

Somerset Trade Tokens of the Seventeenth Century, and of the period from 1787 to 1817.

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A SHORT review of the English coinage would first seem necessary, in order to account, in some measure, for the circulation of these tokens by tradesmen and others.

From the earliest times the coinage of England appears to have been entirely of silver,¹ and the standard coin the penny, which was often broken up, for want of smaller change, into half-pence and farthings—the cross on the reverse affording an approximate proportion for each division. But half-pence and farthings were coined in considerable numbers during the reigns of the first three Edwards, and pieces of a higher value by Edward III.

In early Saxon times the weight of the silver penny was 24 grains—the “penny-weight.” Each succeeding reign saw some reduction in weight, and consequently in size, until, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the smaller silver coins became mere spangles, the half-penny weighing only four grains.

The necessity for small change was constantly felt, so that, besides the breaking up of the coins above mentioned, tradesmen and others found it necessary to issue private tokens; but these were useless as a circulating medium, and frequently a loss to their holders. Proclamations were constantly put forth prohibiting the use of these pieces, under severe penalties,

(1). An exception must be made in the case of the brass stycas of Northumberland.

but the necessity was so great that the practice was again as frequently resorted to. The thin brass pieces, now called "Abbey pieces," formed one medium of small change, though they were originally struck as jettons or counters, and are very frequently met with at the present day.

The smallness of silver coins of the lower values in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, proved a source of great inconvenience; and it can readily be imagined how easily such small coins as the half-penny and farthing got lost. The necessity for small change of a greater size and weight was very pressing; and the use of private tokens had grown to such an excess as to occasion frequent complaints, since they were only re-taken by the issuers in exchange for trade commodities. These tokens were "stamped by inferior tradesmen, such as grocers, vintners, chandlers, ale house keepers, etc., and were made of lead, tin, latten, and even of leather."¹ The Queen was, however, so much averse to the introduction of a base metal into the coinage of the realm, that a scheme which had been drawn up for the issue of copper half-pence and farthings had to be abandoned.

It was probably at this time that the Queen granted a license to the Corporation of Bristol to coin farthing tokens. They were stamped upon square pieces of copper, with a ship on one side, and C. B. on the other.

In the reign of James I, the practice of issuing leaden tokens had increased, and it was computed that in London alone they were cast annually to the value of £15,000. At length, in 1613, a proclamation was issued, by which these illegitimate coins were abolished, and provision made for the issue of royal farthing tokens. The proclamation sets forth "that his Majesty being willing to continue to his subjects the good arising from the use of such small monies, . . . had given power and authority by letters patent to John, Lord

(1). Rnding. *Annals of the Coinage*, where frequent references to this subject will be found.

Harrington . . . to make such a competent quantity of farthing tokens of copper as might be conveniently issued amongst his subjects." The patent was granted for three years, the King receiving a considerable share of the profits. For the purpose of getting these farthing tokens into circulation, the patentees were bound to deliver twenty-one shillings' worth for one pound. Magistrates were commanded to assist in circulating them, but great difficulty was, nevertheless, experienced, despite proclamation after proclamation, and they never met with public favour. Much inconvenience was experienced in getting these coins re-changed into sterling money; and as they were largely used in paying the weekly wages of workmen, they accumulated in the hands of small tradesmen to a very great and ruinous extent. In many districts nearly all the silver and gold coin had vanished from circulation, and trade had to be carried on entirely with farthing tokens.

Taunton, among other places, appears to have experienced the difficulty of re-changing these patent farthings, and the inconvenience arising therefrom. In the State Paper Office exists a letter from the Mayor and others of Taunton, to the Council, desiring directions. The document is dated May 19th, 1634, and states that of late such extraordinary quantities of farthings, of several sorts, are brought into the county of Somerset, and into their town especially, that the poorer sort of people—as weavers, and all day labourers—are constrained to receive their wages, or the greatest part thereof, in farthings; and now a general rumour being raised, that the greatest part of the said farthings shall not hereafter be allowed current, being suspected to be brought into this kingdom by some indirect means, all sorts of people are ready to deny the receipt of any farthings. By means whereof the poor people are not able to provide themselves with necessities for their livelihood; so that on several market days, and especially on Saturday last, a great tumult was like to have

been made. The poor people are like to perish, unless some speedy course be taken for their relief.¹

At length, in 1644, a petition from the Lord Mayor and Common Council, concerning the grievance, was presented to the House; and also a complaint and petition of the citizens and poor against the tokens. The public clamour was so great in consequence of the patentees refusing to re-change them,² that the House ordered their suppression, and decreed that money should be raised out of the estates of the patentees for the purpose of exchanging the farthing tokens. These royal tokens were issued at an office in Lothbury, London, and the locality is known to this day as "Token-house Yard."

On the death of Charles I, in 1649, tradesmen began to issue the particular class of tokens which appear in the following list. As they were received again by the issuers, they were much preferred to the former patent farthings. No copper money was coined by the Government during the Commonwealth, and these trade tokens formed the only means of small change. They were circulated without authority, many of them recording the fact that they were for "necessary change." They were issued very extensively in towns and villages throughout the kingdom, and increased to a prodigious extent, until 1672, when the farthings of Charles II were issued from the Mint, of a similar weight, size, and pattern to those of modern times.

The tradesmen's tokens were at the same time suppressed by a very stringent proclamation, and they soon disappeared from circulation. Latterly, many tradesmen had issued them as an advertisement, and difficulty was experienced in getting change for them. They were in circulation just a quarter of a century; "they originated with a public necessity, but in the end became a nuisance."³

(1). State Papers, Domestic, Charles I, 1634, vol. cclxviii, May 19th.

(2). It appears that women went to the House about this matter of farthing tokens, for the Sergeant-at-Arms was appointed an assistant to take their names.

(3). Boyne.

Evelyn, in his *Discourse of Medals*, alludes to these tokens in the following somewhat prophetic manner: "The tokens which every tavern and tippling house (in the days of late anarchy and confusion among us) presumed to stamp and utter for immediate exchange, as they were passable through the neighbourhood; which, though seldom reaching further than the next street or two, may happily in after times come to exercise and busy the learned critic what they should signifie, and fill whole volumes with their conjectures." His words have been amply verified in the present age, for not only have various lists and criticisms on the subject appeared in the *Numismatic Chronicle* and other journals, but a separate work devoted to the subject was published by Mr. Boyne, in 1858.

It may be added that, while the coins of ancient Greece and Rome record many historical events, we look in vain for anything of the kind on the coins of our own country. From the Conquest to the present day, not one national event does an English coin portray. The trade tokens, however, as may be imagined from the number of issuers, and their diverse occupations, are full of interest in this respect; and we find numerous devices, recording the occupations and habits of the people. On this subject the late Llewellynn Jewitt says:—"Issued by the people, they tell of the people; and become imperishable records of that most important estate of the realm. . . . They indicate to us their occupations and their skill; their customs and modes of life; their local governments; their guilds and trade companies; their habits and sentiments; their trades, their costume, their towns, their families, and their homes."¹

Turning our attention to the Somerset series, we find that the devices are not only numerous, but very varied in character, and may be classed under the following divisions.

I.—*Town Pieces and Arms of Private Families*.—Farthings

(1). *Journal Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. xxx, p. 25.

were issued by the local authorities of the following towns:—Bath, Bridgwater, Bruton, Chard, Frome, Ilchester, Ilminster, Langport, Minehead, Taunton, Wellington, Wells, and Yeovil—a very large number, compared with other counties. The family coats are:—Fisher, of Bath; Rogers, of Bridgwater; Able, of Chard; Grenway, of Crewkerne; Curle, of Freshford; Webb, of Ilminster; Foster, of Kilmersdon; and Wintar, of South Petherton.

II.—*Arms of the Trade Corporations of the City of London.*—These arms were used by persons of the same trade throughout the country, and in Somerset we find the following:—*Clothworkers*¹—Bath, Spaxton,* Taunton. *Cordwainers*²—Bath. *Drapers*³—Bath, Bridgwater. *Goldsmiths*⁴—Bath. *Grocers*⁵—Bruton, Frome, Henstridge, Taunton, Wellington; three cloves only are sometimes used—Chard, Crewkerne, Ilchester, Yeovil; and also three sugar loaves—South Petherton. *Haberdashers*⁶—Beckington, Crewkerne, Frome. *Mercers*⁷—Bath, Batheaston, Chard, Frome, Glastonbury, Ilchester, Lydeard St. Lawrence, Minehead, Nunney, Taunton, Wells. *Salters*⁸—Bridgwater, Mells. *Tallowchandlers*⁹—Bath, North Petherton; one dove only—West Pennard, Yeovil. *Weavers*¹⁰—Bath, Croscombe, Taunton.

III.—*Merchants' Marks.*—Walters, of Bath; Giles, of Beckington; Haviland, of Bridgwater; Turner, of Frome;

- (1). A chevron ermine, between two habics in chief, and a teazle in base.
- (2). A chevron between three goats' heads, erased.
- (3). Three triple crowns resting on clouds, radiated in base.
- (4). Quarterly, first and fourth a leopard's face, second and third a covered cup, in chief three buckles.
- (5). A chevron between nine cloves—three, three, and three.
- (6). Barry nebulée, on a bend a lion passant guardant.
- (7). A demi-virgin couped below the shoulders, issuing from clouds, crowned, hair dishevelled, all within an orle of clouds. (The clouds are usually omitted on the tokens.)
- (8). Per chevron three covered cups sprinkling salt.
- (9). Per fesse and per pale, three doves, each holding an olive branch.
- (10). On a chevron between three leopards' faces, as many roses.

* On one of the bench ends in the Church at Spaxton is carved a representation of a man at work on a piece of cloth—the Fullers' Panel. See *Proceedings*, vol. vii.

Bradford, of Lullington; Brown and Byrtt, of Shepton Mallet.

IV.—*Tavern and Shop Signs*.—Angel, Three Swans, White Hart, Mermaid, Rose and Crown, Bell, Crown, Harp, Nag's Head, Seven Stars, Globe, Catherine Wheel, Lamb and Flag, Checkers, Half Moon, Fountain, Ship, St. George and Dragon, Castle, Fleur-de-Lys, Eagle, White Ball, Three Widows, Lion, Half Moon, Unicorn, Soldier.

