

COINS, TOKENS AND MEDALS
OF THE
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

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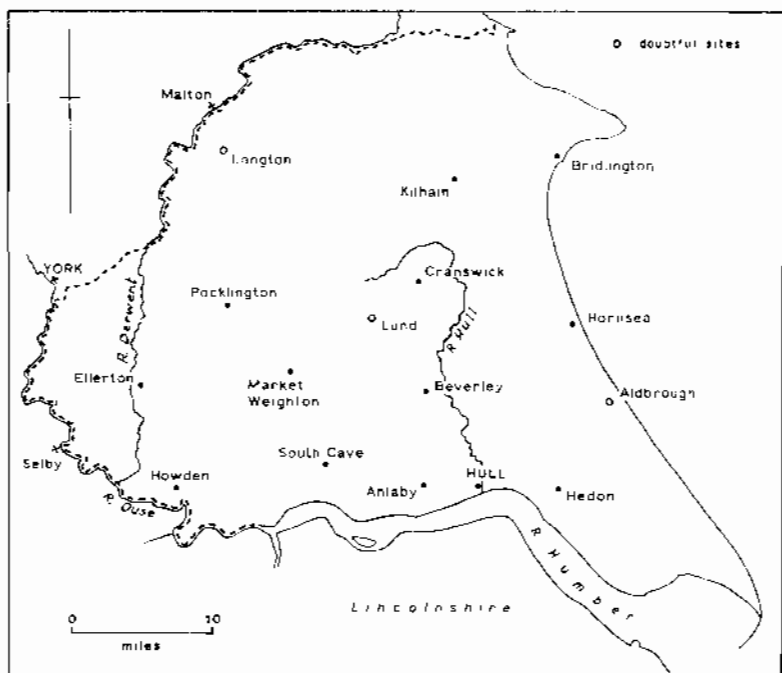
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Places at which tokens were issued in the 17th century.

INTRODUCTION

It may appear presumptuous for one who has no roots in the East Riding, no work there and even no collection of its tokens, to intrude into an important province of the local historian, relying on a little numismatic expertise in a different field. But there is a call for a guide to the coins and tokens of the area if only to present the local historian with a quick reference point and perhaps to concentrate his attention on certain names of quite ordinary people as they appear in various records. The author, too, has been truly fortunate in finding many friends and helpers, both locally and in specialised fields of research, whose assistance is recorded with gratitude at the end of this pamphlet.

For two reasons in particular the token and regal coinage of the East Riding needs a restatement. It is not simply that new discoveries have been made, rendering earlier assessments incomplete and out of date, though there are a few such and especially is this true of the regal coinage of the region. But *first*, the destruction of the Second World War has left no collection open to the public which can be described as comprehensive or complete. *Secondly*, the intrusion of details about token issuers' lives, culled from the 'notorious forgery' of Alderman Johnson's Memoirs, has muddied the waters of research despite efforts to prevent it. Elimination of this material is not as easy as it sounds, but at least this pamphlet can bring the problem into the open so that everyone can be on guard.

'It is remarkable', wrote Tom Sheppard in 1925, 'to what extent almost every phase of history, art and science can be illustrated by numismatics'—one might add, not only illustrated but enlarged and enriched. Coins are an original source of history and indeed very often the only evidence available. Their worth may appear in the most unexpected ways: in 1968, for instance, a medal with no apparent connection with the East Riding raised the question whether, and if so when, where, and with what result, a plant for the distilling of sea-water was set up at Hull in the period 1685 to 1700.¹ One Robert Fitzgerald took out a patent early in 1685 for the distillation process and the medal, dated 1687, shows the substantial equipment at work, installed on an estuary. A lawsuit developed between Fitzgerald and a Mr. Walcot from which it is clear that this important invention was not uniformly successful, but it was claimed that the equipment was set up originally in Hull, Sheerness and the Channel Islands. The estuary as shown on the medal could be that of the Humber or the Thames but the point here is that a series of questions of a somewhat unusual nature has been asked.

Tom Sheppard and his deputy J. B. Fay, who followed him in charge of the Hull Museums in 1941, were both convinced of the importance of coins, though many then regarded the study of tokens in particular as 'puerile' and 'contemptible': today tokens are an important part of the mosaic of which social and economic history

¹ The enquiry into the background of this medal was made by Mrs. J. S. Martin of the British Museum, Department of Coins and Medals, who kindly communicated it to the author.

is composed. Sheppard and Fay set out to build up a complete collection of Yorkshire tokens, concentrating naturally enough on Hull and the East Riding. Sheppard was well known to the London dealers, both in person and by correspondence, and several of his purchases are traceable to the firm of A. H. Baldwin and Son, where he is still remembered. The magnificent collection built up at Hull and proudly recorded in some of its Museum Publications (notably Nos. 94, 119, 127 and 149) was scattered with all its records in the smouldering rubble of the Albion Street museum after the German air raid on the night of 24 June 1943. For Sheppard, members of his family agree, it was a mortal disaster. The collection at the Leeds Museum had suffered the same fate in 1941, with the result that the researcher in this field today has less material in public collections to work upon than had earlier writers. A brave attempt to salvage the Hull collection was made, as the substantial series on show today bears witness, but the sad condition of these fragile relics is equally obvious.

The long drawn out aerial bombardment of Hull may also have been responsible for scattering or destroying smaller collections of local tokens and books about them, for both are hard to find today. The difficulty of studying tokens is enhanced by the rarity of standard national publications like those of Williamson, Dalton and Hamer, and W. J. Davis, all originally published in editions of three hundred copies or less.²

Before going on to private collections it might be as well to deal with W. A. Gunnell's *Sketches of Hull Celebrities or Memoirs and Correspondence of Alderman Thomas Johnson . . . 1640 to 1858*, printed locally and published by subscription in 1876. This long, rurgid and wilfully misleading forgery was fully exposed in 1893³ and already in 1880 the editor of the *Numismatic Chronicle* appended a warning note to an article by H. S. Gill on 'Unpublished Yorkshire Tokens of the 17th Century'.⁴ C. E. Fewster, who was responsible for the Yorkshire section in G. C. Williamson's definitive *Trade Tokens issued in the 17th Century*,⁵ acknowledged the help of H. S. Gill as a student of tokens but of his extracts from the Johnson Memoirs he added, 'we do not admit (them) as authentic'. Fewster did not include in Williamson's book a number of notes on the token issuers which he had used in a series of articles in 1883.⁶ Most, but not all, of the omissions had their origin in the Johnson Memoirs.

Through H. S. Gill and Charles Fewster—students and collectors both—details of the lives of token issuers, and of spurious tokens as well, have filtered uneasily into books and lectures from the Johnson Memoirs, which appear to go out of their way to introduce tokens

² Williamson and Dalton and Hamer were both reprinted in 1967.

³ See A. G. Dickens and K. A. MacMahon, *A Guide to Regional Studies on the East Riding of Yorkshire and the City of Hull* (1956), p. 48.

⁴ *Numismatic Chronicle*, New Series, vol. XX, p. 234.

⁵ Vol. II (1891), p. 1306.

⁶ *The Hull Coinage; being a List of the Coins and Tokens struck in Hull*.

and the circumstances surrounding their issue. Those actually known to have issued tokens and who are mentioned in the Memoirs are:

R. Barnes	S. Birkby	W. Birkby
J. Blancherd (as Blanchard)	W. Brockett	L. Buckle
R. Fellowes	J. Goodwin	R. Perry
W. Robertson	W. Robinson	J. Scotte
R. Sugden	T. Watson	J. Youle (as Yould)

Tokens mentioned in the Memoirs but not known to exist are two halfpennies by James Lycett and Cyprian Venture, both of Hull, the latter having on the reverse 'Nothin Venture Nothin Win - 1669'. Also included and illustrated in the Memoirs are 'three egg-shaped coins', one of which is attributed to the medieval merchant John Rotenheryng and has MCCCX on the reverse!—as illusory as anything in the book.

Older books often refer to a manuscript work entitled 'The Local Coinage of Kingston upon Hull' (dated 1848 but certainly finished later), by John Richardson, a dental surgeon of no. 13 Savile Street, Hull. Efforts to trace this manuscript have proved unavailing and it is not to be found in the Local History Collection at the Hull Central Library or in the Hull Museums. Richardson was a collector and, from what Gill writes, may have got into the orbit of the Johnson Memoirs—one cannot say.

It is a pleasure to move to some of the private collections of past days, even if they are no longer available. C. E. Fewster was one of the great collectors of Yorkshire tokens, in addition to writing about them. He was a painter, colour and varnish manufacturer, born in 1847, and a great collector of maps and old pictures of Hull, besides coins and tokens. His coin collection was sold at Sorheby's in London in 1898 and in a sale 'of moderate prices' fetched £700: a newspaper report noted that Lot 165, composed of 94 Hull tokens, was in strong demand and brought £18. Fewster, of no. 17 Harley Street, Hull, and later of Hornsea, must have been a very keen collector indeed, for in 1884 he actually had printed a personal 'wants' list of 17th-century tokens so that as many friends and dealers as possible could be on the look-out for him.

The buyer of Lot 165 in 1898 was William Sykes (1860–1941), a founder-member of the Yorkshire Numismatic Fellowship (1909) and President of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society in 1911–12. Sykes, who gave duplicate tokens and other coins to the Hull Museums and worked closely and in rivalry with Sheppard, produced for the Museums the pamphlet *Hull Coins and Tokens* (H.M.P. No. 8, 1st edn. 1902; 2nd edn. 1923). He also, in 1910, published a paper on 'Hull and East Yorkshire Tradesmen's Tokens' in the *Transactions of the East Riding Antiquarian Society*, vol. XVII. Both publications contained useful line-drawings of varying quality, and covered the whole field up to and including the 1811 silver tokens by Rudston and Preston. It was a good choice to ask Sykes to produce the token section of the official handbook for the British

Association meeting in Hull in 1922, and the second edition of his Hull Museum Publication No. 8 was in fact a reprint of this. Sykes was an estate agent by profession who not only collected tokens—in 1910 he 'exhibited two trays containing all the known varieties of the Hull 17th-century tokens and many of the East Riding pieces'—but also issued them. In 1902 he issued seven tokens, manufactured by J. A. Restall of Birmingham, showing prominent buildings of Hull, not of course for genuine trade purposes but as 'private tokens' showing numismatic craftsmanship, to be given to friends. When Sykes died, at Cottingham, it was a matter of importance to numismatists and local historians to know how his collection—complete for Hull tokens, be it remembered—was bequeathed or disposed of. It appears to have been sold in London in the 1940s and from the appearance of some rare pieces in a sale list of Messrs. Spink and Son in 1949 it can be deduced that directly or indirectly it came into their hands. What matters is that it seems not to have survived intact and its buyers have not been so easily traced as in the case of Charles Fewster's tokens.

One hopes that some at least of Sykes's pieces went to a present-day collector, whose Yorkshire token collection is by repute of great importance but which the author was not given the privilege of studying. It had been hoped to base the list in this pamphlet on that collection, as the pedigree of some of its pieces might have assisted in clearing some of the tangles to which reference has been made. Instead, the pieces owned by Fewster, and marked by him in Williamson as such, have been taken as the starting point in the 17th-century section. As many pieces as possible have been included in the illustrations, either as photographs or as line-drawings. The photographs are inevitably of varying quality as the tokens were often of poor metal, small, lightly engraved and worn in use, but the difficulty of seeing the tokens has tipped the balance in favour of including some photographs that may seem hardly worth while. All the photographs of 17th-century tokens and that of Edward I's Hull penny have been enlarged, but all the line-drawings and the photographs of the two surviving Hedon pennies are of actual size. In the lists which follow, the symbol * indicates that the coin or token will be found amongst the photographic illustrations, while † means that it is included in the line-drawings. The author has had to admit defeat in his effort to see or find credible representations of all the pieces issued in the East Riding, though his search extended over three years and reached the U.S.A., where the help of Mrs. Henry Norweb of Cleveland, Ohio, enabled some gaps to be filled.

