First of all the writer would like to express the debt of gratitude that collectors and students of local history owe to Dr. G. C. Williamson for his edition of Boyne's original book and for the detailed indexes in it, in the compilation of which he was a pioneer.

But nearly fifty years have elapsed since the publication of that work and meanwhile the spade and the auction room have revealed many fresh varieties and there are also errors of description of some of those contained in it.

Of omissions and errors the Sussex section has its full share and it is with the object of supplying and correcting these that the present notes have been written, although the writer is not vain enough to imagine that these are complete.

Some of the errors are probably due to careless reading or to worn specimens only being available; a few are due to the printer. Many of the halfpenny tokens were struck in copper of very poor quality, rendering them liable to wear and pitting by corrosion; this makes a poor specimen difficult to read, especially as regards the date; the existing specimens of one or two issues have almost the appearance of having been cast.

It must be remembered that most of the towns and villages in Sussex were for more than half of the year at this period isolated and inaccessible owing to the terrible condition of the roads in the Sussex clay and that, in consequence, trade was small and purely local except in the few larger towns. This probably accounts for the rarity of a large proportion of these tokens, many of which must have been struck in very small numbers, unless the careful Sussex housewife meticulously returned them to the issuers on their demonetization or, if she lost one, "swept the house and sought diligently until she found it"; in addition, the greater portion of them were issued between 1666 and 1670 and thus had only a short period of circulation before they were put down by the regal coinage of 1672.

One peculiarity may be noted, viz. that the name of the county appears upon no less than sixty-one tokens,
as “Susuex”, “Susex”, “Sosex”, and “Susx”, in addition to the usual spelling; if one deducts from the total number those issued in the larger towns, which would be well known, and names such as Brighthelmstone, which left no room for more on the die, this is a very high proportion, and points to the issuers’ pride in their county, as few of the places could be mistaken for others of a similar name in the kingdom.

Spelling was evidently not a strong point with Sussex tradesmen, the name of Arundel appearing in six different forms on an issue of only eleven tokens.

The only tokens doubtfully assigned in Williamson are under Eastbourne (Nos. 82 and 83)—the former of these has been assigned to Westbourne in Sussex, and the late Mr. A. H. Baldwin has left a note that a specimen of 83 was found in Eastbourne in 1902—and No. 183, the place of issue of which was illegible, and this, from a better specimen, has now been definitely placed to Itchenfield.

Amongst the arms of London trade guilds, used, as usual, by tradesmen in the provinces, Sussex has the distinction of having, at Chichester, the only token bearing the arms of the Needlemakers’ Company, a note on which and on this trade in the city appears under No. 52.

The use of family arms, unlike Cornwall, where so many younger sons of landowning families appear to have gone into trade, is very rare in Sussex, an exception being Nos. 31 and 31*, John Gunter of Brighton, who uses the arms of Gunter of Racton. Of gentlemen there is one (No. 145); a monument in Petworth Church to the issuer John Peachey, there describes him as “Esquire”.

Rather more than half the tokens bear the occupations of their issuers, either by means of actual description, by Companies’ Arms or by emblems; these include apothecary (2), baker (3), blacksmith (2), butcher (3), chandler (13), cordwainer (2), draper (3), grocer (21), innkeeper (15), mercer (19), tailor (3), tobacconist (2), and weaver (2), whilst single examples occur of bookseller, brazier, carpenter, distiller, dyer, glover, fishmonger, haberdasher, merchant-tailor, needlemaker, pewterer, and stocking maker.

The prominence of mercers, grocers, and innkeepers is natural, as is that of tallow-chandlers, who supplied, apart from rushlights, the sole means of illumination; but the
small number of butchers and bakers may be explained by
the habits of life of the period.

Probably most households depended on home-cured bacon
and, in the winter, on salted meat for their consumption, and
the baking of bread at home must have been almost univer-
sal. Had it not been, one would have thought that the baker
would have been most in need of small change, as halfpenny
loaves are spoken of as late as 1789 and farthing ones were
probably common more than a century earlier.

The relative importance of the Sussex towns in the middle
of the seventeenth century may be fairly well gleaned from
the number of tokens (including varieties) issued from them;
they are, Chichester, 37; Arundel, 13; Midhurst, Petworth,
and Horsham, 11 each; Battle, 6; and Steyning, 5.