V.—*Implements, Articles of Trade, Domestic Use, and Dress*. Many of the following were probably shop signs: Croppers' shears, scythe, woolcomb, scissors, curry comb, spade, mortar and pestle, hammer and pincers, scales, teasle brush, cord, axe, shuttle, cloth brush, cauldron, tailors' pressing iron, woolpack, madder bag, hand holding a pen, stick of candles, pipes and roll of tobacco, barrel, roll of bread, stocking, hat and feather, book.

VI.—*Animals and Plants*.—Pegasus, birds, talbot with chain, dog and hare, stag, unicorn, cock, greyhound, squirrel, rose, Glastonbury thorn, bunch of grapes.

VII.—*Loyal Mottoes and Emblems*.—Beckington ("Glory be unto the King"); Chard ("Receive the Crown in every Town"); Glastonbury (royal arms), South Cadbury (King's head), Weston (Prince's feathers). The Crown, and Rose and Crown, frequently occur.

VIII.—*Punning*.—Swallow, Bath; Bishop, Glastonbury; (bust of a Bishop, mitred); Churchey Somerton (a church); Hancock, Weston (a hand and a cock).

The earliest date on a Somerset token is 1651, and the latest, 1671.

The frequent occurrence of the woolcomb, croppers' shears, woolpack, and other implements connected with the woollen manufacture, would tend to prove that cloth making was a flourishing industry in Somerset at that period. It still lingers at two or three places in the eastern part of the county, whilst serges and other woollen goods are made extensively at the present time at Wellington.

Merely as a record of names and the location of families, the following list may not be deficient in interest to the antiquary and genealogist.

Boyne's work on the subject of English, Welsh, and Irish tokens, was published in 1858; but many specimens have since been discovered. The following list, it is believed, contains all the Somerset tokens known up to the present time.

The towns or places of issue are arranged alphabetically. Under the towns, the town pieces, if any, are placed first; then follow the names of the issuers, in alphabetical order.

The contractions are—*O.* for obverse, and *R.* for reverse. The mark = signifies that what follows is in the central part. A perpendicular stroke | denotes that the inscription is in lines, divided at that point. Three initials will usually be found on the tokens, thus $\overset{T}{G.F.}$; the upper representing the surname, and the two lower the Christian names of the issuer and his wife. For the convenience of printing, the initials are placed in one line, thus—G . F . T . (See George Treagle, Taunton).

ASHCOTT.

1. *O.* RICHARD . MILLES = A double-headed eagle displayed.
R. OF . ASHCOTE . 1666 = R . M

AXBRIDGE.

2. *O.* WILLIAM . HOPKINS = A fleur-de-lys.
R. OF . AXBRIDGE . 1656 = W . H
3. *O.* JOHN . TVTHILL . 1669 = I . D . T
R. OF . AXBRIDGE . AT . Y^E = An Angel.

BATCOMBE.

4. *O.* STEPHEN . PARSONS . HOSIR = A stocking.
R. IN . BATCOMBE . SOMERSET = S . I . P

BATH.

5. *O.* A . BATHE . FARTHING = C . B | 1659.
R. THE . ARMES . OF . BATHE = Arms of Bath: per fesse embattled, a wall with loopholes, in chief two lines wavy, over all a sword erect.
6. Another reads FARTHINGE, and is dated 1670.

7. O. RICHARD . ABBOTT = The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . BATH . MERCER = R . A
8. O. BENIAMIN . BABER = The Drapers' Arms.
R. IN . BATH = B . E . B
9. O. GEORGE . BAKER . Y^E = The Clothworkers' Arms.
R. IN . BATH . 1669 = G . E . B
10. O. RICHARD . BIGGES = The Mercers' Arms.
R. MERCER . IN . BATH = R . H . B
11. O. IAMES . BVRTON = The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . BATH = I . B
12. O. IOHN . BVSH . MERCER = The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . BATH . 1656 = I . A . B
13. O. HENERY . CHAPMAN = The Sun in splendour.
R. QVONDAM . ESQVIRE = H . C
14. Another with the name spelt HENRY, and esq^R.
In Warner's *History of Bath* this Token is engraved, with others of that city.
15. O. WALTER . CHAPMAN = The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . BATHE . MERCER = W . A . C
16. O. IOHN . CLARKE . MERCER = The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . BATH . 1655 = I . A . C
17. O. *Richard | Collins | C | R . E*
R. *A | Clothier | in . Bathe | 1669.*
18. O. IOHN . FISHER = Arms : three fishes in pale.
R. IN . BATH = I . F . F
19. O. ROBERT . FISHER = R . E . F
R. MERCER . IN . BATH = 1652.
20. O. IOHN . FOORDE = The Cordwainers' Arms.
R. IN . BATHE . 1666 = I . O . F
21. O. PRISCILLA . HECKES . AT . Y^E = Three Swans.
R. 3 . SWANS . IN . BATH . 1665 = P . H
22. O. RICHARD . HORLER = The Tallowchandlers' Arms.
R. IN . BATH . 1664 = R . S . H
23. O. *William | Landicke | L | W . A*
R. IN . BATH . 1669 = Three tuns (one and two).
Probably derived from the arms of the Company of Brewers.
24. O. WILLIAM . MARDEN = The Weavers' Arms.
R. OF . BATH . SILK . WEAVER = W . A . M
25. O. IOHN . MASTERS . AT . WHIT = A hart standing.
R. IN . THE . CITY . OF . BATH = I . E . M
26. O. IOHN . PEARCE . MERCER = The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . BATHE . 1652 = I . I . P
27. Another reads MERCE for Mercer.

28. *O.* ROBERT . PENNY = The Mercers' Arms.
R. MERCER . IN . BATH = R . I . P
29. *O.* RICHARD . PITCHER = A hat with a feather in it.
R. IN . BATH . 1667 = R . A . P
30. *O.* FRANCIS . RANCE = A mermaid.
R. OF . BATHE . 1659 = F . E . R
31. *O.* IOHN . REED = A mermaid.
R. CF . BATH . 1656 = I . B . R
32. *O.* GEO . REVE . GOLDSMITH = The Goldsmiths' Arms.
R. IN . BATH . 1668 = G . M . R
33. *O.* THOMAS . SALMON = A clasped book.
R. IN . BATH . 1667 = A clasped book between T S
34. *O.* WILLIAM . SMITH = A pair of croppers' shears.
R. IN . BATHE . 1666 = W . I . S
35. *O.* IOHN . SWALLOW . Y^E = A swallow.
R. IN . BATH . 1669 = I . S . S
36. *O.* EDWARD . WHITE = The Mercers' Arms.
R. MERCER . IN . BATH . 1655 = E . I . W

BATHEASTON.

37. *O.* RICHARD . HARFORD = A mermaid.
R. IN . BATHESTON . 1667 = R . I . H
38. *O.* JAMES . PEARCE . MERCER = The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . BATHESTONE = I . I . P
39. *O.* ELDAD . WALTERS = A merchant's mark between E W
R. IN . BATH . EASTONE = E . M . W

BECKINGTON.

40. *O.* IN . BEKINGTON = RICH | GILES
R. IN . SYMMERSET . 1666 = A merchant's mark between R G
41. Another dated . 66.
42. *O.* IOHN . HORLER = The Haberdashers' Arms.
R. IN . BECKINGTON = I . H
43. *O.* NIC . THRING . CLOTHIER = A rose.
R. IN . BECKINGTON . 1658 = N . T

This and the following were probably issued by the same individual
 —the device and initials being alike.

44. *O.* IN . BECKINGTON . 1670 = N . T
R. GLORY . BE . VNT . THE . KING = A rose.

BISHOPS HULL.

45. *O.* WILLIAM . BARBER = W . F . B
R. OF . HULL . BESHOPPS = W . F . B

BRADFORD.

46. *O.* WILL . SERLE . OF . BRADFORD == W . E . S
R. NEARE . TANTON == 1659.

BRENT.

47. *O.* SIMON . SHIPARD . OF . BRENT == Two scythes crossed.
R. HIS . HALFE . PENY . 1669 == A roll of bread (?)

BRIDGWATER.

48. *O.* A . BRIDGWATER . FARTHING == 1666
R. THE . ARMES . OF . BRIDGWATER == A castle on a bridge of five arches.
49. A variety of the above, from different dies, having flags on the outer towers of the castle.
50. *O.* BRIDG | WATER. (In two lines across the field.)
R. (No legend.) A castle on a bridge of six arches. (Much smaller than the last.)
51. *O.* ALEXANDER . ATKINS == A . A . A
R. IN . BRIDGWATER == 1654.
52. *O.* ALEXAND . ATKIN^s == A . A . A
R. OF . BRIDGEWATER^R == 1656.
53. *O.* IOHN . BONE . OF == A hand holding a woolcomb.
R. BRIDGEWATER . 1666 == I . B
54. *O.* IOHN . CRAPP == 1659
R. OF . BRIDGEWATER == I . I . C
55. *O.* WILLIAM . CRAPP == 1670
R. IN . BRIDGWATER == W . M . C
56. *O.* ED . DAWES . BRASIER == 1657.
R. IN . BRIDGWATER == E . A . D
57. *O.* IOSEPH . FRANKLIN . IVN^R == A woolcomb.
R. IN . BRIDGWATER . 1666 == I . F
58. *O.* WILLIAM . GOODRIDGE == W . I . G
R. OF . BRIDGWATER . 1669 == A ship.
59. *O.* ROBERT . HAVILAND == A merchant's mark.
R. IN . BRIDG . WATER == R . L . H
60. A variety of the above is dated 1652 on reverse.
61. *O.* IOHN . HVNT . IN == I . S . H
R. BRIDG . WATER == 1651.
62. *O.* JOHN . LINTON == The Salters' Arms.
R. IN . BRIDGWATER == I . E . L
63. *O.* IOHN . LINTON . OF == The Salters' Arms.
R. BRIDGWATER . 1656 == I . E . L
64. Another, dated 1658.
65. Another, dated 1659.