Some borderline pieces have been included in the material selected, where a prominent character—like Picard and his 'Wellington' pennies and halfpennies—is involved. Some of the tiresome variations in 18th- and 19th-century tokens have also been included as a matter of reference in spite of their lack of importance, and basic reference numbers are given from the classic authorities: Williamson for the 17th century, Dalton and Hamer for the 18th and W. J. Davis for the 19th. All are over fifty years old and certainly in the case of Williamson, the earliest and widest in scope, a new assessment is

needed: R. C. Bell, to whom the author is indebted in various ways, is already looking at the later periods from a different angle. Any pieces not included in these 'classic' works are inserted alphabetically in the place they would have occupied, had they been known.

In dealing with East Riding tokens one comes back over and over again to Tom Sheppard (1876-1945), for he was as enthusiastic an acquirer of pieces for his museum as the most fanatical and grasping private collector. In 1927 he could write of the Hull Museums' collections of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire tokens as 'unquestionably . . . the finest collection in the world'. Unorthodox in everything, he had the art of communicating enthusiasm. His emphasis was perhaps more on collection than on interpretation but that is a natural first step, and it is lack of collected material that makes difficulties for the student today. Sheppard's Hull Museum Publications as a series and especially his own 'Yorkshire 17th-century Tokens' (1913), along with his lists of medals (Nos. 109, 119 and 127), still a neglected side of this work, have been basic in making the lists in this pamphlet. Another important aid, upon which Sheppard himself could lean, has been the reliability of the Yorkshire section in Williamson's book. Williamson was himself revising the earlier work of a Yorkshireman, W. Boyne, and he handed this section to Charles Fewster, who remarked how few were the pieces that needed to be added to Yorkshire compared with other counties.

The principal object of this pamphlet is to present to those interested in local and family history a list with the names and often the traces of local people. The coins or tokens associated with them were but a tiny part of their lives but they throw some light upon those lives, especially when other details can be culled from parish registers, wills, hearth-tax records and the like. The coins and tokens are part of a mosaic of which much remains to be found: they throw light but also need to be illuminated from other sources. Here is a brief attempt to put the various classes of numismatic records in the East Riding into their setting so that anyone without numismatic expertise can use them accurately, search for new material and eliminate the spurious. It carries also an urgent request to care for this often rare source material of history, and to record new finds scrupulously, if possible with photographs or drawings. The record of finds included here is, except for its Roman element, only a first attempt and the medal section—perhaps of more interest to the general reader than any other, and recording men and events with an importance in a constant state of revaluation—could certainly be larger. If readers see in them a challenge both to add to and to expand what they find here, these pages will have more than justified the labour and enthusiasm expended by many helpers in producing them. Wherever the upshot, it has been a privilege for the author to follow, however inadequately, the footsteps of Boyne, Fewster, Sykes and Sheppard: he particularly sympathises with the last-named, who wrote characteristically of his collection in 1907, 'Like poor Oliver Twist, we sadly want "more"'.
5

A. REGAL COINAGE

The East Riding is too near to York for there to be much likelihood of finding regal mint-towns there: the strange thing is that there are two. It was to the capital of the North that governments had recourse when currency was needed, and York was a mint-town in Anglo-Saxon, Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor and Stuart times. There would be little need for others in Yorkshire but there are in fact four—in the Middle Ages Hedon and Hull, and in the 17th century, during the Civil War, Scarborough and Pontefract. Of the former two mints, only one issue was made from each, by Stephen at Hedon after the Treaty of Winchester in 1153 and by Edward I at Hull in 1300.⁷

Hedon

*STEPHEN. Silver Penny

obv: Bust three-quarters left, bearded, crowned, holding sceptre in right hand. Around, an inscription divided by the bust: all within a beaded circle.

+STIEFNE

rev: Cross voided within beaded quatrefoil, in centre an annulet, in each angle a fleur-de-lys springing from the quatrefoil. Around, an inscription between two beaded circles.

+GERĀRD:ON:HEDVII

Only two coins survive from this issue, one in the collection of A. H. F. Baldwin and the other in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow—both, by kind permission, illustrated here; both are from the same obverse die with different reverses bearing the name of the same moneyer, Gerard. The issue, known as Stephen Type VII, is recorded from 34 different mints and continued through the first four years of Henry II's reign. The type represents the return of royal control of the kingdom and of its currency, reinstated by the Treaty of Winchester after a fantastic series of irregular mintages during the civil war.

Gerard is not a common moneyer's name, though it occurs at York for the later 'Tealby' and 'Short-cross' issues, and at Lincoln for the latter. The 'Tealby' Gerard at York is almost certainly Gerard FitzLefwin of the Pipe Rolls, but the Pipe Rolls (1156-7) also refer to a Gerard, moneyer of Grimsby, paying into the Treasury a mark of gold.⁸ Grimsby is unknown as a mint-town at any time but this reference would fit Hedon, not many miles away as the crow

⁷ For details of these issues I am indebted personally to F. Elmore-Jones and to his article, 'Hedon near Hull—a new Norman mint', in the *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. XXVI (1949), and to Peter Woodhead, a specialist on the Edward Penny series. Mr. Woodhead photographed both coins for the illustrations. For the Hull coin the standard reference is to the article by H. B. Earle and J. S. Shirley-Fox in *Brit. Numis. Jnl.*, vol. IX (1913).

⁸ *The Great Rolls of the Pipe for the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Years of . . . Hen. II*, ed. J. Hunter (1844), p. 83.

flies, and rather later a prosperous port of which the relics can still be seen amongst its fields.

Exactly why a mint was set up at Hedon is not clear—as it is in the case of Hull—though it points to a prosperity which in later years the great church of St. Augustine was to proclaim far and wide. The town is not mentioned in *Domesday Book*, for Hedon was a ‘new town’, planted by the Earl of Aumâle in the earlier 12th century.

Hull

*EDWARD I. Silver Penny (Type IX b)

obv: Facing bust with open crown fleurie, and shoulders clothed: inscription within two beaded circles.

EDW R ANGL DNS HYB (Edwardus Rex Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ)

rev: Long cross pattée extending to the outer edge of the coin with three pellets in the angles and inscription within two beaded circles.

VILL KYN GES TON (Villa Kingston)

Provincial mints were opened at this time only when there was some unusual demand for currency, in this case due to the port's being used for the Scottish campaigns: the demonetisation of inferior foreign imitations of the English penny ('crockards', 'pollards' and 'lushebournes', as they were called) in any event meant that good coins were needed to replace them. On 29 March 1300 a number of places, including Hull, were named as exchanges with moneyers. Hull had four furnaces (compared with 30 in London and two in Newcastle) and was associated with York, both of them farmed to the Frescobaldi, who accounted to John de Sandale, Keeper of the king's Exchequer.⁹ The records of York and Hull were never separated and between 27 April and 31 December 1300 the two mints coined 17,316 lbs. of silver: by the latter date coinage had ceased at all the provincial mints except Newcastle. Mr. Woodhead, from find records of surviving pieces, estimates the ratio of production between Hull and York as 17:51. This suggests that Hull coined some 4,300 lbs. of silver, or something over 1,000,000 pence. The type IX b to which they belong is characterised by the use of the 'pothook' N—broadly two parallel uprights—which appears only between 1299 and 1302. The Hull pieces are not uncommon and when Sheppard refers to two varieties (*H.M.P.* No. 100 (1914), pp. 53–54) he must be referring to differences in dies, but if so there are many more than two. The coins were rather small and the inferior quality of the dies was a matter of contemporary complaint. It seems, too, that the difficulty of replacing dies from Westminster led to their being used to maximum capacity: this would be something more than 30,000 coins from an obverse die, if it survived that long. As yet no comprehensive die study of the Hull pieces has been undertaken.

⁹ See *The Red Book of the Exchequer* (Rolls Ser., 1896), vol. iii, p. 988; Public Record Office, E 372, m. 44.

B. 17th-CENTURY TOKENS

As against the regal coinage of the kingdom issued by command and through the agencies of the king and his ministers, token coinage is unofficial, local and generally personal. The pieces were generally small and made of copper, bronze or billon.¹⁰ In the 17th century there was an orgy of token issuing and over 12,500 in the British Isles have been listed by Williamson, of which 4,350-odd come from London and Southwark. Kent issued more than any other county (595) and Yorkshire comes next with 445, of which 78 can be attributed to the East Riding.

The necessity for tokens—and they were veritably ‘money of necessity’—seems to have been brought about by the idea of ‘noble metals’, so that it was thought beneath the dignity of the sovereign to issue coinage other than of gold or silver, and by the slowness amounting to indifference of successive governments in meeting certain public needs. One such need was for adequate amounts of small change. There was seldom enough and what there was grew smaller, and so more inconvenient, as the price of silver rose. Eventually local traders and officials took the law into their own hands and provided tokens to meet the need.

The Anglo-Saxon coinage was based upon the silver penny, which to provide smaller sums had to be actually cut into halves and quarters. The position remained virtually unchanged until the time of Edward I, who issued halfpennies and farthings as well as his better known groats. An extensive gold coinage began with Edward III.

From the 13th century, debased continental imitations of English pennies were coming into the country and good silver pennies were going out. It was forbidden to use the imitations as pennies, but for one year, 1299, they were officially recognised as halfpennies, before being forbidden altogether and a new regal issue made, the one in which Hull participated. These imitations, together with reckoning counters, are often found in hoards mixed up with regal currency and seem therefore to have been in regular, if wholly unofficial, use. Under Richard II the shortage of small coinage was pointed out, in relation both to commodities like bread and beer and to charitable gifts for the poor; again, in 1402, there was a petition for ‘some remedy for the great mischief amongst the poor people for want of halfpennies and farthings of silver . . . now so scarce’. Lead tokens began to gain currency and Erasmus complains bitterly in his letters about them.

Patterns for a regal copper coinage were prepared for Elizabeth I but no issue was made and the smallest silver coin she issued was a halfpenny which weighed only four grains. James I adopted the expedient of giving a licence to Lord Harrington in 1613 to coin copper farthings; it was subsequently given successively to the Duke of Lennox, the Duchess of Richmond and Lord Maltravers, and it is known that these farthings were circulating in Hull in 1623.

¹⁰ Billon was an alloy of gold or silver with a base metal.

The 'Harringtons' were not popular: they were small, thin and sometimes tinned to make them look more like silver; worse still, 21 shillings-worth had to be exchanged for £1. But they had got rid of the lead tokens and relieved some of the pressure; when they were discontinued by Parliament in 1644, resort to private tokens again became a necessity. Once more, patterns were made—some by David Ramage, who also made some and probably a great number of the private tokens being issued—but no copper coinage was forthcoming from the Commonwealth government. At long last, in 1672, a regal copper coinage of halfpennies and farthings was issued by Charles II, after which the issue of tokens and their circulation was forbidden. The coins were good heavy pieces weighing 175 grains and 84½ grains, as against the 6–9 grain 'Harringtons' and the poor-quality local tokens associated with the name of Ramage: none of the local issues approached the regal pieces in weight or intrinsic value.

The first great spate of British tokens comes, then, in the period 1648–1672. There is documentary evidence to show that a number of them were made in London. The same design, sometimes involving identical punches, has been found in widely scattered places, and this points to tokens being ordered from a specialised producer, as they were required. There appears to be no evidence as to where any of the East Riding tokens were made but the mixture of metals—brass and copper—used in the same type, and the designs, both point in the main to London and perhaps to David Ramage; so far, however, there is nothing to prove it. Fewser makes the point that the halfpenny of William Wilberforce of Beverley is struck in brass and the farthing in copper. This seems a commoner pair of issues than most and currently in dealers' trays there have been examples of each denomination in both metals. Some East Riding tokens were certainly made locally, as for instance W.154. Heart-shaped tokens, like the halfpennies of Richard Barnes and Mary Witham, are rare, as are italic inscriptions, such as those on the tokens of Mary Witham again and of the two issuers at Howden, Thomas Okes and John Wighton.

