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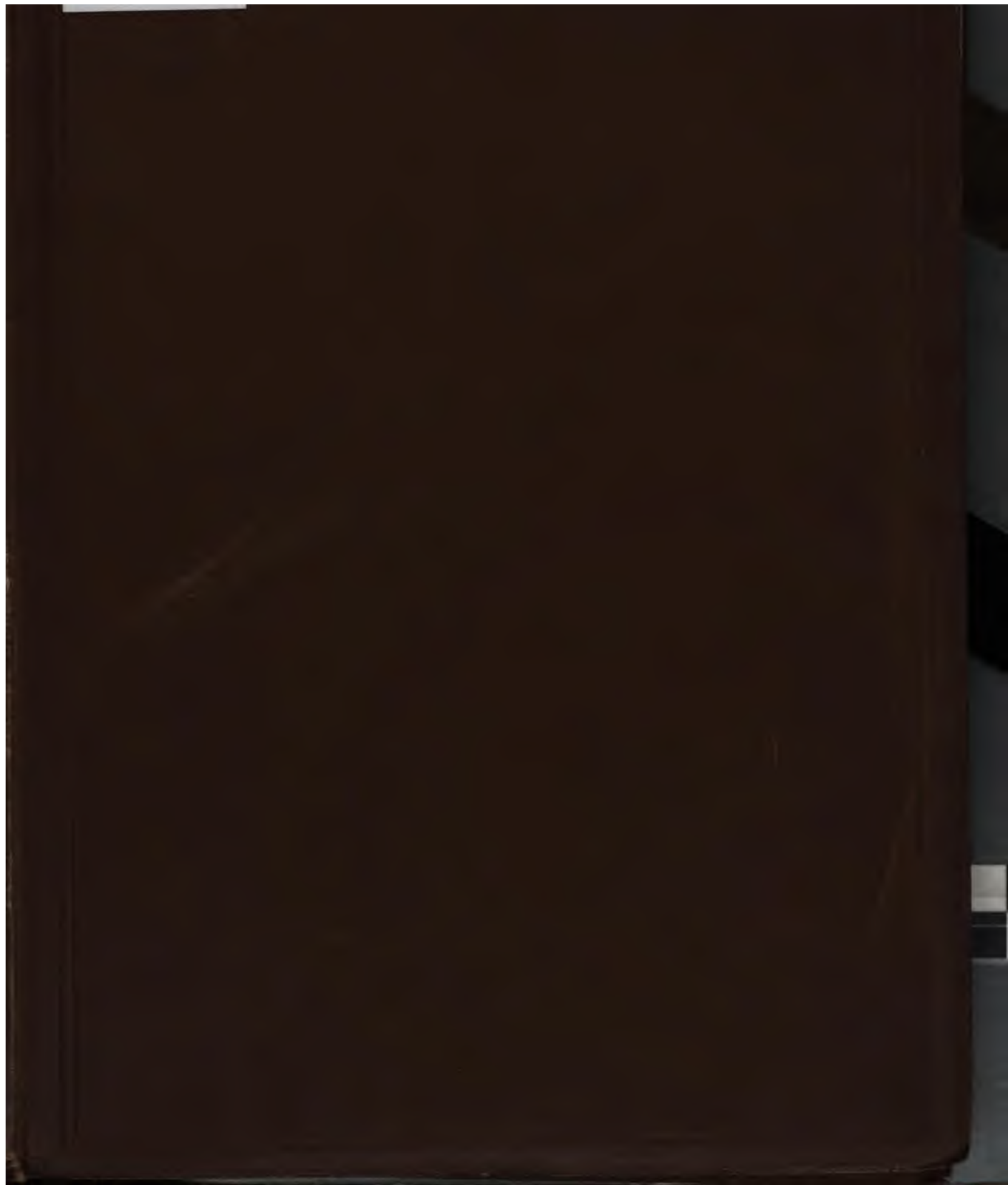
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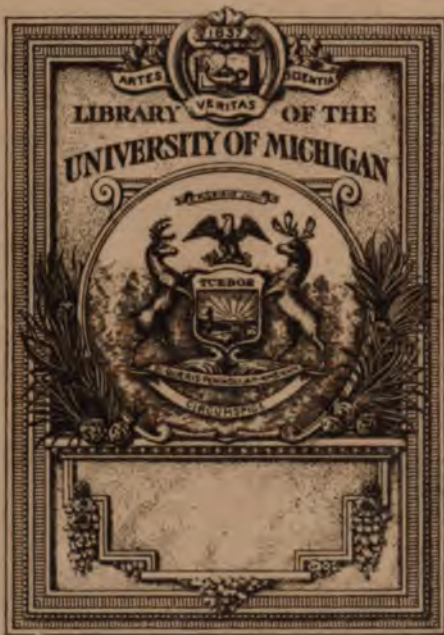
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TOKENS

ISSUED IN THE

SEVENTEENTH, EIGHTEENTH, AND NINETEENTH
CENTURIES,

IN YORKSHIRE,



BY

Tradesmen, Overseers of the Poor, etc.,

IN

GOLD, SILVER, BRASS, AND COPPER.

ALSO

The Seals of all the Corporations in that County.

BY

WILLIAM BOYNE, F.S.A.,

HON. MEMBER OF THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, LEEDS.

HEADINGLEY :

PRIVATELY PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.

1858.

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INTRODUCTION.



THE issue of money has in all ages and countries been considered a prerogative of the Government, whether monarchical or republican. The Tokens described in the present Work, belonging exclusively to the County of York, constitute only a small portion of those belonging to the entire kingdom, and offer no exception to the above rule, as they were issued without Government authority, under urgent necessity arising from the want of small change.

The earliest money current in England, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was in silver and gold. In the former metal there were coins as low in value as halfpennies and farthings; these, from their very small size and weight (the halfpenny of Elizabeth weighing only four grains), were lost soon after they were put in circulation, and have now become rarities in the cabinets of the curious, though we know that they were issued in large numbers. The want of small change compelled the public to use inferior foreign fabrications, which passed under the names of black-mail, turneys, abbey-pieces, crockards, dotkins, etc., principally of brass; there were also leaden Tokens, struck in England; but all, whether of

brass or lead, were illegal. Of the Tokens of the latter kind, which were of a mean appearance, rarely having either inscription or date, none are known which can positively be assigned to Yorkshire, though it is very likely that there was such a currency, as the important city of York must have needed them as much as other cities. In the reign of Elizabeth the Government intended to issue a copper coinage for general circulation, but this was never carried into effect; in Ireland, however, a penny and halfpenny of copper were issued in the years 1601 and 1602; permission was also granted to the Corporation of the City of Bristol, to strike a farthing Token, the first legal coin of that kind. James I., in 1613, the eleventh year of his reign, granted a patent to Lord Harrington to issue farthings, which was further extended by Charles I.; these were issued in such large quantities that small traders were almost ruined by them, the patentees refusing to rechange them. This created such a clamour that they were put down by order of Parliament in 1644, and the estates of the patentees seized to meet the loss sustained in the rechange of the farthings.

The Civil Wars having broken out, the Royal authority fell into contempt, and immediately before or after the death of the King, every one who chose took upon himself to issue his small moneys; the earliest date found on these coins is 1648. The first decisive act of the Civil Wars took place in Yorkshire, the Governor of Hull having refused the King's admission into the Citadel, the Court at that time being held at Beverley. In the early part of the contest there were many bloody battles fought in the County: Leeds, Bradford, etc. were taken. The battle of Adwalton was nearly fatal to the Parliamentarians: nothing but the stubborn energy of their General, Sir Thomas Fairfax, saving the cause. In the still more memorable battle of Marston Moor the Royalists were utterly routed, and immediately afterwards the City of York was taken by the Parliamentarians. Pontefract Castle held out until after the King's death, and his son was proclaimed there as Charles II., in 1649, and money struck in his name. Ferdinando Lord Fairfax, and his still more eminent son Sir Thomas Fairfax, were natives of Yorkshire, as

well as General Lambert. Though this County took such a decided part, it does not seem that the masses were favourable to the destruction of the Monarchy; the Tokens to some degree show that the feelings of the people were eminently loyal, from the frequent devices of the King's Head, King's Arms, Rose and Crown, George and Dragon, and other insignia of royalty, particularly in the North. We may also see by the Tokens that the first two Stuart Kings were not popular, the name of James occurring only six times, and Charles only three times, amongst the 400 Yorkshire Tokens of the Seventeenth Century.

The Tokens were issued to such an extent that it is presumed twenty thousand varieties were issued in England, Wales, and Ireland. The Government of Charles II. was induced to issue a national copper currency, and in 1665 patterns of halfpennies and farthings were struck at the Mint; but it was not until 1672 that the farthings of similar size to those of the present day were ready for circulation, when the Tokens were suppressed by a stringent Proclamation of the King. Some attempts were made to continue them, but the threat of Government taking proceedings against the offenders effectually put them down, and after this time we hear no more of them.

The letter-press of the following List of Tokens of the Seventeenth Century is the same as the Yorkshire section which appeared in the Author's larger work on the "Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales, and Ireland, by Corporations, Merchants, Tradesmen, etc." (London, J. R. Smith, 8vo, 1858), except No. 42, a Farthing of Thomas Corbit, of Bridlington, which is additional. Plates 1 and 2 are new for this work. Plates 3, 4, 5, and 6 are from the Book previously named. The sizes and types of the Tokens are well exemplified in the first four Plates; Plates 5 and 6 show the Arms of the incorporated Trade Companies of the City of London, which were assumed also by persons of the same trade throughout the country generally; these Plates will be found useful for reference, as well as in saving the frequent description of these Arms; the whole of them, however, are not found in the Yorkshire series. Besides the Trade Arms we have those of the Abbeys of Bridlington,

Selby, and Whitby; also those of the following private families: Anderson, Bell, Birkby, Barstow, Brockett, Dickinson, Fenton, Hunter, Iveson?, Lambert, Normanvile, Preston, Raising, Sayer, Wighton, Wolfe, and Wright. The principal devices are the Tavern signs, as the Anchor, Angel, Bell, Fleece, Horse, Ship, Swan, etc.; the popular heroes, Robin Hood and Little John, as well as shop signs, and of the articles sold there. A York music-master has an early example of Punchinello, now a wide-world favourite. The mysterious Bale Marks adopted by Merchants as early as the Twelfth Century, but which had degenerated during the Seventeenth to an inferior class, are represented on Nos. 135, 137, 186 and 311; these marks, though of a more simple form, are still used by shipping merchants at this day. All the Tokens of this period are thin.

The contractions used, are *O.* for obverse, *R.* for reverse of the Token; the mark = signifies that what follows it is in the field or central part of the Token; 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, signify Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing, showing the size of the piece.

In the description of the Tokens of the Eighteenth Century another contraction is used, viz. *E.* for the edge of the Token, on which there is frequently an inscription in indented letters, a peculiarity of that series.

YORKSHIRE TOKENS

OF THE

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Brass and Copper.

The largest County in England has the largest series of Tokens next to the Metropolitan Counties of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey; pennies are numerous; the remainder are halfpennies and farthings. Very few of the Tokens are of earlier date than the Restoration; there is one of Pontefract in 1649, two of Leeds in 1650, one of Sheffield in 1655, and one of Boroughbridge in 1656; subsequently to the Restoration they continued until 1672, of which year there are several specimens. The only Town-pieces are those of Bridlington and Settle.

ALDBOROUGH.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. <i>O.</i> JOHN . BRIGGS . OF . 1671 = A ship. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>R.</i> ALBOROVGH . HIS . HALPENY = I . B | |
| 2. <i>O.</i> JOHN . YATES . OF . ALBROVGH | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>R.</i> HIS . HALFE . PENNY . 1669 | |

There is a town of this name in Norfolk, and another in Suffolk, a corporate and parliamentary borough, until disfranchised by the Reform Act. The Yorkshire Aldborough (once the Roman capital of Britain, under the name of Isurium) was made a parliamentary borough under Philip and Mary, and like its Suffolk namesake was disfranchised in 1832; it was of sufficient size to issue Tokens, and as there is an ancient ale-house there of the sign of the Ship, I have given Yorkshire the benefit of the doubt.

ASKRIGG.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 3. <i>O.</i> JOHN . LAMBERT . IN = A crown. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>R.</i> ASKRIGGE . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY. | |

ATTERCLIFFE.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 4. <i>O.</i> STEPHEN . CARRE . HAPENY = The Cutlers' Arms. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>R.</i> IN . ATTARCLIFF . 1664 = S . M . C . (Plate 3, No. 1.) | |

BARNSELY.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 5. <i>O.</i> THOMAS . BROWNLEY . IN = The Ironmongers' Arms. T . E . B | |
| <i>R.</i> BARNSELY . IN . YORKSHEER = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| 6. <i>O.</i> HENRY . GREENE . IN = The Grocers' Arms. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>R.</i> BARNSELY . HIS . HALF . PENY = H . M . G | |
| 7. <i>O.</i> JOHN . SMITH . IN . BARNSELY = (<i>Detrited.</i>) | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>R.</i> HIS . HALFPENY . 1666 = I . R . S | |

YORKSHIRE TOKENS.

8. *O.* FRANCIS . VSHER . OF = A talbot. $\frac{1}{2}$.
R. BARNSLYE . MERCER = F . H . V

BATLEY.

9. *O.* RICHARD . CHESTER = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$.
R. OF . BATLEY . 1668 = R . C on a woolpack.

BAWTRY.

10. *O.* FRANCIS . FRENCH . OF . BAWTRY = HIS HALF PENY. F . A . P
R. IN . YORKSHERE . APOTHCARY = The Apothecaries' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
(Octagonal.)
11. *O.* WILLIAM . MALTBY . MERCER . 1668 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . BAVTREY . HIS . HALFE . PENNY . W . R . M *(Heart-shape.)*
12. *O.* SAMVELL . TRVBSHAW = A horse trotting. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . BAWTARY . 1664 = HIS HALF PENY.

BEDALE.

13. *O.* *William . Lodge . of . Beadle.* (In three lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. HIS . HALF . PENY . 1668 = A rose-bush.
14. *O.* WILLIAM . LODGE = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . BEADLE . 1664 = W . L
15. *O.* WILLIAM . PLVMER = A rose and crown. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . BEDALE . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.

BENTHAM.

16. *O.* WILL . OVEREND . IN . BENTHAM = A shuttle. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. HIS . HALFE . PENNY . 1666 = W . D . O .
17. *O.* WILLIAM . OVEREND . IN . BENTHAM . W . D . O . (In five lines.)
R. HIS . HALF . PENNY . 1668 = A shuttle. *(Heart-shape.)* $\frac{1}{2}$

BEVERLEY.

18. *O.* IONATHAN . BROWNE = A cheesc-knife. I . E . B $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . BEVERLEY . 1670 = HIS HALF PENY.
19. *O.* TIMOTHEY . BROWNE = A goat's head ; part of the Cordwainers'
R. OF . BEVERLEY . 1668 = HIS HALF PENY. [Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
20. *O.* STEPHEN . GOACKMAN = A flecce. .
R. MERCER . IN . BEVERLEY
21. *O.* GEORGE . LAMPLVGH . AT . THE = The King's Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . BEVERLEY . 1664 = G . A . L
22. *O.* MARMADVKE . REDMAN = The Armourers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . BEVERLY . 1669 = HIS HALF PENY.
23. *O.* AT . THE . FOX . IN . BEVERLY = A fox. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. AT . THE . FOX . IN . BEVERLY = W . I . S
24. *O.* WILLIAM . SHEEREWOOD = A beaver ; part of the Arms of Beverley.
R. IN . BEVERLEY . 1669 = HIS HALF PENY. W . A . S $\frac{1}{2}$

YORKSHIRE TOKENS.

3

25. *O.* WILLIAM . WILBERFOSS = HIS HALF PENY. W $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . BEVERLEY = W . M
26. *O.* WILL . WILBERFOSS = W $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . BEVERLEY = W . M

This is in copper, and was no doubt issued for a farthing, though it is of the same size as the preceding halfpenny, which is in brass.

BINGLEY.

27. *O.* JOHN . TOMSON . 1663 = A shoe. I . M . T $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . BINGLEY . SHOOMAKER = HIS HALF PENY.

BOROUGHBRIDGE.

28. *O.* FRANCIS . CALVERT = 1656. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . BOROWBRIDGE = F . C

BRADFORD.

There are also Tokens of Bradford in Wiltshire and Somersetshire. The following extracts from the Parish Register of Bradford in Yorkshire, afford evidence that a portion of these Tokens belong to that town:—"William Bancks, of Bradford, died 9 Sept. 1668.—John Cooke died 23 Jany. 1704; another of the same name 9 Jany. 1709.—John Durham died 14 April 1695.—John Preston died 9 September 1691." Farrand, Ibbotson, and Selby are still common names in the neighbourhood.

29. *O.* WILL . BANCKS . OF . BRADFORD = Arms of Kendal in Westmore-
R. CARRIER . FOR . KENDALL = HIS HALFE PENNY. [land. $\frac{1}{2}$



30. *O.* JOHN . COOKE . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . BRADFORD = I . M . C
31. *O.* JOHN . COOKE . AND . IOSHVAH . FARRAND = A lion rampant. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . BRADFORD . THEIR . HALF . PENY = Arms of Bradford;
 three bugle-horns stringed.
32. *O.* John . Durham . in . Braford. (In three lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. His . Half . Peny . 1667 . I . D conjoined. (In three lines.)
33. *O.* WILLIAM . HOPKINSON . HIS . PENY = Arms; three skulls and
 cross bones, two and one. 1
R. AT . Y^E . SWAN . IN . BRADFORD = W . B . H. (Plate 3, No. 2.)
34. *O.* THOMAS . IBBOTSON = HIS HALFE PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. MERCER . IN . BRADFORD = T . I
35. *O.* JOHN . PRESTON . OF = Arms of the Preston family; two bars,
 on a canton a cinquefoil. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. BRADFORD . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.
36. *O.* IACOB . SELBEE . OF = Two pipes crossed. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. BRADFORD . 1665 = I . S

BRIDLINGTON.

37. *O.* FOR . THE . VSE . OF . THE . POOR = Three Roman B's, two and one; the bearings on the Arms of Bridlington Priory. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . BVRLINGTON . 1670 = THEIR HALFE PENNY.
38. A variety has the three B's one and two. $\frac{1}{2}$
39. *O.* BARTHOL . ANDERSON = Arms; on a chevron between three mullets, a crescent. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. AT . BRIDLINGTON . KEY = HIS HALF PENNY.
40. *O.* THOMAS . BISHOPP . OF = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. BVRLINGTON . 1665 = HIS HALF PENNY.
41. *O.* THOMAS . CORBETT = A raven; the Arms of the Corbett family. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . BRIDLINGTON . 1668 = HIS HALF PENNY.
42. *O.* THOMAS . CORBIT = Arms; a chevron between three mullets. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. OF . BRIDLINGTON = Three tuns; the Vintners' Arms.
- The name of *William* Corbett occurs in the "Bridlington Town Deed," dated May 6, 1636; he is described as a draper, and must have been one of the principal inhabitants, for his name stands first in the list of thirteen to whom the manor was conveyed by Sir George Ramsay, of Coldstream, for themselves and the other freeholders of the town.
43. *O.* WILLIAM . DICKESON = HIS HALF PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. AT . BRIDLINGTON . KEY = The Vintners' Arms.
44. *O.* THOMAS . FENTON . OF = HIS HALF PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. BRIDLINGTON . KEY = Arms of the Fenton family; a cross between four fleurs-de-lys.
45. *O.* THOMAS . FENTON . OF = Arms of the Fenton family. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. BRIDLINGTON . KEY = T . A . F
46. *O.* RALPH . PORTER = HIS PENNY. 1
R. IN . BRIDLINGTON . 1670 = R . M . P conjoined.
47. *O.* NICHOLAS . WOOLFE = Arms; a fleur-de-lys between three butterflies volant. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. OF . BRIDLINGTON = 1665. (Plate 1, No. 1.)
48. *O.* IOHN . YAITES . 1666 = The King's head. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . BVRLINGTON = HIS HALFE PENNY.

CALVERLEY.

There was a Calverley Token in the Rev. Richard Southgate's sale in 1795, which I have not seen. Mr. Wardell gives JOHN BESLEY as an issuer.

CARLTON.

49. *O.* LEONARD . BVMBY . INKEEPER . IN = A nag's head. 1
R. CARLTON . I . WILL . EXCHAING = MY PENNY. 1669.
50. *O.* IOHN . HANCOCKE . AT . THE = A cock. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . CARLTON . 1668 = A cock.

CAWOOD.

51. *O.* RICHARD . SMITH = The King's Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . CAWOOD . 1666 = HIS HALF PENNY. (Plate 1, No. 2.)

DENT.

52. *O.* FOR . OVR . GOOD . NEIGHBORS = A rose and crown. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. OF . DENT . 1665 = A . F I . M R . H . (Plate 1, No. 3.)
53. *O.* ANTHONY . FAWCET . IN . DENT = A roll of tobacco and two pipes.
R. HIS . PENNY . 1670 = A . H . F 1

DONCASTER.

The Notes on the Doncaster Tokens were principally contributed by C. Jackson, Esq., of Doncaster.

54. *O.* THOMAS . BVRTON . IN = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. DONCASTER . 1667 = HIS HALF PENY.
55. *O.* THOMAS . CLARKE = The Drapers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. OF . DONCASTER = T . A . C
56. *O.* THOMAS . COOKE . IN = The Butchers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. DONCASTER . 1667 = HIS HALFE PENNY . T . C
57. *O.* PETER . DIXSON = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . DONCESTER = A ship.
58. *O.* NICHOLAS . DOVGHIE = The Saddlers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . DONCASTER . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.
59. *O.* ANN . FAYRAM = HER HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . DONCASTER = The Grocers' Arms.
60. *O.* THOMAS . GORST . OF = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. DONCASTER . COOKE = The Cooks' Arms.

Thomas Gorst was appointed Cook to the Corporation of Leeds in 1662, as a testimony of his ability in the mystery of cooking.

61. *O.* DANIELL . HALL . IN . DONCASTER = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. HIS . HALFE . PENNY = 1667 . D . H

Elected Mayor of Doncaster 27 September, 1677.

