I · H · B.
   m.m., mullet. W. 7.

Williamson’s No. 7 is IOHN · BELL

The following occurs in the p. register:—

1629 Joseph son of Henry Bell . . . bapt. 19 Apr.
1658 Joseph Bell & Margaret Baines.
   Bauns pub’d . . . . . . . . . 1, 8, 15 May
1659 Margaret w. of Joseph Bell . . . bur. 8 Aug.
1659 Joseph Bell & Hannah Dover.
   Bauns pub’d . . . . . . . . . 1, 15, 22 Oct.
1664 Hannah w. of Joseph Bell . . . bur. 26 Sep.
1692 Joseph Bell . . . . . . . . . bur. 9 Dec.

Joseph Bell, apparently, had a strenuous time in 1659; he buried a wife, married again and then issued his token which shows the initial of his second wife. The letter “w” in the 1664 entry should be read as “wife.”

9. Obv.—WILLIAM · BVRGS · IN = A Saracen’s head.
   Rev.—AYLSBVRY · 1670 . . = HIS HALF PENY
   m.m., mullet. W. 8.

Williamson shows the name as BVRGHS and AYLESBVRY.

1 Vide *Perfect Diurnal*, March 20th, 1642, to March 27th, 1643; also see Shehan’s *History of Bucks*, p. 39.
10. Obv.—*William Burges in Ailsbury his halfe penny.*

(Script in five lines.)

Rev.—A Turk pouring from a coffee-pot into a bowl. The date 16-70 divided.

This is a square token. Unpublished hitherto.

The following entries occur in the p. register:

1664 Jone dau of William Burges . . . bapt. 24 April.
1666 William son of William Burges . . . bapt. 8 May.
1680 William Burgas . . . . . . . . . . bur. 23 Jany.
1688 Widow Burgas . . . . . . . . . . bur. 21 March.

In an entry referring to the proof of a will of a certain John Keene, mention is made of a Saracen’s Head, Aylesbury.¹

Tradition says a shop, now 15, Temple Street, was once known as “The Turk’s Head.” It is assumed that people who remembered the Saracen’s Head sign-board did not understand the word “Saracen’s” and spoke of it as “The Turk’s Head.” A deed relating to this shop records that the property was purchased by William Burgesse, Licensed Victualler, from Rich’d Pryor, and that it joined the house of John Dossett (see No. 15), of Cobblers’ Row (now George Street), and the stables of the King’s Head in the occupation of John Dawney.

Usually the device of a Turk pouring from a coffee-pot into a bowl indicates a coffee-house. The transition of the Saracen’s Head ale-house, adjoining back premises of the King’s Head hostelry, to a Coffee Tavern, was seemingly a doubtful venture, inasmuch as a person named Farr, of the Rainbow Coffee House, in Fleet Street, London (which house escaped the Great Fire of 1666), was prosecuted for selling “the deleterious liquid called coffee.”²

Coffee was introduced into this country by a Greek named Rosee in 1652, who opened a Coffee-house “in St. Michael’s Alley, Cornhill, at the sign of his own head.” The original announcement

¹ See *MS. Archdeaconry Book*, No. 31/34 in the Bucks County Museum Library, p. 74, 1665.
² See Williamson (u.s., note 1), No. 1074, London token—James Farr, 1666, in Fleet Street.
is still preserved in the British Museum. The consumption of coffee rapidly increased, particularly when its value as a post-vinal stimulant was discovered.

II. Obv.—RICHARD · BVTLER = R·B under a crown.
Rev.—OF · AYLESBURY · 1666 = R·S·B.
m.m., a sixfoil. B. 6, W. 9.

The p. register includes an entry:

1658 Richard Butler Chochman . . . bur. 17 Sept.

He was probably the proprietor of the Crown Inn at Aylesbury, which was one of the old coaching houses, and which still exists. He may have been father of the issuer of the token, who was buried January 16th, 1691. The following items also occur in the register:

1650 Thomas son of Richard Butler . . . bapt. 3 Dec'r.
1652 Richard , , , , 26 Apl. buried 3 March 1661
1653 Susannah dau. of Richard Butler . , 12 Feby.
1655 Daniel son , , , , 11 Dec. buried 20 Jan'y 1674
1657 Thomas son of Richard Butler . , 6 Apl. buried 29 May 1671
1697 Susannah widow . . . . . . . bur. 17 Feby.