Denominations above a halfpenny are also rare as the usual object of the issuer was to produce something smaller; but William Johnson at the Coffee House in Beverley produced a penny, as did Ralph Porter of Bridlington.

Halfpennies generally proclaim themselves by 'His Half Penny' on the obverse or reverse, and farthings—less proud—tend to have no denomination included in the type. In the East Riding series there are two pennies, 50 halfpennies and 26 farthings, and, as might be expected in a flourishing town, Hull has seven issuers of both halfpennies and farthings—Baker, Barnes, Blanchard, Buckle, Goodwin, Lambert and Stockdale.

Only in Hull are there sufficient token issuers to make a significant analysis of trades possible, but at present there is too much uncertainty as to the trades followed. The following are represented: innkeepers, grocers and mercers (these are regularly to be found), pewterers, drapers, milliners, hatters, hosiers, shoemakers, tobacco

dealers, tallow chandlers, ships chandlers and corn chandlers.

One piece of Bridlington is inscribed 'For the use of the Poor', with its clear reference to the use of tokens of small denomination for charity: occasionally it is put more clearly still—'Remember the Poor'. Others have 'to be changed by the Overseers for the poor': the overseers were frequent issuers of tokens and therefore responsible for cashing them into legal coinage, as were other issuers. Tokens were only local in currency, as the good reputation of the issuer had to be known for the pieces to be acceptable: but some travelled far—for instance some from Surrey, many of them in the strange River Hull find of 1911—as they tended to look alike and were, of course, badly needed.

The arrangement of the initials of issuers may at first appear confusing to newcomers to this study. Normally a man included his wife's Christian name, putting the initial of the surname in the middle of and above the two Christian name initials, as in the case of the halfpenny of George and Mary Wilberforce of Cranswick:

· W ·
G ½ M
· ·

Glancing at wider issues for a moment, tokens, when studied over an area the size of a county, can give valuable clues to social and commercial development, looked at from grass-roots level, and to topography and communications. The only East Riding road mentioned in John Ogilby's *Britannia*, published in 1675, is that from Hull to Anteby (Anlaby), Beverley, Crancich (Cranswick), Kilham, Bridlington, Bridlington Quay and Flamhorough. It includes a significant number of places issuing tokens. There were, of course, other roads, giving access to the various markets in the county. Other topographers either agree with or copy Ogilby and from the road pattern it is difficult to suggest reasons for some places having token issuers. The pattern of viable roads had changed radically by the last decades of the 18th century. Some indication, however, of the 17th-century status of the token-issuing places is given by the 1657 London topographical publication *A book of the names of all the England and Wales Parishes and Market Towns*, which includes all the places where tokens are thought to have been issued in the East Riding, except Anlaby and Aldbrough. The latter is placed in the East but marked on the map in the North Riding.

Although tokens were of small denominations they were often issued by men of substance, as will be seen in the list that follows, and in all cases their usefulness as currency depended on the good name and solvency of the issuer.

In this list the Williamson reference number is given on the left (if there is no W, the piece is not in Williamson but is inserted where it would have come); then there is a description of the obverse and reverse, each with its legend, and on the right its denomination. If it is of other shape than round, this is noted before the denomination. At the end of the description a name—generally Fewster—will be seen in brackets. This is intended as an authentication of the piece as G. E. Fewster, when editing the Yorkshire section for Williamson (1891), marked

each token that he had in his own cabinet and so far as the East Riding was concerned he had very nearly every one known. This seemed a better starting point than W. Sykes's cabinet, which was said (1910) to have contained all known varieties for the East Riding: unfortunately there seems to be no list available of what was in the collection, item by item. Where Fewster fails for one reason or another, the present location of an example is indicated. All the descriptions have been checked against the actual tokens where possible or against photographs or drawings. Where this has not been possible, the fact has been noted. All stops, whether lozenge-shaped, cinquefoils, pellets, osterisks, fleur-de-lys, etc., have been represented as *, but colons, full stops and · are reproduced as on the token. It is therefore necessary to consult the illustrations as well as the descriptions, to be sure of details. A * after the Williamson number indicates that a photograph will be found in the illustrations, and a † shows that a drawing is included. Some of the photographs are obviously not good, owing to the worn nature of the tokens themselves, but have been included as better than nothing, in view of the tokens being so difficult to find.

Certain tokens which may be found mentioned elsewhere have been excluded on the grounds of insufficient evidence: these are tokens of Cyprian Venture, William Robinson and James Lycett, all of which depend on the spurious Johnson Memoirs. Others which are doubtful have been included and the reason for doubt noted, namely those of Aldbrough, Langton and Lund. The halfpenny tokens of Beverley mentioned by Poulson (*Beverlac*, p. 807) as possibly issued by 'Bower' in 1688 have also been omitted. His examples were clearly in too bad a state to be read with certainty and the date is most unlikely; nothing that fits his drawing and description has since been reported.

Aldbrough

Very doubtful attribution, though Fewster, as editor for Williamson, included both pieces on the grounds that there had been a Ship inn there and that members of the Yates family (also issuing tokens at Bridlington in 1666) were still residents in 1891. The spelling ALDBROUGH on W.2 is also right for the East Riding. Both are also claimed in Williamson for Suffolk and that of Briggs for Norfolk, too. The West Riding Aldborough, which returned members to the unreformed Parliament, has also to be considered. More evidence from registers and finds is clearly needed before a decision can be made.

- W.1 obv: A ship ‡d.
 · IOHN · BRIGGS · OF · 1671
 rev: I · B
 · ALBOROVGH · HIS · HALPENY (Fewster)
- W.2 obv: Family arms—a chevron between three gates
 (a play on the name)
 · IOHN · YATES · OF · ALBROVGH ‡d.
 rev: A globe
 · HIS · HALFE · PENNY · 1669 (Fewster)

Anlaby

- W.6* obv: Arms of the Newton family—crossed shin $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 bones in saltire
 ★IOHN · NEWTON · 1669
 rev: HIS
 HALF
 PENY
 ★OF · ANLABY · NEARE · HVLL (Fewster)

Beverley

Beverley, writes John Ogilby, 'hath two markets weekly on Thursdays and Saturdays'.

- B
- W.23* obv: A cheese knife with I E $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 ★IONATHAN · BROWNE
 rev: HIS
 HALF
 PENY
 ★OF · BEVERLEY · 1670 (Fewster)
- W.24* obv: A goat's head to left—part of the cordwainers' $\frac{1}{4}$ d
 arms.
 ★TIMOTHEY · BROWNE ·
 rev: HIS
 HALF
 PENY
 ★OF · BEVERLEY · 1668 (Fewster)
- W.25 obv: A fleece $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 · STEPHEN · GOACKMAN
 rev: G
 S · M
 · MERCER · IN · BEVERLAY (Fewster)
 This token has not been seen and therefore the details not checked. Boyne says he was a mercer and grocer, and one of the twelve governors of the borough in 1642; in 1663 he was appointed an alderman by the charter of Charles II; he was elected mayor in 1667 and his will was proved in 1668.
- I
- W.26 obv: W · C 1d.
 1671
 · WILLIAM · IOHNSON · AT · THE
 rev: HIS
 PENNY
 · COFFE · HOVSE · IN · BEVERLEY (Fewster)
 This token has nor been seen and therefore the details not checked. A halfpenny which Gill quotes as in the hands of J. Richardson was rejected by Fewster.

- W.27* obv: Shield bearing the Royal Arms ½d.
★GEORGE · LAMPLVGH · AT · THE
[King's Arms]
rev: ★L★
G★A
· IN · BEVERLEY · 1664 · (Fewster)
- W.28* obv: As in W.27 above ½d.
rev: ★L★
G★A
★IN★BEVERLEY★1666★ (Fewster)
A King's Head still exists in Saturday Market.
- W.29* obv: Arms of the Armourers' Company ½d.
★MARMADVKE★REDMAN
rev: HIS
HALF
PENY
★★★
★IN★BEVERLEY★1669· (Fewster)
His will was proved in 1679.
- W.30* obv: A fox to left ½d.
★AT · THE · FOX · IN · BEVERLY
rev: S
W★I
★AT · THE · FOX · IN · BEVERLY (Fewster)
There is now no inn of this name in Beverley.
- W.31* obv: A beaver to left—part of the arms of Beverley ½d.
★WILLIAM·:·SHEERWOOD
rev: HIS
HALF
PENY
S
W · A
★IN · BEVERLEY · 1667 ·:· (Fewster)
His will was proved in 1668.
- W.32* obv: HIS ½d.
HALF
PENY
W ·
★WILLIAM · WILBERFOSS
rev: · ★ ·
W · M
· ★ ·
★IN · BEVERLEY

W.33* obv: W $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 ★WILL : WILBERFOSS
 rev: · ★ ·
 W · M
 · ★ ·
 ★IN · BEVERLEY★ (Fewster)

William Wilberforce, a mercer and grocer, was made a governor of Beverley in 1642 and an alderman in 1664; he was mayor in 1643 and 1674.

Bridlington and Bridlington Quay

Of Bridlington John Ogilby writes, 'a safe harbour . . . a place of good trade and enjoys a well-furnished market on Saturdays'; and of Bridlington Quay, then still a separate place about a mile to the east, 'a place where they lade and unlade goods, which is chiefly inhabited by maritime people'.

W.45* obv: B★B $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 ★B★
 ★FOR · THE · VSE · OF · THE · POOR
 rev: · ★ ·
 THEIR
 HALFE
 PENNY
 · ★ ·
 · OF · BVRLINGTON · 1670 (Fewster)

W.46* obv: ★B★ $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 B · B
 ★
 ★FOR · THE · VSE · OF · THE · POOR
 rev: · ★ ·
 THEIR
 HALFE
 PENNY
 · ★ ·
 ★OF · BVRLINGTON · 1670 (Fewster)

The three B's arranged two over one, which are today incorporated in the borough arms, are first known to have been used in 1589 when it was thought that they had formed the arms of Bridlington Priory. In the 19th century the town was still frequently called Burlington.

- W.47* obv: Shield of arms: on a chevron between three $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
mulletts, a crescent
★BARTHOL · ANDERSON
rev: HIS
HALF
PENY
★AT · BRIDLINGTON · KEY (Fewster)
His will was proved in 1679, when he was described as a 'master and mariner'. Bridlington Quay has a longer history than is generally thought.
- W.48* obv: Shield bearing the arms of the Grocers' $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Company
★THOMAS★BISHOPP★OF
rev: HIS
HALF
PENY
· BVRLINGTON · 1665 (Fewster)
The will of Thomas Bishop, mercer, was proved in 1668. The trades of mercer and grocer seem sometimes to have been combined—see W.25 and W.33.
- W.49* obv: A raven to left: the arms of the Corbett family $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
★THOMAS★CORBETT★
rev: HIS
HALF
PENY
★OF · BRIDLINGTON · 1668 (Fewster)
- W.50* obv: Arms: a chevron between three mullets $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
★THOMAS · CORBIT
rev: Arms of the Vintners' Company
· OF · BRIDLINGTON (Fewster)
- W.51* obv: HIS $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
HALF
PENY
★WILLIAM · DICKESON:
rev: Arms of the Vintners' Company
★AT · BRIDLINGTON · KEY (Fewster)
- W.52* obv: HIS $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
HALF
PENY
★THOMAS · FENTON · OF
rev: Shield of arms of the Fenton family: a cross
between four fleurs-de-lys
★BRIDLINGTON · KEY (Fewster)

- W.53 obv: Shield of arms of the Fenton family ¼d.
 · THOMAS · FENTON · OF
 rev: F
 T · A
 · BRIDLINGTON · KEY (Fewster)
 This token has not been seen and therefore not checked. His will was proved in 1673.
- W.54* obv: · ★ · 1d.
 HIS ·
 PENNY
 · ★ ·
 ★RALPH · PORTER
 rev: M
 R P (conjoined)
 ★IN · BRIDLINGTON · 1670 (Fewster)
- W.55† obv: Arms: a fleur-de-lys between three butterflies ¼d.
 volant
 ★NICHOLAS★WOOLFE
 rev: · ★ ·
 1665
 · ★ ·
 ★OF★BRIDLINGTON (Fewster)
- W.56* obv: A king's head to left ¼d.
 ★IOHN · YATTES★1666
 rev: HIS
 HALF
 PENY
 · ★ ·
 ★IN · BVRLINGTON · (British Museum)
 Poulson includes this amongst his Beverley tokens, reading it *John Taites 1666 / in Burlington*. He also includes a halfpenny ascribed to 'Bower', with the scarcely possible date 1688, when tokens were illegal and the need for them had been met by royal issues. It remains a mystery but cannot be included in any list as the original specimen must have been virtually illegible.
- Cranswick
- W.62† obv: Arms of the Grocers' Company ¼d.
 ★GEORGE · WILBERFORCE
 rev: ★W★
 G¼M
 ★ ★
 ★IN · CRANSWICKE · 1670 (Fewster)
 George Wilberforce married Margaret Warton in 1664.