66. *O.* WILL . PAGE . OF . BRIDGWATER = 1669.
R. IN . SVMMERSET . SHEIRE = W . E . P
67. *O.* IOHN . PALMER . 1664 = The Drapers' Arms.
R. IN . BRIDGWATER = I . A . P
68. *O.* EDMOND . PETTITT = E . I . P
R. OF . BRIDGEWATER = 1654.
69. *O.* CHRISTOPHER . ROBERTS = A covered cup.
R. IN . BRIDGWATER . 1664 = C . F . R
70. *O.* IOHN . ROGERS . AGAINST . THE = Arms: a sword erect, between a pair of wings conjoined erect.
R. HIGH . CROSS . IN . BRIDGWATER = I . T . R | 1669.
71. *O.* IAMES . SAFFORDE = I . E . S
R. IN BRIDG . WATER . 1658 = I . E . S
72. *O.* WILLIAM . SEALY = W . S
R. OF . RRIDG . WATER = 1652.
73. Another reads BRIDGEWATER, and is dated 1654.
74. *O.* WILLIAM . SERLLAND = W . S
R. OF . BRIDGEWATER = 1654.

BRISTOL.

75. *O.* C . B [Civitas Bristol].
R. (No legend). A ship issuing from a castle: the Arms of Bristol (square).

This is no doubt the token struck by the civic authorities under the license granted by Queen Elizabeth, before mentioned, and was "current at Bristol and ten miles about." The date of the license is not exactly known, but it must have been towards the close of the 16th century; for on the 12th May, 1594, the Mayor and Aldermen were required to call in all the private tokens which had been issued without authority, and it was ordered that none should be made without license from the Mayor.

76. *O.* A . BRISTOLL . FARTHING = C . B
R. (No legend). A ship issuing from a castle.
- This piece differs from those following, in having no inner circle on either side, and in the absence of the legend on the *rev.* It is evidently an early piece, and was probably issued in the period previous to 1652; but it may even belong to Elizabeth's reign.
77. *O.* A . BRISTOLL . FARTHING = C . B | 1652. Below the date is a small R.
R. THE . ARMES . OF . BRISTOLL = Arms of Bristol, as above.

The small R is believed by some numismatists to be the initial of Thomas Rawlins, but a recent writer attributes it to David Ramage, who was employed in the London Mint.

78. Another, similar, dated 1660.
 79. Another, similar, dated 1662.

80. Another, similar, dated 1670.

Some of the farthings dated 1662 have the small *r*, and some are without it.

The issue of private tokens was strictly prohibited by the several proclamations of Charles II, 1672-3-4, but it would appear that the authorities of Bristol were under the impression that the prohibition did not apply to them, and that the dormant license of Elizabeth was still in force, for tokens of a similar type to the above, bearing the dates 1676 and 1679, are in existence. They are, however, very rare, and were probably never put into circulation.

It is a singular circumstance that, in a city of such importance as Bristol, no private person issued a token; a fact which would lead us to suppose that there was a sufficient supply of the Corporation tokens in circulation, or that the license of Elizabeth, whereby none were allowed to be made unless permission had been obtained from the Mayor, still applied to Bristol.

BRUTON.

81. *O.* NECESSARY . CHAINGE . FOR = B and a tun, 1669 under.
R. THE . TOWNE . OF . BREWTON = An embattled bridge of five arches.
82. *O.* IAMES . BRAYNE = 1659.
R. OF . BRVTON = I . E . B
83. *O.* ROBERT . LVDWELL = The Grocers' Arms.
R. MERCER . IN . BREWTON = R . L conjoined.

CANNINGTON

84. *O.* EDWARD . COALES = A double-headed eagle displayed.
R. IN . CANINGTON = E . M . C conjoined.

CAREY LAND.

85. *O.* WILLIAM . IRELAND = The lamb and flag.
R. IN . CAREY . LAND . 1660 = W . K . I

This token has been assigned by numismatists to Somerset, on account of the similarity of the name to Castle Cary. The name "Carey Land," however, seems to be unknown at the present time in the neighbourhood of that town. As many tokens show some whim or fancy of the issuer, may we venture to surmise that the issuer of the above token, aiming at a wider field than either Castle Cary or Babcary, included the country adjoining, watered by the small river which rises at Castle Cary, and which, in the first ten or twelve miles of its course, gives the name of "Cary" to many places on its banks. "Cary Land" would, therefore, be a very natural designation for such a district. We have numerous instances of the affix "land" applied to farms, districts, and even countries; while "Taunton Deane" furnishes us with two tokens referring to the district around, and not to the town itself.

CASTLE CARY.

86. *O.* EDWARD . RVSE = 1666.
R. IN . CASTELL . CARY = E . M . R

CHARD.

87. *O.* THE . BVRRROVGH . OF . CHARD . MADE = A plant between two birds. (Same as Borough seal.)
R. BY . Y^E . PORTRIFF . FOR . Y^E POORE = C . B | 1669.
88. *O.* A . CHARD . FARTHINGE = 1671.
R. IN . SYMERSET . SHEIR = I . H
89. *O.* HVMPHRY . ABLE . IN . CHARD = H . M . A
R. A . BRASSE . HALFE . PENNY = Arms: a chevron party per chevron counter changed and or, between three garbs.
90. *O.* GEORGE . BARTLY = A roll of bread.
R. IN . CHARD = G . A . B
91. *O.* WILLIAM . BVRRIDG = A pair of scissors.
R. IN . CHARD . 1665 = W . A . B
92. *O.* JOHN . CHAPMAN FO^R = Three cloves.
R. NECESSARY . CHANG = Three cloves.
- Although no town is mentioned, this token and the following one have been assigned to Chard, as many of them have been found there, and it also appears that a John Chapman was Mayor of Chard in 1657.
93. *O.* JOHN . CHAPMAN = Device not ascertained.
R. HALF . PENNY = Pair of scales.
94. *O.* P . I . OF . CHARD = A rose crowned.
R. RECEIVE . THE . CROWN = IN | EVERY | TOWN.
95. *O.* IOHN . LEGG = A pair of shears.
R. IN . CHARD . 1660 = I . A . L
96. *O.* ROGER . LOCK . IN = Three cloves.
R. CHARD . SOMERSET = R . A . L
97. *O.* ABRAHAM . MASON . IN = An open book.
R. CHARD . BOOKSELLER = A . E . M
98. *O.* HENRY . MILLS . 1668 = A Pegasus.
R. IN . CHARD . SADLER = H . H . M
99. *O.* WILLIAM . SAYER = A woolpack.
R. IN . CHARD = W . S . S
100. A variety of the above is dated on *rev.*, 1660.
101. *O.* HENRY . SELDRED . IN = A woolcomb.
R. CHARDE . SYMERSETT = H . I . S
102. *O.* ROBERT . SWEET = The Mercers' Arms.
R. OF . CHARD . 1667 = R . S . S
103. *R.* IOHN . WAY = A hat with feather.
O. IN . CHARD = I . W
104. *O.* PETER . WAY = A full-blown rose on a stalk.
R. IN . CHARD = P . S . W
105. *O.* THOMAS . WILLIAMS = St. George and the Dragon.
R. IN . CHARD . 1656 = T . M . W

CHEDDAR.

106. *O.* JOHN . GARDNER = A man making candles.
R. OF CHEDDER . 1652 = I . I . G

CHEDDON.

107. *O.* GEORGE . WORRALL . OF = A crown | 1666.
R. CHEDDON . NEAR . TAVNTON = G . K . W

CREECH.

108. *O.* ROBERT . BOBBETT = A spade.
R. IN . CREECH . 60 = R . B

CREWKERNE.

109. *O.* ANNE . ADKINS = Three cloves.
R. FOR . NECESARY . CHAN^G = Three cloves.
 This token has frequently been found at Crewkerne.
110. *O.* WILLIAM . BENNET = A lion rampant.
R. OF . CROOKHORNE . 1666 = W . B
111. *O.* ROGER . BREWER . OF = A lion rampant.
R. CROOKEHORNE . 1668 = R . R . B
112. *O.* EDWARD . COSSENEs = The Haberdashers' Arms.
R. OF . CREWCORNE . 1670 = A floral knot between e c
113. *O.* WILL . COSENS = A bird on the top of a pair of scales;
R. OF . CROOKHORNE = W . M . C [below a skull, w . c
114. *O.* JOHN . GRENWAY = Arms: ermine, on a canton a crescent.
R. OF . CREWKERNE = I . I . G
115. *O.* JOHN . JAMES . 1666 = A mortar and pestle.
R. IN . CREWKERNE = I . T . I
116. *O.* JOHN . SHIRE = A mortar and pestle.
R. IN . CROOKHORNE . 1666 = I . A . S

CROSCOMBE.

117. *O.* GEORGE BLINDMAN . OF = G . B
R. CROSCOMBE . IN . SOMERS^T = G . B | 1668
118. *O.* GEORGE . BLINMAN = G . B
R. IN . CROSCOMB . 1656 = G . B
119. *O.* JAMES . CVTTING . OF = The Weavers' Arms.
R. CROSCOMB . IN . SOM^R = I . I . C
120. *O.* JAMES . GEORGE . IN = St. George and the Dragon.
R. CRASCOMBE . 1666 = I . I . G
121. *O.* ONESIPHORVS . LYFFE = A rose crowned.
R. IN . CRASCOMBE . 1666 = O . L

122. *O.* ANTHONY . PLIMTON = A talbot with chain.
R. IN . CROSCOMB . 1656 = A . P

CROWCOMBE.

123. *O.* CROCOMB . IN . SOMERSET = F . H
R. (No legend.) Arms: an eagle displayed.

DOULTING.

124. *O.* THOMAS . HODGES = A hammer and pincers, crossed.
R. OF . DAVLTING . 1665 = T . A . H

DULVERTON.

125. *O.* NICH . CRASE . OF . DELVERTON = HIS | HALF | PENY
R. MERCER . IN . SVMMERSETSHIR = N . C | 1669.
 126. *O.* THOMAS . HEARNE = A pair of scales.
R. IN . DELVERTON . 1664 = T . H

EAST COKER.

127. *O.* IOHN . GYLES = A dog pursuing a hare.
R. OF . EAST . COKER = I . G

EVERCREECH.