62. *O.* WILL . HALL . TOLEMAN . OF $\frac{1}{2}$
R. DONCASTER . BRIDG . YORKSHIR = HIS HALF PENNY . 1669.

This was communicated by William Sheardown, Esq., of Doncaster; he says, "It was found at Bentley, in which parish half the bridge is situate; probably the Toll-gate was on the Bentley side." It is interesting from having been issued by a Tollman; only one other example is known, of Stilton. Turnpikes were established about this period.

63. *O.* *Gervas . Holmes . of . Doncaster . his .* $\frac{1}{2}$. (In four lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. 1668 = The Mercers' Arms.

64. *O.* THOMAS . HVNT . AT . THE . 3 . CRANS = Three cranes. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . DONCASTER . HIS . HALF . PENY = T . S . H . 1666.

He is described in the Parish Register, March 7th, 1651-2, as "Innkeeper and gentleman." His burial occurs under date July 21st, 1696.

65. *O.* BENIAMIN . MARSHALL . IN = An angel. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. DONCASTER . HIS . HALF . PENY = B . E . M

Benjamin Marshall was Mayor of Doncaster in 1669, and died during his term of office. He was son of Thomas, and grandson of Miles Marshall, of Marston, Lincolnshire. He kept the Angel Inn, well known in later times as the Old Angel; it is now pulled down, its posting business having been ruined by the railways.

66. O. WILLIAM . MOODY . BAKER = The Bakers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . DONCASTER . 1666 = W . A . M

67. O. GEORGE . RASINE . OF = The Apothecaries' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. DONCASTER . 1665 = HIS HALFE PENY.

He was Mayor of Doncaster in 1665, and also served for part of 1675. He was buried January 9th, 1684.

68. O. *George . Rasine . Junior . of . Doncaster . his .* $\frac{1}{2}$. (In five lines.)
R. 1668. G . M . R = The Apothecaries' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$

69. O. OTTEWELL . ROBOTHAM = HIS HALF PENY. 1669. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. CHANDLER . IN . DONCASTER = The Tallowchandlers' Arms.

70. O. RICHARD . SPEIGHT . DIER = HIS HALFE PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . DONCASTER . 1666 = The Dyers' Arms.

71. O. ROBERT . THWAITES = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . DONCASTER . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.

Robert Thwaites was chosen one of the Capital Burgesses September 22nd, 1664, and his will was proved at York, December 27th, 1673. Robert Thwaites, his son, of Doncaster, Mercer, who died November 3rd, 1698, aged 32, was the founder of a Lectureship at the Parish Church, which by his will, dated 6 Oct. 1698, he endowed with £20 per annum.

72. O. THOMAS . WORTLEY . IN . 1666 = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. DONCASTER . HIS . HALF . PENY = T . H . W

Wortley was made free of the Corporation 12 April, 1662. His wife was Hannah, daughter of Ralph Fretwell, of Hellaby, parish of Stainton, Yorkshire.

DUNNINGTON.

73. O. HENRY . CARR . OF = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. DVNINTON . 1657 = H . C

74. O. THOMAS . PELL . OF = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. DVNINTON . 1664 = T . P

EASINGWOLD.

75. O. MICHAELL . WOODWARD = A man smoking. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . EESINGWOULD . 1668 = HIS HALFE PENNY.

Roger Wodeward, of Raskelf, made a will (proved 30 January, 1346) giving his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary, and All Saints, and his body to be buried in the High Church of Eсынwold, at the great door.—*Torr's MSS. Gill's Vallis Eboracensis.*

EASTBURN.

76. O. HENRY . REPLEY . AT . THE = A lion rampant. 1
R. RED . LION . IN . EASTBVENE = WILL EXCHAINGE HIS PENY.
(Plate 3, No. 3.)

ELLAND (*Parish of Halifax*).

77. O. ABRAHAM . SLATER = A fleur-de-lys. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . EALAND . 1668 = HIS HALF PENY. A . S

ELLERTON.

78. *O.* ROBERT . IARVIS = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . ELLERTON . 1667 = The King's head crowned.

GARGRAVE.

There was a Token of this town in the Rev. Richard Southgate's sale in 1795.

GILDERSOME.

N. Scatcherd's etymology of Gildersome is interesting: he derives it from Gueldres Zoom, the boundary or district of the Gueldres, many manufacturers from that country having been introduced into Yorkshire by Edward III., for the promotion of the woollen cloth manufacture, where it has flourished ever since.

79. *O.* IOHN . DICKINSON = Arms; a chevron between three birds. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . GILDERSOME . 1668 = HIS HALF PENY.

The old hall at Gildersome was built by one of the Dickinson family, and has over the door *I. H. D* for John and Hannah Dickinson, probably the issuer of this Token.

80. *O.* HENRY . SCOTT . OF . GILDERSVM . NEER = STRIKE LIGHT . WEIGH
 RIGHT. A pair of scales. (Plate 3, No. 4.) 1
R. LEEDS . I . WILL . EXCHAING . MY . PENY = A woolpack. 1670.

The house of the issuer of this Token is still standing, with the inscription "Henry Scott, 1685," over the door. Scott, no doubt, was a woolstapler; the principal trade of the district being the woollen manufacture. The motto, "strike light, weigh right," is a rhyming version of giving good weight and measure. The strike is a piece of wood used to strike off the corn above the brim of a measure; if used rapidly there would be less in the measure than if used lightly. *Strike* is also a name for a bushel.

GISBURNE.

81. *O.* WILLIAM . HOLGATE = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . GISBVNE = 1666.

GUISBOROUGH.

82. *O.* WILLIAM . DENT = The King's head crowned. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . GISBROVGH . 1665 = HIS HALFE PENNY.
 83. *O.* GOD . SAVE . THE . KING = The King's head crowned. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. WILLIAM . DENT . 1664 = IN GISBROVGH.
 84. *O.* THOMAS . HARRISON = The King's head crowned. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . GISBROVGH . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.
 85. *O.* IOHN . LAMBE . 1666 = The King's head crowned. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . GISBROVGH = HIS HALFE PENNY. (Plate 1, No. 4.)
 86. *O.* IOHN . LAMBE . OF = The King's head crowned. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. GVISBROVGH . 1668 = HIS HALFE PENNY.

HALIFAX.

87. *O.* MILES . BATEMAN . IN . HALLIFAX. (In four lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. HIS . HALF . PENY . M . B . 1667. (In four lines.)

88. *O. Iohn . B^rearclⁱfe . in . Halifax . his . halfe . Penny.* (In 5 lines.)
R. RESPICE . FINEM on a label. = A skull and cross bones. $\frac{1}{2}$
 (Plate 3, No. 5.)
89. *O. IOHN . DEANE . 1667 = IN HALLIFAX.* $\frac{1}{2}$
R. GABRIELL . LEAROYD = THEIR HALF PENNY. (Plate 1, No. 5.)
90. *O. RICHARD . DOLLIPFE = A swan.* $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . HALLIFAX . 1666 = HIS HALFE PENNY.
91. *O. IOHN . EXLEY = A cross pattée and crown.* $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . HALLIFAX . 1667 = HIS HALFE PENNY.
92. *O. IOHN . FARRAR* $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . HALIFAX . 1667 = HIS HALF PENNY.
93. *O. IONATHAN . KIGHLEY = The Salters' Arms. I . M . K* $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . HALLIFAX . 1666 = HIS HALF PENNY.
94. *O. GABRIELL . LEAROYD = THEIR HALF PENNY.* $\frac{1}{2}$
R. HOLLIFAX . G . L . [16]68 = A full-blown rose.
95. *O. IOHN . LEAROYD . IN = The Grocers' Arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$
R. HALLIFAX . 1666 = HIS HALF PENNY.
96. *O. EDWARD . NOVBLE . AT . Y^E = A cock.* $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . HALLIFAX . 1668 = HIS HALFE PENNY.
97. *O. TIMOTHY . OLEAROID = A PENNY.* 1
R. OF . HALLIFAX . 1670 = A dolphin.
98. *O. IOHN . PARKER . 1667 = The Drapers' Arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . HALLIFAX = HIS HALF PENNY.
99. *O. IOHN . RHODES = A lion rampant.* $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . HALLIFAX = I . S . R
100. *O. ROBERT . WATMOUGH . 1667 = A pack-horse.* $\frac{1}{2}$
R. CARRIER . FOR . HALLIFAX = HIS HALFE PENNY.
101. *O. IEREMIAH . WORALL = HIS HALF PENNY.* $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . HALLIFAX = I . W . 1666.

HATFIELD.

102. *O. MARY . FARRER . 1666 = The Grocers' Arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$
R. HATFEILD . IN . YORKSHER = HER HALF PENNY.

HAWORTH.

103. *O. RICHARD . NEAST = 1664.* $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . HAYWORTH = R . N
104. *O. SAMVELL . OGDEN . OF . HAWWORTH = A tankard.* 1
R. I . WILL . EXCHANGE . MY . 1670 = 1^D

HEDON.

105. *O. SAMVELL . BAINES . OF = The sun in rays.* $\frac{1}{2}$
R. HEADON . NEAR . HVLL . 1667 = HIS HALF PENNY.

HEPTONSTALL (*Parish of Halifax*).

106. O. JOHN . NOWELL . OF . HEPTON = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. STALL . HIS . HALF . PENY . 1666 = I . M . N

HOLBECK (*Parish of Leeds*).

107. O. JOHN . DIXSON . OF . 1668 = A pair of shears. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. HOVLBACK . NEARE . LEEDS = HIS HALFE PENNY . I . B . D
108. O. JOHN . SMITH . OF . HOLBEACK = The Clothworkers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . YORK . SHEERE . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.

HORNSEA.

109. O. FRANCIS . RHODES = A ship in full sail. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . HORNSEA . 1670 = HIS HALF PENY. (Plate 3, No. 6.)

HOWDEN.

110. O. THO . OKES = Three crowns on the royal oak. (Plate 3, No. 7.)
R. Of . Houlden . his . half . penny . 1667. (In five lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
111. O. John . Wighton . of . Houlden . 1668. (In four lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. HIS . HALF . PENNY = Arms of the Wighton family; three moles
passant in pale.

HUDDERSFIELD.

112. O. EDMVND . WALKER = HIS HALF PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . HVTHERSFILD = 1666. (Plate 3, No. 8.)

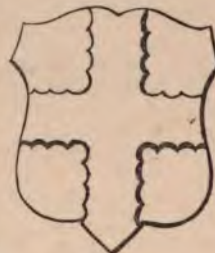
HULL.

113. O. MARGRET . ABBOTT . IN = The Arms of Hull; three ducal
coronets in pale. (Plate 3, No. 9.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. KINGSTON . VPPON . HVLL = HER HALF PENY.
114. O. JOHN . BAKER = An arm holding a hammer. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. OF . HVLL . 1665 = I . B
115. O. RICHARD . BARNES = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . HVLL . 1669 = HIS HALF PENY. (*Heart-shape*.)
116. O. RICHARD . BARNES = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. OF . HVLL = 1672.
117. O. SAMVELL . BIRKBY = A wheatsheaf. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. OF . HVLL . 1666 = S . H . B
118. O. WILLIAM . BIRKBY . 1668 = The Arms of the Birkby family;
three garbs. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . KINGSTON . VPPON . HVLL = W . K . B . HIS $\frac{1}{2}$ PENY.
119. O. JOHN . BLANCHERD . IN = Three crowns, one and two. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. KINGSTON . VPON . HVLL = HIS HALF PENY.
120. O. JOHN . BLANCHERD . IN = Three crowns. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. KINGSTOWNE . ON . HVLL = I . A . B

121. *O.* WALTER . BROKETT . 1666 = Arms quarterly, first and fourth Brokett; a cross patonce; second and third ———; a bar between three trefoils. (Plate 1, No. 6.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . KINGSTON . VPON . HVLL = HIS HALF PENY.



The Brocketts were an ancient Yorkshire family, settled at Steton, in the Parish of Bolton Percy. No memorials of the family now remain in the Church of that parish; but at the Yorkshire Visitation, in 1584-5, amongst the Arms (Harleian MS. 1394) taken out of the Church, are those of Thomas Brokett, or a cross patonce sable; and



mention is made of a tomb inscribed:

"Thomas Broket et Dionisia uxor ejus qui quidem Thomas obiit xiii die Aprilis Anno dni M^oCC^oCC^oxxvii, predictaq. Dionisia obiit xiv Aprilis Anno dni M^oCC^oCC^oxxvii."

The names of De Broc, Brook, Brockhill, and Brockett are variations of the original Bróc (with the vowel long) for brook, and the fancy crests of badgers (brocks) and stags (brocketts) are mere "canting arms." The Steton estate has long been the property of the Fairfax family.

The elder branch of the Brocketts settled in Hertfordshire in the reign of Edward IV. and several of them were High Sheriffs of that County. The family is extinct, and Brockett Hall and the estates passed by purchase in 1720 to Matthew Lamb, Esq., grandfather of the two Viscounts Melbourne and Lady Palmerston, wife of the late Premier, to whom it now belongs.

The Brocketts are but thinly scattered throughout the country, but they are still found not far distant from the "Brockett halls" which formerly belonged to the family in both the North and South of England. Lawrence Brockett, a wealthy lawyer of Durham, left a son, Lawrence, who became Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, and died in 1768. Another Durham Brockett (John Trotter), an eminent Antiquary, who died in 1842, was author of an excellent 'Glossary of North Country Words' and other works; and to his younger brother, William Henry Brockett, the antiquarian world is also indebted for several interesting tracts, including catalogues of "Tradesmen's Tokens" of Durham, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Cumberland, etc. This gentleman filled the office of chief magistrate of his native town of Gateshead in 1839-40. The author is indebted to him for valuable assistance in this work.

122. *O.* LYONELL . BVCKLE . IN . HVLL = A buckle. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. HIS . HALFE . PENNY . 1665 = L . A . B
123. *O.* WILLIAM . FEILD . AT . Y^E . BLAK = An Indian with a bow and arrow. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . KINGSTON . VPON . HVLL = HIS HALF PENY. 1669.
124. *O.* ROBERT . FELLOVES . 1668 = A stocking. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . KINGSTON . VPON . HVLL = HIS HALF PENY.
125. *O.* IOHN . GOODWIN . OF . KING = A rose and crown. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. STONE . VPPON . HVLL . 1666 = I . R . G. $\frac{1}{2}$
126. *O.* IOHN . GOODWIN . OF . KING = A rose and crown. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. STONE . VPPON . HVLL = I . G
127. *O.* EDWARD . HODGSON . MARCH^T = Three hats, two and one. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . KINGSTON . ON . HVLL = HIS HALF PENY. E . M . H

YORKSHIRE TOKENS.

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128. *O.* GEORGE . HODGSON . 1668 = A man smoking. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . KINGSTON . VPPON . HVLL = HIS HALFE PENNY.
129. *O.* PHINEAS . HODSON = A tar-brush. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . HVLL . 1666 = P . E . H
130. *O.* THOMAS . LAMBERT = The Drapers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . HVLL . 1664 = T . L
131. *O.* RICHARD . PERRY . AT . Y^E . WHIT = A swan. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . KINGSTON . VPON . HVLL = R . M . P
132. *O.* WILLIAM . ROBERTSON = A hat and a beaver. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. HIGH . STREET . IN . HVLL = W . R
133. *O.* WILLIAM . ROBINSON . IN = W . I . R
R. KINGSTON . ON . HVLL.
134. *O.* AT . THE . GOVLDEN . LYON . AT = A lion passant gardant.
R. THE . SOVTHEND . IN . HVLL = s . A merchant's mark.
135. *O.* IOSHVA . SCOTTE . OF = A rod. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. KINGSTON . VPON . HVLL = A merchant's mark.
136. *O.* RICHARD . STOCKDAILE . IN = An anchor. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. KINGSTON . VPPON . HVLL . 1665 = R . M . S . $\frac{1}{2}$
137. *O.* RICHARD . SVGDEN = A merchant's mark.
R. MERCER . IN . HVLL . 1664 = The Mercers' Arms.
138. *O.* ELIZEBETH . THOMPSON = A ship. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . HVLL . 1669 = HER HALFE PENY. (*Octagonal.*)
139. *O.* THOMAS . WATSON . 1668 = The Tallowchandlers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . KINGSTON . VPON . HVLL = HIS HALFE PENY.
140. *O.* *Mary . Witham . in . Hull* = A tower. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. *Her . Halfe . Penny . 1669 . (In three lines.) (Heart-shape.)*
141. *O.* IONAS . YOVL D . OF . 1666 = Two keys crossed. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. KINGSTON . VPON . HVLL = I . A . Y

HUNSLEY.

142. *O.* THOMAS . DRAPER = The Cordwainers' Arms. (Plate 3, No. 10.)
R. IN . HVNSLY . 1670 = HIS HALFE PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$

IDLE.

143. *O.* EDWARD . MACKERETH = HIS HALFE PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. AT . IDLE . IN . YORKSHIRE = 1668. (Plate 1, No. 7.)

KEIGHLEY.

144. *O.* RICHARD . DIXON = HIS HALFE PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . KEIGHLEY . 1668 = R . R . D
145. *O.* IOHN . HYDSON . 1669 = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . KEIGHLEY = HIS HALFE PENY. (Plate 1, No. 8.)

KILHAM.

146. *O.* ROBERT . GIBSON = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . KILHAM . 1667 = HIS HALFE PENNY.

KIRBY MOORSIDE.

147. *O.* IOHN . THORVM . OF = A thorn-bush. (Plate 1, No. 9.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. KIRBY . MOARSIDE . 1667 = HIS HALFE PENNY.

KIRKSTALL (*Parish of Leeds*).

148. *O.* GEORGE . WILLSON . OF . KIRSTALL = An embattled bridge of
 five arches. 1
R. BRIDGE . HIS . PENNY . 1671 = An ecclesiastical building, pro-
 bably intended for Kirkstall Abbey.

KNARESBOROUGH.

149. *O.* ROBERT . HILL = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . KNASBVROVGH = R . H
150. *O.* HVGH . LEWIS . IN = St. George and the dragon. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. KNARES BROVGH . 1666 = H . A . L
151. *O.* ARON . LOWCOCKE = A crown. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. OF . KNASEBOROVGH = A . L
152. *O.* THOMAS . TVRNER . IN = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. KNAISBROVGH . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.

LANGTON.

153. *O.* WILLIAM . ROWETH . OF = A spade. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. LANGTON . GARDINER = HIS HALF PENY. W . M . R



There are other Langtons in various counties.

LEEDS.

The rising importance of Leeds (the Author's native town) is shown by the large number of its Tokens, second only to those of the city of York. The importance of the Woollen business, of which Leeds was the metropolis, conducted to its great prosperity. It suffered severely through the Civil Wars; but still more, in March 1644-45, from the ravages of the plague, when more than a fifth of the population perished; report says that grass grew in Cross Parish, and that birds dropped down dead as they flew over the town.

154. *O.* I . PASS . TO . & . PRO . FOR = A HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . LEEDS . 1668 = A sugar-loaf.

155. O. AMBROSE . AMBLER = A roll of tobacco and two pipes. 1
 R. IN . LEEDS . 1669 = HIS PENNY. (Plate 3, No. 11.)

The pipes on this and other Tokens are of the kind called by the vulgar, "Fairy Pipes," which were made at the commencement of the seventeenth century. They are frequently found in ploughed fields, whither they have been carried in manure. They are generally without stems, but when perfect are about eight inches long, thicker in the stem than modern pipes, with small heads almost egg-shaped; in some districts they are found with the maker's initials at the bottom of the head. By some they are believed to have been made long prior to the reign of Elizabeth, during whose reign tobacco was first introduced; there are certainly reasons for supposing that the custom of smoking is more ancient than the introduction of tobacco. When half of the great tower of Kirkstall Abbey fell down in 1779, a number of these "fairy pipes" were found imbedded in the mortar, and it is known that the most modern part of the tower was built in the reign of Henry VII.; and after the Abbey was dismantled at the Reformation, there was no access to the upper part of the tower. A number were also found recently at Newcastle, in the castle midden, on removing the houses built on that ancient accumulation, in order to make the approaches to the High Level Bridge.

Mr. James Carruthers, in an article in the 'Ulster Journal of Archaeology,' vol. iii. page 320, informs us that these pipes are called in Ireland "Danes' pipes," and that one of them was found with a number of bracteate silver coins in a Danish Cairn, on Seraba Hill, near Newtownards, County of Down, in 1855.

156. O. RICH . ATKINSON . IN . LEEDS . IN = A castle. 1
 R. YORKSHIRE . AT . Y^E . SCARBROVGH = CASTLE . HIS PENY. 1669.

The Scarborough Castle ale-house still exists in Hunslet Lane. Richard Atkinson was assessed in the south part of Leeds main-riding at two hearths for the hearth tax in 1663. In the parish register, he is called "of Briggate," and was buried June 1, 1707.

157. O. THOMAS . ATKINSON = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
 R. IN . LEEDS . PARISH . [16]69 = A pair of shears.

Mr. Thomas Atkinson of Millbeck was buried 5 March, 1702.—*Parish Register.*

158. O. WILLIAM . BALLEY . 1666 = A HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
 R. IOHN . COCKE . LEEDS = A cock.

William Bailey of Lydgate was buried 20 February, 1705.—*Parish Register.*

159. O. IEREMIAH . BARSTOWE = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
 R. OF . LEEDES . HIS . HALF . PENY = A horse. I . A . B

Mr. Jeremy Bastow, of Kirkgate-end, was buried October 8, 1679. (*Parish Register.*) He was evidently a man of substance, as he was rated at four hearths in Leeds town.

Thomas Barstow was chosen Town-clerk in 1753, but his election was annulled by the King, and Thomas Atkinson chosen in his place.

160. O. HENRY . COATES = A roll of tobacco. $\frac{1}{2}$
 R. IN . LEEDS . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.

161. O. IOHN . COCKE . LEEDES = A cock. $\frac{1}{2}$
 R. HIS . HALF . PENY . 1668 = A cock.

162. O. THOMAS . DAWSON . IN . LEEDS . WILL . EXCHAING . THIS . PENY.
 (In seven lines.)
 R. BEWARE . OP . Y^E . BEARE . 1670 = A bear.