Of the present coast towns, the number is much smaller,
being Rye, 6; Hastings, 1; Bexhill, 1; Pevensey, 1; East-
bourne, 3; Seaford, 1; Brighton, 5; Shoreham, 1; Worthing
none (Broadwater taking its place with two), and Little-
hampton and Bognor none; the popularity of the seaside for
residence did not begin until more than a century later.

On the other hand, single tokens were issued from Alding-
bourne, Alfriston, Balcombe, Bolney, Dallington, Falmer,
Horsted Keynes, Itchingfield, Litlington, Slaugham, and
Thakeham, and two each from Boreham and Loxwood, all
places which, before the present influx of private residents,
were mere hamlets, though evidently formerly centres of
local trade.

In the case of many of these in east Sussex their greater
importance was due to the iron foundries, then at the height
of their activity.

Some hundred and twenty-two tokens are dated, and from
an analysis of these it seems that Sussex was slow in adopt-
ing the token habit, as, starting with The Cat at East Grin-
stead in 1650, only ten bear dates between this and 1655;
then comes an increase in their popularity between 1656 and
1659, during which period twenty-six dated specimens are
found; to be followed by an almost complete cessation of
new issues between 1660 and 1665, there being only five in
these six years. The great bulk of the whole bear dates
between 1666 and 1670 inclusive, and number eighty-one for
this period, four of these being issued in the last year.

It looks very much as if there was, between 1666 and 1670,
an intensive drive by travellers of the London die sinkers to bring the advantage of token issuing before the Sussex tradesmen and that the latter, each fearful of being cut out by his neighbour, hastened to adopt the practice.

An interesting fact may be noticed, that, in common with other counties, the tokens issued up to 1665 are all farthings, the halfpence coming after this date, commencing with a solitary specimen in 1666, followed by twelve in 1667, fourteen in 1668, eighteen in 1669, and three in 1670, or forty-eight in all.

Meanwhile, the farthing struggled to maintain its popularity, nine being dated 1666 and fifteen 1667, after which there were only nine in the remaining three years.

This seems to point to an increase in the prosperity of the country and of a rise in prices towards the end of the token issue; detailed figures over such a short period are difficult to get, but harvest wages which in 1632 were sixpence a day were in 1688 eightpence, a rise of one-third.

The price of wheat is unreliable, as it depended entirely on the annual harvest, but the price of small beer, that universal beverage of the poorer classes, rose from twopence a gallon in 1650 to threepence in 1675, whilst the stronger ale doubled in the same period, from fourpence to eightpence.¹

The presence on so many tokens of the initial of the wife with that of the husband, a custom also general upon the porches of houses at the period, may be considered to imply a practical business partnership and share of work such as still prevails amongst the small French shopkeepers; and it may safely be assumed that those issuers using only two initials were either bachelors or widowers, though on the halfpennies the male sex universally asserts itself with the formula of "His half penny", only in a few cases adding the three initials.

The village shop, now, alas, fighting a losing battle against the multiple stores, remains little changed and in many cases is carried on in the manner above suggested, and often "the silver grey mare is the better horse".

One token of Eastbourne (No. 80) bearing the names "William Elizab. Donn", the second of which must surely be the wife's name, is a solitary example of both full names appearing, whilst of male partnerships, which seem to have been un-

¹ S.A.C., vol. xxii, p. 77.
usual, we have only William and Henry Bingham at Ardingly and Richard Page and Henry Peasted at East Grinstead; so single-handed businesses must have been almost universal.

Of unusual shapes, only William Dammer of Aldingbourne (No. 1) and George Cheesman of Ardingly (No. 4*) are octagonal, and Richard Wither of Chichester (No. 70) and Edward Waters of Horsted Keynes (No. 108) are heart-shaped.

Some of the tokens were struck in both copper and brass; the writer has specimens of Nos. 12, 61, 62, 79, 114, and 151, in both these metals, and this may be the case with many others, as only by an examination of all existing specimens could a complete list be compiled.