The Crown Inn, the King's Head hostelry and other properties were sold in December, 1663, to provide an annuity of £210 for Sir John Packington and his wife. Sir John had been taken prisoner by Cromwell when the army of Charles II was routed at the battle of Worcester, September 3rd, 1651, and was fined £5,000 for the part he took in supporting the King against the Parliament. His mansion at Aylesbury had been demolished. He was Lord of the Manor of Aylesbury.

12. Obv.—GYLES · CHILDE · IN = Mercers' Arms
Rev.—IN · AYLESBURY · MERCER = G·D·C.
m.m., mullet. B. 7, W. 10.
Giles Child was one of those who nominated the Registrar of the Parish in 1655.

The Amersham p. register, in which there are many entries of the Child family, includes the following:—

1613  Giles Childe & Doritie Loosely, mar 11 Octr.

The Aylesbury register includes entries of the family as follows:—

1631  Giles Child & Ellen Gauderne
1636  Ann dau of Giles Child
1636  Ellen wife of Giles Child and a daughter buried together
1637  Francis son of Giles Child, ... bapt. 30 June
1639  Dorothy dau. of " , ... , 23 Sep't
1642  Mary " , " , ... , 3 Sep't
1644  Ann " , " , ... , 23 Nov.
1661  Giles Child, Draper , ... , buried 24 Nov

13. Obv.—EDWARD • COPE : =Drapers' Arms.
Rev.—OF • ALEISBVRY = E • D • C.
            m.m., mullet. B. 8, W. 11.

The p. register records:—
1674  Dorothy wife of Edward Coope , died 25 July.

14. Obv.—STEPHEN • DAGNALL = S • I • D
Rev.—IN • ALEISBVRY • 1655 = ? A box with open top or bucket.
(Lead.) Hitherto unknown.

This token was in the possession of Mr. A. H. Baldwin.

From the records in the p. register it appears the tokener was twice married.

1643  Stephen Dagnall & Ellanor Palmer , mar 8 Feby.
1644  Elizabeth dau of Stephen Dagnall , borne 19 Nov.
1646  Ellanor wife of Stephen Dagnall , buried 14 Sept.
1647  Stephen Dagnall was married unto Joan Webly of Witney in the County of Oxon at Bamton in the saide County by Mr. Osbourne the minester of the same the 13th day of October.
1648 John son of Stephen Dagnall . . borne 22 Sept.
1649 , , , , , , , , . . buried 10 May
1652 Joanna borne 28 July . . . . . , 6 Aug.
1655 Abigail borne 3 Jany. 1657 . . ,, 23 Nov.
1657 Mary . . . . . . . . . . . , 13 ,, 1658 Mathais son of Stephen Dagnall . borne 16 Sept.

15. Obv.—JOHN · DOSSET = a malt shovel.
Rev.—IN AALSBVRY · 1670 = I · I · D
m.m., cinquefoil. Hitherto unpublished.

The first A in AALSBVRY has apparently been blocked out in the die.

John Dossett occupied a house in Cobblers’ Row (now George Street, Aylesbury). (See note to No. 10.) The p. register records:

1618 John Dossett . . . . . . . . . . . . buried 12 June
1676 John Dossett . . . . . . . . . . . ,, 9 July
1682 Joan Dossett wid. . . . . . . . . . ,, 10 Dec.
1646 John son of John Dossett . . . ,, 2 Oct.
1678 Ales wife of John Dossett . . . ,, 10 Jany.

The John Dossett of 1676 was probably the tokenener.

16. Obv.—AT YE KING · HEAD · IN = Head of Henry VIII.
Rev.—AILISBVREY · 1657 = W · E · D
m.m., fleur-de-lys. Hitherto unpublished.

17. Obv.—AT · YE · KING · HEAD · IN = Bust of Hy. VIII.
Rev.—AILLSBVREY · 1657 = W · E · D ⋅ ⋅
m.m., lys on obv., mullet centre of right edge on rev. B 9, W 12.

