I have long been intrigued by a seventeenth-century token, listed in Williamson under Uncertain 50, which reads,

Obv. "EDWARD • LLOYD • SUTTLER • TO • HIS

Rev. "MAESTIES • GAR•D• OF • FOOT"

A building, probably a barracks, is featured on the obverse.

This token was undoubtedly issued by a sutler supplying food and drink to soldiers of the Royal Regiment of Foot Guards, newly formed in 1665 from an amalgamation of Colonel John Russell's regiment and Lord Wentworth's regiment. Thomas Wentworth's corps, given the designation of His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Foot Guards, was formed from the large numbers of Englishmen who flocked to Charles's standard in Flanders in September 1656. Colonel John Russell was given command of a similar body formed in London during Restoration year, which was also known as the Royal Regiment of Guards or His Majesty's own Regiment of Foot.

The combined body in 1665 first became known as the King's Regiment of Foot Guards, later as the First Regiment of Foot Guards. It was not until 1815 that the term Grenadier Guards was used. The Prince Regent approved the new title, The First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, to commemorate their defeat of the Grenadiers of the French Imperial Guards at the battle of Waterloo.

It seems clear, therefore, that Edward Lloyd's tokens were struck to be used by his customers, guardsmen, who were the forerunners of the Grenadier Guards. They cannot be associated with the other contemporary royal guards regiment, Monck's regiment of foot, which, after the battle of Dunbar, had its headquarters at Coldstream on the Tweed. After the Restoration this regiment was mustered on Tower Hill and ordered to lay down its arms and moments later to take them up again as the King's Second Regiment of Foot Guards. The men refused to accept their new name, claiming that they were second to none! They were then commanded to take up arms as the Lord General's Regiment of Foot Guards. This was its title between 1661 and 1670. From 1670 onwards the regiment became known officially as the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.

There are several references to men bearing the name Lloyd in the records of His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Foot Guards, but not to Edward Lloyd himself. This is not surprising as sutlers were civilians, belonging
to the rag taggle of camp followers, who supplied soldiers with their varied needs. The word sutler, derived from the Dutch, has been defined as a small vendor, petty tradesman, victualler, soldier's servant. A significant army ordinance of 31 December 1590 reads: 'the Provost Marechal and Sergeant Major of every garrison shall keepe a perfect roll of all such English victuallers called in Dutch sutlers, petty marchants and other loose persons of the English nation'. Shakespeare's Henry V has the line, 'I shall sutler be unto the campe and profits will accrue'. A reference to a sutler attached to a guards regiment is to be found in a London Gazette of 1701, 'Mr Wollaston, sutler at the Horse Guards'.

By the eighteenth century sutlers attached to British regiments had to be licensed. Their stalls must have been a regular feature not only of camp life, but also on the battlefield, as the following army ordinance of 1844 reveals: 'no huts are to be allowed in front of, or between the intervals of the battalions, their proper situation is in the rear of the line of petty sutlers'. It seems too that licensed sutlers were subject to the Mutiny Act.

Although most literary references to the sutler seem to be derogatory, there can be no doubt that he played an important role in the life of a regiment. As Fortescue reminds us,

there was no such thing as an Army Service Corps until the end of the nineteenth century and all the business of transport and supply was done by contract... In that old battleground of the Coldstream, the Low Countries, a contractor could always be found who knew the business thoroughly. But the contractor was concerned only with the bread and fuel. Everything else was a regimental matter conducted by the regimental sutler, which meant more stoppages, more financial regulations and more accounts. Incidentally this arrangement must have been bad for discipline, for the soldier who had to pay for his ration of meat, had great temptation to lay violent hands upon every fowl, pig or sheep that came his way. It is worth while to note that in the regimental sutler lay the germ of the regimental canteen.²

I am informed that to this day small unit locations in Northern Ireland, which would not be a viable proposition for the N.A.A.F.I., employ a sutler, usually a Pakistani, who provides an amazingly high standard canteen service.³

Returning to Edward Lloyd's token I deem it no coincidence that the first quarter-master of the newly formed First Regiment of Foot Guards was a John Lloyd. He was appointed on 15 July 1665. What could be more natural than that he should employ a member of his family in the capacity of regimental sutler? The quarter-master and sutler between them supplied the regiment's needs. Incidentally, John Lloyd was replaced as quarter-master by Thomas Jones on 3 August 1667. John Lloyd was never commissioned, but several members of the Lloyd family were (The First or Grenadier Guards has a long history of family loyalty to the regiment).

**APPOINTED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Lloyd</td>
<td>lieutenant</td>
<td>November 1660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>captain</td>
<td>August 1667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Godfrey Lloyd</td>
<td>captain</td>
<td>May 1666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Lloyd</td>
<td>ensign</td>
<td>July 1667</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lieutenant</td>
<td>September 1673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>captain</td>
<td>November 1681</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Thus no less than five members of the Lloyd family served the King's
Regiment of Foot Guards during the period of the token's circulation: Sir Godfrey and William as captains, Charles as ensign, John as quarter-master and Edward in a civilian capacity as sutler.

The token itself is undated, but its style and lettering indicate that it was struck in the 1660s. Morley and Pegg in a recent paper classify similar tokens bearing a pierced cinqfoil mintmark and a cable pattern inner circle as Group K (1665-66). Such a dating would indicate that it was struck during the earliest years of the newly amalgamated Royal Regiment of Foot Guards, and would exactly coincide with John Lloyd's appointment as quarter-master in July 1665.

NOTES

1. For this and other details of the regiment's history given below see, Sir F.W. Hamilton, The Origin and History of the First or Grenadier Guards, 3 vols. (1874, 1877).


3. I am indebted to Major (ret.) P. Clifford of the Regimental Headquarters, Coldstream Guards, for this information.