Ellerton

- W.91* obv: HIS ‡d.
 HALF
 PENY
 ★ROBERT · IARVIS :
 rev: Head of Charles II crowned to left
 IN · ELLERTON · 1667 (Fewster)

Hedon

- W.120† obv: The sun in splendour ‡d.
 ★SAMVELL · BAINES · OF
 rev: HIS
 HALF
 PENY
 ★HEADON · NEER · HVLL 1667 (Fwster)

Baines was Town Clerk of Hedon in 1654 and was ejected from his office in 1662 by the commissioners for regulating corporations. In an attack on the injustices of the Corporations of Hull and Hedon in 1659, Robert Raikes described Baines as 'a keeper of unlicensed tippling houses, selling ale contrary to the statute'. Baines must have been forced to resign his position as town clerk and in 1662 seems to have been running the Rising Sun inn, with which he may have had earlier connections, if we are to believe Raikes.

Hornsea

- W.126† obv: A three-masted ship in full sail to left ‡d.
 ★BENIAMIN★RHODES★★★
 rev: HIS
 HALF
 PENY
 ★IN★HORNSEA★1670★ (Fewster)

Benjamin Rhodes married in 1672 Isobel Bonfield and had one son. His wife died in 1678 but he married again and had seven more children. The story, with its pride and tragedy, can be read through the parish registers. He was churchwarden in 1685 and died in 1728.

This seems to be the piece somehow drawn and described by Boyne as of *Francis Rhodes* (see H.M.P. No. 95 (1913), pp. 16-18, where Sheppard in dealing with this matter has confused the date). Fewster seems to have been right in rejecting Francis Rhodes in spite of Boyne. The critical oversrike of Benjamin over Francis Rhodes referred to by Sheppard is no longer in the Hull Museums, and the understriking may have been a different token altogether.

Howden

- W.128† obv: Three crowns in the royal oak with THO †d.
OKES dividcd by the trunk
- rev: *of*
Houlden
his halfe
Penny
1667 (Fewster)
- The registers record the burial of successive wives—Helen (1654), Anne Langton (married 1655; buried 1657) and Margaret (1669). He was to witness the burial of several of his children before his own death in 1688.
- W.129* obv: *John* †d.
Wighton
of Houlden
1668
- rev: Arms of the Wighton family—three boars passant in pale
★HIS · HALF★PENNY★ (Fewster)
- John son of Robert Wighton was baptised in 1630 and buried in 1688. His son Samuel was present at Thomas Okes' wedding to Anne Langton in 1655 (see W.128).

Hull

Ogilby writes of Hull, 'its trade is hardly inferior to any in England . . . and its market which is on Saturdays is well furnished with all sorts of provisions'.

- W.131† obv: Arms of Hull—three crowns in pale †d.
★MARGRET★ABBOTT · IN★
- rev: HER
HALF
PENY
★KINGSTON · VPPON · HVLL (Fewster)
- Margaret Abbott kept The Three Crowns inn in Market Place and is buried in St. Mary's, Lowgate.
- 132A† obv: An arm holding a hammer, with I B below †d.
· JOHN BAKER · OF · KINGSTON
- rev: · A ·
1665
★VPON · HULL · PEWTERER
- See *Connoisseur*, May 1927, and *Coin and Medal Bulletin*, Oct. 1950. The token was described and illustrated by Sykes in 1910.

- W.132* obv: A clothed arm holding a hammer to left $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 ★IOHN · BAKER·:
 rev: . . .
 I B
 . . .
 ★OF★HVLL★1665·:
 (Fewster)
 John Baker, pewterer, died in 1710, aged 78, and was buried in Holy Trinity Church. He is said to have been born in the Hammer in Hand inn (one such at no. 187 High Street was pulled down in 1863) and to have been known as the Protestant tinker. In 1669 he was a chamberlain of Hull. In 1665 he appears to have had a tenement in Whitefriargate next to the 'Green Dragon'. In 1681 the Privy Council ordered the prosecution of John Baker of Hull, pewterer, for spreading false news. Sheppard's reference to a penny token of John Baker (in W. Sykes's collection) in H.M.P. 94 (1913), p. 27, is probably due to a misprint.
- W.133* obv: Arms of the Grocers' Company (heart-shaped) $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 ★RICHARD★BARNES
 rev: HIS
 HALF
 PENY
 ★
 IN★HVLL★1669★★★
 (Fewster)
- W.134† obv: Arms of the Grocers' Company $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 ★RICHARD · BARNES
 rev: . ★ .
 1672
 . ★ .
 ★OF★HVLL★★
 (Fewster)
- W.135† obv: A wheatsheaf $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 ★SAMVELL★BIRKBY★
 rev: ★B★
 S★H
 ★
 ★OF★HVLL★1666★
 (Fewster)
- W.136* obv: Arms of the Birkby family—three garbs $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 ★WILLIAM · BIRKBY · 1668
 rev: B
 W · K
 HIS: $\frac{1}{2}$:
 PENY
 ★★★
 ★OF · KINGSTON · VPPON · HVLL
 (Fewster)

- W.137* obv: Three crowns arranged one over two $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 ★IOHN · BLANCHERD · IN
 rev: HIS
 HALF
 PENY
 ★KINGSTON · VPON · HVLL (Fewster)
- W.138† obv: Three crowns arranged one over two $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 IOHN · BLANCHERD IN
 rev: ★B★
 I · A
 ★KINGSTOWNE · ON · HVLL (Fewster)
 Often recorded as Blanchard. He was a chamberlain in 1665 and sheriff in 1687; also, John Blanchard, mercer and retailer, was among those admitted to the Merchants' Society in the 1660s.
- 138A obv: Three geese, two over one $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 ★ · EDW : BRANSLY · DRAPER ·
 rev: ★B★
 E★M
 · 72 ·
 ★IN KINGSTON VPON HVL
 In 1668 Edward Bransby was admitted a burgess by apprenticeship with Thomas Lamberr, linendraper. The mistake in the name, the very unusual spelling of HVL and the date only two years before the Government's prohibition of private token issues may account for the great scarcity of this piece. Indeed, the piece may be simply a 'proof' of a token not subsequently issued at all, after this unsatisfactory trial effort. It appears as an entry in MS. in Mr. A. H. Baldwin's copy of Williamson, and this may be the piece illustrated by Sheppard in H.M.P., No. 172 (1931), p. 2.
- W.139† obv: Arms of the Brokett family. Arms quarterly, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 first and fourth Brokett, a cross patonce: second and third, a bar between three trefoils
 · WALTER★BROKETT★1666
 rev: HIS
 HALF
 PENY
 ★★★
 ★OF KINGSTON★VPON★HVLL (Fewster)
 This is an old Yorkshire family.

- W.140† obv: A buckle ¼d.
 ★LYONELL · BVCKLE · IN · HVLL
 rev: ★B★
 L★A
 ★
 ★HIS · HALFE · PENNY · 1665 (Fewster)
- W.141† obv: A buckle ¼d.
 ★LYONELL · BVCKLE
 rev: · B ·
 L · A
 ·
 ★ · IN · HVLL · 1665 · (Fewster)
 The buckle is clearly a rebus on his name. Fewster notes a chamberlain of the name in 1639 and a sheriff in 1681, as well as a member of the Merchant Adventurers' Society, but there may be some confusion.
- 141A obv: ★ ★ ★ ¼d.
 M · C
 ★MICHELL COPPY IN
 rev: Arms of Hull: three crowns on shield
 KINGSTON · ON · HVLL :
 Coppy was admitted a burgess of Hull in 1640; his token was probably issued c. 1666. This piece, like 138A, appears in A. H. Baldwin's handwriting in his copy of Williamson, and is also offered for sale in Aug. 1949 in Spink's *Numismatic Circular*; it is illustrated in H.M.P., No. 172 (1931), p. 2.
- W.142* obv: An Indian with a bow and arrow to left ¼d.
 ★WILLIAM · FEILD · AT · YE · BLAK
 rev: HIS
 HALF
 PENY
 1669
 ★IN · KINGSTON · VPON · HVLL
 (Mrs. Henry Norweb)
 Sykes has a drawing of this (1910) and Fewster says that Field kept The Black Indian Man inn in Sewer Lane.
- W.143† obv: A stocking ¼d.
 ★ROBERT · FELLOVES · 1668
 rev: HIS
 HALF
 PENY
 · IN · KINGSTON · VPON · HVLL
 (Fewster)

- W.144* obv: A rose and crown ½d.
 ★IOHN · GOODWIN · OF · KING :
 rev: ★G★
 I R
 ★½★
 ★STONE · VPPON · HVLL · 1666 (Fewster)
- W.145*† obv: A rose and crown ½d.
 IOHN · GOODWIN · OF · KING
 rev: · ★ ·
 I G
 · ★ ·
 ★STONE · VPPON · HVLL (Fewster)
 Sykes notes that the piece in the Hull Museums was found during an excavation in King Edward Street.
- W.146† obv: Arms of the Grocers' Company ½d.
 ★HENRY · HILLARD · IN
 rev: ★H★
 H★E
 1669
 ★KINGSTON · VPON · HVLL
 (Hull Museums)
- W.147* obv: Three hats arranged two and one ½d.
 ★EDWARD · HODGSON · MARCHT.
 rev: HIS
 HALF
 PENY
 H
 ·E·M·
 ★IN · KINGSTON · ON · HVLL·:·
 (Fewster)
 Hodgson was a chamberlain in 1667; he was among those admitted to the Merchants' Society in the 1660s, described as a retailer of small wares and a shopkeeper.
- W.148* obv: A man (perhaps an Indian) smoking a pipe, ½d.
 to left
 ★GEORGE · HODGSON · 1668
 rev: HIS
 HALFE
 PENNY
 ★ ★ ★
 ★OF · KINGSTON · VPPON · HVLL
 (Fewster)

- W.149† obv: A tar brush ‡d.
 PHINEAS HODSON
 rev: · H ·
 P · E
 ★IN★HVLL★1666★ (Fewster)
 He was a tallow chandler and retailer and was among those admitted to the Merchants' Society in the 1660s.
- 149A† obv: Shield bearing the arms of the Drapers' ‡d.
 Company
 ★THOMAS★LAMBERT · 1664
 rev: HIS
 HALF
 PENY
 ★IN★KINGSTON★ON★HVLL
 This piece is illustrated and described in a newspaper note by Sheppard; it was presented to the Hull Museums in 1903.
- W.150† obv: Shield bearing the arms of the Drapers' ‡d.
 Company
 ★THOMAS · LAMBERT
 rev: ★
 T L
 ★
 ★IN★HVLL★1664★ (Fewster)
 Lambert was a draper, described as a milliner when admitted to the Merchants' Society in the 1660s. Sykes notes that Lambert married Elizabeth Lowther of Kexby at York Minster on 14 Apr. 1695, but the date seems more appropriate to a son or nephew. Thomas was probably partner to Robert Lambert, draper, who died in 1668 and whose tombstone was in Holy Trinity churchyard in 1910.
- W.151† obv: A swan to left ‡d.
 ★RICHARD PERRY AT YE WHIT
 rev: ★P★
 R M
 ★IN · KINGSTON VPON HVLL (Fewster)
 Perry was probably an innkeeper at the 'White Swan'.
- W.152★ obv: A rabbit facing left, with hat above it ‡d.
 ★WILLIAM · ROBERTSON
 rev: W · R with loops below ending in three flowers
 above
 ★HIGH STREET · IN · HVLL · · · (Fewster)
 Sheppard notes a variety of this with larger loops.