Of those issuers who have interest apart from their trade may be quoted John Washington of Petworth, a cousin of the John Washington who emigrated to America in 1657 and was the ancestor of George Washington; Mary Akehurst of Cliff, a Quakeress who was imprisoned for her faith with other of her co-religionists in Horsham Gaol; Alice Charmayne and James Morris of Arundel, both of whom received substantial compensation under the Commonwealth for sufferings from Royalist expulsion; and John Forster of Brighton who was distiller to, and witness of, the will of Captain Nicholas Tattersell, in whose vessel Charles II escaped to the Continent in 1651; as might be expected, most of the other issuers were “the rude forefathers of the hamlet” personally unhonoured and unsung except in the parish registers.

Mr. John Lowe-Warren of Worthing College published in 1888 a small book on Sussex Tokens, dealing with eighteenth- and nineteenth-century silver tokens as well as with the seventeenth.

Whilst many of his readings of these last agree with the corrected ones given by the writer below, he assigns to Sussex three that belong to other counties, viz. Southwark 221, which curiously was found under the chancel floor of All Saints, Hastings; Essex 141, given to Chichester; and London 542, assigned to Rye.

Other errors are explainable, such as John Reachey of Petworth, a reading due to a break in the die which turned

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3 Ibid., p. 1162.
the P into an R; but there is a possibility of two others that he gives turning up, a halfpenny of James Morris of Arundel and a 1667 farthing of Robat Atkinson of Midhurst reading MEDHORST; though the writer has failed to find any specimens of these it seems well that they should be mentioned.

In addition to many corrections, the list that follows shows three new places of issue added to Williamson's list, Dallington, Fletching, and Itchenfield, and one, Bramber, deleted; twelve new issuers and five major varieties or fresh values of previously known issuers appear, whilst seven have been deleted as almost certainly not existing.

The treatment of Westham is peculiar; in Boyne's original edition four are given to Sussex; all of which were transferred in Williamson to West Ham in Essex; now it seems that one of these (Essex 341) should be returned to Sussex, as a specimen was found at Eastbourne in 1902, and the name of the family of the issuer appears twice in the Westham Parish Register.

The place of finding, uncorroborated by evidence that the issuer lived in the district, cannot be accepted as absolute proof; an instance of this is quoted ante, when a Southwark token was found under the chancel floor of All Saints, Hastings, and many such cases are known.

Even in Sussex, cramped as travelling was by bad and circuitous roads, tokens travelled considerable distances, one of Cuckfield having recently been dug up at Amberley and another of Chichester at Bramber, both places being some thirty miles apart in a direct line.

Of the public collections the most complete is that at the Brighton Museum, formed by the late Mr. J. H. Daniell; the British Museum, although it has little more than a quarter of the known varieties, is particularly rich in the rarer ones; the Ashmolean and the Fitzwilliam Museums have a few, and this also applies to the local museums of Rye, the Barbican at Lewes, Littlehampton and that just being established at Chichester.

The writer has examined such private collections as he knows of, to the owners of which he wishes to express his thanks; the extensive collection of the late Mr. Luther Clements passed into his hands some two years ago and the unpublished tokens are in his possession except where otherwise stated.
He wishes to express his obligation to the officials of the museums named; to Mr. Fred. Baldwin for the use of his father Mr. A. H. Baldwin’s notes, to Dr. Penfold, and to Mr. Ernest Streeter for many valuable suggestions, and to the numerous clergymen and parish clerks who have kindly searched their parish registers on his behalf, a service acknowledged under the various localities.

In spite of all this there are some half-dozen tokens of which he has been unable to find a specimen and so cannot speak of their existence or whether any of them should be deleted, but the references to them are quite definite and they are probably lurking in some places unknown to him.

LIST OF CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

ALFRISTON

2. This reads CHITENDIN, given correctly in Mr. Lowe-Warren’s list but incorrectly in Williamson.

ARDINGLY

4*. Obv. GEORGE · CHEESMAN · AT — Hand holding scissors.

Rev. · ARDENLY · IN · SVSSEX HIS · HALF-PENNY · 1668 — in five lines across reverse. ½ Octagonal (Brighton Museum).

A specimen in the British Museum, found in 1916 at Ardingly, is on a circular blank and appears to be dated 1667; this is the only one, of this shape and date, of the four specimens that have come under the writer’s notice.