The die of this Token was in the Museum of Thoresby, the gift of James Dawson. The Token shows that the motto of Baron Bradwardine, in the incomparable novel of Waverley, is older than the time of Scott. It is also Boniface's double-entendre, as bear and beer are both alike pronounced "beer" at Leeds, and he is warning his customers to beware of the strength of his beer.

163. *O.* GEORGE . DIXON . OF . LEEDS = The King's Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. HIS . HALFE . PENY . 1668 = G . M . D

Mr George Dixon, of the Market-place, was buried November 16, 1708. The King's Arms tavern was originally built as a mansion by John Harrison, the celebrated benefactor of Leeds; until lately it was the Leeds Mercury Office, Briggate.

164. *O.* WILLIAM . DOCKER . OF . LEEDES = A man carrying a hare over his shoulder. 1
R. DRAWER . HIS . PENNY . 1670 = Two cocks fighting.

165. *O.* HENRY . ELLIS . IN . LEEDES = A tobacco-pipe and cheese-knife.
R. AND . ARTHVR . ROOME . 1667 = THEIR HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$

166. *O.* ROBERT . FREEMAN . AND . THOMAS = A jug. 1
R. MESSINGER . IN . LEEDS . THEIR . PENY = A double-headed eagle displayed.

167. *O.* BENIAMIN . GABBOTT = Three fishes. 1
R. IN . LEEDS . 1669 = HIS PENNY.

168. *O.* IOHN . GILMAN = I . O . G $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . LEEDS . 1668 = HIS HALF PENNY.

169. *O.* WILLIAM . GLENCOVER = W . G $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . LEEDES . TOWNE . 1650 = A fleece.

170. *O.* SAMVELL . GREATHEAD.

This Token was offered to Mr. John Calvert of Leeds by a labourer, who had found it in excavating for the sewers, at the modest price of a sovereign. Such a sum was of course refused; but it is to be regretted that a wax impression was not taken, as no other example has turned up since. The common people fancy that antiquaries will give any price for old coins, at the same time that they express contempt for such things when in the hands of those by whom they are appreciated. The supposed rarity of the farthing of Queen Anne has induced many poor people to make a journey to London with one for sale, to their serious loss, although expecting to realize a fortune by it.

The name of Greathead is common in Leeds and the neighbourhood. William Greathead was assessed at one hearth for Leeds town in 1663.

171. *O.* MATHEW . HARDWICKE = A mortar and pestle. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . LEEDES . 1668 = HIS HALF PENNY.



172. *O.* MATHEW . HARDWICKE = A mortar and pestle. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. WILLIAM . WAUGH . 1668 = THEIR HALFE PENNY.

Matthew Hardwicke was assessed at one hearth, and William Waugh at four hearths in 1663, both residing in Briggate. The name of the town has been omitted on this Token, but is supplied by the preceding.

173. *O.* TIMOTHY . HARWOOD . 1668 = A horse bridled. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . LEEDS . HIS . HALF . PENY = T . D . H

He was assessed in Briggate at one hearth.

174. *O.* WILLIAM . HODGSON = A man smoking. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . LEEDES . 1669 = HIS HALF PENNY.

175. *O.* BARTH . IBITSON = The Butchers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . LEEDS . 1667 = HIS HALFE PENY.
 Bartholomew Ibbittson was rated at one hearth in the north part of Leeds Main Riding to the Hearth Tax in 1663; the original return is still amongst the archives of the Leeds Corporation; among the names are to be found most of the issuers of Tokens in Leeds.
176. *O.* Lancelot . Iveson . in . Leeds . his . halfe . Peny . [16]68. (In five lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (Plate 3, No. 12.)
R. (No legend.) Arms; a chevron between three limbecks?
 When the second Charter of the Leeds Corporation was granted in 1661, Lancelot Iveson was appointed one of the twenty-four assistants. The Arms are apparently those of the Pewterers' Company: they differ from those given to the Iveson family in Thoresby's 'Ducatus Leodiensis,' viz. a chevron between three blackamoors' heads coupé. He was buried June 21, 1673, from the Black Bank.
177. *O.* ANDR . LISTER . AND . WILL . CROFT = Arms; a fleur-de-lys. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. THEIR . HALF . PENY . IN . LEEDES = Arms; a heart. 1668.
178. *O.* EDWARD . MASSEY = A sugar-loaf. 1
R. GROCER . IN . LEEDES = HIS PENNY. 1669.
179. *O.* Joseph . Oddie . in . Leeds . his . half . penny. (In five lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. O . MEMENTO . FINIS = A skull. 1668.
180. *O.* CHRISTOPHER . RIDER = HIS HALFE PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . LEEDS . 1669 = C . A . R
 Assessed in Kirkgate at two hearths.
181. *O.* ARTHVR . ROOME = A man walking with a stick. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . LEEDES . 1672 = HIS HALF PENY.
 He was assessed in Briggate at one hearth.
182. *O.* IERIMY . RVMFEILD = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . LEEDS . 1670 = I . E . R
183. *O.* TIMOTHY . SMITH . OF = A glove. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. LEEDS . HIS . HALF . PENY = T . M . S
184. *O.* MATHEW . STABLE = M . S $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . LEEDES . TOWNE . 1650 = A fleece.
185. *O.* IOHN . WALKER = Three crowns. I . L . W $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . LEEDES . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.
186. *O.* HENRY . WILKINSON = A merchant's mark. H . W 1
R. IN . LEEDES . 1668 = HIS PENNY.
187. *O.* WILL . WOODHEAD . GROCER = A sugar-loaf. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . LEEDES . 1668 = HIS HALF PENY.

LEYBURN.

188. *O.* JAMES . ALLEN . 1666 = IN LABORNE. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. GOD . SAVE . THE . KING = The King's head crowned.



LIGHTCLIFFE (*Parish of Halifax*).

189. O. SVSANNA . WILSON = A pair of tongs. $\frac{1}{2}$
 R. OF . LEIGHTLIFE . 1667 = HER HALFE PENNY.

LONG PRESTON.

190. O. THOMAS . LAMBERT . IN . LONG . PRESTON = Arms; a chevron
 between three lambs. 1
 R. WILL . EXCHANGE . THIS . PENY = 1671. T . L

MALTBY.

191. O. GABRIELL . NORMAVILE = G . N. Normanvile Arms; on a fess
 three fleurs-de-lys, between two bars gemelles.
 R. IN . MOLTBY . 1669 = HIS HALFE PENY. (Plate 1, No. 10.) $\frac{1}{2}$

MALTON.

192. O. LAWRENCE . DICKINSON = The Skinners' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
 R. Of . New . Malton . his . $\frac{1}{2}$. 1670. (In four lines.)
193. O. EDMVND . DRING . 1666 = The King's head. $\frac{1}{2}$
 R. IN . NEW . MALTON = HIS HALF PENY.
194. O. THO . GALLOWAY . GROCER = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
 R. IN . MALTON . HIS . HALF . PENY = A ship.
195. O. IOHN . HARRINGTON = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
 R. IN . NEW . MALTON . 1667 = HIS HALFE PENNY.
196. O. IOHN . HENDERSON . OF . NEW = A hat and feather. $\frac{1}{2}$
 R. MALTON . HIS . HALF . PENY = The Haberdashers' Arms.
197. O. A . Madox . of . New . Malton . & . Kerby . Moorside . his . $\frac{1}{2}$. (In
 five lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
 R. A hen and chickens. (*Heart-shape*.) (Plate 4, No. 1.)
198. O. WILLIAM . PENNOCK = A still? $\frac{1}{2}$
 R. OF . NEW . MALTON . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.
199. O. MICHAELL . PENNOCKE = The Vintners' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
 R. OF . NEW . MALTON . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.
200. O. IOSEPH . PRESTON . OF . NEW = Three bells. 1668. $\frac{1}{2}$
 R. MALTON . HIS . HALF . PENY = The Mercers' Arms. (Pl. 4, No. 2.)
201. O. ROBERT . RYMER . 1667 = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
 R. OF . MALTON . HIS . HALF . PENY = R . R
202. O. Will . Snary . in . New . Malton. (In four lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
 R. HIS . HALF . PENY = A horse trotting.

"To Malton come I, praising th' saile, Sir,
 Of an horse without a tail, Sir,
 Be he maim'd, lam'd, blind, diseased,
 If I sell him, I'm well pleased;
 Should this Javell dye next morrow,
 I partake not in his sorrow."—*Barnabee's Journal*.

MARSDEN.

203. *O.* RICH . KIPPAX . BANKES . MAN = A banksman's hook. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . MARSDEN . COALE . PITT = HIS HALF PENY. 1669.

MASHAM.

204. *O.* MICHAELL . HAWK = A man making candles. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . MASHAM . 1666 = M . H

MIDDLETON.

205. *O.* FRANCES . CONYERS . OF . MIDLTON . IN . YORKESHIRE . HIS .
 HALF . PENY . 1669. (In seven lines.) (Plate 2, No. 1.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. FOR . THE . VSE . OF . Y^E . COLE . PITS = A falcon.

There are several Middletons in Yorkshire and other Counties; but this Token was no doubt issued at Middleton, in the parish of Rothwell, near Leeds, as there are no coal pits at the other places of that name in the County.

NORTHALLERTON.

206. *O.* THOMAS . BARSTOW = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . NORTH . ALLERTON = T . M . B
207. *O.* EDMVND . BVRSTOW . IN = E . I . B. Arms; on a fess three
 crescents. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. NORTH . ALLERTON . 1667 = HIS HALF PENY.
208. *O.* THO . REDMAYNE . KINGS = A post-boy on horseback, blowing
 a horn. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. ARMS . NORTHALLERTON = T . M . R
209. *O.* IOHN . ROBINSON = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . NORTHALLERTON = A ship.
210. *O.* FRANCIS . RYMER . OF . NORTH = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. ALLERTON . MERCER . 1670 = HIS HALF PENY. F . R

OTLEY.

211. *O.* THOMAS . ENGLAND =
R.
212. *O.* STEPHEN . TOPHAM . IN . [Otley] = A crown.
R. YORKSHEIRE . HIS . PENNY = TOP **S** HAM. 1
 The name of the town is very uncertain, as the Token described, which is in the British Museum, is much battered. No doubt Topsham on the Reverse is intended for S. Topham.
213. *O.* ANTHONY . WARD . 1671 = The royal oak, with three crowns
R. IN . OTLEY . HIS . PENNY = The Grocers' Arms. [on it. 1
214. *O.* CHRISTOPHER . WARD = The King's head. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . OTLEY . 1664 = C . W
215. *O.* CRITOPHER . WARD . AND . IOHN = The King's head.
R. PVLLEN . OF . OATLY . A . HALF . PENY = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$

OVENDEN (*Parish of Halifax*).

216. *O.* MICHAELL . HASTEDEN . OF = HIS HALFE PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OVENDEN . NEAR . HALLIFAX = Three birds.
 This Token is sometimes of an octagonal shape.

PATELEY BRIDGE.

217. *O.* ROBERT . DOWNS . IN = A sugar-loaf. 1669. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. PAITELAY . BRIDGE = HIS HALF PENY.

PICKERING.

218. *O.* WILLIAM . PENNOCK . OF . PICKERING . 1671. (In four lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. (*No legend.*) A hare pursued by five hounds.

POCKLINGTON.

219. *O.* BARNEY . BVTTREY = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . POCKLINTON . 1666 = B . B
 220. *O.* IOHN . HILL . 1667 = I . H $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . POCKLINTON = HIS HALF PENY.

PONTEFRACT.

221. *O.* BONIFACE . COWPER = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . PONTEFRACT = B . A . C
 222. *O.* GEORGE . DANIELL = PONTIFRACT. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. AND . LEE . HARTLEY = A castle.
 223. *O.* GEORGE . DANIELL = A castle. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. OF . PONTEFRACT . [16]67 = G . E . D
 224. *O.* THOMAS . ENGLISH = T . E $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . PONTEFRACT = T . E
 225. *O.* TIMOTHY . FEILD = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . PONTEFRACT = T . F
 226. *O.* LEE . HARTLEY . 1666. (In three lines.) $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . PONTEFRACT = A castle.
 227. Another, similar, dated 1668. $\frac{1}{4}$
 228. *O.* THO . HATHORNEWHITE = A hawthorn bush. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . PONTEFRACT . 1669 = T . H
 229. *O.* RICHARD . LYLE = A castle. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . PONTEFRACT = R . M . L
 230. *O.* ROBERT . MORE = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . PONTEFRACT = R . M
 231. *O.* ISABELL . OATS . OF = A castle. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. PONTEFRACT . 1649 = I . O
 232. *O.* IOSEPH . WILSON . 1666 = The Tallowchandlers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . PONTEFRACT = I . E . W

233. *O.* IO . WITHER . AT . Y^E . STAR = A blazing star. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . PONTEFRACT . 1666 = The Royal Arms. (Plate 4, No. 3.)

The Star Inn is still in existence in the Market-place, and has given its name to the yard adjoining.

RICHMOND.

The following notes from Clarkson's 'History of Richmond in Yorkshire' (4to, 1821), enable me to assign many of these Tokens to that town; but I have no means of distinguishing the others from those of Richmond in Surrey, which took its name from the Yorkshire Richmond. There are Tokens of Richmond in Surrey.

234. *O.* FRANCIS . ALLEN . IN = RICHMOND. (Plate 4, No. 4.) $\frac{1}{4}$
R. GOD . SAVE . THE . KING = The King's head crowned, full-face.

Francis Allen was elected into the Company of Mercers, Grocers, etc., in 1651; Warden in 1654; one of the Common Councilmen, October 29, 1668; Alderman in 1670; and Mayor in 1679. By his will, dated 1685, he left an annual rent-charge of twenty-four shillings to decayed tradesmen and young men setting up business in the borough of Richmond.

235. *O.* NICOLAS . BECKETT = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. AT . RICHMOND . 1667 = A tree.

236. *O.* RICHARD . CAMPION . 1668 = The Tallowchandlers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . RICHMOND . TALOW . CHANLR = HIS HALF PENY.

237. *O.* IANE . CHAYTOR . IN = RICHMOND. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. GOD . SAVE . THE . KING = The King's head crowned.

Jane Chaytor was admitted free of the Company of Mercers in 1705. The name is common in the district.

238. *O.* IOHN . CHAYTOR . IN = RICHMOND. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. GOD . SAVE . THE . KING = The King's head.

He was free of the Grocers' Company in 1665, and Warden in 1671.

239. *O.* LVKE . CHYNNALL = A windmill. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . RICHMOND . 1667 = L . E . C

240. *O.* MICHAEL . CLAYLE . OF = A Catherine-wheel. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. RICHMOND . TVRNER . 1669 = HIS HALF PENY.

241. *O.* RICHARD . DAVSON = IN RICHMOND. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. GOD . SAVE . THE . KING = The King's head.

242. *O.* IOHN . HOPPES = The King's head crowned. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . RICHMOND . 1665 = I . H

He was a son of Joseph Hoppes, one of the Aldermen in the first Charter granted by Charles II. to the Borough of Richmond.

243. *O.* CHRISTOPHER . KIRTON = HIS HALFE PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . RICHMOND . 1665 = C . E . K

Christopher Kirton was free of the Company of Fellmongers, and one of those who drew up for the Protector the statement of the loss the town would suffer if fairs were granted to Middleham. He was son of John Kirton, Rector of Richmond in 1658.

244. *O.* IAMES . KNOWLES = The Drapers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . RICHMOND . 1664 = HIS HALF PENY.

245. *O.* IAMES . KNOWLES = The Drapers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . RICHMOND = I . K

246. *O.* ROBERT . LOADMAN = A crown. ¼
R. RICHMOND . CARRIER = R . L
247. *O.* PEETER . MARSHALL = The King's head crowned. ¼
R. IN . RICHMOND = P . M

He was elected into the Company of Mercers, Grocers, etc., in 1655; Warden in 1657; a Common Councilman, October 29, 1668; and Mayor in 1682. He resigned his Alderman's gown in 1693.

248. *O.* WILLIAM . MARSHAM = The Bakers' Arms.
R. IN . RICHMOND . 1663 = W . S . M
249. *O.* THOMAS . MORLOE = The King's head.
R. IN . RICHMOND . 1664 = T . M . M
250. *O.* THOMAS . MORLOE . AT . Y^E = St. George and the dragon. ¼
R. IN . RICHMOND . 1664 = T . M . M

Thomas Morley was one of the Bailiffs of the Free School in 1669.

251. *O.* IOHN . SKINNER . 1658 = A man making candles. ¼
R. OF . RICHMOND = I . S
252. *O.* THO^S . SOBER . IN . RICHMOND = T . E . S
R. GOD . SAVE . THE . KING = The King's head.

Thomas Sober kept the King's Arms Inn in 1661; was elected a Common Councilman December 27, 1655; and Alderman, December, 1673. He was probably the son of Henry Sober, named as one of the Aldermen in the Charter of Charles II. The name is a singular one for a publican.

The people of Richmond and other towns in the northern parts of Yorkshire appear to have been zealously loyal after the Restoration, if we may judge by the Tokens, which frequently bear the King's head, as well as other insignia of royalty.

RIPON.

253. *O.* BARTHO . KETTLEWELL = The Mercers' Arms. ¼
R. IN . RIPON . MERCER = B . A . K
- Bartholomew Kettlewell was Mayor of Ripon in 1636. Members of this family were "Wakemen," the ancient title of the chief magistrate of Ripon, in the years 1527, 1534, and 1569.
254. *O.* WILLIAM . KITCHIN = HIS HALFE PENNY. ½
R. OF . RIPON = W . K. 1667.
255. *O.* STEPHEN . PARKING = HIS HALFE PENNY. ½
R. OF . RIPON = S . E . P. 1667. (Plate 2, No. 2.)
256. *O.* LANCELOT . WILLIAMSON = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
R. IN . RIPON . GROCER = 1666.

RIPPONDEN (*Parish of Halifax*).

257. *O.* IOHN . CLAYTON = A swan. ½
R. OF . RIBONDIN . 1668 = HIS HALF PENY.

It appears from the Register that he was buried at Ripponden, April 15, 1688.

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY (*Parish of Whitby*).

258. *O.* ROGER . DICKINSON = Robin Hood and Little John, with bows and arrows. (Plate 2, No. 3.) (*Heart-shape.*) ½
R. OF . ROBIN . HOOD . BAY = HIS HALF PENY. 1669.

ROTHERHAM.

259. *O.* TIMOTHY . LINLEY . OF . 1669 = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. ROTHERAM . HIS . HALF . PENY = T . E . L
260. *O.* OF . ROTHERHAM = T . L $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . YORKSHIRE = T . L
261. *O.* WILLIAM . MANDEVILE = The Merchant-Tailors' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . ROTHERHAM . 1664 = W . . . M
262. *O.* OF . ROTHERHAM = W . S $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . YORKSHIRE = T . L
263. *O.* JOSEPH . SORESBIE = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . ROTHERHAM . 1669 = HIS HALF PENY.

SCARBOROUGH.

264. *O.* IOHN . FOWLER = A man standing with a gun on his shoulder. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . SCARBROVGH . 1667 = HIS HALFE PENY.
265. *O.* PETER . HODGSON . OF = The Salters' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. SCARBROVGH . 1667 = HIS HALF PENY.
266. *O.* IOHN . MARSHALL = A castle. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . SCARBROVGH = I . E . M
267. *O.* EDWARD . PORTER . GROCE = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . SCARBROVGH . 1671 = HIS HALF PENY.
268. *O.* IOHN . ROBINSON = A fishing-boat in full sail. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . SCARBROVGH . 1667 = HIS HALFE PENY.



SEDBERGH.

269. *O.* NICHOLAS . CORNEY . IN . SEDBERGH = A Turk's head. 1
R. HIS . PENNY . 1672 = N . W . C
270. *O.* *Tho . Shaw . & . Nicho . Corney.* (In three lines.) (Pl. 2, No. 4.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. *Sedbergh . Halfe . Peny . 1671.* (In four lines.) (*Octagonal.*)
271. *O.* THO . SHAW . & . NICH . CORNEY = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . SVDBER . 1666 = A pair of scales.

SELBY.

272. *O.* CHRISTOPHER . BACON = AND IOHN PARROTT. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . SELBY . 1669 = THEIR HALF PENY.
273. *O.* MARY . CARTER = A swan, part of the Arms of Selby Abbey. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. GEORGE . CANBYE = IN SELBY.

274. *O.* ELIZABETH . CHEETHAM = IN SELBY. (Plate 4, No. 5.) $\frac{1}{4}$
R. KETTELWELL . WAYDE = Three swans; Arms of Selby Abbey.
275. *O.* JOHN . PVRRATT = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. CHRISTO . BACON = SELBYE.
276. *O.* BENIAMIN . WAYD = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . SELBY = Three crowns, one and two.
277. *O.* BENIAMIN . WAYD = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . SELBY = B . W

SETTLE.

278. *O.* FOR . THE . COMPANY . OF = Two hands joined. AGREED IN ONE.
R. GROCERS . IN . SETTLE = THEIR HALFE PENNY. (Pl. 4, No. 6.) $\frac{1}{2}$
279. *O.* JOHN . & . STEVEN . SIDGWICK = An arm grasping a ——— 1
R. OF . SETTLE . WILL . EXCHEINGE = THEIR PENNY. 1672.
 (Plate 2, No. 5.)
280. *O.* WILLIAM . TAYLOR . IN . SETTLE = The Drapers' Arms. 1
R. I . WILL . EXCHAING . MY = PENNY. 1668.

SHEFFIELD.