- W.153† obv: A rabbit facing left with hatter's iron above it †d.
 ★WILLIAM · ROBINSON
 rev: · R ·
 W★I
 · · ·
 ★IN · KINGSTON · ON · HVLL (Fewster)
 This is the piece described as a 'large farthing' by H. S. Gill. Robinson was a chamberlain in 1668 and sheriff in 1682; he founded an almshouse in what is now Prince's Dock Street in 1682, and in 1697 conveyed it to Trinity House.
- W.154† obv: Lion passant, gardant to lefr †d.
 · THE GOVLDEN LYON AT
 rev: A merchant's mark incorporating S
 THE SOVTHEND · IN HVLL (Fewster)
- W.155* obv: A rod (or possibly a brush) †d.
 ★IOSHVA · SCOTTE · OF:
 rev: A merchant's mark incorporating S.
 ★KINGSTON · VPON · HVLL (Fewster)
 Scott was a chamberlain in 1690. Sykes thinks that the device on the reverse indicates that he was a member of the Merchant Adventurers' Company.
- W.156* obv: An anchor †d.
 ★RICHARD · STOCKDAILL · IN
 rev: ★ S ★
 R★M
 · † ·
 ★KINGSTON · VPPON · HVLL · 1665
 (Fewster)
- W.157† obv: An anchor †d.
 ★RICH · STOCKDAILE · IN
 rev: ★ S ★
 R★M
 · † ·
 ★KINSTON · ON · HVLL (Fewster)
 In 1652 Richard Stockdale, mariner, bought a messuage in High Street and in 1665 he was put up for, but not elected to, a vacant assistantship of Trinity House.

- W.158† obv: A merchant's mark incorporating R and S †d.
 ★RICHARD · SVGDEN ·
 rev: The Queen of Heaven (the arms of the Mercers' Company)
 ★MERCER · IN · HVLL · 1664 (Fewster)
 As a 'mercier retailer', he was among those admitted to the Merchants' Society in the 1660s.
- W.159* obv: A three-masted ship to left (octagonal) †d.
 ★ELIZABETH · THOMPSON
 rev: HER
 HALF
 PENY
 ★IN · HVLL · ∴ · 1669★★ (Fewster)
- W.160* obv: Shield bearing the arms of the Tallow Chandlers' Company †d.
 ★THOMAS · WATSON · 1668
 rev: HIS
 HALF
 PENY
 ★IN · KINGSTON · VPON · HVLL (Fewster)
 Watson was a chandler with a room or shop 'in the Butchery under the Common Hall and adjoining the Fish Shamble' in 1667.
- W.161† obv: *Mary* (heart-shaped) †d.
Witham
in Hull with crenellated gateway below
 rev: *Her Half*
Penny
 1669 (Fewster)
 The italic lettering and the shape are unusual.
- W.162† obv: Two keys crossed with wards uppermost †d.
 ★IONAS · YOVLE · OF · 1666
 rev: ★Y★
 I★A
 ★KINGSTON · VPON · HVLL (Fewster)
 A message and garth in the Market Place were leased by Jonas Youle in 1661.

Kilham

Kilham, writes Ogilby, is 'seated in the Wolds and enjoys a market on Thursdays'.

W.167* obv: Arms of the Grocers' Company ½d.
★ROBERT · GIBSON

rev: HIS
HALFE
PENNY

· OF · KILHAM · ∴ · 1667 (Fewster)

Gibson, a grocer, obtained from George Syncklere, yeoman of Kilham, 7 oxgangs of land in Kilham in 1664, and from Timothy Drinkrow of Kilham, grocer, 2 oxgangs there in 1672. In 1675 Gibson witnessed a lease and release of Thomas Drinkrowe, 'now of Great Driffield, grocer', to the Revd. W. Kenian of Kilham (East Riding Record Office, DDDU/11/60, 63, 65).

Langton

There is some doubt as to whether this is the East Riding Langton; there are others near Northallerton (N.R.) and in other counties. Boyne thought Yorkshire, but the piece is also attributed in Williamson to Lincolnshire.

W.174* obv: A spade ½d.
★WILLIAM★ROWETH★OF

rev: HIS
HALF
PENY
R
W★M

★LANGTON★GARDINER★ (Fewster)

Lund

There is doubt over this attribution. The East Riding has a Lund 7 miles north-west of Beverley and a second in Hemingbrough parish. There is another in Lancashire. The token was not known in Williamson's time but it fortunately survived the Second World War and is in the Hull Museums.

216A* obv: Arms of the Grocers' Company ½d.
★MARTHA PICKERING

rcv: HER
HALF
PENY

· ★ ·
★IN · LVND · 1666 · ∴ · ★

A Martha Pickering appears in Lund parish registers as baptised in 1643 and buried in 1684.

Market Weighton

- W.229* obv: Arms of the Mercers' Company ½d.
 ★NICHOLAS · CHAPPILOW
 rev: · ★ ·
 N · C
 · ★ ·
 ★IN · WEIGHTON · 1664★
 (Mrs. Henry Norweb)
 Nicholas Chappilow died between Apr. 1687 and Oct. 1688.

- W.230 obv: R ^M M with bunch of grapes below the M at top ½d.
 ★RICHARD · MARSHALL · OF
 rev: HIS
 HALFE
 PENNY
 ★MARKET · WEETON · 1668 (Fewster)
 The parish registers record three children of Richard Marshall, two who died before they were a month old (1670 and 1672) and Robert, baptised in 1673. It is said that 'Market' was added to the name Weighron as recently as 1829, despite the fact that a market was granted in 1252. There are, however, earlier documentary references to 'Market Weighton', and this token provides further evidence.

Pocklington

- W.252* obv: HIS ½d.
 HALF
 PENY
 ★ ★ ★
 ★BARNEY★BVTTREY★★
 rev: Interlacing ending in three flowers above
 B B
 ★OF★POCKLINGTON★1666 (Fewster)
 The parish registers record that he died in 1669.
- 252A† obv: Arms of the Grocers' Company ½d.
 ★IOHN★COOK★1666★
 rev: Three flowers on a single stem above I C
 ★OF★POCKLINGTON
 His will was proved in 1668. Sheppard purchased this token from A. H. Baldwin and published it in H.M.P. No. 94 (1913), p. 47, but it did not survive the Second World War.

W.253 obv: I · H ½d.
· IOHN · HILL · 1667

rev: HIS
HALF
PENY
· IN · POCKLINTON (Fewster)

W.254 obv: Arms of the Grocers' Company ½d.
· IOHN · HILL · 1667

rev: HIS
HALF
PENY
· IN · POCKLINTON (Fewster)

The parish registers record that John, son of John Hill, was buried in 1670. Neither of the John Hill tokens has been seen or checked.

South Cave

W.344† obv: HIS ½d.
HALFE
PENY
★IOHN · CHAPILOW · OF ··

rev: Three hats in pale dividing
CA — VE
★SOVTH · NEAR · HVLL · 1668 (Fewster)

John Chapilow was a copyholder living in South Cave Market Place in 1682. He was a foreman of jurors in 1663, was fined in 1665 for stopping the town beck, and was in trouble in 1681 over fences and in 1686 over a ditch. He appears in 1689 as a customary tenant and was on the manor court jury in 1695. In 1711 he surrendered his tenement in Market Place to Robert Newton (East Riding Record Office, DDBA).

C. 18th-CENTURY TOKENS

It might be thought that the lesson of the ever pressing need for small change would have been learned once and for all by the government in 1672: but it was not so. If it is difficult to explain or excuse the earlier failures, it is still harder in the case of George III's government, which took ten years to act upon a recommendation from the Royal Mint in 1787 for a copper coinage. When it came in 1797 it was a good one, as it had been in 1672.

The causes behind the second veritable flood of tokens which took place between 1787 and 1797 were the same as those behind the first. Copper coins of small denomination were issued after 1672 but only grudgingly and never in sufficient quantity. Then from 1754 to 1797 copper pieces were virtually not issued at all, except for some £50,000-worth between 1770 and 1775; and even silver small change was running short as well. Thus coinage of small denomination was overworked, imitated, clumsily forged and eventually eked out with tokens.

The state of the coinage was probably worse than it had ever been before owing to the rising population, industrialisation and the increased use of money. Matthew Boulton, who for fifteen years or more had campaigned for the reform of the coinage, wrote in 1789 that two-thirds of the coins passed to him in change at toll-gates was counterfeit. One need go no further than the Royal Mint report of 1787 to appreciate the degraded state of the currency: only 8 per cent. of the coin then in circulation, it claimed, had 'some tolerable resemblance' to the regal issues, and it went on to recommend that a new and much heavier issue of copper coins should be struck. Forgery was proliferating and Patrick Colquhoun estimated that there were 3,000 forgers in London in 1797: he threw the blame on failure to enforce the law, as in 1771 the counterfeiting of copper coin had been made a felony.

Yet people had to use something to make their ordinary small purchases and everything that looked like coinage seems to have been grudgingly accepted as grist to their mill. The new manufacturing companies, moreover, needed currency regularly for wage payments. Copper was plentiful and cheap—hence the forger's spree—and in 1787 the Anglesey Parys Mines Company set the ball rolling by issuing penny tokens (and halfpennies in 1788), each weighing an ounce of copper which came from their own mines. Three hundred tons of copper were coined by this company alone. In the same year John Wilkinson, the great ironmaster, issued halfpennies with his own bust on the obverse, looking for all the world like an industrial George III.

Matthew Boulton had regarded the elimination of the counterfeiter as the key point in reforming the coinage, and had set up coining presses of a new type in his works near Birmingham with this in view. Boulton, in a letter, bears witness to the public's appreciation of the Parys Mines Company's tokens, some of which were made by his own firm; he had also turned out excellent coins for the East India Company on his new presses. When the govern-

ment awarded him its 1797 contract, it had plenty of evidence to go upon. In 1790 the firm of Boulton and Watt was using steam to operate multiple presses. The Birmingham area became the centre of token manufacture and the Hull pieces of 1791 were made there by Hancock. The tokens of the 1787-97 period are very different in type from those of 1648-72, even if the conditions bringing them into being were much the same. First, they were larger, better and intrinsically more valuable than the regal copper, even when 'fire new from the mint'. Their 17th-century forerunners had been small, thin and generally speaking of poverty-stricken design. Secondly, there were fewer issues in the 18th century, but many of them were big ones. Dalton and Hamer list some 4,300 types, including a number of varieties due to recutting dies and using new ones. Thirdly, they were almost exclusively of copper, unlike the mixed metals used in a single issue earlier. Fourthly, Birmingham not London became the manufacturing centre for tokens and through the pieces there shines a certain pride in the products of a new and scientifically orientated centre of national wealth. Fifthly, the term 'token', applied to these pieces, takes on a new dimension. In complete contrast to the 17th-century pieces, the tokens of the Parys Mines, for instance, were worth their denomination in copper and in this sense were not tokens at all: they are always classed as tokens because they were private issues and not regal ones. Lastly, a new complication enters into the matter in the 18th century, as not all the tokens were made for use. The new tokens were so attractive, with their representations of rilt hammers, factories, inclined planes, iron bridges and smoking chimneys, that collectors began to appear at once and some pieces were made especially for them, or simply as a medium of advertisement. Hence arose the term 'genuine trade token' (or GTT to the specialist), to distinguish what a recent writer has called true 'commercial coins'.