For the Cheesman family in Ardingly see Suss. Rec. Soc. xvii, and also Loder’s “Wakehurst”.

Miss M. S. Holgate, F.S.A., informs the writer that there were several George Cheesmans in the parish about this period; but the issuer of the token was probably the one who was Registrar of the Parish in 1655 and took possession of a family house near the church in 1648.

ARUNDEL

12. This has OF after and not before the date on the observe.

13. This has OF between PELLETT and the date on the obverse.
14. This is thought by Sussex collectors not to exist and no specimen has been found in any of the collections the writer has examined. It was probably read from a worn example of 12, and should be deleted.

**BATTLE**

23*. Obv. EDWARD • WELSH • OF — A double-headed eagle (displayed).

Rev. BATTELL • IN • SUSSEX — E.M.W. ½

The Dean of Battle (Revd. W. W. Yourd) has kindly searched the parish register and sent the author the following particulars:

*Marriage.* Apl. 2. 1630. Edwarde Welsh and Marie Jefferis.

*Baptisms.*
- Charles Welsh. Apl. 6th. 1634.
- Mary, d. of Edward Welsh, May 31st. 1635.

*Burial.* June 3rd. 1664, Edward son of Edward Welsh, Gent.

This last entry is probably that of the issuer of this token, as the baptism of a son of an Edward Welsh (probably father of the issuer) is recorded in 1610, at which date the Register begins. No. 22 (Thomas Page of the Spread Eagle) bears the same emblem as this token, and Edward Welsh probably preceded Page at an inn of this name.

**Boreham**

26*. Obv. IOHN • COOPER • m.m. star — The Weavers Arms.

Rev. IN • BORHAM • 1668 — HIS HALF PENY ½

Mr. M. S. Duke, of Wartling, has kindly sent me notes from the parish register, and from these it appears that a family of Coopers resided in the parish, descended from Roger Cooper who had two sons Haar and Abraham, christened 21 September 1561.

John Cooper son of Haar was christened 15 April 1621, and he was probably the issuer of the token. The marriage and burial registers have disappeared, it is believed owing to fire.

Mr. William Gilbert in an article on unpublished seventeenth-century tokens in general, published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 5th Series, No. 7, p. 130, claims this token for Boreham in Essex, without giving any evidence in
support of the claim; but the above references definitely prove that a family of Coopers was long settled in Sussex and that a John Cooper lived there.

We already have an undisputed token issued in the Sussex Boreham, and this place was in the centre of the iron industry, shown by the names of Hammer Hill, Furnace Ponds, and the Furnace in the immediate neighbourhood; from Darvell Hole iron ore was obtained, and charcoal burning is still carried on in Darvell woods; thus, at the period of the issue of these tokens, Boreham, now a mere hamlet, must have been a scene of considerable commercial activity.

BRAMBER

28. This does not exist of this place and should be deleted.

In confirmation Mr. Fred. Baldwin sent the writer, from the late Mr. A. H. Baldwin’s collection, an unpublished token of Ellesmere (Salop 21*) that agrees exactly with the description of Williamson 28, except for the place-name which reads ELSMEARE, a word evidently misread as BRAMBARE by some one.

Without the discovery of Mr. Baldwin’s specimen it would have been impossible to correct the error, as there was no published record of it, and it is an example of how dangerous it is to assume readings from worn specimens.

BRIGHTON

28*. Obv. HENRY · BEACH — H · I · B

Rev. OF BRITHEMSUN — 1669 (in centre). ¹
d

This has short stumpy lettering and is probably from a locally made die; No. 19 is of similar work.

In the Brighton Parish Register—for the publication of which a debt of gratitude is owing to the Corporation—there are very numerous references to the Beach family, amongst which are the following:

Henry Beach (son of Thomas Beach) was baptized Sept. 1630; married to Joane Hunn, 24 Nov. 1656 and buried, 30 Nov. 1680, and the baptisms of three sons and a daughter are recorded.

31*. Obv. JOHN · GVNTER — Three gauntlets (not on a shield).

Rev. OF · BRIGTHELMSTONE — I · G ¹
d

The gauntlets on this token are two below and one above
in contrast to 31 which has them one below and two above and borne on a shield.