281. *O.* SAMVELL . BARLOW = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . SHEFFIELD . 1664 = S . B
282. *O.* ROBERT . BOUGHTON = *His Penny.* R . M . B 1
R. IN . SHEFFIELD . 1668 = The King's head crowned.
 This is a small piece for a penny, and is of copper; the following is of brass.
283. *O.* ROBERT . BOUGHTON = R . M . B $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . SHEFFIELD . 1663 = The King's head crowned.
284. *O.* ROBERT . BRIGHT = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IOSEPH . NAYLOR . 1666 = SHEFFIELD. $\frac{1}{2}$.
285. *O.* STEPHEN . BRIGHT = HIS HALFE PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . SHEFFIELD . 1667 = S . B
286. *O.* GEORGE . BROADBENT = A greyhound. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . SHEFFIELD 1670 = HIS HALF PENY.
287. *O.* *Iosepe . Butler . Draper.* (In three lines.) (*Heart-shape.*) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. *In . Seffeild . his . halfe . Peny .* 1668. (In four lines.)
288. *O.* WILLIAM . COOKE = The Drapers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. BRITLAND . IN . SHEFFILD = The Grocers' Arms. (Pl. 2, No. 6.)
289. *O.* ROBERT . DOWNES . 1670 = A bunch of grapes. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . SHEFFIELD = HIS HALF PENY.
290. *O.* GILBERT . HOLDSWORTH = The Apothecaries' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . SHEFFIELD . 1670 = HIS HALF PENY.
291. *O.* RICH . IBOTSON . AND . ABELL = The Ironmongers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. ROLLINSON . OF . SHEFFIELD = THEIR HALF PENY.
292. *O.* ROBERT . MADEN . 1670 = The Ironmongers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . SHEFFIELD = HIS HALF PENY.

293. O. JOHN . RAMSKER . OF = Two swords crossed. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. SHEAFFIELD . 1655 = I . R

"John Ramsker, or Ramscar, was a cutler. He carried on a considerable business; and besides his manufactory in Sheffield, he had a shop in the Minories, London, where he was succeeded by his nephew Thomas Hollis, the founder of the Hollis's Hospital and School, in Sheffield."—*Hunter's Hallamshire.*

294. O. ABELL . ROLLINSON = The Ironmongers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . SHEFFEILD . 1667 = HIS HALF PENY.

295. O. JAMES . TAYLOR . IN . SHEFFIELD = 1668. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. HIS . HALF . PENY = An elephant. I . S . T

296. O. BOAZ . WARREN = HIS HALFE PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . SHEFFEILD = The Grocers' Arms.

297. O. ZACHARY . WILSON
R. LIONEL . REVEL

SKIPTON.

298. O. RICHARD . DIXON = HIS HALFE PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . SKIPTON . 1668 = R . R . D

299. O. MARY . FENWICKE . OF . SKIPTON = A tun. 1
R. I . WILL . EXCHANGE . MY . PENY = 1671. 1^D

300. O. ANN . GREENE . OF . SKIPTON = The Grocers' Arms. 1
R. I . WILL . EXCHAING . MY . PENY = A fleur-de-lys. 1670.
(Plate 4, No. 7.)

301. O. SAMVELL . GREENE . IN . SKIPTON = The Drapers' Arms. 1
R. I . WILL . EXCHAING . MY . PENY . 70 = The Mercers' Arms.

302. O. ROBERT . LVND . GROCER = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . SKIPTON . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.

SLAITHWAITE.

303. O. JOHN . DYSON . IN . SLAVGHWHITT . HIS . PENY. (In six lines.)
R. I . D . 1670 = A man with a gun on his shoulder, followed by
a dog. (Plate 2, No. 7.) 1

Slaitwaite is now vulgarly called Slowitt. The device is intended for the sign of the "Dog and Gun."

SOUTH CAVE.

304. O. JOHN . CHAPILOW . OF = HIS HALFE PENY. (Pl. 4, No. 8.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. SOVTH . NEAR . HVLL . 1668 = CAVE. Three hats in pale.

STAINLAND (*Parish of Halifax*).

305. O. JOHN . GERSERD . IN . STAINLAND = A horse prancing. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . YORKSHIRE . HIS . HALF . PENY = I . G. (Plate 4, No. 9.)

306. O. HVGH . RAMSDEN . IN = A full-blown rose. 1
R. STAINLAND . 1670 = HIS PENNY.

STOKESLEY.

307. *O.* GOD . SAVE . THE . KING = The King's head crowned. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . STOXLEY . 1665. (In three lines.) (Plate 4, No. 10.)
308. *O.* RICH . IACKSON = 1663. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . STOXLY = R . I

THIRSK.

309. *O.* ROBERT . BELL = Arms of the Bell family; a chevron between
R. OF . THIRSK . 1664 = R . E . B [three bells. $\frac{1}{4}$
310. *O.* IOHN . PAIGE . IN = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. THIRSK . 1668 = I . C . P

THRESHFIELD.

311. *O.* IOHN . HEWITT . OF . 1668 = The Merchant-Adventurers' Arms.
R. THRESHFIELD . MERCHANT = HIS HALF PENNY. A merchant's
 mark composed of the letters I . T . H, surmounted by the
 figure 4 (Plate 2, No. 8.) $\frac{1}{2}$

TICKHILL.

312. *O.* THOMAS . TVRNELL = 1664.
R. OF . TICKHILL . MERCER = T . T

WAKEFIELD.

313. *O.* THO . CHERRIEHOLME = The Apothecaries' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . WAKEFEILD = T . S . C
314. *O.* SAMVELL . CLARKE = A ship. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. OF . WAKEFEILD = S . E . C
315. *O.* IONAS . DEANE . 1669 = The Grocers' Arms within a border of
 fleurs-de-lys.
R. OF . WAKEFEILD = HIS HALF PENY. (Plate 2, No. 9.) $\frac{1}{2}$
316. *O.* IOHN . DIXSON = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . WAKEFEILD . 1666 = I . D
317. *O.* IOHN . DIXSON = A bunch of hops? $\frac{1}{4}$
R. OF . WAKEFEILD . 1666 = I . D
318. *O.* IOHN . NAYLOR . GROCER = A soldier on horseback, with his
 sword drawn. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . WAKFEILD . [16]64 = I . M . N. (Plate 4, No. 11.)

John Naylor was probably a son of the religious fanatic and impostor James Naylor, a native of Ardsley, and who lived in Wakefield. During the civil wars James Naylor served various offices on the Parliamentary side; he took an active part in the siege of Leeds, in 1643, and rose to be Quartermaster under General Lambert. For his blasphemy he was severely punished, and confined in prison, in 1660. After his discharge he set out for Wakefield, to see his wife and family; some miles from Huntingdon he was robbed, and from the injuries he received he shortly after died, at a friend's house at Holme, near King's Repton.

WEST WITTON.

319. *O.* HENRY . KING . 1667 = The Dyers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . WEST . WITTON = HIS HALF PENY. (Plate 2, No. 10.)

WETHERBY.

320. *O.* FRANCIS . SAYER . OF . 1668 = A pair of scales. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. WETHERBY . HIS . HALPENY = F . S
321. *O.* LAWRENCE . WILSON . HIS . HALFE = The Blacksmiths' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. PENNY . OF . WEATHERBE . 1667 = L . W

WHITBY.


322. *O.* WILLIAM . HARRISON = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. MERCER . IN . WHITBYE . 1669 = HIS HALF PENY.
323. *O.* IOHN . HIRD . IN . WHITBY = The Vintners' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. GOD . SAVE . THE . KING = I . E . H
324. *O.* WILLIAM . LOTHERINGTON = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . WHITBY . 1669 = W . E . L
325. *O.* IOHN . RYMER . OF = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. WHITBY . 1671 = The Mercers' Arms. (*Heart-shape.*)
326. A variety is circular, with the same inscription and device. $\frac{1}{2}$
327. *O.* HENRY . SNEATON . 1667 = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . FLOWER . GATE . IN . WHITBY = Three ammonites, two and one; the Arms of Whitby Abbey.

Whitby Abbey is situated on a high, bleak hill, above the town, in this respect unlike most of the other Yorkshire abbeys, which are in low, sheltered situations; it was founded at an early period by St. Hilda, a Saxon princess. Its Arms are three ammonites; these fossils are commonly found in the rocks in the vicinity, and are vulgarly called snake-stones. The number three is emblematic of the Trinity, and frequently occurs on the bearings of the Yorkshire Abbeys: Bridlington, for instance, has three Roman B's, Kirkstall three swords, Selby three swans, etc.

WRAGBY.

328. *O.* IOHN . IONSON = 1666. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . WRAGBY = I . I

YARM.

329. *O.* IAMES . GRVNDY = IN YARM. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. GOD . SAVE . THE . KING = The King's head crowned.
330. *O.* WILLIAM . HVSBANDS = A plough. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . YARME = W . H
331. *O.* THOMAS . PARKINSON = IN YARM. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. GOD . SAVE . THE . KING = The King's head crowned.
332. *O.* ALLEN . SARTAN = The King's head crowned. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . YARME . 1661 =  S

YORK.

333. *O.* THO. ALLOT. IN. THVRSDAY = A griffin. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. MARKET. IN. YORKE = HIS HALF PENY. 1668.
334. *O.* HENERY. ARMISTEAD. OF. THE = The Skinners' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. CITY. OF. YORKE. SKINNER = HIS HALF PENY. 1666.
335. *O.* WILLIAM. BARRON = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN. YORKE. 1671 = The Grocers' Arms.
336. *O.* WILLIAM. BELL. GROCER = 1665. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF. YORK. HIS. HALF. PENY = W. B
337. *O.* ROBERT. BENSON = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN. YORKE. 1667 = The Mercers' Arms. R. I. B
338. *O.* CHARLES. BLANCHARD. AT. THE = A boy seated on a barrel. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN. YORKE. HIS. HALF. PENY = 1666. $\frac{1}{2}$
339. *O.* RICH. BOOTH. AT. THE. GOLDEN = A fleece. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. FLEECE. IN. Y^E. CITY. OF. YORKE = HIS $\frac{1}{2}$. R. M. D
340. *O.* RICH. BOOTH. Y^E. GOLDEN = A fleece. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN. THE. CITY. OF. YORK = R. M. B
341. *O.* ALLICE. BOVLTON = A castle. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF. YORKE. 1671 = HER HALF PENY.
342. *O.* ABRAHAM. BOYES = HIS $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF. YORKE. 1670 = Three tobacco-pipes in triangle.
343. *O.* FRAN. BRAY. HIS. HALF. PENY = A globe. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. Y^E. GLOBE. IN. YORKE = 1666.
344. *O.* THOMAS. BROWNE. OF. YORKE = Arms of the city of York;
on a cross, five lions passant gardant. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. GROCER. HIS. HALF. PENY = The Grocers' Arms.
345. *O.* IAMES. CAVTON. MARRINE = An anchor. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN. YORKE. 1667 = HIS HALFE PENY. I. M. C
346. *O.* IOHN. CAVTON. FISHMONGER = The Fishmongers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN. YORKE. 1667 = HIS HALFE PENNY. I. E. C
347. *O.* THOMAS. CAVERLEY = The Merchant-Tailors' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN. BOOTHAM. 1666 = T. C
- This is an uncertain locality; a part of York is called Bootham.
348. *O.* THO. CORNWEL. GROCER = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN. MIDLEGATE. YORKE = T. E. C
349. *O.* WILLIAM. COWPLAND = A lion rampant. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN. YORKE. 1667 = HIS HALF PENY.
350. *O.* Thomas. Cundell. of. Yorke. his. $\frac{1}{2}$. (In four lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. (No legend.) A swan with expanded wings.
351. *O.* Charles. Farnehill. of. Yorke. his. $\frac{1}{2}$. (In four lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. 1669. A pipe, roll of tobacco? and a hand holding a cup.
352. *O.* ROBERT. GARDNER. OF. Y^E = A swan. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. CITY. OF. YORKE. 1667 = HIS HALFE PENY.

353. O. WILL. GARNETT. HIS. HALF. PENY = A bull's head. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. GIRDLER. OF. YORK. 1670 = The Girdlers' Arms.
354. O. FRANCIS. HALL. OF. YORKE = HIS HALF PENY. F. H $\frac{1}{2}$
R. SILKE. WEAVER. 1666 = The Weavers' Arms.
355. O. WILLIAM. HEATHER = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN. YORKE. 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.
356. O. *John. Hoopes. of. Yorke. his. $\frac{1}{2}$.* (In four lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. 1668. Three crowns on the royal oak.
- I have this struck on a halfpenny of William III., showing a portion of the original impression; it is very much larger than the above, which is thin and of the usual size.
357. O. MATHEW. HOTHAM. DRAPER. IN. YORKE. (In five lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. (*No legend.*) The Drapers' Arms.
358. O. ROBERT. HVNTER. OF = HIS HALFE PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. YORKE. 1670 = The Arms of the Hunter family; a chevron between three bugle horns.
359. O. THOMAS. HVST. PINER. IN = The Pinners' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. YORKE. HIS. HALFE. PENY. [16]66 = T. H
360. O. THOMAS. HVST. PINER = The Pinners' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN. YORKE. 1666 = T. H
361. O. GEORGE. HVTCINSON = HIS HALFE PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF. YORKE. 1669 = A bunch of grapes.
362. O. JOHN. HVTCINSON = The Mercers' Arms.
R. OVS. BRIDG. PENY. IN. YORKE = I. A. H
363. O. JOHN. HVTCINSON. 1666 = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN. YORKE. HIS. HALF. PENY = I. A. H
364. O. WILL. INMAN. GROCER. IN = 1666. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. YORKE. HIS. HALFE. PENNY = W. I
365. O. CHARLES. IENKINSON = C. A. I. (Plate 4, No. 12.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. THE. CITY. OF. YORKE = Arms of the city of York; on a cross five lions passant gardant.
366. O. JOHN. KETTLEWELL. OF. YORKE = A pot of lilies. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. GLASSMAN. HIS. HALFE. PENY = 1666. Two roses.
367. O. *George. Kighley. of. Yorke. his. $\frac{1}{2}$.* (In four lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. 1668 = A winged horse.
368. O. *Richard. Lambert. of. Yorke. his. $\frac{1}{2}$.* (In four lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. 1668 = A crown.
369. O. JAMES. LEECH = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF. YORKE. 1666 = The Skinners' Arms.
370. O. EDWARD. LEGG. HIS. HALFE. PENNY. (In four lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN. YORKE. 1669 = A leg booted and spurred.
371. O. JOHN. LEGG. BAKER. OF. YORKE = HIS HALFE PENY. 1667. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. WITHOVT. BOVTHAM. BARR = The Bakers' Arms.
372. O. THOMAS. LEGG. PINNER = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN. YORKE. 1665 = T. A. I.

373. *O.* WILLIAM . MANCKLINS . [16]66 = The Skinners' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. ARTIZAN . SKINER . OF . YORKE = HIS HALFE PENNY.
 George Mancklin, skinner, was elected Lord Mayor of York in 1666.
374. *O.* IONAS . MASCALL . OF . YORKE = A man seated on a bale, smoking. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. IN . STONE . GATE . GROCER = I . M . I . M $\frac{1}{4}$
375. *O.* IOHN . MOOER = A ship. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . YORKE . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.
376. *O.* IOHN . MOORE = A ship. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . YORKE . 1667 = HIS HALF PENY.
377. *O.* WILL . MOORE . IN . STONEGATE . TRVNKMAKER . HIS . HALF .
 PENY . (In seven lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. YORKE . between four tobacco-pipes. $\frac{1}{2}$
378. *O.* CHRISTOPHER . MORLEY . OF = A rose and crown. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. OVS . BRIDG . BARBER . IN . YORKE = C . A . M . 1666.
379. *O.* IOHN . ORTON . GIRDLER = The Girdlers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . YORKE . 1666 = HIS HALFE PENNY.
380. *O.* IOHN . RAYSIN . IOYNER . IN = Arms of the Raising family ; on
 a cross five hurts. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. YORCKE . HIS . HALF . PENY . 1668 = I . P . R
381. *O.* PEETER . RICHARDSON = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. MILLENER . IN . YORKE = P . R
382. *O.* *William . Richardson . of . Yorke . his* $\frac{1}{2}$. (In four lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. (No legend.) A talbot passant.
383. *O.* ROWLAND . RICHESON = A hen and chickens. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. PINNER . IN . YORKE . 1668 = HIS HALFE PENY.
384. *O.* WILLIAM . RIPLEY = 1666. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . THE . CITY . OF . YORK = HIS HALF PENY.
385. *O.* IOHN . ROOME . OF . YORKE . 68 = The Tallowchandlers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. CHANDLER . HIS . HALF . PENY = I . R $\frac{1}{2}$
386. *O.* PHILLIP . ROSENDALL = Three figures around a globe (The
 World's End.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . WATER . LANE . IN . YORK = HIS HALF PENY.
387. *O.* *Samuell . Saive . of . Yorke . his* $\frac{1}{2}$. (In four lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. 1669 = Arms ; three birds, two and one.
388. *O.* IOHN . SHARP . IN . Y^E . CITY = A lion rampant. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF . YORK . HIS . HALF . PENY = A swan . 1669.
389. *O.* CHRISTOP . SIMPSON = C . E . S $\frac{1}{2}$
R. BEARE . BRWER . IN . YORKE = HIS HALFE PENNY.
390. *O.* ELIZ . SMITH . PINER = An embattled bridge of five arches. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OOSE . BRIDG . IN . YORKE = HIR HALF PENY.
391. *O.* GEORGE . STOCKTON . 1666 = HIS HALFE PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. SILK . WEAVER . IN . YORKE = G . M . S

392. *O.* WILLIAM . TVRNBVLL . OF . YORK = The Vintners' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. VINTNER . HIS . HALF . PENY = A mitre.
393. *O.* THOMAS . WALLCKER . DIER . YORKE . HIS . $\frac{1}{2}$. (In five lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. 1669 = The Dyers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
394. *O.* IOHN . WALLER . IN . YORKE . GIRDLER . $\frac{1}{2}$. (In four lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. 1669 = A carnation flower.
395. *O.* ROBERT . WASSE.
R.
396. *O.* DENNIS . WATERHOVSE = Three men inspecting a globe. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. MARRINER . IN . YORKE . 1667 = HIS HALFE PENY. D . E . W
397. *O.* ROGER . WILBERFOSS . 1666 = A hat. R . W $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . LOE . OVSGATE . IN . YORKE = HIS HALFE PENY.
398. *O.* MARY . WIND . AT . Y^E . BELL = A bell. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . SPVRIER . GATE . YORK = HER HALF PENY. 1668.
399. *O.* WILL . WOOD . IN . YORK . MVTISIO = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. PVNCHANELLA = A figure of Punch standing.



400. *O.* ROB . WRIGHT . HIS . HALFE . PENY = Arms; a chevron between three pheons. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN . THE . CITY . OF . YORKE = R . M . W. 1668.

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Shaw, Thomas . . .	21	Usher, Francis . . .	2	Wood, Will. . . .	29
Shecrewood, William . . .	2			Woodhead, William . . .	15
Sidgwick, John & Steven . . .	22	Walker, Edmund . . .	9	Woodward, Michael . . .	6
Simpson, Christop. . .	28	Walker, John . . .	15	Woolfe, Nicholas . . .	4
Skinner, John . . .	20	Walleker, Thomas . . .	29	Worall, Jeremiah . . .	8
Slater, Abraham . . .	6	Waller, John . . .	29	Wortley, Thomas . . .	6
Smith, Eliz. . . .	28	Ward, Anthony . . .	17	Wright, Robert . . .	29
Smith, John . . .	1, 9	Ward, Christopher . . .	17		
Smith, Richard . . .	4	Warren, Boaz . . .	23	Yaites, John	4
Smith, Timothy . . .	15			Yates, John	1
Snary, Will. . . .	16			Yould, Jonas	11
Sneaton, Henry . . .	25				

The following Tokens have only Initials:

Beverley, No. 23, has W. I. S.
 Dent, No. 52, has A. F. I. M. R. H.
 Hull, No. 134, has S.
 Rotherham, No. 260, has T. L.
 Rotherham, No. 262, has W. S.

Two Tokens are without names or initials:

Leeds, No. 154, and Stokesley, No. 307.

The Town-pieces of Bridlington, Nos. 37 and 38, and Settle, No. 278, are likewise without names or initials.



Tokens of Seventeenth Century.

ALMONBURY.

1. *O.* JOHN DIXON IN ALMONBURY = A pair of scales. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. HIS HALFE PENNY = I. M. D.
2. *O.* NICHOLAS GREAVES. 1668 = $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF ALMONBURY = HIS HALF PENY.

Nicholas Greaves was son of the Rev. N. Greaves, who was Incumbent of Holmfirth in 1630, and afterwards Rector of Tankersley.—Morehouse's 'History of Holmfirth.'

ANLABY.

3. *O.* JOHN NEWTON. 1669 = Two shin-bones crossed in saltire; the Arms of the Newton family. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OF ANLABY NEARE HULL = HIS HALF PENY.

BRADFORD.

4. *O.* DAVID PARKINSON = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN BRADFOORD. 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.

CRANSWICK. (*Parish of Hutton-Cranswick.*)

5. *O.* GEORGE WILBERFORCE = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN CRANSWICKE. 1670 = G. M. W. $\frac{1}{2}$.

DONCASTER.

6. *O.* ABRAHAM PILLIN. 1665 = A. E. P. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. CARRIER OF DONKESTER = HIS HALFE PENNY.

The Parish Register of Doncaster records the burial of the issuer of this Token, thus:—1695. Sept. 19. Abram Pillin, London Carrier.

HALIFAX.

- No. 88. John Brearcliffe was a Surgeon in Halifax, where he died in 1682, æt. 63. He was a noted Antiquary, and fond of collecting everything relating to his native town.

HEDON.

- No. 105. Samuel Baines, Town-Clerk of Hedon, was ejected from his office by the Corporation Commissioners in 1662.

HOLMFIRTH AND HONLEY.

7. *O.* GEOR. DIXON IN HONLEY = HIS HALFE PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. OR HOLMEFIRTH. 1666 = G. S. D and a tun.

HULL.

- No. 114 and No. 119. A Public House called the Hammer and Hand, and The Three Crowns Inn, are to be found in High Street at the present day. No. 141, Jonas Yould should be Jonas Youle.

8. *O.* LYONELL BUCKLE = A buckle. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. IN HULL. 1665 = L. A. B.

LEEDS.

No. 167. This Token has generally the letters M. K. indented on it.

No. 170. *O.* SAMUELL GREATHEAD OF = Arms, a cross between four fleurs-de-lys.

R. LEEDS IN YORKE SHIRE = HIS HALFE PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}$

These Arms differ from those given to the Greathead family, having a cross instead of a saltire between four fleurs-de-lys. Procured from Mr. J. P. Calvert, of Leeds; this Token is not the identical piece mentioned as No. 170.

9. *O.* ROBERT HURST = Arms of Leeds; a fleece suspended.