Some justice was done when in 1797 the firm of Boulton and Watt was given the government contract to produce a new copper currency, which included the famous 'cartwheel' or twopenny piece, weighing precisely two ounces. In producing denominations of 2d., 1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. between 1797 and 1799 the Soho mint at Birmingham coined 1,550 tons of copper into finely-struck pieces, of good value and uniform size and weight, which the counterfeiters could not easily afford to match. The quantity may help to convey an idea of the vast proportions of the national currency problem. Nor was even this tonnage enough to do the job, as will appear later.

*In the list which follows, references in the left-hand column are to the 'classic' publication on this series, The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century, by R. Dalton and S. H. Hamer (D & H). Other references will be given to R. C. Bell's current publications, when available, as the author follows closely the work of R. T. Samuel in Bazaar, Exchange and Mart at the end of the last century, not easily seen today: they emphasise the distinction between 'commercial coins' on the one hand and on the other, 'tradesmen's tickets', advertising and personal tokens and collector's pieces generally. The right-hand column contains the denomination: and, as before, a * or † indicates respectively a photograph or line-drawing.*

Beverley

- D & H 13* obv: Three balls suspended as a sign, with the ¼d.
 lower one dividing the date 17 ~ 97
 ★I · GREEN · PAWNBROKER · BEV-
 ERLEY
- rev: Two sprigs of leaves issuing from ◻◻◻ at
 the top and enclosing six lines of inscrip-
 tion: MONEY
 LENT
 ON PLATE
 WEARING
 APPAREL
 &c
- edge: Plain
- D & H 13a edge: PAYABLE IN DUBLIN OR LONDON.
- D & H 13b edge: PAYABLE AT I. DENNIS LONDON.
- D & H 13c edge: PAYABLE AT LONDON OR DUBLIN.
- D & H 13d edge: Milled.
- D & H 13e edge: RICHARD DINMORE & SON NOR-
 WICH.

D & H note: 'These were struck over other tokens, and in many cases show traces of the old inscription'. One could draw the conclusion that they were not intended as GTT and they are not included as such in Charles Pye's contemporary list, or by Bell. They are rare (the varieties a-c very rare indeed) and Barry's *Catalogue* (no. 2802) has one in brass struck over a token of 1795. They have several unusual features and are probably not GTT, though neither die is known to be 'muled' with any other. Green is not traceable as an inhabitant of Beverley, though Bell claims that there was a John Green, pawnbroker, in Beverley at this time.

- not in D & H* obv: Arms of Beverley—1 and 4 an eagle dis-1d.?
 played; 2 and 3 barry wavy: a beaver
 statant regardant in chief
 THE · BEVERLEY · BROTHERLY ·
 SOCIETY · ESTABLISHED · 1776
- rev: JOHN GOULD
 FATHER (Beverley Museum)

These arms were in use, with three others, in 1585. Both Davis and Bell refer to this 'very fine piece the size of a penny in the 18th century', but do not describe or list it. In the

East Riding Record Office (DDBC/25/72) is a possible reference to this John Gould, a barber obtaining a 21-year lease from Beverley Corporation in 1754 of 'part of the Pillory House in Saturday Market, including two shops'. Oliver refers to the Society in 1829 as then having 378 members. *Batty's Catalogue* (no. 629) calls it 'penny size': it is a little smaller than the 1813 threepence of the New Friendly Society.

Hull

- D & H 17† obv: An equestrian statue of William III $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
laureate in Roman dress, holding baton in right hand. In exergue MDCLXXXIX GULIELMUS TERTIUS REX.
rev: A shield bearing the arms of Hull¹¹—three crowns in pale: between two sprigs of oak crossed at the bottom, and bearing acorns, seven to the right and eight to the left. Above HULL HALFPENNY with 1791 between this and the shield
edge: PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF IONATHAN GARTON & CO. · X ·
- D & H 18 As in 17 but rev. has seven acorns on each side $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- D & H 19 As in 17 but obv. has letters of REX very close together with the X well above the horse's knee. Rev. has eight acorns on either side $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- D & H 20 As in 17 but obv. has the baton pointing upward more obviously and horse's ear touches the I of TERTIUS. Rev. has eight acorns as in 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- 20a Variety with edge plain $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- D & H 21 As in 17 above but obv. has baton pointing upward and horse's ear touching I. Rev. has first I of date under the centre of H above Five tons were struck by Hancock of Birmingham, who was also the die-sinker. All types are common, except D & H 18 and the very rare D & H 16; the latter used an unfinished obverse die of D & H 17—the lack of the date is an obvious difference—and has on the edge PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF

¹¹ Heraldic tinctures can be rendered on coins by different directions of shading lines. In this case, as R. C. Bell points out, it is improperly done, argent instead of azure being indicated for the field. For the correct rendering of tinctures on coins and engravings, see Bell, *Commercial Coins 1787-1804* (1963), pp. 288-9.

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON . X . It has been left out of the main listing because it seems to have been a trial piece which was discarded. Barry's *Catalogue* (nos. 2814-2825) has 21 examples of the common types with die flaws, countermarks and other aberrations. The *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1731 tells how 'in two days by way of subscription near £500' was raised in Hull 'pursuant to a resolution to erect a statue of William III on their Market Hill'. The Peter Scheemakers statue, which was erected three years later, seems to have been the one Bristol rejected in favour of Rysbrach's in 1733.

Garton and Shackles were linen drapers in Market Place. Jonathan Garton was a trustee of the Holy Trinity Church burial ground in Castle Street; in 1788 he leased a house and garth 'on West side of within North Bar' at Beverley. The token is well-designed and well-manufactured, a good example of a GTT (Bell, *Commercial Coins*, pp. 204-5).

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|
| D & H 22† | obv: Arms of Hull etc. as on the rev. of D & H 17, with slight differences in the oak sprigs and curved 1's in the date
rev: A three-masted ship sailing right with sprigs of leaves below the water, and no legend
edge: PAYABLE IN HULL AND IN LONDON | ½d. |
| 22a | As in D & H 22 but on edge PAYABLE IN LEEK STAFFORDSHIRE | ½d. |
| 22b | As in D & H 22 but on edge PAYABLE AT GOLDSMITH & SONS SUDBURY | ½d. |
| 22c | As in D & H 22 but on edge PAYABLE IN LONDON BRISTOL & LANCASTER | ½d. |
| 22d | As in D & H 22 but edge plain | ½d. |

All the varieties 22a - d are rare. Pye says that many of these pieces circulated in Ireland but only half a ton were struck. They are not included as GTT by Bell. Manufactured by Kempson, of Birmingham; diesinker, Wyon. In his *Specious Tokens* R. C. Bell notes that the obverse is from a die similar to Hancock's but that the reverse die is one manufactured

by Kempson for Portsea (Hants.). This last was used with three other Kempson dies (D & H 23, 24 and 25 below). 'This would seem', writes Bell, 'to establish that Kempson was the manufacturer of this piece, and not Hancock as stated by A. W. Waters'.

- D & H 23† obv: Arms of Hull etc. as in D & H 22 †d.
 rev: A three-masted ship sailing right as in
 D & H 22 but with '1794' in exergue and
 PRO BONO PUBLICO above
 edge: CURRENT EVERY WHERE
- 23a As in D & H 23 but edge has PAYABLE IN †d.
 LONDON BRISTOL & LANCASTER
- 23b As in D & H 23 but edge milled †d.
- 23c As in D & H 23 but edge plain †d.
 Obv. bears the date 1791 and rev. 1794, perhaps
 the reason for Bell's rejecting all these as GTT.
 They are, however, common. Batty's *Catalogue*
 includes one (no. 2827A) with a mistake on the
 edge giving ISTOL for BRISTOL, though this
 is likely to be due to a manufacturing fault.
 Manufacturer, Kempson.
- D & H 24† obv: Arms of Hull etc. as in D & H 22 †d.
 rev: The figure of Hope with an anchor in left
 hand
 PROSPERITY TO OLD ENGLAND
 edge: PAYABLE IN HULL AND IN LON-
 DON
 A scarce piece, probably not a GTT and
 omitted by Bell as such. Manufacturer,
 Kempson.
- D & H 25† obv: Arms of Hull etc. as in D & H 22 †d.
 rev: St. Andrew holding his cross before him
 and a thistle on either side: in exergue
 '1791'
 NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET
 edge: PAYABLE IN LONDON BRISTOL
 & LANCASTER
 A scarce piece, probably not a GTT, and
 omitted by Bell as such. Manufacturer,
 Kempson.
 It will be seen that, except for the William III
 tokens of Jonathan Garton (D & H 17), none

of the above pieces has an issuer's name and therefore no one responsible for cashing it into coin of the realm. This immediately throws doubt on their being GTT: it looks as if the manufacturer was combining a series of dies with the Arms of Hull die used in the genuine Jonathan Garton piece, with an eye on the interest of collectors. A number of other tokens have no reference to Hull on the obv. or rev. but are PAYABLE AT HULL and other places named on the edge: again there is no one mentioned as responsible for cashing the tokens. Many of these seem to be 'mules', designed as rarities for collectors, but some were probably manufactured for general circulation by tradesmen ordering a quantity for their own use, in which case they are, of course, commoner. Kempson was responsible for a number of the following, all of which have on the edge 'PAYABLE AT HULL AND LONDON'.

1. obv: A bust of Sir Isaac Newton ½d.
 rev: A cornucopia of fruit etc. with 'Halfpenny'
 above and '1793' below
- †2. obv: A bust left: 'Earl Howe & the Glorious First ½d.
 of June'
 rev: Crown, sceptre and palm branch radiated,
 over 'King and Constitution': below
 '1794'
- †3. obv: A building with 'Shirehall' below ½d.
 rev: as in No. 2
- †4. obv: A dove and cornucopia, 'Peace and Plenty' ½d.
 rev: Britannia seated left with globe, lion and
 anchor: above 'Halfpenny' and below
 '1794'. Manufactured by Kempson for
 general circulation
- †5. obv: A weaver at a loom—'Haverhill Manufactory' ½d.
 rev: A plough and shuttle—'Success to the Plough
 & Shuttle'
- †6. obv: A dove and cornucopia—'Peace and Plenty'
 rev: A weaver at his loom—no legend

All these may be found in Fewster's articles of 1883 and Batty's *Catalogue*.

D. 19th-CENTURY COPPER TOKENS

The demand for money of small denomination seemed to be insatiable and businessmen again took the old-established way out by making their own tokens. The need for more circulating media, especially in the North, was clearly expressed and people had been reduced to countermarking worn coppers of George I and George II, besides restamping worn tokens. Acting more quickly than usual, the government gave Matthew Boulton a contract for a new issue of copper coin in 1806 and 1807—1,600 tons of it. There was to be no other for fifteen years and in places the new issue caused a glut.

The impetus given to industrial development by the war against Napoleon made wage payments, especially when silver coins were short too, a matter of the greatest difficulty. Thus, in spite of the regal issue of 1806-7, tokens were still issued and needed: the scale was smaller than that of the late 18th century or the mid-17th century, but there were many issues of tokens and some of them big ones. They date from 1811-17: that associated with Hull is of 1812, and another at Beverley is of 1813. The government made no difficulties until forgery and fraudulent issues (that is, ones that had no one responsible for cashing them into coin of the realm) began to appear. In 1817 the issue and the circulation of tokens was forbidden by statute, but the new regal issue replacing them did not appear until 1821.