128. *O.* ROBERT . HAYES . HOSIER = A stocking.
R. IN . EVERCRICH . SVMERSET = R . H

FRESHFORD.

129. *O.* IOHN . CVRLE . SENIOR = A bell.
R. IN . FRESHFORD . 1663 = I . I . C
 130. *O.* IOHN . CVRLE . IVNIOR = Arms: a chevron or, between
R. IN . FRESHFORD . 1666 = I . C three fleurs-de-lys.
 131. *O.* PEETER . FISHER . 1669 = A lion rampant.
R. OF . FRESHFORD = P . F

FROME.

132. *O.* IN . THE . COVNTY = A | FROMB
R. OF . SOMERSET . 1670 = FARTH | INGE
 133. *O.* RICHARD . BVRLTON = The Haberdashers' Arms.
R. IN . FROOME = R . B
 134. *O.* HENRY . MARCHANT = H . M
R. OF . FROOME = 1654.
 135. Another, dated 1661.
 136. Another, dated 1664.

137. *O.* WILL . PAINE . MERCER = The Mercer's Arms.
R. IN . FROOME . 1669 = W . P
138. *O.* IOHN . SANDERS . OF . FROVME = A stocking.
R. IN . SVMERSET . SHEIRE . 1671 = A ! FARTH | ING
139. *O.* THOMAS . TVRNER . OF = A merchant's mark.
R. FROOME . IN . SVMERSETS^R = T . M . T
140. *O.* ROBERT . WHITCHVRCH = The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . FROOME . 1651 = R . W
141. A variety reads FRWMM.
142. *O.* SAMVEL . WHITCHVRCH = The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . FROOME = S . W
143. *O.* WILLIAM . WHITCHVRCH = The Grocers' Arms.
R. IN . FROOME . 1651 = Monogram, ww.

GLASTONBURY.

144. *O.* William | Allwoode | Senior (script).
R. IN . GLASTONBVRY = A stocking between w a
145. *O.* WILLIAM . TRICKY . BISHOP = A full-faced bust of a bishop,
R. IN . GLASTONBVRY = 1656 | w . t [mitred.]
146. *O.* GEORGE . CARY . OF = A stocking.
R. GLASTON . HOSIER . 68 = G . A . O
147. *O.* WILLIAM . COOPER = HIS | HALF | PENY
R. IN . GLOSTONBVRY . 1668 = The front of a house.
148. *O.* WILLIAM . COOPER = G within an ornamental knot.
R. IN . GLOSTONBVRY . 1668 = The front of a house.
149. *O.* MARY . DAY . IN = The Royal Arms.
R. GLASTON . 1668 = M . D
150. *O.* THOMAS . DENHAM . AT . Y^E = A crown.
R. IN . GLASTON . 1666 = T . D
151. *O.* RICHARD . EDWELL . OF = A ship.
R. GLASTONBVRY . 1668 = R . A . E
152. *O.* HENRY . GVTCH . MERCER = The Glastonbury Thorn.
R. IN . GLASTONBVRY . 1666 = H . A . G
153. Another, dated 1653.

The device on this token is no doubt intended for the "Glastonbury Thorn." The traditional story, that St. Joseph of Arimathea stuck his walking staff into the ground on Wearyall Hill, that it took root, and ever after budded and bloomed on Christmas Day, is still cherished in the neighbourhood. A local ballad says:—

"The staff het budded and het grew,
 And at Christmas bloom'd the whole da droo;
 And still het blooms at Christmas bright,
 But best tha say at dork midnight."

The original Glastonbury Thorn had two trunks, one of which

was cut down in the time of Elizabeth by a Puritan, and the other remained till the Civil War, when some fanatic destroyed it.

In Dugdale's *Monasticon* is a view of Glastonbury, taken from Compton Hill, about three miles to the south, showing a tree growing on Wearyall Hill, marked as "Sacra spina." An offshoot grew in the grounds of the Abbey, and the Thorn has of late years been pretty freely propagated in the neighbourhood. A stone let into the ground on Wearyall Hill marks the spot where the original tree grew.

In all probability Henry Gutch witnessed the destruction of the Sacred Thorn, as it appears to have been cut down not many years before the date on his token; and he very naturally adopted it as his sign. "The Blossoms" was a favourite sign for Inns; referring, it appears, to the blossoms of the Holy Thorn of Glastonbury.

See a paper on "The Holy Thorn of Glastonbury," by Mr. E. Chisholm-Batten, in vol. xxvi, p. 117, of the Society's *Proceedings*.

154. O. SIDRICKE . HANCOCKE = Twenty dots for checkers.
R. IN . GLASSENBVRY = S . M . H
155. O. JAMES . HOPKINS . OF = The Mercers' Arms.
R. GLASTONBVRY . 1656 = I . H
156. Another, dated 1666.
157. O. NICHOLAS . HOPKINS = N . H
R. OF . GLASTONBVRY . DRA^R = N . H
158. O. HENRY . MABSON . 1666 = A stocking.
R. OF . GLASTON . HOSIER = H . M . M
159. O. THOMAS . ROODE . OF = A hart lodged.
R. GLASTONBVRY . 1668 = T . F . R
160. O. CHRISTOPHER . SVMMER = A stocking.
R. HOSIER . IN . GLASTON = C . S
161. O. PETER . WEST . OF = A hand.
R. GLASTONBVRY . DRAPER = P . M . W

HENSTRIDGE.

162. O. RICH . HVSON . OF = The Grocers' Arms.
R. HENSTRIDG . MERCER = R . M . H

HOLTON.

163. O. WILLIAM . IARMAN . OF = A mermaid.
R. HOLTON . HIS . FARTHING = W . D . I

ILCHESTER.

164. O. THE . ARMES . OF . IVELCHESTE^R = A blazing star within a
R. BY . YE . BAYLIFF . OF . YE . BYRROV = G . B crescent.
165. O. JOHN . LOCKIER . OF = 1657.
R. IVELCHESTER . MERCER = I . L

166. *O.* JOHN . LOCKYER == A star and crescent.
R. OF . ILCHESTER . 1658 == I . M . L
167. *O.* SAMVEILL . SCOT == Three cloves.
R. OF . EVELL . CESTOR == S . D . S | 1668.
168. *O.* GEORGE . SMITH . 1668 == 'The Mercers' Arms.
R. OF . IVELCHESTER == G . S

ILMINSTER.

169. *O.* A . ILLMISTER . FARDING == Two swords crossed between T P
R. A . ILLMISTER . FARDING == A stocking between T S
170. *O.* THOMAS . CARTER == A pair of shears.
R. OF . ILMISTER == T . M . C
171. *O.* WILLIAM . CROSSE == A hart trippant.
R. IN . ILMISTER == W . C
172. *O.* WILLIAM . CROSSE == W . I . C
R. IN . ILMNSTER == 16 . 58
173. *O.* ROBERT . HORWOOD == A pair of scales.
R. IN . ILMISTER . CHANDLE^R == R . M . H
174. A variety reads ITMISTER.
175. *O.* ALICE . ROW . OF == A . R
R. ILEMESTER . 1664 == St. George and the dragon.
176. *O.* ABRAHAM . RICE == A . R
R. IN . ILEMISTER == 1668.
177. *O.* NATHANIEL . WEBB . OF . ILMISTER == Arms: on a fess, two
bezants between four others—three and one.
R. HIS . BRASSE . HALFE . PENNY == N . H . W | $\frac{1}{2}$

KILMERSDON.

178. *O.* WILLIAM . FOSTER . OF == Arms of Foster: a chevron
between three bugle horns.
R. KILMERSDON . IN . SOMER == SET | SHIRE | 1669.

KILVE.

179. *O.* CHARLLS . MICHELL == C . M
R. IN . KILVE . 1670 == M . E

LANGPORT.

180. *O.* A . LANGPORT . FARTHING == L . E | 1667.
R. MADE . BY . THE . PORTREEVE == A portcullis between I M
' L . E ' stands for Langport Eastover; and the letters ' I . M ' are
the initials of John Michell, the then Portreeve.
181. *O.* JOHN . BVSH == 1667.
R. OF . LANGPORT == I . M . B

LULLINGTON.

182. *O.* IAMES . BRADFORD . OF = I . B and a merchant's mark.
R. LVLLINTON . C . SOMERSET = I . M . B

LYDEARD ST. LAWRENCE.

183. *O.* IOHN . DAW . OF = The Mercers' Arms.
R. LAWRENCE . LYDIARD = 1671.

MARTOCK.

184. *O.* HYMPHRY ELLIOTT = 1664.
R. OF . MARTOCK = H . E

MELLS.

185. *O.* WILLIAM . CORNISH . OF = The Salters' Arms.
R. MELTS . MERCER . 1651 = W . C
 186. *O.* IOHN . GYING . IN = A cock, and a hand under it.
R. MELTS . IN . SVMERSET = A hand between I G
 187. *O.* EDWARD . OBORNE = A heart.
R. OF . MELTS . 1667 = E . O

MILVERTON.

188. *O.* GILES . KING = A pair of cropper's shears.
R. OF . MILVERTON = A clothmaker's teazle brush.
 189. *O.* IOHN . NEWTON . OF = A mortar and pestle.
R. MILVERTON . MERCER = I . M . N

MINEHEAD.

190. *O.* THE . POORES . FARTHINGE = A ship in full sail.
R. OF . MYNEHEADE . 1668 = A woolpack.
 191. *O.* RICHARD . CROCKFORD = A ship with two tiers of guns.
R. IN . MYNEHEAD = R . E . C
 192. *O.* SAMVEL . CROCKFORD = A pair of scales.
R. OF . MINEHEAD . 1654 = A pair of scales.
 193. *O.* IOHN . STREETE = An axe.
R. OF . MINEHEAD . 1666 = I . M . S
 194. *O.* ROBERT . VGDEN . AT . Y^E = A double-headed hammer.
R. IN . MINEHEAD . 1666 = R . M . V
 195. *O.* ROBERT . VGDEN = A double-headed hammer.
R. OF . MINEHEAD = R . M . V

MONTACUTE.