It is curious that this token is so much rarer than 31 as the spelling on it is the correct one of the family name; it, however, omits the first H in the place-name.

There is also a variety which is a mule of the obverse of 31 and the reverse of 31*; this naturally has OF on both sides. All these three varieties have dexter gauntlets, although those on the shield of Gunter of Racton are sinister (vide Horsfield's History of Sussex, vol. ii, p. 78).

32. There are two reverse dies of this, one with m.m. rose and one without it.

Chichester

40*. Obv. JOHN · BARNARD · TALLOW — HIS HALF PENY 1669

Rev. CHANDLER · IN · CHICHESTER — A man dipping candles. (Collection of Mr. Ernest Streeter.) ½

The Barnards were evidently leading tallow-chandlers in Sussex; Richard Barnard at Horsham and John Barnard at Petworth both struck tokens; as the issuer of the present token was in the principal city, it may well be that he was the father and the other two his sons, especially as one of them has the same Christian name. The Barnards are supposed to be descended from Bernardi, an Italian painter who painted the pictures in Chichester Cathedral, temp. Henry VIII.

41. This is a halfpenny, the same size as 42.

46*. IOHN GITTONS ¼

The m.m. on No. 45 are obv. star, rev. rose, and on 46 and this token, rose both sides.

The arms on all three are the Vintners, not the Dyers. The group of four pellets at the end of the obverse legend on this token differs slightly from that on the other two.

51. This should read HICHCOCKE as 50; confirmed in Mr. Lowe-Warren's list, and by a specimen in the writer's collection.

52. As this is the only token recorded that bears the Needlemakers' arms, representing an industry formerly a
staple one at Chichester, the following extract from Hay's *History of Chichester*, 1804, p. 330, may be of interest, as it differs from that given in Williamson: "The needle-manufacture in Chichester never thoroughly recovered from the cruel interruption and desolations of the civil war in England. About fifty years ago it employed forty or fifty hands and supported almost twenty families; but is now entirely dropped."

Mr. C. D. King-Farlow, the Clerk of the Needlemakers' Company, informs the author that in the Register of Free-men is this entry: "Robert Hitchcock admitted and sworn as Member of the Company, 18th June, 1674."

As none of the three sons of Robert Hitchcock bore his Christian name, this probably refers to the issuer of the token; but whether he migrated to London or still continued his business at Chichester cannot be determined, as no further reference to him appears in the books of the Needlemakers' Company.

59*. Obv. WILLIAM · ROYSE · IN m.m. pierced sexfoil both sides—crossed keys (? from the Fishmongers' arms).

Rev. CHICHESTER · 1669 — HIS HALF PENY ½

66. There are two different dies of this, both with *m.m.* star on both sides.

(a) Obv. Wide space between end of legend and mint-mark.

Rev. Two lozenges above and two below TV and one either side of mint-mark.

(b) Legend properly spaced on obverse, no lozenges round TV or mint-mark.

67. This agrees with 66(b) except for the spelling of Chichester

The writer has not come across any of the altered dies said by Williamson to occur.

68. The obverse is that of 66(a) the reverse as 66(b) except for the spelling of Chichester.

71. This should be deleted; the late Mr. Luther Clements, who was responsible for compiling the list of Sussex tokens, wrote to the author in 1935 as follows: "No. 71 does not exist, the reading was taken from a poor specimen in the British Museum."
The second C in Chichester is larger than any other except the initial letter and on a worn specimen would look as if it began a word.

**Cliff**

74*. A variety reads LEWYES; otherwise it is the same as 74. *(Brighton Museum.)*

**Cuckfield**

79. This has IN between STONE and date and reads CVCKFEILD.

**Dallington**

79*. Obv. IOHN HICKS — Lion rampant to left, m.m. cinquefoil.

Rev. OF· DALLINGTON — centre indistinct.

There are two places where this token might have been issued, Dallington St. James, Northants, and Dallington near Heathfield, and the incumbents of both these places have kindly searched their records without finding any reference to the family of Hicks.

It is practically certain that it does not belong to Northants, as the churchwardens’ levies (which mention all householders at this period) do not record such a name.