Variations in the price of copper produced a new complication. Then as now, copper was in great demand for war industries. In 1797 it had been £105 a cwt. but ten years later it was nearly double that, and Boulton found it hard to get enough copper at economic prices to make his pennies, halfpennies and farthings—albeit reduced in size—in 1806-7. It was clearly profitable to melt the heavy 1797-9 pieces, which were intrinsically very nearly worth their denomination even when issued. From 1808, however, the price went down and in 1811 was about £140 a cwt. Token issuers could put out good pieces at this rate and they did so, maintaining the high standards of production of the 1787-97 pieces.

The differences between the 1811-17 issues and those of the 18th century are:

1. The normal denomination is the penny.
2. They seldom have edge inscriptions.
3. They are more associated with the Midlands and North; as before, however, Birmingham was the manufacturing centre.

*The 'classic' authority for this period is W. J. Davis, in *The 19th-Century Token Coinage*, and reference numbers are given from that work. R. C. Bell also deals with this phase in *Copper Commercial Coins, 1811-1819*, providing a useful check for the distinction between GTT and private or advertising pieces.*

Beverley

Davis 79* obv: Arms of Beverley in shield—in chief argent, 3d.
 a beaver, three Barry wavy azure
 · THE BEVERLEY NEW FRIENDLY
 SOCIETY ESTABLISHED 1789

rev: Inscription in three lines THOMAS
 LECK
 FATHER
 THREE PENNY TOKEN 1813

edge: Milled

Wyon was the die-sinker for this rare piece, which Bell (pp. 102-3) classes amongst 'Tickets and Private Tokens'. Oliver says that the New Friendly Society was established in 1790 and had 502 members in 1829. Its rules, with revisions and appendices of 1822 and 1823, are in the East Riding Record Office (QDC/2/1-4).

Hull

Davis 81† obv: A view of the lead works with a pediment 1d.
 over the centre of three entrances: a high
 chimney stack to the left and four other
 chimneys emitting smoke: in the foreground
 two piles of metal. In exergue '1812'

rev: Inscription in four lines, the top one—ONE
 PENNY—being on the curve: HULL
 LEAD
 WORKS

· · · ★ · · ·
 · PAYABLE IN BANK OF ENGLD OR
 HULL NOTES BY I. K. PICARD

edge: Milled diagonally

- 82 Similar but rev. legend has last limb of second N 1d.
 in PENNY under the O in NOTES
- 83 Similar but more smoke from tall stack and less 1d.
 from smallest chimney
- 84 Similar but no smoke from smallest chimney; 1d.
 rev. legend has second N in PENNY under N in
 NOTES
- 85 Similar but more smoke from stack and from 1d.
 chimney next to it. On the left, H at ground level
 (probably for Halliday, the die-sinker)

- 86 Similar but stack emits a large volume of smoke and the centre archway has a keystone. On the left, H on the wall and on the ground. Rev. has last limb of second N in PENNY under last limb of N in NOTES 1d.
- 87 Similar but smoke from small chimney is upright and not touching stack as in others. No H on wall or ground 1d.
- Davis 88† obv: As in Davis 82 but with keystone over the centre arch 1d.
 rev: Three line inscription . . ★ . .
 HULL
 LEAD
 WORKS
 . . ★ . .
 above ONE PENNY and below PAYABLE
 BY I. K. PICARD
 edge: Milled diagonally
- 89 Similar to Davis 88 but obv. has stack emitting much less smoke 1d.
- Davis 90† obv: Inscription in three lines HULL 1d.
 PENNY
 1812
 . ONE POUND NOTE FOR 240 OF
 THESE TOKENS
 rev: Inscription in six lines PAYABLE BY
 I. K. PICARD
 AT HIS
 LEAD WORKS
 IN
 HULL
 . OR AT 124 UPPER THAMES STREET
 LONDON . ★
 edge: Milled diagonally
- 91 Similar to Davis 90 but with two errors on rev. 'J. R. Prichard' and '184 Upper Thames Street'. Halliday of Birmingham was the die-sinker for all the three major types, Nos. 81, 88 and 90. The last is scarce and No. 91 very rare and never in circulation: as Davis remarks, it was prepared first but the mis-spelling of the name necessitated a new rev. die 1d.
- Davis 95† obv: Crest of the Picard family—a lion sejant but shown on the token as sejant rampant resting its dexter forepaw on an antique shield gules ½d.

REGAL COINAGE I



STEPHEN Silver penny of HEDON



EDWARD I
Silver penny
of HULL





II

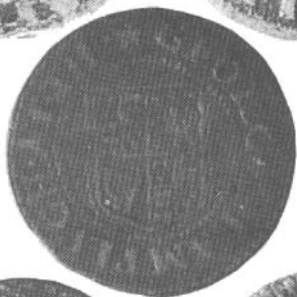
W. 6

W. 23



W. 24

W. 27



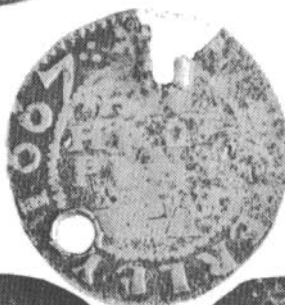
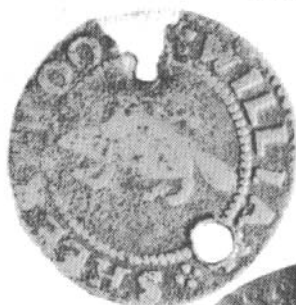
W. 28



III

W.29

W. 30



W.31

W. 32



W.33



IV

W.45

W.46



W.47



W.48

obv. only



W.49



W. 50

V

W. 51



W. 52



W. 54



VI

W.56



W.62

W.91

W.129



W.132

VII



W.133

W.136



W.137

W.142





VIII

W.144



W. 145
obv. only

W. 147



W.148

W.152





IX

W. 155

W. 156



W. 159

W. 160





W.167

X



W.174

W.216 A
rev. only



W.229



W.252



D. & H. 13

D. 101



see after D. & H. 13



D. 92



D. 79



DAL. 4



DAL. 5



DAL. 6

XII



DAL. 17



DAL. 12



Hull buildings series



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



obv.
for all
seven



XIII

W.55

W.120



W.126

W.128



W.131

W.132 A



W.134

W.135



W.138

W.139



W.140

W.141



W. 143
obv. only



W.145
rev. only



W.146

XIV



W.149A



W.149



W. 150



W.151



W. 153



W. 154



W.157



W. 158



W.161



XV

W.162

W.252 A



D.&H.17

W.344



D.&H.23



D.&H.22
rev. only



D.&H.24
rev. only



D.&H.25
rev. only



2



3 obv. only



4



6



5



D.81



D.90



D. 88

rev. only



D. 95



within a bordure or, a fleur-de-lys on the last.
ESSE · QUAM · VIDERI (Be rather than
seem to be)

rev: Inscription in four lines HULL
HALF
PENNY
1812

· PAYABLE BY I. K. PICARD. LEAD
WORKS HULL

The Y in PENNY lines to the last limb of R
in WORKS

edge: Milled diagonally

- 96 Similar to Davis 95 but no full stops on obv. legend ½d.
97 Similar but on rev. Y in PENNY lines to the first ½d.
limb of R in WORKS
98 Similar but on rev. Y in PENNY lines to the O in ½d.
WORKS

Besides issuing these GTT, Picard seems to have acted as agent for a series known as 'Wellington pennies', produced for the troops under the Duke's command by Thomason. Bell, with a reference to Thomason's *Memoirs*, puts the position of these pieces clearly, with Picard approaching Thomason to strike a new currency for the troops which would not interfere with the coinage of the British or Spanish governments. The tokens probably never circulated in Britain and went, with the British troops, after the capture of Paris in 1814 to North America, where the war was continued against the United States. They are included here because of their connection with Picard. They were issued early in 1813 and Thomason claims to have manufactured 2,000,000.

Davis 92* obv: A bust of Wellington bareheaded left, in 1d.
military uniform but without the star of the
Order of the Garter

VIMIERA · TALAVERA · BUSACO ·
BADAJOZ · SALAMANCA †

rev: A mounted Cossack with lance, trotting to
the right with musket slung over shoulders:
above COSSACK and below PENNY
TOKEN

edge: Milled

Davis and Bell both think this one of die-sinker
Halliday's finest productions, commemorating
Napoleon's defeat in the Moscow campaign.

Davis 93 obv: Similar to Davis 92 but Wellington has the 1d.
Order of the Garter on his breast and the
legend drops BUSACO but adds at the end
VITTORIA

rev: Britannia seated to left with olive branch in
right hand and trident in left: beside her a
Union shield and a ship in the distance to
left: above ONE PENNY TOKEN and in
exergue 1813

Vittoria was fought on 21 June 1813.

Davis 94 Similar to Davis 93 but no date in exergue of rev. 1d.

The series of halfpennies that follows was struck
by Picard, to show his admiration of Wellington,
and manufactured by Thomason, who in his
Memoirs confuses the inscriptions with those on
the 'Wellington pennies'; Halliday was probably
the die-sinker. Picard showed them to some of his
London gambling friends and was invited by the
Prince Regent to show them at court. It is said that
some specimens were struck in silver to present to
the Prince Regent and his guests, but on this see
p. 47.

Davis 99 obv: A laureate bust of Wellington left in military ½d.
uniform: four berries in wreath and one
button in coat
HISPANIAM ET LVSITANIAM RES-
TITVIT WELLINGTON

rev: Eight-line inscription CUIDAD
RODRIGO
JAN.19.1812
BADAJOS
APRIL 2 1812
SALAMANCA
JULY 22.1812.
&c.&c.&c.

surrounded by legend:
VIMIERA AUG 21 . 1808. TALAVERA
JULY 28.1809. ALMEIDA MAY 5.1811

edge: Milled diagonally

Davis goes on to list a number of varieties, of which
No. 100 is a striking in gold and Nos. 101* and 103
are striking in silver: the rest have die variations of
no significance.

- Davis 107 obv: Similar to Davis 99 ½d.
 rev: Similar to Davis 99 but instead of the last line of three 'et ceteras' there is inserted
 MADRID
 AUG. 12.1812
- Again Davis lists a number of insignificant variations, Nos. 108-115, including one correcting the error in the first line of the rev. to CIUDAD.
- Davis 116 obv: A bust of Wellington similar to that in Davis 99 but no berries in wreath, and similar legend ½d.
 rev: Eight-line inscription surrounded by an outer and an inner legend
 SALAMANCA
 JULY 22.1812
 MADRID
 AUG 12.1812
 S^T SEBASTIAN
 SEPT 8.1813
 PAMPLONO
 OCT 31.1813
 Outer legend—as in Davis 99
 Inner legend—CUIDAD RODRIGO JAN
 19.1812
 BADAJOS APRIL 2.1812

Davis quotes Picard's notice in the *Hull Advertiser* on 14 August 1813: 'Some imitations of my Wellington tokens being in circulation, without either the name of the person who issues them, or any pledge for repayment, I feel it due to the public and myself, immediately to call in all my tokens bearing the name and likeness of Lord Wellington'. He goes on to state where and how they may be exchanged—'BVT ALL *The Copper Tokens with my name on them I shall continue issuing*, so long as they may be of use to the Public and for the repayment of THEM shall always hold myself responsible'. This announcement was made before Davis 116 was issued and Bell thinks that, though struck and very rare, it was not in fact put into circulation. The whole incident throws interesting light on the use and abuse of tokens. Sykes says that Picard's tokens, amounting to 43 tons of copper, were in constant use in Hull and that the public found their weekly exchange for legal currency a great convenience; the tokens were immediately reissued for wages.