R. IN LEEDES = R. M. H $\frac{1}{4}$

Robert Hurst, of Leeds Briggate, was assessed at "eight hearths" in 1663; he must, consequently, have been a man of property.

10. *O.* Thomas Saul in Leeds Shooe Maker. (In four lines across the field.) T. B. S

R. HIS HALFE PENY. 1667 = A high-heeled shoe, and leather-cutter's knife. $\frac{1}{2}$

NORTHALLERTON.

No. 207. The name was afterwards altered to BARSTOW, on the Token.

OTLEY.

No. 211. *O.* THOMAS ENGLAND IN OTLEY = HIS PENNY.

R. IN YORKSHEIRE. 1670 = A heart. $1d.$

POCKLINGTON.

No. 220. There is a variety of this Token having the Grocers' Arms in place of I. H in the field of the Obverse. $\frac{1}{2}$

SELBY.

11. *O.* ANTHONY COLYER = A dove with olive-branch in its beak.

R. IN SELBEE. 1666 = A. F. C $\frac{1}{4}$

SHEFFIELD.

12. *O.* MICHAELL BAKER = HIS HALFE PENNY.

R. OF SHEFFIELD. 1667 = S. B $\frac{1}{2}$

THIRSK.

13. *O.* WILLIAM WILSON OF = The Mercers' Arms.

R. THIRSK. MERCER = W. W $\frac{1}{4}$

YARM.

14. *O.* JAMES SMITH. 1664 = In Yarm.

R. GOD SAVE THE KING = The King's head crowned. $\frac{1}{4}$

YORK.

No. 347 must be erased; it belongs to Wrotham, in Kent, which is pronounced as it is on the Token, ROTHAM.

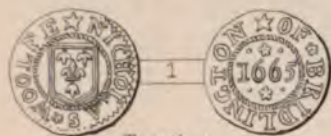
No. 351 is a Coffee House Keeper's Token.

Nos. 362 must be erased; it is the same as 363, having been struck on Christopher Morley's Token, No. 378, and showing part of the older inscription.

15. *O.* GEORGE JACKSON = St. George and the Dragon.

R. GROCER IN YORKE = G. I $\frac{1}{2}$

PLATE N^o 1.



Bridlington.



Cawood.



Dent.



Gawbro'.



Halifax.



Hull.



Idle.



Keighley.



Kirby Moorside.



Malby.

YORKSHIRE TOKENS OF THE XVII CENTURY.



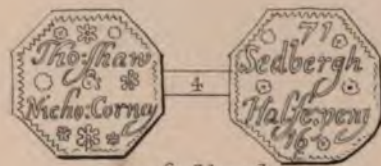
Middleton



Ripon



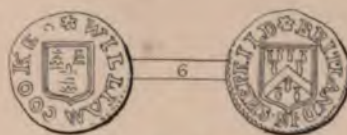
Robin Hood's Bay



Seaburgh



Settle



Sheffield



Slaithwaite



Threshfield



Wakefield



West Witton.

YORKSHIRE TOKENS OF THE XVII CENTURY.



Attercliffe



Bradford



Eastburn



Gildersome



Halifax



Hornsea



Howden



Huddersfield



Hull



Hunstley



Leeds

E. Pepler del. Leeds

This Plate of YORKSHIRE TOKENS presented by Charles Pegler, Esq of Headingley, is respectfully dedicated to him by the Author.



Malton.



Pontefract.



Richmond.



Selby.



Settle.



Skipton.



South Cave.



Stainton.



Stokesley.



Wetherfield.



York.

YORKSHIRE.

E. P. Colyer, 20th Leeds.



Apothecaries



Armourers



Bakers



Barber Surgeons



Blacksmiths



Brewers



Bricklayers



Butchers



Carpenters



Clothworkers



Cooks



Cordwainers



Cutlers



Distillers



Drapers



Dyers



Feltmakers



Fishmongers



Fruiterers



Girdlers

ARMS OF THE TRADE COMPANIES OF LONDON

			
<i>Apothecaries</i>	<i>Armourers</i>	<i>Bakers</i>	<i>Barber Surgeons</i>
			
<i>Blacksmiths</i>	<i>Brewers</i>	<i>Bricklayers</i>	<i>Butchers</i>
			
<i>Carpenters</i>	<i>Clothworkers</i>	<i>Cooks</i>	<i>Cordwainers</i>
			
<i>Cutlers</i>	<i>Distillers</i>	<i>Drapers</i>	<i>Dyers</i>
			
<i>Feltmakers</i>	<i>Fishmongers</i>	<i>Fruiterers</i>	<i>Girollers</i>
ARMS OF THE TRADE COMPANIES OF LONDON			

 <p><i>Goldsmiths.</i></p>	 <p><i>Grocers.</i></p>	 <p><i>Haberdashers.</i></p>	 <p><i>Ironmongers.</i></p>
 <p><i>Joiners.</i></p>	 <p><i>Mercers.</i></p>	 <p><i>Merchant Tailors.</i></p>	 <p><i>Pewterers.</i></p>
 <p><i>Plasterers.</i></p>	 <p><i>Saddlers.</i></p>	 <p><i>Salters.</i></p>	 <p><i>Skinners.</i></p>
 <p><i>Stationers.</i></p>	 <p><i>Tallow Chandlers.</i></p>	 <p><i>Upholsterers.</i></p>	 <p><i>Vintners.</i></p>
 <p><i>Watermen.</i></p>	 <p><i>Weavers.</i></p>	 <p><i>Woodmongers.</i></p>	 <p><i>Merchant Adventurers.</i></p>
<p>ARMS OF THE TRADE COMPANIES OF LONDON.</p>			



YORKSHIRE TOKENS

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES,

In Copper.



REGARDED artistically the Tokens of this division are superior to those of the preceding century. After the suppression of the small brass Tokens in 1672 by Charles II. there was no further issue of private traders' Tokens, until the reign of George III. In the earlier part of his reign there was a

great scarcity of copper coins; the Government having neglected for a long period to issue a sufficient quantity to meet the necessities of trade. The copper money in circulation was forged to such an extent, that less than one-fourth of it was of Mint coinage, and consisted of spurious imitations, intrinsically not worth one quarter of the value for which they were circulated.

The earliest Tokens of this period were the pennies of Anglesey, issued in 1787 by the Paris Mines Company, which alone issued three hundred tons weight in pennies and halfpennies; and it is estimated that, up to the year 1797, the entire coinage of Tokens issued by this Company, as well as other Traders, amounted to a total of 600 tons, and all apparently without authority. This extensive issue of Tokens called the attention of Government to the subject, and orders were given for a new national copper coinage, of

which 500 tons were manufactured by Mr. Boulton, of Soho, into pennies, each weighing an ounce. This was the first instance of a national penny in copper; there was also a large issue of twopences, the first and only instance of copper money of that value; the contract was also for halfpennies and farthings. This issue had an immediate effect in stopping the fabrication of Tokens, only three or four specimens being known from that date to 1802, when they ceased to circulate.

The Tokens from 1787 to 1797 are generally of good workmanship, and have many interesting devices on them, with inscribed edges in indented letters. These properly form one division, but as the number relating to the county of York is small, those issued subsequently have been added to them.

In consequence of the increasing value of copper caused by the expensive wars in which England was then engaged, many of the larger Coins as well as the heavier Tokens were melted down, as they had then become of the intrinsic value of the metal. This again caused a deficiency in the copper currency; and as there was a depression in the value of the metal in 1811, the Copper Companies and others availed themselves of the opportunity of issuing another series of Tokens in that year. These are quite different in style from the previous Tokens; they are principally pennies, well manufactured, but have very mean designs, and are without the inscribed edge; some of them were without the names of the issuers or towns, evidently with the design of preventing their being brought back for re-change. They were continued till 1817, when an Act of Parliament was passed, on the 27th of July, forbidding the manufacture of Tokens, and ordering the whole of those in circulation to be taken up by the respective issuers before the 1st of January, 1818, under penalties; exceptions were made in favour of the Birmingham and Sheffield workhouse pennies.

The same abbreviations are used in describing this series as the last. In size, however, the Tokens of this series differ very greatly from those of the former, being generally about the same as those of similar denominations now in circulation.

BARNESLEY.

1. *O.* PAYABLE . AT . JACKSON . AND . LISTER'S . WAREHOUSE . BARNESLEY
= PENNY TOKEN. 1
R. (*Without legend.*) A man weaving. (*Halliday, sc.*)

BEVERLEY.

2. *O.* THE . BEVERLEY . BROTHERLY . SOCIETY . ESTABLISHED . 1776 =
Arms, quarterly first and fourth or, an eagle displayed, the
Arms of the East Riding; second and third argent, three
bars wavy azure, on a chief gules a beaver, the Arms of
Beverley. 1
R. JOHN . GOULD . FATHER. (In two lines across the field.)

BRADFORD.

3. BRADFORD . WORKHOUSE, counterstruck on the Birmingham Union
Copper Company's Penny of 1812. 1

DONCASTER.

4. *O.* BIRKINSHAW . DONCASTER = Justice standing between a bale of
goods and a cask. Below the bale Y and D, the initials of
Younge and Deakin of Sheffield. 1
R. ONE . PENNY . TOKEN . 1812. Within a wreath of oak in four
lines. (*Halliday, sc.*)

HUDDERSFIELD.

5. *O.* EAST . INDIA . HOUSE = View of the India House. [crest
R. HALFPENNY . 1792 = The Grocers' Arms, supporters, motto, and
Edge. PAYABLE . AT . JOHN . DOWNING'S . HUDDERSFIELD. ½
(*Mainwaring, sc.*)
6. Another similar dated 1793. ½

HULL.

7. *O.* HULL . HALFPENNY . 1791 = Arms of Hull, three coronets in
pale; between oak branches. ½
R. GULIELMUS . TERTIUS . REX . MDCLXXXIX = The equestrian
statue of William the Third in the market place at Hull.
E. PAYABLE . AT . THE . WAREHOUSE . OF . JONATHAN . GARTON . & . CO.
(*Hancock, sc.*)

There are several different dies of this token, of which five tons were coined. The Obverse is often found mixed with other Reverses, to make varieties, which are called mules; an appropriate name, as they are stupid things, and have a tendency to mislead people. It would be well if the whole of them were destroyed. The puerile fancy of the period for collecting every possible variety, induced the owners of the dies to produce this rubbish, the sale of which by the Coin-dealers in London formed a considerable part of their profits.

8. *O.* Same as the last. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. (*No legend.*) A ship under sail, laurel branches beneath.
E. PAYABLE . IN . HULL . AND . IN . LONDON. (*Wyon, sc.*)

Ten hundredweight were struck of this Token, many of which were circulated in Ireland.

9. *O.* ONE . PENNY . PAYABLE . BY . I . K . PICARD = HULL LEAD WORKS.
R. 1812 = View of the Lead Works. (*Halliday, sc.*) 1
10. *O.* PAYABLE . IN . BANK . OF . ENG^D . OR . HULL . NOTES . BY . I . K .
 PICARD = ONE PENNY HULL LEAD WORKS. 1
R. Same as the last. (*Halliday, sc.*)
11. *O.* ONE . POUND . NOTE . FOR . 240 . OF . THESE . TOKENS = HULL
 PENNY . 1812. 1
R. PAYABLE . BY . I . K . PICARD . AT . HIS . LEAD . WORKS . IN . HULL
 OR . AT . 124 . UPPER . THAMES . STREET . LONDON.
 (*Halliday, sc.*)
12. *O.* PAYABLE . BY . I . K . PICARD . LEAD . WORKS . HULL = HULL
 HALFPENNY . 1812. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. ESSE . QUAM . VIDERI = Crest of the Picard family; a lion sejant
 resting the dexter paw on a shield gules, within a bordure, a
 fleur-de-lys. (*Halliday, sc.*)

There is a variety of the above. $\frac{1}{2}$

LEEDS.

13. *O.* LEEDS . COMMERCIAL . HALFPENNY = Arms of the Birchall family;
 argent, on a chevron, between three crosses crosslet fitchée,
 sable, as many fleur-de-lys of the field. Crest, a lion rampant
 supporting a tree. The Arms between oak branches. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. PROSPERITY . TO . THE . WOOLLEN . MANUFACTORY . 1795 = A
 fleece suspended.
E. PAYABLE . BY . SAMUEL . BIRCHALL. (*Wyon, sc.*)

This is a scarce private Token, and was not intended for circulation. It was struck for the Proprietor to enable him to exchange it for private Tokens of other issuers, as there was quite a mania at that period for collecting Tokens. Samuel Birchall published a list of Provincial Tokens in 1796, on the Title-page of which his Token is engraved.

14. A variety has on the Edge—PAYABLE . IN . ANGLESEY . LONDON . OR
 LIVERPOOL.
15. *O.* SUCCESS . TO . THE . YORKSHIRE . WOOLLEN . MANUFACTORY =
 The mitred bust of Bishop Blaize, with a woolcomb in front.
R. LEEDS . HALFPENNY . 1793 = View of the Mixed Cloth Hall at
 Leeds. $\frac{1}{2}$
E. PAYABLE . AT . H . BROWNBILL'S . SILVERSMITH. (*Droz, sc.*)
16. There are different dies of this Token, on one the Edge reads—
 PAYABLE . AT . THE . SHOP . OF . H . BROWNBILL . SILVERSMITH.

17. Another extremely rare variety, showing numerous flaws of the die, and differing from the common type; the Obverse is without the woolcomb before the head, and the Reverse is without the joints in the building or roof being marked; the Edge is milled. $\frac{1}{2}$
18. *O.* ARTIS . NOSTRÆ . CONDITOR = Bishop Blaize standing with a book under his arm, holding a woolcomb and crozier; a lamb at his side.
- R.* LEEDS . HALFPENNY . 1791 = Arms of Leeds, azure, a fleece, on a chief argent, three mullets of five points. Crest, an owl.
- E.* PAYABLE . AT . THE . WAREHOUSE . OF . RICHARD . PALEY. $\frac{1}{2}$
(Hancock, sc.)

There are several different dies of this Token, of which five tons were manufactured by Hancock for the Proprietor.

There is also a mule—*O.* IOHN . OF . GAUNT . DUKE . OF . LANCASTER.
R. As the above. $\frac{1}{2}$

19. *O.* SUCCESS . TO . THE . WOOLLEN . MANUFACTORY = A three-quarters length of Bishop Blaize holding a chalice, and pressing a Bible to his breast. $\frac{1}{2}$
- R.* Same as the last.
- E.* PAYABLE . IN . ANGLESEY . LONDON . OR . LIVERPOOL.

This is a spurious Token; the Obverse die is altered from the Exeter Token of 1792, the woolcomb being converted into a chalice, which has caused a deep failure in that part of the die.

20. *O.* LEEDS . 1812 = A pair of scales. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. (No legend.) Arms; gules a lion rampant, between three acorns.
- This was issued by William Jackson, tobaccoist, at the time that tobacco was sold at a penny three farthings the half ounce.
21. It was reissued in 1817 with that date on it. $\frac{1}{4}$

MALTON.

22. *O.* MALTON . 1815. (In two lines across the field.) $\frac{1}{4}$
R. ESTO . JUSTUS. (In two lines.)

SHEFFIELD.

23. *O.* SUCCESS . TO . TRADE . 1794 = Three men working at an anvil.
R. PEACE . THROUGHOUT . THE . GLOBE = Arms of Sheffield; a sheaf of arrows. Below are sprigs of oak. $\frac{1}{2}$
24. *O.* LOVE . PEACE . AND . UNION . 1794 = Four hands united. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. HALFPENNY . PAYABLE . AT . JOHN . HAND'S . SHEFFIELD = Eight arrows crossed and united by a band.
25. A different Reverse has a pheon on each side of the bundle of arrows.
26. *O.* YORKSHIRE . HALFPENNY . 1793 = A bust to the right in a hat and wig. [Company. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. PAYABLE . IN . SHEFFIELD = Arms and Crest of the Cutlers'

The above were all engraved, manufactured, and circulated by John Hands; they are of inferior workmanship.

27. *O.* PAYABLE . AT . S . HOBSON . AND . SONS . BUTTON . MANUFACTURERS .
SHEFFIELD = A sheaf of arrows. 1
R. ONE . PENNY . TOKEN . 1812 = Britannia seated. (*Halliday, sc.*)
28. A variety is dated 1813. 1
29. *O.* FOR . PUBLIC . ACCOMMODATION . SHEFFIELD = Head of George III.
R. ONE . PENNY . TOKEN . 1812 = Britannia seated. (*Halliday, sc.*) 1
30. *O.* SHEFFIELD . PENNY . TOKEN = Justice standing. 1
R. OVERSEERS . OF . THE . POOR . 1812 = View of the Workhouse.
(*Halliday, sc.*)
31. A variety dated 1813. 1
32. Another dated 1815. 1
- By the Act of Parliament, July 27th, 1817, forbidding the circulation of Copper Tokens after January 1st, 1818, exception was made in favour of the above Sheffield Workhouse Pennies, as follows: "And whereas such Tokens, bearing the superscription SHEFFIELD PENNY TOKEN, had been issued, from time to time, during the years 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815, by the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Sheffield, in the County of York, the immediate suppression of which would be attended with great loss to the said township, and to the holders of such Tokens, being for the most part labourers and mechanics, as well as with great inconvenience to the inhabitants of the said township and the neighbourhood thereof; it was therefore further enacted, that in case any such Sheffield Tokens, as had been issued by the Overseers of the Poor of the Township previous to the passing of the Act, should, after the 25th March, 1823, and previous to the 25th September in the same year, be presented to the said Overseers for the time being, or their agent, at the Workhouse of the said township, the said Overseers should receive such Tokens, paying to the holder thereof one penny of the current coin of the realm for each of them. In case of their refusal so to do, one justice to have power, upon complaint, to summon the Overseers, and (should he see just cause) to order them to receive such Tokens, and to pay one penny for the same, with all costs and charges. Provided always, that it should and might be lawful for the said Overseers to pay such penny, but not the cost and charges, out of any money received by them for the relief and maintenance of the poor of the said township." The Overseers were to have power, should they deem it advisable, to call in any amount of such Tokens at any time previous to the said 25th of March, 1823, paying for each one penny.
- The same provision was made for the Birmingham Workhouse Penny, but the time allowed was only to 25th March, 1820.
33. *O.* ROSCOE . PLACE . SHEFFIELD = A view of the factory. 1
R. ONE . PENNY . TOKEN . 1812 = A female seated on a bale.
(*Halliday, sc.*)
34. Another dated 1813. 1
35. Another slight variety. 1
36. *O.* PHENIX . IRON . WORKS . SHEFFIELD = A foundry. Below are
cannon and shot. 1
R. ONE . PENNY . TOKEN . 1813 = Justice standing between a bale
and a cask, the latter marked S . I . & . Co. (*Halliday, sc.*)
37. *O.* ROSCOE . PLACE . SHEFFIELD = A manufactory, beneath it Y & D,
the initials of Younge and Deakin. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. HALFPENNY . TOKEN . 1812 = A female seated on a bale marked
S . I . & . Co. (*Halliday, sc.*)

38. *O.* ENGLAND . EXPECTS . EVERY . MAN . TO . DO . HIS . DUTY = Head
of Admiral Nelson. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. HALFPENNY . TOKEN . 1811 = PAYABLE AT NO 18 NORFOLK
ROW SHEFFIELD. (*T. Wyon, sc.*)
39. *O.* Same as the last. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. BRITISH . NAVAL . HALFPENNY . 1812 = A ship in full sail.
(*T. Wyon, sc.*)

YORK.

40. *O.* A female with a mural crown seated, holding a sword, and resting
her arm on a shield charged with the Arms of York. The
whole surrounded with a border of oak. Exergue EBORACVM.
R. LIBERTAS . JUSTITIA . PAX . YORK . MDCCXCVI = A cap of liberty,
sword, scales, and laurel branch. (*Wyon, sc.*) $\frac{1}{2}$
This is a rare private Token; 200 impressions were struck for the Proprietor, James
Carlisle, who also issued the same number of the following.
41. *O.* CONSTANTINE . THE . GREAT . BORN . AT . YORK . A . D . 271 =
Laureated head of Constantine, with the eagle standard. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. YORK . HALFPENNY . 1796 = Arms of the City of York between
oak branches. (*Wyon, sc.*)
E. PAYABLE . AT . YORK.
42. *O.* Within a shield B . HOBSON . IRONMONGER . & . CUTLER . YORK.
(In five lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$
R. The Prince of Wales's Arms and Motto.
This is in yellow metal and thin.
43. *O.* YORK . 1795 = S. W. view of the Cathedral. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. CLIFFORDS . TOWER . A . D . 1100 = View of the Tower, with
drawbridge.
E. YORK . BUILT . A . M . 1225 . CATHEDRAL . REBUILT . A . D . 1075.
(*Dixon, sc.*)
Five hundredweight of these were struck, a few of which are in a collar with a plain
edge. A fine medal $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter was published in 1796 by Cattle, Harrison,
and Cattle, of similar design, but of superior work, by Thomas Wyon. Both the *O.* and
R. dies are found mixed with others to make mules.
44. *O.* YORK . FARTHING . 1814. $\frac{1}{4}$
R. PEACE . AND . ALLIANCE = Crest, a naked arm with an olive-
branch.

Yorkshire Tokens,

Made for sale, and not for circulation as money; Tradesmen's Shop
Tickets, given away by them as advertisements, etc.

In Copper.

BEDALE.

45. *O.* JAMES . METCALF . BEDAL . YORKS^H = *I O M* within a wreath. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. 1792 = A village with a road through it.

BEVERLEY.

46. *O.* I . GREEN . PAWNBROKER . BEVERLEY = Three balls suspended.
1797. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. MONEY . LENT . ON . PLATE . WEARING . APPAREL . &C. (In six
lines within a wreath.) (*Very inferior work.*)

BOLTON.

47. *O.* BOLTON . CASTLE . YORKSHIRE = Ruins. 1
R. TIME . DESTROYS . ALL . THINGS . 1797 = An urn between
scythes and sprigs of oak, beneath the urn an arrow, skull,
and hour-glass. 1
E. ON . DEMAND . IN . LONDON . LIVERPOOL . OR . ANGLESEY.
(*Denton, sc.*)

BOWES.