The only other specimen known to the author is in the Rye Museum, and this was found at Brede. The name is common in the district and that of John Hicks occurs in deeds of the Manor of Robertsbridge in 1670 and 1672,¹ so there is no doubt that this token belongs to Sussex.

In the times of the iron industry Dallington was a much more important place than it is to-day, the Ashburnham foundry being situate in this parish; it had one of the comparatively few taverns licensed at this period.

**Eastbourne**

82. This is now assigned to Westbourne, Sussex; the authority for this is given under that place.

83. The late Mr. A. H. Baldwin left a note that a specimen of this was found at Eastbourne in 1902, so both these hitherto doubtful tokens may now be claimed for Sussex.

Also in the extremely well-documented section of Lincolnshire, under Bourne in that county, these two, and a half-

¹ *Topographical Quarterly, vol. vi, I, Nos. 11 and 12.*
penny of William Birridge (No. 39), are the only ones without references.

The Revd. A. C. P. Payne of Bourn, Lincs., has kindly examined the parish register there and informs the writer that no trace of any of these three can be found in it, and that "the names are unlike Lincolnshire names".

A search in the Register of Bourn, Cambs., made by the Revd. R. B. Blackledge also failed to find any entry of the name of Birridge, so it seems probable that the halfpenny of this issuer belongs either to Eastbourne or Westbourne.

**EAST GRINSTED**

87. The second surname on this should read PEASTED and the place GRIMSTEDED. (British and Brighton Museums.)

**FLETCHING**

88*. Obv. EDWARD · BRISTO — The Mercers' Arms.
Rev. OF FLECHIN — E.M.B. (Brighton Museum.)

The Revd. R. W. Burns-Cox has kindly searched the parish records and finds that Edward Bristow served as churchwarden 1667–9, and, in conjunction with his fellow churchwarden, William Turner, in the latter year collected under His Majesty's Letter Patent the sum of four shillings and twopence for the losses sustained by the inhabitants of Loughborough.

**FRAMFIELD**

89. This reads FRANFILD.

**HARTING**

93. The initials on the reverse of this are T.F.V.

**HELLINGLY**

95. The bust is that of Charles II, in profile to left.

**HORSHAM**

98*. Obv. RICHARD · BRIANT — Cordwainers' Arms.
Rev. IN · HORSHAM · 1669 — HIS HALF PENY.
(British and Brighton Museums.)

The Horsham Parish Register appears to have no entries in this name, the marriage of a Richard Bryan, Oct. 22, 1621 being the nearest approach to it.
A Richard Briant, perhaps father of this issuer, kept a tavern at Steyning in 1636.

100. By the best collectors of Sussex tokens this has been believed not to exist, but to have been read from a worn specimen of 102. It is certainly curious that two tokens in the same town should bear the same emblem, and the temptation to read the name on a poor specimen by a punning design would be great; also it is significant that this is the only name to which local references are not given.

106. The head is that of Charles II, in profile to left.

**ITCHINGFIELD**

110*. Obv. RICHARD LINTOTT IN — R.L.  
Rev. ITENFIELD SVSEX — Grocers Arms. 1/2

This is 183, the place of issue having been identified from better specimens.

**LEWES**

117. This has a full-faced bust of Charles I holding sceptre and orb.

**LITTLINGTON**

121. The design on this, described as “an article of dress”, appears undoubtedly to be a full-faced bust of Henry VIII. This is confirmed by a note left by the late Mr. A. H. Baldwin and also by a specimen in the writer’s collection.  
In the original edition of Boyne this token is figured on Plate 4 and given to Lidlington, Beds., but with a note of its probable Sussex origin.

**MAYFIELD**

124. This reads HALF · PENY

126. This is dated 1667, the date given (1677) being probably due to a printer’s error that escaped detection.

126*. Obv. WILL · WESTON · IN — W.M.W.  
Rev. MAYFELD · SVSEX — The Grocers’ Arms. 1/4

This token, by the same issuer as 126, has large and somewhat crude lettering, bears the initial of his wife which does not appear on 126, and also uses a new spelling for the county. The die appears to be of local manufacture.
In the Mayfield Parish Register the following entries occur, kindly given by Mr. E. Fenner:

**Baptisms:**
- March 27, 1634. William, son of Thomas Weston.
- 1675. William son of William and Elizabeth Weston.

This token was probably issued before 126 (the date on which ought to read 1667 and which is without a wife's initial). From 126* and the parish register, it seems evident that Weston married twice, and that, in 1667, he was a widower, although no note of either of his marriages or of the burial of his first wife has been found by the writer.