196. *O.* IANE . BLATCHFORD = A mortar and two pestles.
R. OF . MOVNTOGEW = I . H . B conjoined.

197. *O.* IOHN . CLOTHIER . OF = An unicorn ?
R. MOVNTAGEW . 1655 = I . M . C
198. *O.* IOHN . CLOTHIER = A harp.
R. OF . MOVNTAGEW = I . D . C

NETHER STOWEY.

199. *O.* IOHN . HOOPPER = A mortar and two pestles.
R. OF . NETHERSTOY = I . G . H
200. *O.* WILLIAM . PATEY = A fleur-de-lys.
R. OF . NETHERSTOY = W . A . P

NORTH PETHERTON.

201. *O.* THO . HOOPER . AT . 1668 = T . M . H
R. NORTH . PETHERTON = The Tallowchandlers' Arms.
202. *O.* EDMVND . IEFERIS = A man making candles.
R. IN . NORTH . PETHERTON = E . M . I
203. *O.* THO . LOVEDER . OF — T . A . L | 1657.
R. NORTH . PETHERTON — T . A . L

NUNNEY.

204. *O.* GEORGE . ASHE — The Mercers' Arms.
R. OF . NVNNEY . 1652 = G . A

PETHERTON.

205. *O.* WILL . CHAPPEL . OF . PETH = A woolcomb.
R. ERTON . IN . SOMERSETT = W . I . C

ROAD.

206. *O.* DAVID . IEFRES = A barrel.
R. IN . ROAD . 1664 = D . I
207. *O.* RICHARD . TVCKER = A hat with feather.
R. OF . ROAD . 1670 = A wreath.
208. *O.* WILLIAM . WHITCHVRCH = A woolpack.
R. IN . ROAD . 1668 = W . S . W

SHEPTON MALLETT.

209. *O.* RICHARD . BARNARD = R . M . B
R. OF . SHEPTON . MALLETT = R . M . B
210. *O.* WILL . BROWNE . HOSIER = A merchant's mark.
R. IN . SHIPTON . MALLETT = W . B
211. *O.* IOHN . BYRTT . IN = A merchant's mark.
R. SHIPTON . MALLETT = I . M . B | 1665.

212. *O.* WILLIAM . IAMES = W . I . I
R. IN . SHIPTON . MALLET = W . I . I | 1667.
213. *O.* THO . PARFIT . CHANDLER = A man making candles.
R. OF . SHIPTON . MALLET = 1652.
214. *O.* THOMAS . WESTLY = T . E . W
R. OF . SHEPEN . MALLET = 1664.

SOMERTON.

215. *O.* IEROM . CHVRCHY = A church.
R. IN . SOMERTON . 1652 = I . M . C
216. *O.* THOMAS . HARBIN = 1658.
R. IN . SOMERTON = T . A . H
217. *O.* IAMES . PATEY . 63 = A nag's head.
R. IN . SOMMERTON = I . S . P

SOUTH CADBURY.

218. *O.* SAMVELL . WILLS = The King's head crowned.
R. OF . SOVTH . CADBVRY = S . I . W | 1666.

SOUTH PETHERTON.

219. *O.* EDMOND . ANSTIE . 1668 = A crescent moon.
R. OF . SOVTH . PETHERTON = E . A . A
220. *O.* IOHN . WILLY . IN = Three sugar loaves.
R. SOVTH . PETHERTON = I . D . W
221. *O.* WILLIAM . WINTAR . IN = Arms : quarterly—1, a hand erect;
 2, two animals like pigs; 3, a curved implement; 4,
 three pellets, two and one.
R. SOVTH . PETHARTON = W . E . W

The above is very similar to a device sometimes used by brush-makers. The curved implement, something like a flattened horse-shoe, is probably intended for the "bit-stock" used for boring holes in wood; while the pigs and three pellets or bundles have reference to the bristles used for brushes.

SPAXTON.

222. *O.* IOHN . CHICK . IN . SYM = The Clothworkers' Arms.
R. MERSET . SPACKSTON = I . E . C
- See the "Fuller's Panel" in Spaxton Church, *Proc. S. A. N. H. S.*, vol. viii, p. 8.

STAPLEGROVE.

223. *O.* IOHN . VICKRY . 1664 = HIS | HALFE | PENNY
R. IN . STAPLE . GROVE = A woolcomb.
224. Another, similar, with the woolcomb more correctly drawn.

STOGURSEY.

225. *O.* THOMAS . ECLESTONE = T . E . E
R. OF . STOGVRSY . 1665 = A tailor's pressing iron?
226. *O.* WILLIAM . EXON . OF = A pair of scissors.
R. STOGVSSEY . 1664 = W . M . E
227. *O.* RICH . WICKHAM = An axe.
R. OF . STCGVRSAY = R . G . W

TAUNTON.

228. *O.* TAVNTON = A castle with a drawbridge?
R. (No legend.) A tun, filling the field.
O. A . TAVNTON . FARTHING = Rebus: a T and a tun.
R. BY . THE . CONSTABLES . 1667 = A castle.

There are four distinct varieties of this token:—

229. *a.* Over the T a small quatrefoil or rose between two dots.
 230. *b.* „ „ „ three dots.
 231. *c.* „ „ „ two dots.
 232. *d.* „ „ „ no dots.
 233. Another, octagonal, and thicker.

Among the hundred and more English town-pieces struck for various officials, this is the only instance of one being issued "*By the Constables*;" and the tokens appear to have had a very wide circulation, having been found at the eastern part of the county, and far into Devonshire.

234. *O.* THOMAS . ANDREWS = A woolpack.
R. IN . TAVNTON = T . I . A
235. *O.* THOMAS . ANDROSSE = A woolpack.
R. OF . TAWNTON . 1666 = HIS | HALFE | PENNY
236. *O.* THOMAS ASH . 1664 = Three trees.
R. OF TAVNTON = T . L . A
237. *O.* JOHN . BARTON = Rose and Crown.
R. OF . TAVNTON . 1666 = I . M . B
238. *O.* SAMVE . BINDEN . IN = A pair of scales.
R. TAVNTON . SOMMERSET = S . S . B

The name of Samuel Bindon occurs as one of the Capital Burgesses, under the charter of incorporation granted to Taunton by Charles II, in 1677.

239. *O.* JOHN . BOBBETT . IN = A madder-bag, corded.
R. TAVNTON . CARYER = I . A . B
240. Another, reading CARRIER.
241. *O.* THOMAS . CARPENTER = A soldier.
R. OF . TAVNTON = T . A . C

242. *O.* WILLIAM . CHACE = An unicorn, to the right.
R. IN . TANTON . 1662 = W . E . C
243. *O.* WILLIAM . CHACE = An unicorn, to the left.
R. IN . TANTON = W . E . C
244. *O.* CHRISTOPHER . COOKE = A bunch of grapes.
R. IN . TANTON . 1667 = C . R . C
245. *O.* WILLIAM . CORICKE = A shuttle.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1655 = W . I . C
246. Another, dated 1657.
247. *O.* JOHN . CORNISH = An unicorn.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1655 = I . D . C
248. *O.* ABRAHAM . CROCKER . OF . TAVNTON = The Weavers' Arms.
R. FOR . NESSESARY . CHANGE . 1666 = A . P . C | $\frac{1}{4}$
The above is in copper, having a mullet on each side of the $\frac{1}{4}$.
249. Another in brass, without the mullets, and thinner.
250. *O.* EDWARD . DAWLEY = A woolcomb.
R. IN . TANTON . IAMES = E . T . D



251. *O.* HENRY . DVNSCOMBE = A hand holding a "card."
R. IN . TANTON . 1654 = H . A . D

The implement here represented is no doubt the "card," formerly used for bringing wool into a condition fit for the spinner, called "carding." It has long been superseded by machinery. The word is in all probability derived from "carduus," a thistle or teasle, which was probably the first natural implement used for the above purpose; the teasle is still used in the finishing process of cloth making.

252. *O.* ROGER . GALE . OF = The Grocers' Arms.
R. TAVNTON . 1652 = R . E . G

Roger Gale was the first Mayor under the second Corporation charter, and is described as a merchant. He belonged to a good family, whose descendants resided at Obridge, Heydon, and Bishops Hull. Henry Gale, who died at Taunton, in 1742, and possessed a good property in Taunton Deane, was an antiquarian, being not distantly related to the celebrated Gales of Scruton, Yorkshire.—E.S.

253. *O.* MATTHEW . GAYLARD = A hand holding a woolcomb, be-
R. OF . TAVNTON . 1666 = M . A . G [tween 1666.
254. *O.* JOHN . GLYDE = Seven stars.
R. OF . TAVNTON = I . M . G
255. *O.* HUGH . GRAYE = A woolpack.
R. OF . TAVNTON . 1666 = H . A . G

256. *O.* ROBERT . GRAY == A caldron.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1659 == R . K . G
257. *O.* ROBERT . GRAY == A woman making candles.
R. IN . TAVNTON == R . K . G
258. *O.* ANDREW . GREGGORY == A globe.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1655 == A . M . G
259. *O.* IEFFERY . GROVE . IN == The Clothworkers' Arms.
R. TANTON . DEANE . 1664 == I . R . G
260. *O.* MARTIN . HOSSHAM == A Catherine-wheel.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1655 == M . I . H

A tablet in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, records :
 "John Hossham, son of Martin Hossham of this town: he was
 buried June 21st, 1670." A "Thomas" Hossham was one of the
 Capital Burgesses in the Corporation of 1677.

261. *O.* ROGER . HOW . OF == R . C . H
R. TAVNTON . 1653 == R . C . H
 A Roger Howe was one of the inferior burgesses in the Corporation
 of 1677.
262. *O.* THOMAS . LOVDELL == A cock.
R. IN . TANTON . MERCER == T . L
263. A variety reads, IOVDELL
264. *O.* THOMAS . LOWDELL . OF == A cock.
R. TANTON . MERCER . 1658 == T . I . L
265. *O.* IOSEPH . MABER == The Clothworkers' Arms.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1664 == I . M . M
 Some of Joseph Mabers' tokens are of brass, and others of white
 metal.
266. *O.* IOHN . MEREDITH . 1666 == FOR | NECES | SARY | CHENG
R. A castle, with TANTON below.
267. *O.* IOHN . MERIDETH . MERCER == The Mercers' Arms.
R. IN . TAWNTON == I . A . M

The name of John Meredith occurs as one of the two Aldermen in
 the Corporation of 1677.