48. *O.* BOWES . CASTLE . YORKSHIRE = Ruins. Exergue, Jacobs. 1
R. BRITISH . PENNY . 1797 = A globe of the Earth. 1
E. I . PROMISE . TO . PAY . ON . DEMAND . THE . BEARER . ONE . PENNY.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

49. *O.* FOUNTAINS . ABBEY . NEAR . RIPON . YORKSHIRE . IN . ITS . PRESENT .
STATE . THE . FINEST . RUIN . IN . BRITAIN = A view of the
Abbey. Below it, P . KEMPSON . FECIT. 1
R. PROMISSORY . PENNY . TOKEN, on a ribbon with wreaths of roses
= *I . K* (*Fine work.*)

Yorkshire Tokens.

Shop, Public House, and other Tickets, Medals, etc.

57. BARNSELY. W. T. CARR, IRONMONGER, CHEAPSIDE.

BRADFORD.

58. EIGHT OF THESE WILL BUY AN OZ. OF TEA AT T. S. CLARENCE'S.

59. CARPET COMPY.

60. E. BLAGBROUGH, FOX AND HOUNDS INN, NORTHWING.

61. JOHN H. BOWLES, ROSE AND CROWN, WESTGATE.

62. WM. BROOKS, 2*d*.

63, 64. MARY DUNN, BERMONDSEY HOTEL. *R.* A GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT EVERY EVENING. $\frac{1}{2}$ size. Another, *farthing size*.

65. DURHAM OX.

66. THE FRIENDLY INN, LUMB LANE.

67. THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, LAMB LANE.

68. THE FRIENDLY INN, SUN STREET.

69. LICENSED BAGATELLE ROOM, 21, IVEGATE.

70. HOLROYD'S PORTER VAULTS, MARKET STREET.

71. LAYCOCK AND CO.

72. BLUE LION INN, PROCTER NOWELL, MANCHESTER ROAD.

73. OLD HOUSE AT HOME.

74, 75. D. RIDDIOUGH, PEEL PARK BREWERY, COLLEGE GATE, 2*d*. (*farthing size*), 3*d*. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *d. size*).

76. UNION CROSS INN, WAPPING.

77, 78, 79, 80. UNION CLUB, 6*d.*, 4*d.*, 3*d.*, and 1*d.* *All in brass.*

81, 82, 83. Ditto, 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.* *In white metal.*

84. J. WATERHOUSE, ALBION INN.

85. BRIGHOUSE. J. CROWTHER, BLACK SWAN.

86. BROTHERTON. THOMAS BIRDSALL, 3*d*.

87. CHAPELTOWN. T. MELLODY.

88. DONCASTER. NEW BETTING ROOMS, ESTABLISHED 1800. *Pierced for suspension.* There is another dated 1826.

89. DRIFFIELD. BILTON, TEA DEALER. EIGHT OF THESE WILL BUY AN OZ. OF TEA.

90. GRIMESTHORP. BOWLING GREEN, 1857.

**

HALIFAX.

91. NATIONAL SCHOOL, INST. LVII. GEO. III. Laureated head of George III. REWARD OF MERIT. Bronze medal $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch diameter, by Thos. Wyon. *Pierced for suspension.*
92. JAMES RICHARDSON, CRAVEN HEIFER, *2d.*
- 93, 94, 95. INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY DINING ROOMS, *8d., 2d., and 1d.*
96. ROYAL HOTEL AND ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
97. S. WHITEHEAD, CRISPIN INN, *2d.* [CHECK.]
- 97*. QUEEN'S HEAD INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY'S STORES. MEMBERS'
98. HOLMFIRTH. J. BREThERICK, TEA MART, VICTORIA STREET.

HUDDERSFIELD.

99. BOTTOM, KIRK, AND MOODY, ATLAS IRON WORKS.
100. J. EAGLETON, 20, CROSS CHURCH STREET, HATTER.
101. BENJAMIN KETTLE, 3, NEW STREET, WOOLLEN DRAPER,
102. GEO. KINDER, SALFORD LOCKWOOD.
103. J. WOOD, BATH HOTEL, LOCKWOOD.
104. JONAS WRIGHT, DUKE OF YORK INN, SHORE HEAD.
105. HULL. J. HOOKHAM, GRAPES INN, NOTED FOR GOOD ALES.
106. IDLE. J. IBBETSON, GREY HAIRS INN.

KEIGHLEY.

107. A penny of the Birmingham Union Copper Company of 1812, counter-struck KEIGHLEY on both sides, one side in raised letters, the other indented. These were issued by the Keighley overseers of the poor to pay the paupers in 1812.
108. AIREDALE WORKS.
109. CLAPHAM BROS. AND WHITLEY, WELLINGTON FOUNDRY.
110. WILLIAM LUND AND SON, NORTH BECK MILLS.
111. JOHN AND SAML. SMITH, LOW BRIDGE WORKS.
112. H. H. THOMPSON, ROYAL OAK INN, *2d.*

LEEDS.

113. W. E. GARRETT, ENGINEER. SLIDE RULE IMPROVED.
114. G. GREEN, BILLIARD & BAGATELLE MAKER, 44, ALBION STREET.
115. J. HIGGINS, WHIP INN, BRIGGATE, *2d.*
116. JOHN HOLDSWORTH, QUEEN'S HEAD, MILL HILL.
117. REDFERN, HATTER, ILLUMINATED CLOCK, *2d.*, BRIGGATE.
118. H. WHITAKER, BARRACK TAVERN, *3d.*
119. ALBION G. AND B. WORKS.
120. WELLINGTON FOUNDRY.

121. WATERLOO SWIMMING BATH, *2d.*
122. GOODMAN STREET WORKS.
123, 124. RAILWAY FOUNDRY, BREAKFAST AND DINNER TICKETS.
125. SMITHFIELD IRON WORKS. *Penny size in Brass.*
126. ROYAL ALHAMBRA CONCERT HALL.
127. RATIONAL RECREATION SOCIETY. INSTITUTED, 1852.

A check ticket in white metal. Concerts were established by a number of gentlemen, for the amusement of the working classes, to prevent them getting into bad company, the first took place 8 May, 1852. The society was dissolved in January, 1859.

128. TOWN HALL CONCERT SOCIETY, 1858. *In white metal.*
129. MORAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL OPENED 15 OCTOBER, 1848. PRESENTED BY THE GUARDIANS FOR GOOD CONDUCT. *In white metal, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch diameter, pierced for suspension.*
130, 131, 132. TOWN HALL OPENED BY THE QUEEN SEPT. 7TH, 1858.

Three white metal medals, having the heads of the Queen and Prince Albert on one side, and the front elevation of the Town Hall on the other. One 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, second 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ in., and third smaller. These were sold at the time of the opening, one of the grandest sights Leeds has ever witnessed.

133. MANNINGHAM. THE LOWER GLOBE INN.
134. ————— PERSEVERANCE HOTEL.
135. MIDDLESBOROUGH. THE CLEVELAND BOLT & NUT CO.
136. ————— R. RICHARDSON, STEAM PACKET INN.

NORTHALLERTON.

137. *O.* THE BOROUGH OF NORTHALLERTON OPEN'D DEC^R. 11TH, 1832. A ship in full sail, on the shore Britannia, one hand extended holding a key; a lion lying down at her feet. On the ground INGRAM, the engraver's name.
R. TOKEN OF RESPECT TO THE COMMITTEE & INDEPENDENT ELECTORS WHO VOTED IN FAVOUR OF CAPT^N. JN^O. GEO^R. BOSS, R.N. In nine lines across the field, in a wreath of oak. A silver medal, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch diameter.

By the Reform Act passed in 1832, the number of Members for the Borough was reduced from two to one, and the former Electors, the occupiers of burgage houses, 204 in number, were increased by the £10 householders, as well as by an extension of the Parliamentary Borough. The Earl of Harewood, as principal owner of the burgage houses, had the principal influence of returning the Members; after the passing of the Reform Bill, Captain Boss, R.N., was returned in opposition to the Harewood interest. Captain Boss was a native of Beverley, but at that time was residing at Otterington Hall, near Northallerton. He lost his election in 1835, and died in 1837, æt. 55.

RICHMOND.

138. IN PIAM MEMORIAM JACOBI TATE A.M. ARCHIDIDASCALI. *Rev.*
A view of the Grammar School. A bronze medal, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. A prize to the scholars.

139. GENERAL PENITENTIARY. FEMALE CONVICT, SECOND CLASS.
Brass.
140. RIPON. WILLIAMSON, VARNISH & JAPAN MANUFACTURER. *Brass.*
141. ROTHERHAM. FLEMINS, TRAVELLERS' INN, 4*d.* *Brass.*

SHEFFIELD.

142. PITT CLUB ESTABLISHED 1810. Head of William Pitt. Bronze medal, 1½ diameter.
143. J. V. BELLAMY, PROVISION MERCHANT.
144. JOHN BLURTON, PRINTER, CASTLE STREET. *Penny size.*
145. J. BRIGHT, MARKET PLACE.
146. W. CROWTHER, TEA & COFFEE MERCHANT, FARGATE.
147. A. H. HOLLAND, GROCER, 119, WEST STREET.
148. HUSBAND, HAT MANUFACTURER BY STEAM POWER.
149. T. YOUDAN, PROMENADE.
- 150, 151. ROYAL PARISIAN CONCERT HALL, 6*d.* Another 3*d.*
152. BOTANICAL GARDENS. *Arms of Sheffield.*

SHIPLEY.

153. BRADFORD ARMS.
154. JUNCTION HOTEL, 2*d.*
155. ODD FELLOWS INN.
156. SOWERBY BRIDGE. W. WHITEHEAD, NEW INN, 2*d.*
157. SPURN POINT. LIGHTHOUSE. *Rev.* Eddystone Lighthouse.
A private twopenny token of W. Upcott, 1801.

WAKEFIELD.

- 158, 159, 160. ROYAL CASINO. *Reverse B.*, another 1801; and Promenade.
161. WOOLPACK INN, CHEAPSIDE, 2*d.*
162. WILSDEN. NEW INN, 2*d.*

YORK.

163. WILLIAM HOLLIDAY, WOOLLEN DRAPER, 14, HIGH OUSEGATE.
(*Octagonal.*)
164. NORTH YORK; a rose crowned. (*Incuse.*)

GUISBOROUGH.

50. *O.* RUINS . OF . GISBOROUGH . ABBEY . YORKSH = Ruins of the
Abbey. Exergue, Jacobs. 1
R. BRITISH . PENNY . 1797 = A globe on a stand.
E. I . PROMISE . TO . PAY . ON . DEMAND . THE . BEARER . ONE . PENNY.

LEEDS.

51. *O.* KING . CHARLES . CROFT . LEEDS = A building inscribed "ROYAL
CASINO." (Brass.) $\frac{1}{4}$
R. ROYAL . CASINO . LEEDS = PROMENADE CONCERT HALL.
52. *O.* JARVIS . HATTER; the letters serving as numbers for a clock-face,
with hands.
R. TRY . JARVIS'S . CELEBRATED . HATS . 24 . BRIGGATE . LEEDS.

MALTON.

53. *O.* THE . R^T . HON^{BLE} . EDMUND . BURKE . M.P . MALTON . PENNY .
1798 = Bust of Burke to the right; WESTWOOD on the
lower part. 1
R. BRITISH . ORATOR = Fame flying; below, within an olive wreath,
DIED JULY 9 1797 AGED 68. (Fine work.)

SHEFFIELD.

54. *O.* SHEFFIELD . CONSTITUTIONAL . SOCIETY = A cap of Liberty on
a pole, to which is attached two branches of oak; over the
pole a ribbon, inscribed PRO PATRIA. 1
R. UNITE . AND . BE . FREE . 1792 . TO . PERSEVERE . IS . TO . CON-
QUER = The Union shield inscribed BRITAIN, on each side
flags inscribed FRANCE, POLAND, AMERICA, HOLLAND.
(Wretchedly executed.)

This was also struck on a larger-sized blank.

YARUM.

55. *O.* YARUM . CASTLE . YORKSH = Ruins. Exergue, Jacobs. 1
R. BRITISH . PENNY . 1797 = A globe of the Earth on a stand.
E. I . PROMISE . TO . PAY . ON . DEMAND . THE . BEARER . ONE . PENNY.

YORKSHIRE.

56. *O.* PAY . THE . BEARER . ONE . HALFPENNY . 1790 = Head of
George III. $\frac{1}{2}$
R. BEN . SMITH . & . CO . IRON . REFINERS . YORKSHIRE = B . S . CO.
(In low relief, and badly executed.)

YORKSHIRE TOKENS
OF THE
NINETEENTH CENTURY,
In Gold and Silver.



URING the long reign of George III., the coinage of silver at the Mint was almost suspended, entirely so from 1786 to 1816, until the great recoinage in the latter year and 1817. As a natural consequence, the Silver coin became very scarce, and was worn smooth by constant use. The

evil was partially remedied by the Bank of England issuing, in 1797, Spanish dollars and half-dollars, with a small head of the King stamped on them, for circulation in this country; subsequently the Bank issued Silver Tokens of five shillings, as well as minor pieces; these not being found sufficient for the circulation of the country, private tradesmen, overseers of the poor, etc., commenced the issue of Silver Tokens in 1811, principally shillings and six-pences. They are generally of poor design and thin, in size a little larger than the present coins of the same value. There is only one Gold coin of the county of York, which was issued at Sheffield.

By Act of Parliament, passed July 29, 1812, it was ordered that private Silver Tokens should not be allowed to circulate after March

25, 1813; the time was subsequently extended to July 5, and again for a few weeks longer. Thus ended the circulation of the only examples of private Silver Tokens in England, after a short run of three years.

BRADFORD.

1. *O.* JAMES . LAYCOCK . BRADFORD = Arms of the Bradford family; gules, a chevron between three bugle-horns stringed. Crest, a boar's head. 1s.
- R.* ONE . SHILLING . SILVER . TOKEN . 1812 = Justice standing between a bale and a cask, the latter inscribed WINE & SPIRITS.

BRIDLINGTON.

2. *O.* BRIDLINGTON . 1811 = Three B's, one and two. 1s.
- R.* COOK . AND . HARWOOD = ONE SHILLING SILVER TOKEN.
3. *O.* BRIDLINGTON . QUAY . 1811 = Within a palm and olive-branch, a ship between three B's, the latter being the Arms of the Priory. 1s.
- R.* JAMES . STEPHENSON = ONE SHILLING SILVER TOKEN.

DONCASTER.

4. *O.* MIRFIN . & . PARKER . DONCASTER = The Crest of the town of Doncaster; a lion sejant holding a lance, with flag inscribed DON. 1s.
- R.* ONE . SHILLING . SILVER . TOKEN . 1812 = A female seated on a bale, holding a cornucopia and scales.
5. SIX . PENCE . SILVER . TOKEN . 1812, similar to the last. 6d.

HULL.

6. *O.* HULL . 1811 = The Arms of Hull; azure, three coronets in pale, within branches of olive. 1s. 6d.
- R.* RUDSTON . AND . PRESTON = 1^s 6^d
7. 6^d similar to the last. 6d.

LEEDS.

8. *O.* JOHN . SMALPAGE . AND . S . LUMB . LEEDS = Arms of Leeds; azure, a fleece suspended, on a chief, or, three mullets of five points. 1s.
- R.* ONE . SHILLING . SILVER . TOKEN . 1811 = Justice, with her attributes, seated on a bale; Y & D on the field, for Younge and Deakin, of Sheffield, the manufacturers.
9. Another, similar, dated 1812. 1s.

10. SIX . PENCE . SILVER . TOKEN . 1812. Similar to the last. 6*d*.
 11. *O*. Arms of Leeds, with two maces in saltire behind. 1*s*.
R. ONE . SHILLING . SILVER . TOKEN . PAYABLE . AT . THE . LEEDS .
 WORKHOUSE . 1812.

SCARBOROUGH.

12. *O*. LORD . AND . MARSHALL . SCARBOROUGH = ONE SHILLING SIL-
 VER TOKEN. 1811. 1*s*.
R. (*No legend*.) Arms of Scarborough, not in a shield; an antique
 ship at sea, with a castle in the foreground, above it a star.
 13. *O*. Similar to the last, dated 1812, and a smaller coin. 1*s*.
R. THE . CURRENT . VALUE . IN . CASH . NOTES = The Arms of Scar-
 borough within the Garter and motto.
 14. SIXPENCE . SILVER . TOKEN . 1812. Otherwise same as the last. 6*d*.

SHEFFIELD.

15. *O*. YOUNGE . & . DEAKIN . SHEFFIELD = Within two oak and palm
 branches the Arms of Sheffield. Crest, a cherub. 2*s*. 6*d*.
R. TWO . SHILLINGS . AND . SIXPENCE . SILVER . TOKEN . 1812 =
 Justice seated.
 16. ONE . SHILLING . SILVER . TOKEN . 1811. The Arms not in a shield,
 otherwise as the last. 1*s*.
 17. SIX . PENCE . SILVER . TOKEN . 1811. Similar to the last. 6*d*.
 18. *O*. S . & . C . YOUNGE . & . CO . SHEFFIELD = Arms of Sheffield not
 in a shield, within a wreath. 1*s*.
R. ONE . SHILLING . SILVER . TOKEN . 1812 = Justice seated.
 19. *O*. SHEFFIELD . 1811 = Arms of Sheffield not in a shield. 1*s*.
R. OVERSEERS . OF . THE . POOR = ONE SHILLING TOKEN.
 20. *O*. YOUNGE . WILSON . & . YOUNGE . SHEFFIELD = A Phoenix. 10*s*. 6*d*.
R. YORKSHIRE . TOKEN . 1812 = STANDARD GOLD. 10^s 6^d (GOLD)

WHITBY.

21. *O*. WHITBY . ASSOCIATION . 1811 = Arms of Whitby Abbey. 1*s*.
R. SILVER . TOKEN = ONE SHILLING.

YORK.

22. *O*. YORK . 1811 = The Arms of York within an olive and palm-
 branch. 1*s*.
R. ONE . SHILLING . SILVER . TOKEN = CATTLE AND BARBER.
 23. Another similar, but from a different *O*. die, which is very inferior
 to the last. 1*s*.
 24. SIX . PENCE. Otherwise same as the last. 6*d*.





J. & E. PULLIN, LEADS.

YORKSHIRE SILVER TOKENS.

Yorkshire Silver Tokens.

The references are to the Supplemental Plate opposite, which is not numbered.

BARNSELY.

29. *O.* WILLIAM HORSFALL. BARNSELY = Arms of the Borough of Leeds. 1s.
R. ONE SHILLING SILVER TOKEN. 1812 = Justice seated on a bale holding a pair of scales and cornucopia, at her side, a sword. (Plate , No. 1.)

BRIDLINGTON.

30. *O.* COOK AND HARWOOD. 1812 = Arms of Bridlington Priory; three B's, two and one. 1s.
R. BRIDLINGTON SILVER TOKEN = A large 12, on which is indented, TWELVE PENNY. (Plate , No. 2.)

DONCASTER.

31. *O.* BIRKINSHAW. DONCASTER = Cross of Oto de Tilli at Doncaster. 1s.
R. ONE SHILLING SILVER TOKEN. 1812 = Justice standing with her attributes, at her side a bale inscribed Y. & D. the initials of the manufacturers, Younge and Deakin, of Sheffield. (Plate , No. 3.)

HULL, No. 6. (Plate , No. 4.)

LEEDS, No. 11. (Plate , No. 5.)

SCARBOROUGH, No. 12. (Plate , No. 6.)

SHEFFIELD, no. 15. (Plate , No. 8.)

————— no. 20. (Plate , No. 7.)

32. *O.* S. & C. YOUNGE & CO. SHEFFIELD = A bundle of arrows, a rebus on the name of Sheffield. 1s. 6d.
R. ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE TOKEN. 1812 = Justice seated on a bale, a sword at her side.

THIRSK.

33. *O.* THIRSK ASSOCIATION. ONE SHILLING = SILVER TOKEN. 1s.
R. THIRSK. 1812 = Arms; azure, a cross patonce argent. These are intended for the Arms of the Lascelles family. The colours are incorrect; they should be, sable, a cross patonce or.
 34. The same, counterstruck SCURR, THIRSK. (Pl. , No. 9.) 1s.
 WHITBY, no. 21. (Plate , No. 10.)
 YORK, no. 24. (Plate , No. 11.)
 WEST RIDING, no. 27. (Plate , No. 12.)

NOTE.

In consequence of the present work having been printed at several different times, particularly the Addenda of this year (1870), there is some irregularity, though each section has been kept separate; to prevent any errors, the following collation will be useful, and will show the Binder how to arrange the Book.

COLLATION.

Title-page. Contents. Introduction. viii. pages.
Tokens of the Seventeenth Century. Paged 1 to 32.
Addenda 1870 to Ditto. 2 pages.
Six Plates Ditto and Arms. Numbered 1 to 6.
Tokens of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries in Copper. Paged 33 to 39.
Shop, Public House, and other Tickets, Medals, etc., paged 40.
Addenda 1870 to Ditto. 4 pages. To face page 40.
Continuation to Ditto. Paged 41.
Tokens of the Nineteenth Century in Gold and Silver. Paged 42 to 44.
Addenda. A Plate of Yorkshire Silver Tokens. This is not numbered. To face the next Addenda to the same.
Addenda 1870. Yorkshire Silver Tokens. To follow page 44.
Continuation to Ditto. Paged 45.
Seals of the Corporations in Yorkshire. Title-page.
Nine Plates of Seals. Numbered 7 to 15.
Description of Seals. Paged 49 to 62.
Addenda. A Plate of Seals. To face page 62.

* * * The Staple Seal described at page 62 has a counterseal which is engraved on the additional plate. The Mayor of Hull's seal is described at page 55.

YORKSHIRE.

25. *O.* SHIPS . COLONIES . & . COMMERCE . 1811 = A fleece suspended. 3*s.*
R. THREE . SHILLING . TOKEN, on a garter = The Prince of Wales's
feathers and motto.
26. ONE . SHILLING . AND . SIXPENCE. Otherwise similar to the last. 1*s.* 6*d.*
27. *O.* YORKSHIRE . WEST . RIDING . TOKEN . 1811 = Value one shilling.
R. FOR . PUBLIC . ACCOMMODATION = A fleece suspended. 1*s.*
28. *O.* FOR . PUBLIC . ACCOMMODATION = A fleece suspended. 1811 6*d.*
R. SILVER . TOKEN . SIX . PENCE. In the field, within a wreath.