**Midhurst**

127. This occurs on broad, thin, and smaller, thicker flans.
132. Both the writer's and the Brighton Museum specimens of this are dated 1670 and have only HALF PENNY on reverse.
133. This reads MIDHRVRST.

**Petworth**

?139*. There is a well-founded report that a token of “Richard Eede, Medhorne, Petworth”, was found in this town, but, the specimen having disappeared, actual confirmation of this is impossible.

A Richard Eede, brother of John Eede who issued No. 139, lived at this period at Medhorne, a farm near Petworth, so such a story is probable.

For this information the writer is indebted to Mr. Ernest Streeter.

145. This has the date 1656 once only and that in the centre of reverse.

146. A brass to two children of John Scutt, the first one born in 1673, is in Petworth Church.

147*. **Obv. JOHN · WASHINGTON — A pack-horse walking to left.**

**Rev. IN · PETWORTH · CARIER — HIS HALF PENY**

The only specimen of this token is in the collection of Mr. W. C. Wells, who published it in the *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. x, pp. 325-9.

In this he gives extracts from the Petworth Parish
Register that John Washington married Dorothy Whatly, 20 June, 1641; that he had numerous children and was buried in woollen 10 June, 1684.

Mr. Wells also gives a Washington pedigree showing that the issuer of this token was second-cousin to John Washington, who emigrated to Virginia and was great-grandfather to George Washington.

Recently when repairing a house in Petworth a stone was uncovered bearing the name of Robert Washington, the remainder of the inscription being illegible.

This house is probably the "Haws" referred to by Mr. Wells as having been sold in 1674 by John Shotter of Midhurst, grocer, for £140 to Robert Washington, the younger, of Petworth.

PULBOROUGH

149. Mr. James Lowe-Warren in his book on Sussex Tokens (1888) says: "A few years ago in demolishing an old house in Pulborough a large amount of Pulborough tokens, issued by Allen, occurred and the die in which they were struck."

This die was said to be in the Castle at Lewes; search has been made for it in the present Barbican Museum, so far without success.

150*. Obv. PHILLIP WILSHARE — A pelican "in its piety".

Rev. OF PVLBVRGHT 57 — P.W. A star between two pellets above and below.

A similar design is on No. 150, issued by Richard Haines in 1667, and as the Pulborough Parish Register records the burial of Philip Wilshare in 1660, it may be inferred that the latter preceded Haines at an inn called "The Pelican."

It has been suggested that the present Swan Inn formerly bore the name of "The Pelican;" this bird "in its piety" is borne as a quartering in the arms of Pelham, but, as the possessions of this family lay in East Sussex, any connexion appears improbable. There is a brass in Storrington church to Henry Wilsha, B.D., who held the living of Storrington from 1551 till his death in 1592. He left two sons, so there may well have been some of his descendants in the district in 1657.
ROBERTSBRIDGE

151. The arms on this are three scallops on a chevron.

152. The British Museum specimen reads ROBERTSBRIG, thus perpetuating the medieval name of this place.

RYE

154*. This token has T.F.B. on the reverse instead of T.E.B., and its reverse also differs from 154 in having a rose instead of a star as mint-mark, roses instead of lozenges round the initials, and a group of four pellets at the end of the legend.

Esther Boyce was buried 21 Aug. 1657 and Thomas Boyce on 2 Jan. 1679/80, so there was full time for his remarriage which is indicated by this token, the obverse of which is struck from a broken die; evidently he only had a new reverse die made when this remarriage occurred.

Mr. L. A. Vidler has kindly searched the parish register, but can find no reference to this second marriage or to the burial of a second wife; but marriages generally take place in the parish of the bride and she may well have survived her husband and migrated elsewhere after his death.

Mr. Lowe-Warren quoted this variety in his list as well as 154.