A tablet in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, after
 recording the burials of several daughters "of John Meredith,
 Taunton, mercer," states "also the above-said JOHN MEREDITH,
 who departed 11th October, in the year of our Lord God, 1677.
 Also AGNES, widow of the above John Meredith, who departed this
 life Dec. 3rd, 1701, aged 79 years." It will be observed that the
 initials on the token correspond with the names of the above John
 and Agnes Meredith.

John Meredith, by his will dated in September, 1677, gave to the
 poor of the parish of Taunton St. Mary Magdalene the sum of £400
 to be laid out in the purchase of some lands of that value, the yearly
 produce of which should be taken by the Constables of the borough,
 for the time being, and by them, between Michaelmas and St.
 Thomas's Day, yearly, laid out in cloth and making garments for the
 poor.

268. *O.* ROBERT . MIDLETON = A crown.
R. IN . TANTON . MAGDALEN = R . E . M



269. *O.* MATHEW . MVNDAY = A woolcomb.
R. IN . TAVNTON . M . W . M

In the parish register of Taunton St. James the following entry appears under marriages in the year 1649: "12th Augt. Mathew Monday and Welthin [Welthian] Metlebury [Muttlebury]." It will be seen by referring to the same register, that marriages in this parish during the Commonwealth usually took place in the presence of either Mathew Munday or William Bidgood, two of the Aldermen of the borough of Taunton.—A.J.M.

A Mathew Monday was one of the Inferior Burgesses in the Corporation of 1677. It will be seen that the initials on the token correspond with the names of the parties married on the 12th Aug., 1649, as given above in Mr. Monday's note.

270. *O.* THOMAS . MVNDEN = Rebus : a T and a tun.
R. IN . TAVNTON = T . E . M
271. *O.* TOBIAS . OSBORNE = A fountain.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1666 = T . S . O
272. *O.* PETER . PARRY . OF = A hart sejant.
R. TANTON . CLOTHWORK = P . P | 1654.
273. *O.* THO . PEARCE . AT . Y^E . WHITE = A lion rampant.
R. LYON . IN . TAVNTON . 1664 = T . E . P

The White Lion Inn stood in East Street, and the site is still called "White Lion Court."

274. *O.* ANDREW . PITTS . IN . TANTON = A roll of tobacco.
R. IN . SOMERSETSHIRE . 1652 = A . A . P
275. Another reads SOMRSET . SHIR
276. *O.* IAMES . PITTS . 1661 = A pair of shears.
R. IN . TANNTON = I . A . P
277. *O.* IAMES . PITTS . 63 = A pair of shears.
R. IN . TANNTON = I . A . P
278. *O.* IOHN . POWEL . AT . THE = A lion rampant.
R. RED . LYON . IN . TAVNTON = I . D . P

The name of a "Mr. George Powell" appears upon the Lay Subsidy Roll ($\frac{1}{14}$ th), 18th Charles I, A.D. 1642, under "Hundred de Taunton," as "Maior."—A.J.M.

279. *O.* IOHN . RADFORD = A hand holding a pen.
R. IN . TAONTON . 1653 = I . E . R
280. *O.* ANIHNEY . REYNOLDS = A bell.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1652 = A . A . R

281. *O.* JOHN . SACHELL = A castle.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1655 = I . M . S
282. *O.* ROBERT . SMITH = A pair of shears.
R. IN . TANTON . 1665 = R . E . S
 "Bernard" and "John" Smith are among the names in the Corporation of 1677.
283. *O.* RICHARD . SNOW = A Catherine-wheel.
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1655 = R . F . S
 A Richard Snow was one of the Capital Burgesses in the Corporation of 1677.
284. *O.* JOHN . SPRAKE . IN . TANTON = A pair of scales.
R. IN . SOMERSET . SHIER = I . G . S
285. *O.* JOHN . TAMPSON = I . I . T
R. IN . TAVNTON = 16 . 54.
286. *O.* AT . THE . 3 . WIDDOWS = R . E . P
R. IN . TAVNTON . 1655 = R . E . P
 A house in Taunton is still licensed under the title of "The Three Widows."
287. *O.* HENRY . TANNER = 1664.
R. IN . TAVNTON . DEEN = H . A . T
288. *O.* STEAPHEN . TIMEWELL = A hat and feather.
R. OF . TAVNTON = S . E . T

The name of Stephen Tymewell occurs as one of the Capital Burgesses in the Corporation of 1677. He appears to have been Mayor of Taunton in 1683, for he thus describes having sacked the great meeting house called Poole, and the Baptist one, on the same day :—"We burnt ten cart-loads of pulpit, doors, gates, and seats, upon the Market-place. We staid till three in the morning, before all were burnt. We were very merry. The bells rung all night. The Church is now full ; thank God for it. The fanaticks dare not open their mouths." On the 21st January, 1684, he reported that, since demolishing the public meeting-house, he had taken nine private Conventicles, and made records thereof, and intended to do the like to the rest as soon as he could ; so that he did not hear of any Conventicles in that place.—State Paper Office, Sir L. Jenkins, 13, 14.

289. *O.* ROBERT . TOMPSON = A pair of croppers' shears.
R. OF . TAVNTON = R . E . T



290. *O.* GEORGE . TREAGLE . OF = An open book.
R. TAVNTON . IN . SOMMERSET = G . F . T

The name of George Treagle occurs as a bookseller on some publications of the Civil War period, *e.g.*, "Man's Wrath and God's Praise ; or, a Thanksgiving Sermon, Preached at Taunton, in the

County of Somerset, the 11th of May (a Day to be had in everlasting remembrance), for the gracious deliverance of that poore Toune from the strait siege. By George Newton, Mr of Arts, and Minister of the Gospell in that place. London: printed by W. Wilson for Francis Eglesfield, at the Marigold in Paul's-churchyard, and are to be sold by George Treagle in Taunton. 1646." The 11th of May was for many years observed as a day of rejoicing at Taunton, and a sermon was preached "upon the day set apart for the Annuall Commemoration." Several of these are extant, bearing the name of George Treagle as the seller; also a sermon preached at Wiveliscombe. "London: printed by A.M. for George Treagle at Taunton." 1652.

The above George Treagle is the earliest known record of a book-seller carrying on business in Taunton.

291. *O.* JOHN . TVBB = 1666.
R. IN . TAVNTON = I . E . T
292. *O.* HENERY . YOVNG . AT . THE = An angel.
R. ANGEL . IN . TANTON . MERC = H . Y

WALLCOMBE.

(A hamlet in the parish of St. Cuthbert, Wells.)

293. *O.* FRANCES . EXTON = F . M . E
R. IN . WALKHAM = G . E | 1666.

WELLINGTON.

294. *O.* OVERSEERS . OF . WELLINGTON = THEIR | HALFE | PENNY
R. FOR . THE . BENEFIT . OF . THE = POORE | 1666.
295. *O.* GEORGE . BICKNELL = A pair of croppers' shears.
R. OF . WELLINGTON = G . P . B

The family of Bicknell was connected with the town of Wellington at an early period. Master William Biconyll, or Bicknell, priest, of Wells Cathedral, by his will, dated 3rd Nov., 1448, makes bequests to the Church at Wellington, to his brother John, the Vicar, and the poor. The surname of Bicknell is supposed to be derived from the parish of Bickenhall, in the county of Somerset, which was formerly written Bicknell and Bycknell.—A.J.M.

296. *O.* GEORGE . FOWLER . 1666 = A pair of croppers' shears.
R. OF . WELLINGTON = HIS | HALF | PENY
297. *O.* THOMAS . MARSH = A pair of scales.
R. IN . WELLINGTON = T . M . M
298. *O.* CRISTOPHER . SAMFORD = The Grocers' Arms.
R. IN . WELLINGTON = C . A . S

The will of Christopher Sanford, gent., who carried on the business of a grocer, in Wellington, was proved in the Court of the Archdeacon of Taunton, some time in the reign of Charles II.—A.J.M.

299. *O.* NICHOLAS . TROCKE = A woolpack.
R. IN . WELLINGTON . 1655 = N . T

300. *O.* STEPHEN . WRIGHT . MERCER = A greyhound.
R. IN . WELLINGTON . 1668 = HIS | HALF | PENY

Boyne doubts whether the whole of the above should be placed to Somersetshire, as Wellington in Shropshire is a larger town; but the croppers' shears and woolpack would seem to belong to the Somerset Wellington.

WELLS.

301. *O.* CITIE . OF . WELLS . IN . THE = Arms : a tree, in base three wells, two and one.
R. COVNTY . OF . SVMMERSET = C . W | 1657.
302. *O.* CITTIE . OF . WELLS . IN . THE = Arms as above.
R. COVNTY . OF . SVMMERSET . 69 = A crown. | C . W
303. *O.* WILLIAM . ANDREWS = W . A
R. OF . WELLS . 1651 = W . A
304. *O.* WILLIAM . ANDREWS = W . A
R. THE . MERCERS . ARMES = The Mercers' Arms.
305. *O.* IOHN . DAVIDGE = I . D
R. OF . WELLS . 1652 = I . D
306. *O.* MATHEW . IRISH = M . I
R. OF . WELLS . 1656 = M . I
307. *O.* IAMES . MIDDLEHAM = I . M
R. IN . WELLS . 1666 = A stick of candles.
308. *O.* WILLIAM . PHELLPES = The Agnus Dei.
R. OF . WELLS . 1668 = W . P
309. *O.* WILLIAM . SMITH = W . S
R. IN . WELLS . 1652 = W . S
310. *O.* TRISTRAM . TOWSE = T . T
R. OF . WELS = 1655.
311. *O.* ROBERT . WARMALL = R . W
R. IN . WELLES . 1664 = R . W
312. *O.* ROBERT . WARMER = R . W
R. OF . WELLS . 1660 = R . W

It is singular that the third initial does not occur on any of the Wells tokens. Were the issuers all bachelors, or did they not believe in "Women's rights?"