No. 17 appears to be an improved die. It shows the King’s shoulders, not shown on No. 16, AILISBVREY is corrected (!) to AILLSBVREY which commences midway on the right edge, and the initials W · E · D. are smaller, with the addition of four stops ⋅ ⋅ below.
The initials are those of William Dawney and his wife Elizabeth. He, with others, nominated the Registrar of the Parish in 1655. The King’s Head “in the occupation of John Dawney” is referred to in a deed relating to property purchased by William Burgess. (See Nos. 9 and 10.)

The following entries occur in the Aylesbury p. register:—

1637 William Dany & Elizabeth Horwood .. .. .. .. .. mar. 6 Feby
1685 William Dawney .. .. .. .. .. bur. 21 Nov
1692 Elizabeth Dawney wid aged 84 .. .. 22 Aug
1639 John son William Danye .. .. .. .. .. bapt 24 Nov
1641 William son of Wm Dawney .. .. .. .. .. 23 Jany
1646 Elizabeth dau of Wm Daney .. .. .. .. .. 23 June
1660 Elizabeth dau of Mr Wm Dawney .. .. .. .. .. .. bur 19 July

* 1647 Thomas son of Mr William Daney. .. bapt 16 Dec
1702 Thomas .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. Innkeeper .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 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in the Seventeenth Century.

lettered HVGH· HESTER· IN· TH· ·· 1657, H-H, and says: "Hugh Hester kept the King’s Head at Aylesbury at this time and he issued his coins or tokens in copper with his name and date upon them.” The token in question was issued by Hugh Hester IN· THAME· 1667. (W. 202, Ox.) Lipscombe’s History of the County of Buckingham, vol. ii, p. 29, also wrongly attributes this token to Aylesbury. There were “Hesters” in Aylesbury about that period, hence, probably, the error in both publications.

18. Obv.—JOSEPH· FREER· MARCER = Mercers’ Arms.
    Rev.—IN· ALESBURY· 1652 = I·M·F.
        m.m., mullet. B. 10, W. 14.

The p. register records:—
1625 Joseph son of Henry Frier ... bapt 22 Jany
1655 Mary dau of Joseph friyer ... borne 13 Jany
1657 " " " ... bur 17 Nov
1660 Joseph son of Joseph friyer ... bapt 18 Dec
1660 Mary wife of Joseph Frier Grocer buried 14 Apl.

19. Obv.—JOHN· HILL· OF· ALESBURY = Man dipping a stick of candles.
    Rev.—TALLOW· CHANDLER· 1665 = HIS HALF PENNY ...
        m.m., cinquefoil. B. 11, W. 15.

There are records in the p. register of John Hill’s children:—
Hannah bapt. 10 April 1660, bur. 28 Aug 1681.
John bapt. 13 April 1664, Mary bapt 12 June 1670.
Also the following:—
1680 Mary wife of John Hill ... buried 12 Feby.
1683 John Hill ... ... ... ... 2 Nov.

20. Obv.—THOMAS· HILL· IN = Mercers’ Arms.
    Rev.—ALESBURY· MERCER = T· R· H.
        m.m., mullet. B. 12, W. 16.

Thomas Hill was buried 12 May, 1676.
In 1723 a William Hill left charitable bequests to Bierton, in the Lordship of Aylesbury, Wendover, and other places. (See No. 176.)
21. Obv.—IOSEPH SAXTON = St. George and Dragon.
    Rev.—ALSBVRY = I·S conjoined.
    m.m., mullet.

Williamson has shown this as a Wiltshire token, "SALSBVRY" (No. 224, p. 1247), in error, presumably copied from Boyne’s Wiltshire list, No. 152.

The Aylesbury p. register shows:—
1629  Joseph son of Joseph Saxton . . bapt 26 Nov.
1667  Joseph Saxton , . . buried —

In the Wycombe p. register there is an entry:—
1664  Jos Sexton & Joane Springall . . mar 4 Dec’r.

22. Obv.—THOMAS · STRATFORD := HIS HALFE PENNY ⋅ ⋅
    Rev.—IN · ALSBVRY · 1667 and two mullets = two flowers
    with stems entwined between T M S and nowed.
    m.m., sixfoil.  B. 13, W. 17.

The p. register shows:—
1665  Thomas Stratford & Martha Oviatts mar 23 Mch.
1699  Thomas Stratford . . . . . . buried 16 May.