INDEX OF PLACES IN YORKSHIRE

WHERE TOKENS WERE ISSUED DURING THE

EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES.

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Cook and Harwood	Laycock, James	Stephenson, James
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Gould, John	Lumb, S.	Younge, S. & C., & Co.
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Seals
of all the
Corporations in Yorkshire.

BEVERLEY.
BRADFORD.
DONCASTER.
HALIFAX.
HEDON.

HULL.
LEEDS.
MIDDLESBROUGH.
PONTEFRACT.
RICHMOND.

RIPON.
SCARBOROUGH.
SHEFFIELD.
WAKEFIELD.
YORK.





BEVERLEY.



BRADFORD.



DONCASTER.



HALIFAX.



HEDON.



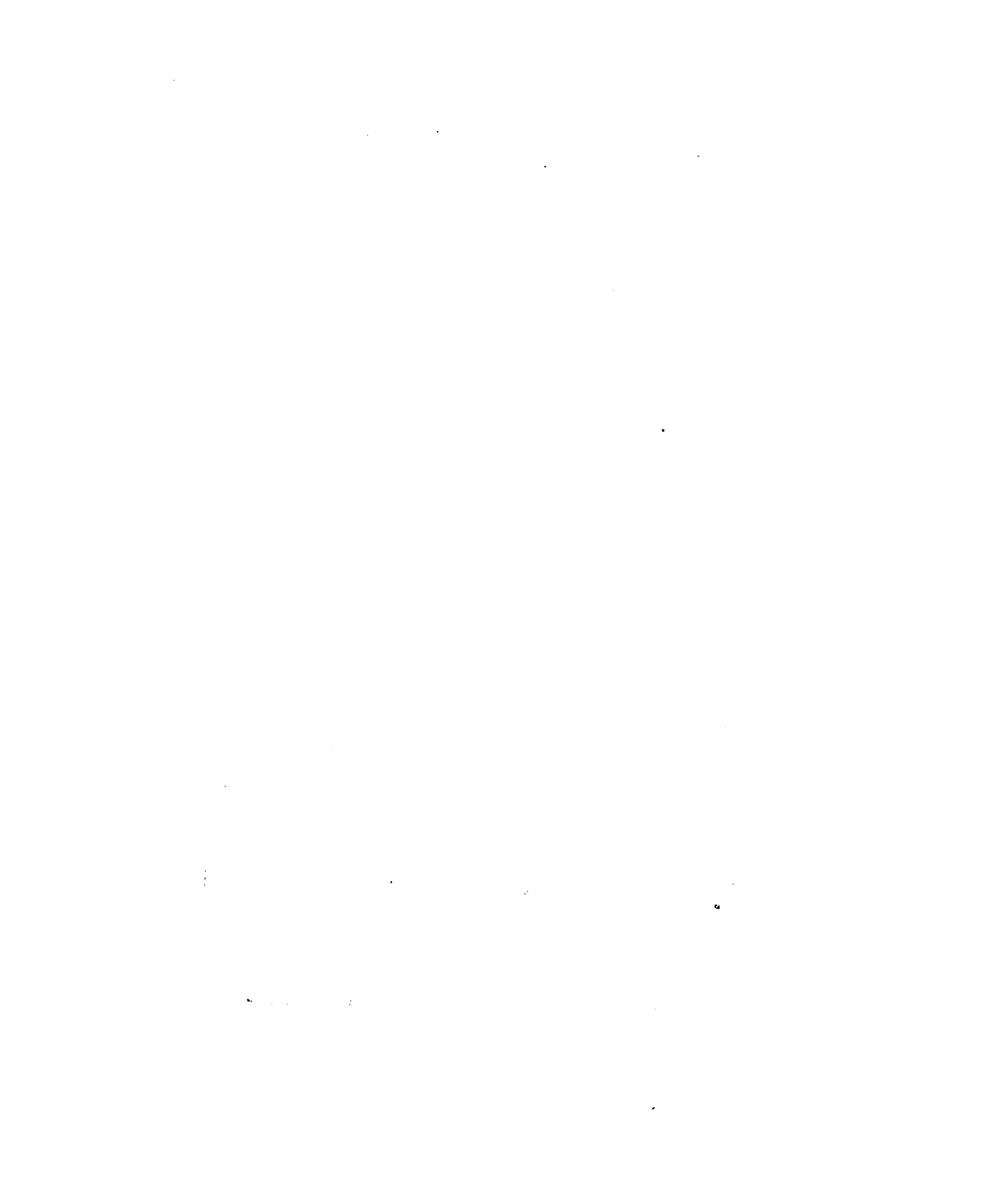
HULL.



LEEDS.



MIDDLESBROUGH.





PONTEFRACT.



RICHMOND.

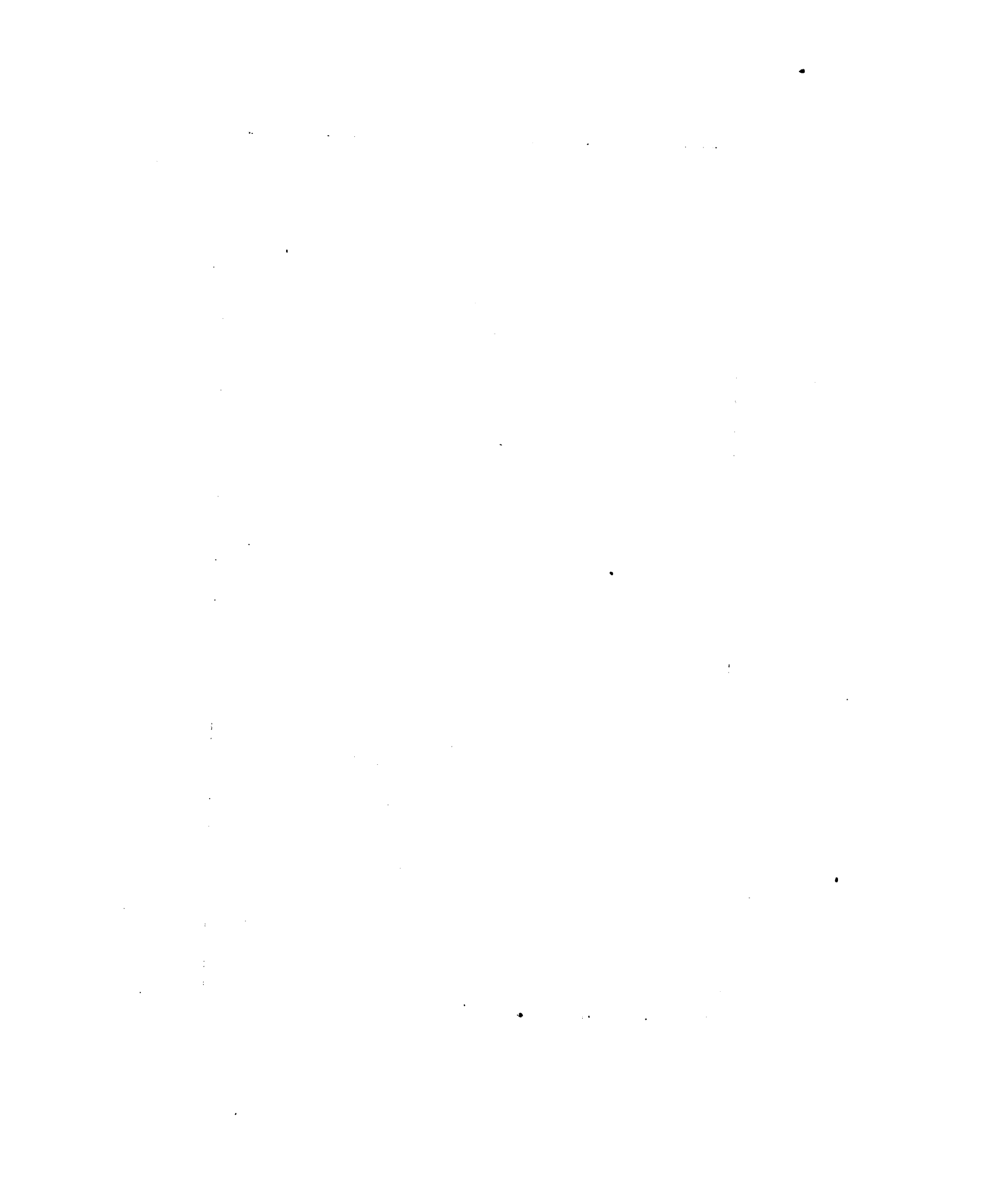




RIPON.



SCARBOROUGH.





SHEFFIELD.



WAKEFIELD.





SEAL AND COUNTER-SEAL OF YORK.



YORK STAPLE SEAL.



YORK, MAYOR'S SEAL.

YORKSHIRE SEALS

OF

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.



ENGLISH Municipalities, or something analogous to them, appear to have existed during the dominion of the Saxons; many of our ancient Cities and Towns claiming their Municipal privileges from prescription, rather than from the Charters granted by the earliest Kings.

After the Conquest, Feudalism was established, and the rights of the people reduced to the lowest grade. In many parts of Yorkshire, the opposition to the Conqueror was followed by the confiscation of the lands of the Saxon possessors, and the wholesale destruction of the people, many districts being described in the Survey undertaken, by order of William I., as "Wasta" which had supported a prosperous population in the days of Edward the Confessor. In "Dom Boc" we have the names of the great Feudal Lords and Clergy to whom the land had been granted, as well as the minor holders to whom portions had been subinfeudated, and also what remained in the Crown.

The earliest regal Charter granted to any Town was probably during the reign of Henry I., when the Saxon population had become gradually accustomed to the dominion of their Norman Lords, and the latter were more tolerant to the people of their adopted country. The privileges

conferred by the earliest Charters were more like grants of a Copyhold tenure of the lands and houses to the Free Burgesses, or principal handicraftsmen of the Towns, for which an annual rent was charged by the Crown, than the Corporation Acts of a subsequent period. When the Towns were held by the Feudal Nobility, the Free-Burgage was granted to them, and not to the inhabitants. The early Charters certainly conferred some Municipal powers, but it was not until the reign of Henry VI., that the Municipal Corporations were fully established. In Yorkshire, the Borough of Hull had the first Act of Incorporation granted in 1440 under the new system. The slaughter of the principal Nobility during the Wars of the Roses helped to strengthen the power of the Free Burgesses, and to give them greater freedom.

The frequent confirmations of Charters and privileges, proceeded from an opinion which prevailed in early times, that a Statute which had been enacted some years, was required to be renewed, it being imagined that it lost its force by time; a still more powerful incentive to the King was the fine which he exacted for its renewal. The right of using a Borough Seal is not always mentioned in the earliest Charters, but was tacitly acknowledged, as a Corporation could not hold oral discourse, its intentions were made known by its Common Seal.

The regulation of Trade formed an important part of the business of the earliest Municipalities; many Trades had their separate Guilds or Companies, and at their meetings enacted trade laws, generally of a monopolising and illiberal character, which have only been abolished within the present century. When the Civil Wars commenced in 1642, the Municipal authority was always made subservient to the Military.

After the Restoration, all the Municipalities had new grants of Incorporation from the King, when many of the members thereof were arbitrarily ejected from office. At the close of the reign of Charles II., an attempt was made to put down the liberties of the people, and to promote the design, all the Municipal Charters were called in by Writ of Quo Warranto; these were shortly after regranted, but with the important reservation to the Crown of discharging any Member, and substituting another in his place. Immediately before the abdication of James II., all the Charters of Charles II. were restored.

The Municipal Act of 1835, allowed the old Charters to remain in force except in some important particulars, not the least of which was, that the Town Councils should be chosen by the Inhabitants, many of which had previously been self-elected.

In the following account of the Yorkshire Municipal Corporations, it has not been thought necessary to mention all the Charters granted; many of which are only Charters of *Inspecimus*. Probably a few of the older Municipal Seals may be omitted; a few Seals used for Civil purposes, but not strictly Municipal, have been added. The Ecclesiastical Corporations, which are very numerous in Yorkshire, are entirely omitted, most of which fell at the time of the Reformation.

BEVERLEY.

Charters were granted by the Archbishops of York, the Feudal Lords of the Liberty of St. John of Beverley, to their vassals the Burgesses of Beverley. Thurstan the Archbishop granted the first about the year 1121, which was confirmed by King Henry I.; a second Charter was granted by William the Archbishop, which was confirmed by King Henry II. These Charters conferred the privilege of a Merchant Guild, with twelve Governors for its head, the liberty of buying and selling, as well as taking Toll at the Markets, a consideration of eighteen marks being paid annually to the Archbishop. Several of our Kings and Archbishops conferred further grants to the Town. No mention is made in the Charters of a Common Seal; but a deed of agreement, dated 1273, between the Burgesses of Beverley, and the Prior and Convent of Warton, concerning Toll and Stallage, is sealed with the Common Seal of the Burgesses of Beverley; from this circumstance we may suppose that the Seal had been executed during the reign of Henry III. It is similar to others of that period, and bears the inscription + SIGILLUM COMMUNITATIS BURGENTIUM BEVERLACI, in the field is the seated figure of their Patron Saint, St. John de Beverley, in his robes, mitred, his left hand holding a long cross, and with his right hand bestowing the benediction, his feet resting on a beaver, the principal bearing in the Arms of the Town.

Beverley was Incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1573, under the government of a Mayor, Governors, and Burgesses. The Seal now in use was probably engraved at that time, (Plate 7,) it bears the legend SIGIL. MAIOR. GUBERNAT. ET BURGENS. VILLE DE BEVERLA., in the field, the Arms of the Town, argent, three bars wavy azure, on a chief of the last, a beaver with his head turned, biting his tail. The right of a Common Seal is granted in the Charter, which also mentions the various preceding Charters of Archbishops and Kings. Elizabeth conferred extensive property on the Corporation, and restored its privilege of sending two Members to Parliament.

A new Charter was granted by Charles II. in 1663, probably at this period a smaller Seal than the last was made, which is inscribed THE SEAL OF THE TOWN OF BEVERLEY, in the field, the Arms of the Town. In the last year of Charles's reign the Charter was withdrawn, which was not renewed until the first year of James II., the Council having stood out for some time; it was similar to the preceding, the title of the Governors was then altered to Aldermen.

Beverley is the chief town of the East Riding, the court Seal bears the inscription SIGILLUM PROVINCE EBURACENSIS ORIENTALIS, in the field a Shield of Arms, or, an eagle displayed azure.

BRADFORD.

This Town, which has risen to its present importance in a rapid manner, was Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1847. The Borough Seal (Plate 7) bears the legend SEAL OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF BRADFORD. 1847. In the field, the Arms of the Town, per pale gules and azure, on a chevron engrailed, between three bugle horns stringed or, a well sable. Crest, on a cushion a boar's head erased or, langued gules, behind a tree proper. Motto, LABOR OMNIA VINCIT. On the left side Justice seated, behind her a factory, in front an Alpaca; to the right Mercury seated, a ship in the distance, at his side a sheep. Above the Arms on a cornucopia stands Bishop Blaize; below the Arms a fleece. The Arms which are registered are only slightly altered from those of the ancient family of the Bradfords. Bishop Blaize is the Patron Saint of the Woollen Trade, and the reputed inventor of the woolcomb. The manufacture of Alpaca wool into stuff pieces was first introduced and brought to great perfection by Titus Salt, Esq., the first Mayor of Bradford, who bears for his crest, an Alpaca.

DONCASTER.

Richard I. granted the Soke of Doncaster to the Burgesses in 1194, in the fifth year of his reign. Peter de Maulay the fifth, Lord of Mulgrave, and the feudal superior of Doncaster, gave up all his claims on the Commonalty in 1332. Richard II. confirmed the previous Charter.

Doncaster was Incorporated by Edward IV. in 1467, empowering the Burgesses to have a Guild Merchant, to be governed by a Mayor and two Sergeants at Mace, with the privilege of a Common Seal. The latter bears the legend + SIGILL' COMMUNE



DONCASTRIE, in the field, a cross flory, between four fleurs de lys.* The Charter is decorated with the Armorial Insignia of the Borough,† a lion sejant or, on a cushion ermine, holding in its paws a banner, charged with a castle, in base, a river inscribed DON. The Motto *Comfōrt et lēsser* (Comfort and joy) occurs on the rim of a crown placed above the letter E in Edvardus, with which the Charter commences.

Henry VII. granted another Charter, and the fee farm rents of the Manor, Lordship, Town, and Soke of Doncaster, with all the towns and villages, members of it. Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, further confirmed it.

In consequence of a long and expensive lawsuit begun in 1610, which lasted eleven years, between the Corporation of Doncaster and Ralph Salvin, the latter claiming all their Manors and possessions, as a descendant of the de Maulays, the ancient Lords of Doncaster, the Corporation, having made a compromise with his heir, surrendered their Charters and Grants to King James I., in order to prevent further litigation. They were then regranted by the Crown.

In 1664 a new Charter was granted by Charles II., with further privileges to the Borough, under the government of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses, with a Common Seal; it provided that the Mayor and Clerk should have one Seal of two pieces for sealing recognizances, &c., according to the form of the Statutes of Merchants; the greater part to remain in the custody of the Mayor for the time being, the lesser part in the hands of the Clerk. The Mayor's Seal, which is of Silver, bears the inscription SIGILL: OFFIC: MAIORIS DONCASTRIE, and in the field, a castle crowned. The Clerk's Seal bears the inscription SIGILLUM CLERICI STATUTORUM DE DONCASTER, with a castle crowned in the field.‡ The last mentioned Charter, like all others throughout the country, was surrendered in the last year of Charles II., and restored in 1688.

On the 8th May, 1712, the Seal which had been used for many years, viz., the cross flory between four fleurs de lys was "for good reasons and due considerations" destroyed, when a new Seal presented to the Corporation by Mr. Henry Ellis, late one of the Capital Burgesses, "being the Lion sedent armed, bearing a banner charged with a castle, and a river running under it, with the inscription DON, and the words SIGILLUM COMMUNE BURGI DE DONCASTER upon the' margent thereof" was ordered to be used thenceforth. (Plate 8.)

When the new Town Council came into office, 1st January, 1836, by virtue of the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, they adopted the last mentioned Seal, on which they afterwards caused the letters T. C. with the date "9th May, 1837," to be engraved on the face of it. The better course would have been to have had an entirely new Seal.

* From a drawing by the Rev. George Ormsby, Vicar of Fishlake, penes Charles Jackson, Esq., of Doncaster, the latter of whom furnished the information relative to the Seals of Doncaster.

† On the 3rd November, 1748, it was ordered, "that the Chamberlain do pay to Charles Townley, Esq. York Herald at Arms, three guineas for taking out of y^e office y^e Arms of y^e Corporacon." It does not appear that any grant of Arms was ever made to Doncaster, and all that Mr. Townley did on this occasion was to furnish a sketch of the Corporation Seals as they appeared in the Herald's visitations of Yorkshire, or to suggest a design for a grant.

‡ Ordered 9th May, 1723, "that Mrs. Arthur be paid for the Seale that was her husband's, the which Mr. Wade the Town Clerke has, it being a Seal proper, and bought for that office, being a castle crowned, with this Motto "*Sigillum Clerici Statutorum de Doncaster.*"

HALIFAX.

This Town is unnoticed in Domesday Book ; it formed part of the Manor of Wakefield, belonging to the Earls de Warren. The Parish Church of Halifax and lands were given to the Priory of Lewes, in Sussex, by the Earl in 1138. The Town had no Charters from its ancient Lords, and it is only a Market Town by prescription. The Master and Governors of the Waterhouse Charity were incorporated by letters patent of Charles I. in 1635, with the right of a Common Seal ; at a meeting of that body the same year, it was ordered that the Seal of the Castle should be the Common Seal, until further orders should be given for an alteration. A Seal of this Corporation bears the inscription, SIGILL : CORP : APUD HALLIF : 1662 ; in the field, a virgin hung in a tree by her hair, on the other side a man standing, holding in his hand a ball or sphere. The device is intended to represent the absurd popular fable of a young woman being put to death by a monk, which circumstance is said to have given name to the Town, meaning Holy Hair ; the second figure is intended for John de Sacro Bosco, a celebrated mathematician, and author of a Book, "De Sphæra," who is said to have been a native of the Town ; the probability is that he was never there in his life.

Halifax was incorporated in 1848, under the government of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses. The Borough Seal (Plate 8) bears the inscription, *Sigillum Communitatis Burgensium de Halifax*. In the field, within Gothic tracery, on network, the bearded head of St. John the Baptist (to whom the Parish Church is dedicated), with an ornamental nimbus, below are three drops of blood ; above the head in Saxon letters HALIG, and below FAX, here supposed to mean Holy Face. On one side WARREN, the ancient feudal Lord, on the other LEWES, the Priory to which the Church and lands in Halifax belonged.

The Seal is beautifully engraved by Barclay, Princes Street, London ; the design is very inapplicable to a modern Corporation. The Town has no Armorial Insignia.

HEDON.

This ancient Borough and Seaport is now two miles from the Humber, the old harbour having silted up, which is now grazed by sheep and oxen. Hedon is a decayed town, and since its disfranchisement by the Reform Act, it has lost all its importance. It was held by the Earls of Albemarle and Holderness, and afterwards reverted to the Crown. A Charter was granted to the Town as early as the reign of Henry II., which was confirmed by John, that the Burgesses should hold their lands and rents as freely as the citizens of York and Lincoln. Edward III., in the 22nd year of his reign, granted another and more valuable Charter under the government of a Mayor, Bailiffs, and other officers, that they were to have a Seal of two parts, the larger part to be kept by the Mayor, the lesser part by the Clerk, to be deputed by the King ; to have a Merchant Guild, and Hanshes. Richard II., and all the sovereigns to Elizabeth inclusive, confirmed the Charters.

A Charter of Incorporation was granted by Charles II., when some of the Members were deprived of office. During the seventeenth century Mr. Robert Ombler, the old Mayor, delivered up to Mr. John Brough, amongst other articles, two silver

Seals and cross piece of silver ; the Charter of King John ; true copies of the Charters of Henry II. and Richard I. to the citizens of York ; the new Charter of Charles II. and James II.