WESTON.

313. *O.* THOMAS . COVLSON = The Prince of Wales's feathers.
R. OF . WESTON . 1668 = T . A . C
314. *O.* THOMAS . HANCOCK = A cock.
R. IN . WESTON . 1656 = A hand; a rebus on the issuer's name.
315. *O.* WILL . PAGE . OF . WESON = St. George and the Dragon.
R. SVMMERSETSHEARE = W . E . P

WEST PENNARD.

316. *O.* GEORGE . AMOR . OF = G . A . A
R. WEST . PENNARD . 68 = A dove with an olive branch.

WHITE BALL.

317. *O.* IOHN . SMITH . AT . Y^E . WHITE = 1666.
R. BALE . IN . SOMERSETSHIRE = I . E . S

White Ball is a hamlet in the parish of Sampford Arundell, on the borders of Devonshire, and a way-side Inn there still bears the sign of the "White Ball." The Great Western Railway passes through the White Ball tunnel; the turnpike road winds over the hill, and at its foot, on the Devonshire side, is an Inn called the "Red Ball," while in the village of Sampford Arundell is another Inn, called the "Blue Ball."

WILTON.

318. *O.* RICHARD . ANDRASSE . OF = Four lozenges.
R. WILLTON . NEAR . TAVNTON = R . I . A
 319. Another is dated on *rev.* = R . I . A | 1666.

WINCANTON.

320. *O.* WILLIAM . IVY . OF = Seven stars.
R. WINCALTON . 1659 = W . E . I
 321. *O.* IOHN . KEVES = A squirrel.
R. OF . WINCANTON = I . K
 322. *O.* BEN . LEWES . AT . Y^E . BLACK = A lion rampant.
R. IN . WINCANTON . 1667 = B . M . L
 323. *O.* IOHN . ROGERS . MERCER = I . R
R. IN . WINCVLTON = 1652.

WINSCOMBE.

324. *O.* WILLIAM . IONES = A roll of tobacco, wound round a drum.
R. AT . WINCOMBE . 1666 = W . I

WIVELISCOMBE.

325. *O.* AMOS . STOCKER = A laureated head.
R. WIVYLISCOMB = A . M . S

YEOVIL.

326. *O.* MADE . BY . THE . PORTREEVE . OF = 1668.
R. THE . BORROVGH . OF . YEOVILL = A crown | E . R
 327. Another, from a different die, is dated 1669.
 328. *O.* CHRIS^T . ALLEMBRIDG^E = A pipe and a roll of tobacco.
R. OF . YEAVILL . 1656 = C . M . A

329. *O.* JOHN . BANCES == I . E . B
R. OF . YEAVILL == I . E . B
330. *O.* JOHN . BOONE == A hand.
R. IN . YEOVELL == I . A . B
331. *O.* NATHANIELL . CARYE == An angel.
R. OF . YEAVELL . 1652 == N . A . C
332. *O.* JOSEPH . CLARKE . AT . THE == A mermaid.
R. IN . YEAVELL . IN . SOMERSET == I . I . C
333. *O.* JOHN . COSHEY . AT . THE == A pair of shears.
R. IN . YEAVELL . 1667 == I . C
334. *O.* WILLIAM . DANIELL == Three cloves
R. IN . YEAVILL . 1653 == W . M . D
335. *O.* PHILLIP . HAYNES == A dove with an olive branch.
R. IN . YEAVELL . 1655 == P . H
336. *O.* GEORGE . MOORE == G . E . M
R. OF . YEAVILL == G . E . M
337. *O.* RICHARD . MOORE == A hart lodged.
R. OF . YEAVELL . 1668 == R . D . M
338. *O.* AMBROSE . SEWARD . IN == A cross pattée.
R. YEOVELL . IN . SOMERSET == A . A . S
339. Another is without IN on the *obv.*

DORSET AND SOMERSET.

340. *O.* IOH . PITMAN . FOR . DORSET == Two pistols crossed.
R. AND . SOMERSETSHIRE . 59 == I . I . P

THE PERIOD FROM 1787 TO 1817.

Towards the close of the 18th century, necessity again brought about the introduction of tokens for the purposes of trade. There was a great scarcity of copper money, in consequence, principally, of the Government's having for a long time neglected to coin a sufficient supply, and there was also a considerable quantity of forged coin in circulation. In 1787, private traders, corporations, and companies, began again to issue tokens of their own, the Anglesea Mining Company alone putting into circulation three hundred tons of copper pence and half-pence. This went on till 1796, when the copper currency became so extremely debased, that meetings

were held in various parts of the kingdom, to consider means to prevent its circulation. The attention of the Government having been drawn to the subject, and also to the very general circulation of private tokens, arrangements were at length made for the issue of a new national copper coinage. Accordingly, in 1797, a contract for the striking of penny and two-penny pieces was entered into with Mr. Bolton, of the Soho Works, Birmingham, and the extent to which it was carried may be gathered from the fact that between 1797 and 1805 he coined for the British Government upwards of 4,000 tons weight of copper coin, amounting at its nominal value to nearly £800,000. These coins were of the full value of the metal—the two-penny piece weighing two ounces, and the penny one ounce. This large issue of royal copper coins had the effect of putting a stop to the private tokens; only for a short time, however, as the sequel will show.

It appears that for many years coin of the realm had been exported at a profit, and an enormous quantity of silver and copper found its way into France. In the year 1792 alone, 2,909,000 ounces of silver were purchased with French assignats, and sent into that country. In consequence of the increased value of copper, and the drain upon the resources of the country caused by the costly wars of that period, the two-penny and penny pieces, before mentioned, were melted down, the copper currency again became deficient, and in 1811 private tokens of that metal again made their appearance. Silver tokens had been issued by the Bank of England, but the supply was not sufficient for the requirements of the people. The want of silver for change was severely felt, and private tokens were issued to supply the place of shillings and sixpences. It was soon found that the heavier bank tokens were being melted down, and the metal stamped into pieces of less weight.

The issue of private copper tokens continued to increase, until 1817, when the attention of Government was attracted

to the large quantity in circulation; and an Act was passed on the 27th July, forbidding the making of such in future, under penalties, and also providing for their redemption by the original issuers before the 1st of January, 1818, after which date such tokens should no longer pass or circulate. This is the last occasion on which trade tokens were issued in this country.

The list of Somerset specimens of this later period has been somewhat hastily prepared, and is founded principally on those contained in the Society's Museum.

BATH.

Silver.

1. *O.* BATH TOKEN . FOUR SHILLINGS = Arms of the city, with supporters. Hands clasped above; 1811 below.
R. A | POUND NOTE | FOR 5 TOKENS | GIVEN BY | S. WHITCHURCH |
 AND | W. DORE. A knot below.
 Edge milled. 4s.

Copper.

2. *O.* ABBEY CHURCH BATH = View of the Abbey Church.
R. GUILDHALL BATH = View of the Guildhall.
 Edge plain. 1d.
3. *O.* BATH PENNY . TOKEN = Arms of the city with supporters.
 Hands clasped above; 1811 below.
R. A | POUND NOTE | FOR 240 TOKENS | GIVEN BY | S. WHITCHURCH |
 AND | W. DORE.
 Edge milled. 1d.
4. *O.* BATH TOKEN = Golden Fleece, suspended. 1811 below.
R. A | POUND NOTE | FOR 240 TOKENS | GIVEN BY | S. T. WHITCHURCH |
 | AND | W. DORE.
 Edge plain. 1d.
5. *O.* HE SPAKE OF TREES, FROM THE CEDAR TREE THAT IS IN LEBANON
 = BOTANIC GARDEN on arch, with view of entrance to the
 garden. Below, A | BATH TOKEN | 1794.
R. EVEN UNTO THE HYSSOP THAT SPRINGETH OUT OF THE WALL
 = Ruined wall with plants growing thereon, and a tree
 in the field. Below, 1: KINGS: CH: 4: | V: 33.
 Edge plain. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

6. *O.* M. LAMBE & SON TEA-DEALERS & GROCERS BATH = View of building, INDIA HOUSE above; 1794 below.
R. TEAS COFFEE SPICES & SUGARS = Camel laden, sun rays above, a pierced mullet below.
 Edge, PAYABLE BY M. LAMBE & SON. $\frac{1}{2}d.$
7. Another with plain edge. $\frac{1}{2}d.$
8. *O.* SUCCESS TO THE BATH WATERS . BLADUD FOUNDER OF BATH = Crowned head in profile, with bow and quiver.
R. IRONMONGERY BRAZIERY & CUTLERY = An urn; below, F. HEATH | 1794.
 Edge, PAYABLE BY F. HEATH BATH. $\frac{1}{2}d.$
9. *O.* GLOVER^S LONDON SHEFFIELD & BIRMING^M WAREROOMS = BATH.
R. LATE BATH & SOMERSETSHIRE BANK = N^O 39 | MILSOM STREET.
 Edge, PAYABLE AT N^O 39 MILSOM STREET. $\frac{1}{2}d.$
10. *O.* REMEMBER THE DEBTORS IN ILCHESTER GOAL = Benevolence, sitting, giving directions to a figure with a key in his hand to open the prison door; above, GO FORTH, in rays of light.
R. W. GYE PRINTER & STATIONER BATH = Arms of the city, with supporters; mural crown above; 1794 below.
 Edge, PAYABLE AT W. GYE'S, PRINTER, BATH. $\frac{1}{2}d.$
11. *O.* Same as No. 8.
R. WEST FRONT OF NEW PUMP ROOM = BATH. View of building; below, HEATH, 1795, IRONMONGER &c.
 Edge milled. $\frac{1}{2}d.$
12. *O.* ALFRED Y^E GREAT REFOUNDED BATH AD. 900 = Crowned head in profile.
R. AND SURROUNDED IT WITH WALLS & TOWERS = A Castle of two towers, with battlemented wall surrounding it.
 Edge, PAYNE AND TURNER SILVER-SMITHS BATH. $\frac{1}{2}d.$
13. *O.* BATH CITY TOKEN = Arms and supporters of city in sunk
R. ALL SAINTS CHAPEL = View of building. [oval.
 Edge plain. $\frac{1}{2}d.$
14. *O.* Same as No. 13.
R. CROSS BATH PUMP ROOM = View of building.
 Edge plain. $\frac{1}{2}d.$
15. *O.* Same as No. 13. [ALL COUNTRIES, BATH ALONE EXCEPTED.
R. GENERAL HOSPITAL = View of building; OPEN TO PEOPLE OF
 Edge plain. $\frac{1}{2}d.$

16. *O.* THE ARMS OF THE CITY OF BATH == Arms in shield.
R. WOOD & CO LINEN DRAPERS &C == READY | MONEY | ONLY,
 indented on a scroll.
 Edge, BRADLEY WILLEY SNEDSHILL BERSHAM. $\frac{1}{2}d.$
17. *O.* A BATH FARTHING TOKEN == Monogram, *L*, with 1795 under.
R. SPICES . TEAS . SUGARS . COFFEES == Tea chest, inscribed M.
 LAMBE & SON GROCERS BATH.
 Edge milled. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
18. *O.* STALL STREET BATH == View of building, INDIA HOUSE
R. Same as No. 17. [above; 1794 below.
 Edge plain. $\frac{1}{4}d.$

BRIDGWATER.