Also baptisms of his children:—
Mary 8 Feby. 1665, John 22 Dec. 1667, Martha 19 Dec. 1669.

23. Obv.—ALEXANDER · TROTT · 1669 = Grocers’ Arms.
    Rev.—GROCER · IN · AYELSBVRY · ⋅ ⋅ = HIS HALFE PENNY
    m.m., cinquefoil.  W. 13.

The following occurs in the p. register:—
1678  Thomas son of Alexander Trott buried 13 March.

24. Obv.—FRANCIS · WETHERED := Mercers’ Arms.
    Rev.—IN · ALSBVRY · DRAPER := 16 F · W 6 · o.
    m.m., mullet.  B. 14, W. 18.

Francis Wethered was a nominator of the Registrar of the parish in 1655, and he is referred to in a deed dated 1674 as a Draper of Aylesbury.  (Munimenta Antiqua 397/32.  Bucks Co. Museum.)
The Little Missenden p. register records:

1619 Francis Weathered & Eliz. Harding mar. 22 Nov.

The Aylesbury p. register records:

1625 Francis son of Francis Wethered. bapt. 2 Oct.
1628 Thomas Withered . . . . . buried 17 Aug.

(father of Francis the tokener.)

Pilstone register records:

1642 Francis Wethered & Ann Brox mar. 5 Oct.

Francis, baptized 1625, would be only 17 years old in 1642, presumably, therefore, Ann Brox—following Eliz. Harding—was a second wife of the tokener. She was buried February 16th, 1673.

The family is also represented at Marlow.

25. Obv.—TALLOW· CHANDLER = W· I· W
Rev.—IN· AELSBERREY = a man dipping a stick of candles.

m.m. (?), mullet. Unpublished.

This is an addition made July, 1927. The coin was found when digging a garden within 100 yards of the Aylesbury Museum, appropriately enough by the Museum Janitor. The issuer was William Welch, who followed his father as a Tallow Chandler. See genealogical data as follows:

William Welch of Aylesbury, Chandler, and Anne Church of Westcott wid.
Banns published 27 Nov. 4· 11 Dec. 1653.
Married 8 April 1654 by C. Henn, Esq.

Signed C. Henn.

1657 Banns published: William Welch & Jone Michael, 28 Feb. 7· 14 March.
- A son William was born 7 June 1666
and a daughter Jone, was bapt. 28 Mch 1675

BEACONSFIELD. Bekenesfelde 1184, open land marked by a beacon. Seven miles n. from Slough.

Edmund Burke, the celebrated politician, had a residence in this neighbourhood.
26. Obv.—AT· BECKENSFEILD· IN = T· I· C.  
   Rev.—BVCKINGHAM· SHIRE = T· I· C.  
   m.m., mullet on obv. only. B. 15, W. 19.  
At present there is no trace of a combination of names to correspond with the initials T· I· C.

27. Obv.—THOMAS· COCKE = a cock.  
   Rev.—OF· BICKCONSFEILD = T· K· C. (cinquefoils as stops.)  
   m.m., cinquefoil. W. 22.  
Williamson omits the second C in Bickconsfeild.  
In the Chalfont St. Giles p. register there is an incomplete entry:—  
1655 Thomas Cock & Katherine Pennell, Published . . .

28. Obv.—IOHN· FOSCET OF = Lamb with flag.  
   Rev.—BECKONSFEILD 1669 = HIS HALF PENY  
   m.m., small cinquefoil. W. 20.  
Williamson gives the name incorrectly as FOSLET.

29. Obv.—IN· BECKONSFEILD = I· M· G.  
   Rev.—IN· BVCKINGHAMSHIR = B· 1658.  
   m.m., mullet. W. 23.

30. Obv.—HENRY· TRIPP 1668 = a stick of candles.  
   Rev.—OF· BECKONESFEILD = HIS HALF PENY H A T.  
   m.m., mullet. W. 21.  
Williamson omits the second C in Beckonesfeild.

31. Obv.—WILLIAM· WILLIS 1668 = a bull.  
   Rev.—AT· BECKINGSFEILD = HIS HALF PENY W E W.  
   m.m., mullet. W. 24.  
In the Macfadyen collection sold in July, 1907, "a variety" of this token was catalogued.

(To be continued.)