There is an old Seal of Hedon engraved in Poulson's Holderness, which has the legend, SIGILLUM UNIVERSITATIS BURGENSIVM DE HEDONA, in the field, an antique boat with sail, and two men working it, it is sailing to the left ; from the style of the work it is probably of the time of Elizabeth.

In 1754 the Corporation Seal was lost or mislaid, when the Town Clerk was ordered to procure a new one at the expense of the Corporation ; probably the one engraved on Plate 9 was then made, it is inscribed SIG. VIL. DE HEDON. CAMERA REGIS, in the field, a fishing boat sailing to the left.

HULL,

Or more properly Kingston upon Hull, so called from the King's Town on the river Hull, was founded by King Edward I., who granted a Charter to the Burgesses in 1299, to be governed by a Warden. There is no mention of a Seal in the Charter, but the one engraved on Plate 9 is no doubt of that date, from the style of the workmanship and form of the letters. It bears the legend, SIGILLUM COMMUNE DE KYNGISTON SUPER HULL, in the field, the King crowned, holding a sceptre in one hand, terminated with a fleur de lys, on which a bird is perched, standing on a crouched lion regardant, on each side of the King a lion passant gardant. Edward II. renewed the Charter, also Edward III. in 1332, when the chief officer was styled Mayor. Richard II., Henry IV. and V. renewed the Charter.

By the Charter of Incorporation granted by Henry IV. extensive privileges were granted to the Town, amongst others that it should be a County of itself. In Frost's notices of the early history of Hull, there is an engraving of a beautiful Seal of the Mayor, which is attached to a deed dated 1430, probably from the form of the letters, and the workmanship, it belongs to the reign of Henry VI., and possibly to the year mentioned. It bears the legend in Church text, S. officii majoratus ville de Kingestontii super Hull, in the field, within a gothic ornament, the Arms of the Town, azure three antique crowns in pale. The original matrix is lost. In 1464 the Corporation acquired the appointment of the Admiral of the Humber ; the original Seal of office is still preserved, it bears the legend (nearly illegible), S. officii Admiralitatis Ville Regie de Hull, in the field, an antique ship, with stern and forecastles, and a large mainsail, on which is depicted the Arms of Hull, three crowns in pale.

There is a silver Seal in private hands of the Company of Merchant Adventurers, which is probably of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and bears the legend SIGILLUM MERCATO: ADVENTUARIO: KINSTONII SUPER HULLUM, in the field, the Arms of the Merchant Adventurers' Company shewn in Plate 6. The Merchants' Company of Hull was Incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1577, their Seal was only made in 1647. The original in silver is still in the possession of the Hull Corporation, it has on it a shield of Arms, a ship in full sail to the left, on a chief three ancient crowns in pale. This Society was made for the private advantage of its members ; as the spirit of liberty extended, this monopoly had to succumb to the improvement of the times, and its powers gradually fell in abeyance.

The Trinity House, which was established in 1369 for the support of decayed seamen, and for other matters necessary for lessening the dangers of the Sea, was incorporated by Henry VI. ; its Charter was renewed and enlarged by Henry VIII., and other Sovereigns. It is now governed by the Charter of Charles II., granted in 1661. The Common Seal bears the legend SIGILLUM DOMUS TRINITATIS VILLE REGIE SUPER HULL, in the field, an aged infirm man standing, holding in one hand a long staff, in the other a basin. The Dock Company, incorporated in 1774, has a Common Seal, on which are the Arms of Great Britain and Ireland, the Town of Hull and the Trinity House ; the latter bears azure, an anchor inverted, over it a fess charged with three mullets.

Few towns have had so many Charters as Hull, having had them in the regular succession of all the Sovereigns from the time of its patron and founder, Edward I., to Charles II., by whose Charter, granted in 1661, the Town is now governed.

LEEDS.

A Charter was granted to the Burgesses of Leeds in 1207 by Maurice Paganel, the mesne Lord, under the honour of Pontefract, it is unnoticed in the subsequent Charters.

When the Charter of Incorporation was granted by Charles I. in 1626, a Common Seal was executed in Silver the same year, which still remains in the hands of the Town Clerk, it is represented in Plate 10, No. 1, with the inscription, SIGILLUM BURGII DE LEEDES, 1626, in the field, on a shield, a fleece suspended ; this appears to be only the ordinary device of the Woollen Trade, for the benefit of which the Charter was professedly granted ; and for Supporters two owls ducally crowned ; the latter were added in compliment to Sir John Savile, of Howley Hall, the Alderman named in the Charter, by whose influence it had been obtained. The Savile Arms are argent, on a bend sable three owls proper.

A second Charter was granted by Charles II. in 1661, and the Title of Mayor given to the chief of the Municipal body ; a new Seal then made, bearing the inscription, SIGILLUM BURGII DE LEEDES, 1662, in the field, are the Arms of the Borough, a fleece suspended, on a chief or, three mullets ; the only colour shewn is on the chief. The chief with the three mullets was added in compliment to Thomas Danby, Esq., the first Mayor, whose Arms are argent, three chevrons sable braced in base, on a chief sable, three mullets argent. This Seal, like the first-named, is in Silver, it is of bold work, and well executed.

A compulsory surrender of the Charter took place in 1684, one of the arbitrary acts of the Stuarts ; it was again restored at the time of the Revolution. A new Seal was then engraved on Steel, bearing the inscription SIGILLUM BURGII DE LEEDES, 1662, the date of the Second Seal ; in the field, the Arms, azure, a fleece suspended, on a chief or, three mullets. The different spelling of the name of the Town is noticeable, which has been followed since that time. The Arms shew the colours, on which an evident attempt has been made to correct the bad heraldry of placing colour on colour, which is the case with the real Arms, they are azure, a fleece or, on a chief sable, three mullets argent, Crest, an owl argent, Supporters, two owls argent ducally crowned or ; motto, PRO REGE ET LEGE. The Seal is of inferior design, it was continued in use until the Municipal Act came in force.

Leeds is still governed by the Charter of 1661, except when it is contrary to the Municipal Corporation Act of 1835. After the election of the new Corporate body, a Seal was engraved on Brass, inscribed SIGILLUM BURGII DE LEEDS, 1836, in the field, the Arms, azure, a fleece, on a chief or, three mullets: Crest, an owl; and Supporters two owls ducally crowned (Plate 10, No. 2). There has been no Mayor's Seal of office for this Borough.

MIDDLESBROUGH.

This Town only contained 25 inhabitants in 1801, its rapid increase having taken place from the introduction of Railways, and the convenience of its situation for the shipping of Coals, the depth of the Tees being much greater than the old port of Stockton, its near neighbour.

Middlesbrough was incorporated in 1853; the Arms on the Seal (Plate 10) are, argent, a lion rampant azure, armed and langued gules, on a chief sable, three ships or, sailed of the field; crest on a mural crown or, charged with three anchors sable, a lion passant azure, armed and langued gules. These Arms are derived from those of the de Brus family, the old feudal Lords of Skelton; the additions are the chief with its three ships, and the mural crown with three anchors, as emblems of the Trade of the Town. The motto of the Brus family, "Fuimus," has happily been altered to "Erimus," expressing the aspiration for the future prosperity of the Town.

PONTEFRACT.

During the period that the great de Laci family held sway in the Castles of Pontefract and Clitheroe, Charters were granted by Roger and Henri de Laci to the Burgesses of Pontefract, but they did not confer Corporate rights. The property of the Lacies reverted to the Crown.

Pontefract was incorporated by Richard III. in 1484, the second year of his reign; the Charter empowered the Mayor and Burgesses to have a Common Seal (Plate 2), from its appearance it no doubt belongs to that period, and is now used. It bears the legend, SIGILLUM COMMUNE BURGENTIUM PONTISFRACI, in the field, a Castle, above which are the letters P. P. Other Charters were granted by Henry VII. and Edward VI. Considerable disturbances having taken place in the election of the Mayor, the Burgesses solicited a new Charter from James I., which was granted. Probably the Mayor's Seal of office was engraved at this period, it has the legend in Roman Capitals SIGILL: OFFIC: MAIORAL: VILL: POST: and the field, divided into four quarters, in the first a Castle, the second a label of three points, third V., and fourth P. The two last letters are the initials of Villa Pontisfracti.

The Charter of Charles II., granted in 1662, is similar to that of James I., with the exception that the Recorder and Town Clerk were appointed by the Crown.

RICHMOND.

Alan III., Duke of Bretagne and Earl of Richmond, the feudal Lord, granted to his Burgesses of Richmond in 1145, the fee farm rents of the Town for the yearly sum of twenty-nine pounds, to be paid in two half-yearly instalments, which he confirmed the following year. Conan, his son and successor, confirmed it in 1150. John I., Duke of Bretagne and Earl of Richmond, granted the Burgesses another Charter, with further advantages on payment of an extra rent. On his great Seal attached to the Charter, he bears for his Arms, checky, or and azure, a canton ermine. King Edward III. in 1328 confirmed the grant of the Earl of Richmond, which was also done by other Sovereigns.

Richmond was Incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1576, and the government consisted of an Alderman and Burgesses, who had a Common Seal, and the privilege of returning two Members to Parliament. It is uncertain when the Seal (Plate 11) which is in Silver, was engraved; it must be older than the time of Elizabeth, from its design as well as the use of Church text letters, which were rarely used in her time; apparently it belongs to the reign of Henry VI., on the back of the matrix is engraved *Et. Lxx.* The legend is *Sigillum co'e (commune) Burgensiu' ville Richmond*, in the field, God the Father, with a nimbus around his head, seated, holding before him in his hands a cross on which our Saviour is nailed, on the sinister side are the Arms of France and England quarterly, on the dexter side the Arms of Brittany, checky or and azure, a canton ermine, the whole under canopies of Gothic design. A second Seal also in Silver, which is much smaller, bears the legend, *SIGILLUM BURGI RICHMONDII*, in the field, a full blown rose. On the handle of it is engraved, *This Seale was given to the Towne of Richmond by Ser Thomas Lascelles, Knight, in the year of the Lord God, 1603. He being than Alderman there.* It is kept by the Town Clerk for sealing all writs, processes, &c.

A new Charter of Incorporation was granted by Charles II. in 1668, the Town to be governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, to have a Common Seal, and that the Mayor or Clerk for the time being have a Seal of two parts for the sealing of recognizances, the greater part to remain in the hands of the Mayor, the lesser part in the hands of the Clerk. This Seal is of oval form, and larger than the common Seal, it bears the inscription, *S. DNI. R. AD CAP. RECO. INFRA BURG. RICHM. CONCES. TEMP. WIL. WETWANG PRI. MAI^r. IB^m.* (*Sigillum Domini Regis ad capiendum recognizationes infra Burgum Richmondie, concessum tempore Willielmi Wetwang primus Major ibidem*), in the field, the Arms of the Borough, gules, an orle argent, over all a bend ermine; above the Arms a full blown rose under a crown. This is the Seal of two pieces mentioned in the Charter, it is in Silver but is now disused; the part on which the rose and crown is engraved is moveable, forming the lesser part of the Seal. William Wetwang was the last Alderman as head of the Corporation, and the first Mayor under the new Charter. The latter was surrendered in the last year of the reign of Charles II., and again restored in the last year of James II.

The Grammar School of Richmond was Incorporated by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth in 1567; the Common Seal engraved at that time bears the inscription, *SIGILLUM COMUNE LIBERE SCOLE BURGENSIVM DE RICHMOND*, in the field, a bare-footed pilgrim standing, in a loose robe and broad brimmed hat, on which is fixed an escallop shell, holding a palmer's staff in his right hand, a water bottle and a string of beads in his left; on each side of him are the Arms of France and England quarterly, with a fleur de lys and a lion passant gardant alternate in each quarter of the

Seal. At the back is a cross crosslet, and the initials T. W. The Seal is oval shaped. The School was endowed with the fee-farm rents, and other possessions belonging to the Guilds, Hospitals, Chantries, &c., which were confiscated at the time of the Reformation, and which had been seized by the Corporation of the Town. Proceedings having been instituted against them for their recovery, the suit was compromised by the Corporation founding the Grammar School, which still remains under their care and patronage.

RIPON.

The Liberty of Ripon was granted to the Archbishops of York by Athelstane, and has continued in their hands ever since. The early governors of the Town were called Wakemen, of whom a list has been preserved from the year 1400.

The Town was Incorporated by James I. in 1664, under the government of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, with the right of a Common Seal. This Borough Seal (Plate 12) is the meanest in the whole series, having only the Arms of the Town which fill the whole field, gules, a bugle horn *or*, stringed *sable*, and the name of the Town, RIPPON.

SCARBOROUGH.

Henry II. granted the first Charter to the Burgesses of Scarborough in 1181, under the government of two Bailiffs; this was confirmed by King John in 1200. Considerable privileges were granted by the Charters of Henry III.; possibly in his reign the Common Seal was engraved. The Charter of Edward III., granted in 1356, more particularly defines the grants and privileges conferred; amongst other things it directs that a common chest be provided, and kept in a secure place, in which the rent, as it may be collected, shall be placed, and therein shall be laid the Charters and Records, with the Common Seal and other valuables. Probably from this notice of the Common Seal it may have been engraved in the reign of Edward III., who was a great patron and protector of the Trade of the kingdom. The Seal (Plate 12) bears the inscription SIGILLUM COMUNE BURGENSIU' DE SCARBEBURG, in the field a ship at sea, with a castle in the foreground, above it a star of eight rays. This device serves as the Arms of the Borough; the Seal is registered in the Herald's College, without date, so that it must be referred to an early period; a similar device is common to some other Seaports.

Many subsequent Charters were granted; during the reign of Richard III. it was incorporated under the government of a Mayor, Sheriff, and twelve Aldermen; after the King's death it reverted to its old government of Bailiffs and Burgesses. Another short-lived Charter granted by Charles II. in 1684 changed the form of government to that of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen; on the restoration of all the Municipal Charters in 1688, the old government by two Bailiffs was restored. The Bailiff's Seal of office is probably of the time of Charles II., it bears the legend

SIGILLUM VILLE DE SCARDEBROUGH, in the field an antique ship with two rows of port holes, on the deck two castles surmounted with flags.

By the Municipal Act of 1835, the government of the Town is vested in a Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses.

SHEFFIELD.

Thomas de Furnival the third, the Feudal Lord of Sheffield, granted a Charter to the Town in 1297. A Charter of Incorporation was granted by Queen Mary in 1554 to the twelve Capital Burgesses and Commonalty of the Town and Parish of Sheffield, with the right of a Common Seal; this was at once executed, and is inscribed SIGILLUM VILLA DE SHEFFELDE. 1554, in the field a sheaf of arrows tied



in the centre, between two pheons. The powers conveyed by this Charter, are limited to certain Church purposes. By Act of Parliament passed in 1624, the Cutlers' Company of the Lordship of Hallamshire, was incorporated under the government of a Master, two Wardens, six Searchers, and twenty-four Assistants; the Seal is inscribed SIGILLUM MA (gistri) GARDAN (orum) INQUISIT (orum) ASSISTENT (ium) ET COM (munitatis) CUTTELAR (orum) IN HALLAMS RR; in the field, two swords in saltire. The Company assume the Arms of the Cutlers' Company of the City of London, with which they have no connection. This Corporation remained unchanged until 1791, when another Act was passed, introducing many liberal alterations in their trade regulations; and again in 1814, when liberty was given to all persons of engaging in the incorporated trades of the Cutlers of Hullamshire. The Corporation only regulates the Cutlery trade of the Town.

The want of a Municipal Corporation for the general interests of such an important Town as Sheffield, was partially obviated by an Improvement Act passed in 1818, which continued in force until 1843; when the Town was Incorporated under the government of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses. The Seal (Plate 13) is inscribed SEAL OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND BURGESSSES OF THE BOROUGH OF

SHEFFIELD, 1848, in the field the Arms of the Town, azure, a bundle of arrows saltirewise, tied in the middle, between two pheons; motto DEO ADJUVANTE LABOR PROFICIT. Above the Arms stands a large figure of Victory, full faced, with her hands resting on two framed medallions, on the first Vulcan is standing at rest, leaning on an anvil; on the second Mercury flying. It is a mean design, and unworthy the present age.

WAKEFIELD.

This Borough was Incorporated in 1848; the Common Seal (Plate 13) is inscribed SEAL OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF WAKEFIELD, in the field, the front elevation of the Corn Exchange, below it on a base is the date 1848, on which is a large wheatsheaf (emblematic of the principal business of the Town), around it are oxen and sheep. The Town Clerk's Seal is inscribed TOWN CLERK OF THE BOROUGH OF WAKEFIELD, in the field, a view of the Wakefield Corn Exchange. It is much smaller than the Common Seal.

The registered Arms of the Town are azure, a fleur de lys or

YORK.

Charters were granted to the Citizens of York by Henry I., Henry II., Richard I., and John; the two latter are still in existence, that of King John mentions the preceding, and confirms their Guild Merchant, Hanses in England and Normandy, with other privileges. In Drake's Eboracum, page cii. of the Appendix, is a wretched engraving of an early City Seal and Counter-Seal, which is appended to a document addressed to G. Archbishop of York; if Gerard is intended by the initial letter, it would be of the time of Henry I., Gerard reigning from 1100 to 1107, but it is very uncertain. Henry III. confirmed the previous Charters with additional powers. Probably during this reign the Common Seal and Counter-Seal (Plate 14) of the City now in use were engraved. It is the only instance in the County of York of a Seal and Counter-Seal for Civil purposes. The Seal has the legend SIGILLUM CIVIUM EBORACI, in the field, a castle; the Counter-Seal has s. b'i. (*Sigillum Beati*) PETRI PRINCIPIS APOSTOLOR. (*um*), in the field, St. Peter standing, full faced, holding a cross in one hand elevated, in the other two keys, between two winged Angels, each holding a candlestick with candles lighted. St. Peter is the Patron Saint of the Cathedral.

The Seal of Statute Merchant, granted by Edward III., is kept in the custody of the Mayor; it bears the inscription s. EDW. REG. ANGL. AD RECOGN. DEBITOR. APUD EBORACUM, in Lombardic letters, in the field, the full faced bust of the King crowned, with a lion passant gardant on his breast, on each side of the bust, a castle. It is an admirable specimen of engraving of the period, and is a Seal of two parts, one consisting of the castle on the right side of the King's bust, which is moveable. It is similar to the Seals of other Cities, used for the same purpose during the reign of Edward III., excepting the names of the City.

In the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Edward III., the Staple of Wool which had previously been held at Bruges in Flanders was settled at York, and other places in England; by the Act of Parliament it is called the Staple of Wool, Leather, Woolfells, and Lead. The York Staple Seal (Plate 15) bears the inscription s. DNI. (*Sigillum Domini*) EDWARDI REGIS ANGLIE, CIVITATIS EBORACI, in the field, the Arms of England, three lions passant guardant.

In 1389, on the occasion of Richard II. presenting a sword to the Mayor, to be carried before him as a mark of State, the Mayors have ever since born the title of Lord Mayors.

The Lord Mayor's Seal (Plate 15) bears the inscription *Sigillum offi. Majoratus Civitatis Eboraci*, in the field, the Arms of the City (*argent*) on a cross (*gules*) five lions passant guardant (*or*), surmounted with a ducal coronet, and having an ostrich feather on each side. It is probably of the time of Henry VI.

A small Seal inscribed SIGNACULUM EBORACENSIVM, and having the City Arms in the field, engraved during the reign of Elizabeth, is used for sealing Freeman's certificates, &c.

Various sovereigns confirmed the Charters of York. Charles II. granted one by which the City is now governed, and annulled it in the last year of his reign; in consequence of the delay caused by the Common Council refusing to answer the King's Writ of Quo Warranto, to shew by what authority they claimed their privileges, Charles II. having died in the interim, the Charter was not regranted until the first year of James II. In the last month of his misgovernment the Charter of Charles II. was restored.

THE END.

APR 9 1881



COUNTER-SEAL OF THE STAPLE OF YORK.



SEAL OF THE MAYOR OF HULL.





SEAL OF WILLIAM DE FORTIBUS.
EARL OF ALBEMARLE AND HOLDERNESS,
LORD OF HAREWOOD



SEAL OF ROBERT LORD LISLE
OF ROUCEMONT, LORD OF HAREWOOD

*Presented by Charles Pegler, Esq. of Haddington,
to whom this Plate is respectfully dedicated by the Author.*

J. & R. Bellamy, Scot. Lith.



1. APPLETON.



2 ARTHINGTON.



3. BEVERLEY.
Provostry.



4. BEVERLEY.
Black Friars.



1. COVERHAM.



2. DRAX.
Common Seal.



3. DRAX.
Counterseal.



4. DRAX.
Prior.



1. EASBY.
Common Seal.



2. EASBY.
Abbot.



3. ELLERTON.



1. FOUNTAINS.
Common Seal.



2. FOUNTAINS.
Abbot.



3. FOUNTAINS.
Common Seal.



4. FOUNTAINS.



1. FOUNTAINS.
Common Seal.



2. FOUNTAINS.
Counterseal.



3. FOUNTAINS.
Counterseal.



4. GUISBOROUGH.



1. HEMINGBOROUGH.



2. HOWDEN.



3. HULL.



4. KIRKHAM.



1. KIRKSTALL.
Common Seal.



2. KIRKSTALL.
Abbot.



3. & 4. KIRKSTALL.
Abbot and Counterscal.



1. MARTON.
Prior Henry.



2. MARTON.
Prior John de Threske.



3. NEWBURGH.



1. RICHMOND.
Archdeacon Simon de Evesham.



2. RICHMOND.
Henry de Walton.



3. RIEVAUX.



4. SALLAY.



1. SCARTHE.



2. SELBY.

Common Seal.



3. SELBY.

Counterseal.



4. SELBY.

Abbot John Oustrop.



1. TOLLERTON.



2. WHITBY.



3. YARM.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.



1. THURSTAN.



2. WALTER GRAY.



3. Counterseal.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.



1. WILLIAM GREENFIELD.



2. WILLIAM MELTON.



3. Counterseal.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.



1. JOHN THORESBY.



2. Counterseal.



3. ALEXANDER NEVILLE.