Copper.

19. *O.* B. WATER HALFPENNY . FOR CHANGE NOT FRAUD == Arms,
 a castle, on a battlemented bridge of three arches.
R. I. HOLLOWAY AND SON DRAPERS &c. POST OFFICE == View of
 house, 1794 below.
 Edge, ON DEMAND WE PROMISE TO PAY. $\frac{1}{2}d.$

BRISTOL.

Silver.

20. *O.* BRISTOL TOKEN FOR XII PENCE == Arms of the city, within a
 garter inscribed VIRTUE ET INDUSTRIA. Crest above.
R. TO FACILITATE TRADE . ISSUED IN BRISTOL AUG^T 12 . 1811
 == PAYABLE | BY MESS^{RS} | FRAS^S GARRATT | W^M TERRELL |
 EDW^D BIRD | LAN^T PECK & | FRAN^S H. | GRIGG.
 Edge milled. 1s.
21. *O.* Same as No. 20.
R. H. MORGAN LICENSED MANUFACTURER 12 RATHBONE PLACE
 LONDON == BRISTOL | SHILLING | SILVER | TOKEN | ISSU'D BY |
 ROYAL | LICENSE.
 Edge milled. 1s.
22. *O.* LET TRADE AND COMMERCE FLOURISH . BRISTOL ISSUED BY W.
 SHEPPARD, EXCHANGE == Arms of the city, two unicorns
 as supporters. Crest above; SEP^T 6, 1811, below.
R. SOMERSETSHIRE WILTSHIRE GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOUTH WALES
 AND BRISTOL TOKEN == VALUE | 12 | PENCE, surrounded by
 oak wreath.
 Edge milled. 1s.
23. VI PENCE; same pattern and inscription as No. 20. 6d.

24. *O.* BRISTOL & WILTSHIRE TOKEN 1811 = A bridge of three arches.
R. PAYABLE BY NIBLOCK & LATHAM AT THEIR WAREHOUSE BRIDGE
 S & TROWBRIDGE = VALUE | 6 | PENCE, within circle, sur-
 rounded by star rays.
 Edge milled. 6*d.*
- Copper.*
25. *O.* ONE PENNY TOKEN BRISTOL & SOUTH WALES = Prince of
 Wales's plume and motto.
R. VIRTUTE ET INDUSTRIA . 1811 = Arms of the city within a
 garter. Crest above.
 Edge milled. 1*d.*
26. *O.* ONE PENNY . PAYABLE AT BRISTOL SWANSEA & LONDON =
BB | & | COPPER | *Co.*
R. VIRTUTE ET INDUSTRIA . 1811 = Arms of the city on a shield.
 Crest above.
 Edge milled. 1*d.*
27. *O.* ONE PENNY TOKEN . 1811 = Bust in profile to the right.
R. Arms of the city on a shield, with supporters; ribbon below,
 inscribed CIVITAS BRISTOL; crest above.
 Edge milled. 1*d.*
28. HALFPENNY; same as the penny, No. 26. ½*d.*
29. *O.* GENERAL COMMISSION & PUBLIC SALE ROOM . BRIDGE STREET
 BRISTOL = Bale of goods, corded, inscribed N.H.B. N° 1.
 Crest, a leopard.
R. PAYABLE AT NIBLOCK & HUNTER'S = Figure of Justice,
 standing, between 17 95.
 Edge plain. ½*d.*
30. *O.* BRISTOL TOKEN . 1795 = View of a bridge.
R. I WANT TO BUY SOME CHEAP BARGAINS . THEN GO TO NIBLOCK'S
 IN BRIDGE STREET = Two men in conversation.
 Edge plain. ½*d.*
31. *O.* ONE HALFPENNY . HAWKINS BIRD . WINE STREERT . N° 2 .
 BRISTOL = A tower and spire of a church.
R. PAYABLE AT THE INDIA TEA WAREHOUSE . 1793 = View of
 building.
 Edge milled. ½*d.*
32. *O.* ONE HALFPENNY . HAWKINS BIRD = A tower and spire of a
 church.
R. Same as No. 31.
 Edge milled. ½*d.*

33. *O.* PAYABLE AT BRISTOL AND LONDON . 1811 = HALF | PENNY | TOKEN.

R. PATENT SHEATHING NAIL MANUFACTORY . BRISTOL = A ship under sail.

Edge plain. $\frac{1}{2}d.$

34. *O.* 24 NOV. 1790 . PRINCE OF WALES ELECTED G.M. = Arms of the Freemasons: Gules, on a chevron between three castles, two and one, a pair of compasses open chevron-wise. Crest, over a globe a dove. Supporters, two beavers. Motto on ribbon, AMOR HONOR JUSTITIA.

R. SIT LUX—ET LUX—FUIT = A triangle, having the words WISDOM | STRENGTH | & BEAUTY on its three faces outside. Within the triangle, a winged cupid seated on clouds, left hand resting on a plumb rule, the right hand pointing above to the letter G, with the Eye irradiated over all in the apex. At the base of the triangle an hour-glass, heavy maul, trowel, and square and compasses.

Edge, PAYABLE IN LANCASTER . LONDON . OR BRISTOL.

CREWKERNE.

Copper.

35. *O.* PAYABLE | ON DEMAND AT | SPARKS & GIDLEYS | LINEN & WOOLLEN | GIRTH WEB | MANUFACTORY | CREWKERNE | 1797.

R. A man working at the weaving loom.

Edge milled. $\frac{1}{2}d.$

FROME.

Silver.

36. *O.* FROME SELWOOD TOKEN FOR 2 SHILLINGS = Crowned head (presumed) of King Alfred, full face.

R. A ONE POUND NOTE GIVEN FOR TEN TOKENS = A cross with rays radiating from each angle, having AT in a small circle in the centre, and inscribed on the arms: MESSRS | WILLOUGHBY | & SONS; the fourth arm contains a small shield.

Edge milled. 2s.

37. *O.* FROME SELWOOD TOKEN FOR 12 PENCE = Crowned head (presumed) of King Alfred, full face.

R. A ONE POUND NOTE GIVEN FOR 20 TOKENS . 1811 = A cross with rays radiating from each angle, having AT in a small circle in the centre, and the following names inscribed on the arms: GRIFFITH | & GOUGH || MESS^{RS} | WILLOUGHBY^S || M^{RS} SINKINS | H. RYALL || W. SPARKS | W. GERARD.

Edge milled. 1s.

TAUNTON.

Copper.

38. *O.* TAUNTON PENNY TOKEN = Man at a blast furnace.

R. PAYABLE AT MESS^{RS} COX'S IRON FOUNDRY = A POUND | NOTE
| FOR 240 | TOKENS.

Edge milled.

1*d.*

WIVELISCOMBE.

Copper.

39. *O.* THREE PENNY TOKEN WIVELISCOMBE = Female draped figure, presumably typical of industry, peace, and commerce, sitting on a beehive, holding an olive branch in her right hand, while her left arm supports a spear; a sheep behind; in the extreme distance, in front of the figure, is a ship sailing; 1814 below.

R. A POUND NOTE GIVEN . FOR 80 TOKENS = BY | JN^O FEATHER
| STONE.

Edge milled.

3*d.*

40. Same design and inscription as No. 39 = BY | R. NORTH | & C^O
Edge milled.

3*d.*

41. *O.* TWO PENNY TOKEN . WIVELISCOMBE = Female draped figure, presumably typical of industry, peace, and plenty, sitting on a beehive, holding an olive branch, and supporting a spear; cornucopia at base; cow behind.

R. A POUND NOTE GIVEN . W. TEMLETT & J. CLARKE = FOR | 120
| TOKENS | BY

Edge milled.

2*d.*

42. *O.* ONE PENNY TOKEN . WIVELISCOMBE = Same design as No. 41.

R. Same inscription as No. 41, except number—240 TOKENS.

Edge milled.

1*d.*

YEOVIL.

Copper.

43. *O.* *B* & *C*. | YEOVIL | 1797.

R. A man working at the weaving loom.

Edge plain.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

Many of these later tokens, as will be seen, were issued merely as an advertisement by tradesmen and public institutions, and would therefore seem worthless and beneath our notice at the present day; yet an account of Somerset Tokens

would not be complete without enumerating them, for who knows but that, two hundred years hence, they may not, as before said by Evelyn regarding the tokens of his time, "busie the learned critic what they should signifie," and perhaps supply some forgotten link in past family history? The value is not in all cases impressed upon the tokens, but a certain "size-value" is observable throughout the series, and these "advertisement tokens" were no doubt intended for circulation at the value represented by their size.

It appears that most of the Bath tokens were made under the direction of Mr. Lambe, and many varieties were obtained by crossing the dies. Of some, only a few pounds were struck; of others, a few proofs.

Information regarding any tokens not described in the foregoing lists is desired for publication at some future period; and any specimens for the Society's Museum will be thankfully received.

Among many others, thanks are especially due from the author of this paper, to Mr. H. S. Gill, of Tiverton, for much valuable information and assistance, during a correspondence extending over many years.

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