157. The reverse of this should read: IN·RY·IN·SVSSEX—HISHALFPENY

SHOREHAM

160. This should be deleted, as the late Mr. Luther Clements, who was responsible for reading the list of Sussex tokens, wrote to the writer in 1935, "160 was a mistake, I think my own".

161. This reads:

Obv. RICHARD·GLYD·OF·NEW—A griffin to left.

Rev. SHORAM·IN·SVSSEX—R.A.G.

That this is the proper reading of the name is confirmed by a monument to Thomas Richard Glyd, 1681, in Brightling Church.
STEWNING

163. This reads IN STENING on the reverse.

164. This has no IN on the reverse and also differs in the ornaments round and between the initials.

STORRINGTON

168-70. As no particulars from the parish register are given in Williamson of the three issuers the following may be interesting:

(a) Christopher Capplin married Alicia Calloe, 11 July 1639; she must have died before the issue of his token in 1657, as it does not bear her initial.

(b) John Penfold, buried 30 May 1691.

(c) Nathaniel Streater, buried 2 April 1681.

TARRING

172. The date on this is in the centre of the obverse.

TENTERDEN

173. This should be deleted as it is only a geographical error; Tenterden is in Kent.

TICEHURST

175*. Obv. RICHARD · BIRCHET — HIS HALF PENY

Rev. OF · TISHURST · IN · SVSSEX — R.L.B. 1668.

There is a farthing of the same issuer of the previous year.

176*. Obv. THO · LAWRENCE IN. Coat of arms, a wheat-sheaf, in chief, a lion passant.

Rev. TISHVRST IN SVSSIX — T (mon). 1/4

(Brighton Museum.)

The Vicar of Ticehurst, the Revd. O. A. E. Edwards, has kindly searched the parish register, but can find no trace of the issuer.

TURNHAM HILL

178. As no specimen of this appears in any of the numerous collections examined, it is questionable whether a properly struck specimen exists.
It seems improbable that any one, as a joke or to pay off a grudge, would go to the expense of having a die made; but there may have been a 177 chased up by some wag, local or otherwise.

**Uckfield**

180. This occurs on large and small flans.

**Westham**

181*. **Obv.** EDWARD EDWARDS · 1667 — E.E. and monogram of two crossed E's.  
**Rev.** IN WESTHAM · CHANDLER — HIS HALFE PENNY

Mr. A. H. Baldwin left a note that a specimen of the above had been found at Eastbourne; Williamson gives it to West Ham (Essex 341).

Mr. H. J. Glover has kindly furnished me with the following extracts from the parish register of Westham.

*Married.* William Jordan of Berwick and Mary Edwards of Eastbourne by license from the Commissary's Court, the fifth of June, 1626.

*Bapt.*: William the sonne of Abraham Kenchley bapt. the thirteth day of October 1642. Witnesses Rich. Kenchley, the younger, Mr. Edwards, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Hamundedeputie for Mrs. Scarlett.

The above extracts prove that a family of the name of Edwards was established at Westham in the middle of the seventeenth century and this, with the finding of a specimen at Eastbourne, makes it probable that this token may be assigned to Sussex, and the spelling of the place-name differs from the others given by Williamson to West Ham. What is said in Williamson to be a merchant’s mark ought not to be described as such, as the design is a monogram formed of two crossed E's.

A family of Edwards owned Huntland in the parish of Worth from before 1550 to c. 1700,¹ and the Westham family may have been a branch of this, as the entry above quoted, of a marriage by licence, seems to show that they were of some importance.

¹ Horsfield, *History of Sussex*, vol. i, p. 266.
Westbourne

183*. The token of William Hale, No. 82, given tentatively by Williamson to Eastbourne can now be definitely assigned to this place on the authority of the Revd. J. H. Mee, who, in his Bourne in the Past, gives the following extracts from the parish register:

- William the sonne of John Hale was baptised March 25, 1621.
- Alice, the wife of William Hale, buried Jan. 4, 1669.
- William Hale, senr. buried Feb. 15, 1681.

The specimen mentioned by Mr. Mee was found at Westbourne and is now in the writer's collection, having been given by the vicar to Lt.-Col. Lowsley, R.E., from whom it passed to Mr. Luther Clements.