J. K. Picard (or Pickard) (1766?–1843) was clearly a colourful character and Davis reproduces a picture of him, painted in 1834. His lead works were at the west end of the south side of the Old (later Queen's) Dock, 'where the present offices of the *Eastern Morning News* and *Hull Express* are', wrote Fewster in 1883, and he had a London office at no. 124 Upper Thames Street to sell the produce of the works in Hull. The business was founded by his

father, John Picard (1721–1801), and he himself practised as an attorney-at-law in Trinity House Lane before entering the business. He was later a barrister and Deputy Recorder of Hull. In 1811 he was asked to stand for Parliament but refused. He was then living at Summergangs House, in Holderness Road, which he had himself modernised; it was later demolished and replaced by Holderness House. Picard was a man of considerable wealth, as may be judged from the gambling circles in which he moved, but on 13 February 1827 the *London Gazette* carried a notice that J. K. Picard, whale lead merchant, of Russell Street, Covent Garden, was declared bankrupt. Thenceforth he lived in very reduced circumstances and was appointed to a room in the Charterhouse at Hull, though he died before going into it. He is buried in the vault in Holy Trinity Church containing his father's body.

E. 19th-CENTURY SILVER TOKENS

There has been occasion to mention already that the government of George III was not adequately fulfilling its responsibility to provide silver currency, but the problem did not reach crisis proportions until the French Revolutionary Wars. The government's problem lay in the varying price of silver: when high, it was uneconomic to issue coinage at the normal standards of fineness and weight, and people tended to hoard coins that were available in good condition for their intrinsic value. The difficulty was not resolved until 1816, when silver was made a token coinage—that is to say, that its *intrinsic* value could be below its *denomination*: only in gold currency were the two intended to be the same.

Between 1763 and 1816 there was only one large issue of silver coin by the Mint, in 1787, but the changing conditions of society involved the use of more coin, especially by manufacturers paying wages and by shopkeepers selling their goods. Manufacturers were reduced to paying workpeople in groups or giving them private wage notes of 2s. 6d. or 5s. value, while traders unable to get change, even by paying a premium of 2s. in the £1, had to turn customers away. There simply was not enough silver currency to go round and the government's expedients were inadequate. In 1797 Spanish dollars were countermarked and passed current at 4s. 9d.; the countermark was changed when forgery began, their value was upgraded to 5s., and in 1804 the dollars were restruck, in Boulton and Watt's presses, to be issued as 5s. Bank of England tokens. In 1811 and 1812 private and local initiative took over and large numbers of shillings and sixpences were put out as private tokens: they proved very effective. At the same time, the Bank of England was producing some tokens of lower denomination and by the Local Token Act of 1812 the issue of private tokens was prohibited as from a date in 1813. A Beverley handbill of 2 April

1813—reproduced in H.M.P., No. 141 (1926), p. 26—indicates the difficulties arising from so much different currency being in circulation: eighteen business houses 'do agree to take no tokens but those of the Bank of England, Hull and Scarborough after this day'.

Many felt that the prohibition of local tokens would be disastrous to trade, amongst them James Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, who circularised all token issuers with a detailed questionnaire in an effort to get the prohibition of silver tokens rescinded.¹² Fortunately, Lauderdale included abstracts from the returns made by issuers in Bridlington and Hull in his *Further Considerations on the State of the Currency* in 1813, and these are appended here as showing the difficulties of the tradesmen and the effect of local token issues on them. Lauderdale and his correspondents were of course prejudiced, but the picture they give is not unfair and is based on careful analysis.

Two facts stand out clearly from the evidence presented by Lauderdale: first, that well over 50 per cent. of the silver circulating in towns where there were local tokens was local and not coin of the realm; in Brisol it was estimated at 90 per cent. Secondly, that the token issuers were realistic in the amount of silver put into their pieces in view of the rise in its price. Moreover, a Mint sample of one pound of regal silver in 1807 'taken promiscuously from the common circulation' showed it to be 50 pennyweights worse than standard, whereas the average token deficiency was only 20 pennyweights. 'Necessity alone', said Lauderdale, 'gave rise to the local tokens' and they were clearly meeting the need.

The East Riding silver tokens were typical of their kind, though Rudston and Preston's eightpence was an unusual denomination. From Lauderdale's analysis the following figures have been extracted:

¹²Research on Lauderdale and the silver tokens of 1811-12 is currently in progress by David Edmunds who, with the utmost generosity, has allowed me to see and use all his papers before publishing himself.

Intrinsic and nominal values of silver tokens

Token	Weight in terms of 1s. unit	Quantity of standard silver in 1s. unit	Value of 1s. in regal coin	Value of 20 units (i.e. £1 sterling) in terms of this type	Price of silver per ounce at which coined
44 Rudston & Preston Hull 1s. 6d.	2 dwt 10½ grains	2 dwt 7 $\frac{4}{10}$ grains	7 $\frac{1}{10}$ d.	11s. 10d.	8s. $\frac{6}{10}$ d.
Rudston & Preston Hull 6d.	2 dwt 13 grains	2 dwt 9 $\frac{4}{10}$ grains	7 $\frac{4}{10}$ d.	12s. 4d.	8s. $\frac{3}{10}$ d.
Cook & Harwood or James Stephenson, Bridlington 1s.	2 dwt 16 grains	2 dwt 9 $\frac{1}{10}$ grains	7 $\frac{8}{10}$ d.	12s. 2d.	8s. $\frac{4}{10}$ d.

The intrinsic value of these pieces was reasonable in view of the worn regal pieces circulating and of the likely increase in the price of silver. Actually silver, which was 6s. 11½d. an ounce in 1813, went down in price. Compared with others, East Riding tokens are good average pieces: a particularly good Hampshire token was intrinsically worth 9d. and a Leicestershire piece of Henry Morgan (a notorious London token manufacturer) was intrinsically worth only 5½d.

The Hull piece of eighteenpence inspired a now rarely met pamphlet, *The Origin and Adventures of a Hull Eighteen-Penny Silver Token*, of 36 pages (without date but clearly of 1812-13), printed and published by Thomas Topping of Scale Lane. In this tale, a quarter dollar from Buenos Aires is alloyed and reissued as 1s. 6d. by a manufacturer of silver tokens and 'delivered at a large shop in the Market Place', i.e. Rudston and Preston's. At a post-office, this and other tokens are refused and the owner has to accept the rebuff. Eventually the owner is taken to a debtors' prison and the token expresses anxiety over 'a speedy change in my shape and destination as the ruling powers of this country seem inclined to stop the travels of myself and similar adventurers'. The pamphlet contains descriptive sketches of the town and some of its inhabitants and in the Local History Collection at Hull Central Library there is a copy carefully annotated by hand, identifying the persons mentioned.

Lauderdale's extracts from the returns made by Rudston and Preston in Hull and by one of the two issuers in Bridlington are as follows:

Hull: 7 September 1812

Being at the head of two considerable wholesale and retail concerns, I was one who very early felt the crippled means of carrying on my trade, for want of silver to give in change to my customers; I not only lost the benefit of my friends' custom, but in many and daily instances, I was obliged to give credit for small sums, which I have not to this day received, nor ever shall. In this situation I and my partner were reduced to issue tokens. The relief this gave was incalculable, not only to ourselves but to our neighbours, and I can safely say that had it not been for their introduction, I do not know what this populous town and neighbourhood would have done.

Bridlington: 18 September 1812

Local tokens compose four parts out of five of the circulating silver money. Bank of England tokens have invariably disappeared after their first circulation, even before local tokens were issued. Before this resource I used to give a premium in London to get silver, but that premium increasing, I was compelled to discontinue it, my trade not allowing me to pay so dear for the accommodation: and until the issuing of local tokens, I was daily under the necessity of refusing goods to my customers, from being unable to furnish them with change, whilst I sustained great loss by giving credit to people who

came to my shop for goods, knowing I could not give them change for a note. If the local tokens are done away and government do not issue a very large sum in specie as a substitute, trade must inevitably be at a stand, and the result of this I dare not contemplate.

In the following list the reference numbers given are from W. J. Davis, The 19th-Century Token Coinage, as in the last section and also from R. Dalton, The Silver Token Coinage (1922). References to Dalton in the illustrations are indicated by DAL.

Bridlington and Bridlington Quay

- Davis) 4* obv: B 1s.
 DAL) B B
 with BRIDLINGTON above and 1811. below
 See p. 14 for the 3 Bs
- rev: ONE
 SHILLING
 SILVER
 TOKEN
 COOK AND HARWOOD
- Davis) 5* obv: B 1s.
 DAL) B B
 on a shield enclosed by two branches of olive,
 with COOK AND HARWOOD above and
 ~1812~ below
- rev: 12 with the numbers inscribed in inuse
 lettering TWELVE and PENNY; above
 BRIDLINGTON and below SILVER
 TOKEN
- Isaac Cook was a grocer and wine and spirit
 merchant of no. 20 High Street and Paul Harwood
 a saddler of no. 18 High Street. The houses are 17th-
 century cottages, refronted at about the time Cook
 and Harwood occupied them. Cook was a chief lord
 of the manor in 1807 and appears in a pier-rate book
 of 1793.
- Davis) 6* obv: A three-masted ship to right between B B 1s.
 DAL) B B
 all enclosed within a palm and olive branch;
 above BRIDLINGTON QUAY and below
 1811
- rev: ONE
 SHILLING
 SILVER
 TOKEN
 · + · + ·
 JAMES STEPHENSON

The die-sinker was Wyon. A. M. Waters says that Stephenson was a tailor.

He appears in the pier-rate book of 1793. One of these three Bridlington tokens was assayed in York at the time of issue and found to be of $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. intrinsic value; one assayed for Lauderdale was $7\frac{1}{8}$ d.; many tokens were intrinsically better, but both of these were perfectly respectable beside worn regal shillings. Stephenson had a shop opposite the Britannia Hotel, selling a remarkable variety of wares, including tea, coffee, vinegar, patent medicines, umbrellas, gun-powder, pickles and music paper.

Hull

- Davis 12* obv: Arms of Hull on a shield between olive branches with above HULL. Six berries 1s. 6d.
 DAL | 1811
 on right branch and four on left
 rev: 1s. 6d with a rose spray above and below. The legend is arranged · RUDSTON · above, and AND PRESTON below
 edge: Milled, and a radiated border on both obv. and rev.
- Davis 13 Similar to Davis 12 but a tooth of the border touches the second limb of U in HULL 1s. 6d.
- Davis 14 Similar to Davis 12 but five berries on each branch 1s. 6d.
- Davis 15 Similar to Davis 12 but five berries to right and four to left 1s. 6d.
- Davis 16 Similar to Davis 12 but six berries to right of wreath and five to left 1s. 6d.
- Die-sinker and maker unknown (possibly Younge of Sheffield). The York assay made it intrinsically worth 1s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. but Lauderdale made it substantially less at $10\frac{1}{8}$ d. Rudston and Preston were linen drapers, silk mercers and hatters, carrying on business at a shop in Market Place previously occupied by Jonathan Garron, another token issuer (p. 32). A. W. Waters thinks the business must have been large to require six pairs of dies for their tokens. The circulation of these pieces may have brought into circulation the 'Wellington' halfpennies of I. K. Picard, which were struck in silver. Wilfrid Slayter, of the British Numismatic Society, points out that

the silver halfpennies always come on to the market in worn state—remarkable for any special presentation piece such as this must have originally been—and thinks that they may well have passed current as eightpenny pieces. They are of precisely the same diameter but the 'Wellington' halfpennies (they have no inscription showing any denomination) are thicker and weigh around 7.7 grams compared with 5.5; they would be very good value intrinsically as against the Rudston and Preston pieces. The number of the silver halfpennies, which today are scarce but not really rare pieces, is surprising as they could hardly have been struck with the idea of their passing current as tokens; that they were used as such in the chronic shortage of coin is certainly a possibility, though a strange fate for a presentation piece.

Davis | 17* Similar to Davis 12 except in size and value: obv. 6d.
 DAL | has four berries on the right branch and six on the left:
 rev. has 6d in centre and no rose sprays, but with
 RUDSTON · above and AND PRESTON below
 The York assay gives the intrinsic value as 4½d. but
 Lauderdale makes it only 3⅞d.

F. PRIVATE TOKENS, MEDALS, BADGES Etc., WITH AN EAST RIDING CONNECTION

In 1912 (H.M.P., No. 92) Tom Sheppard gave notice of his wish to obtain for the Hull Museums 'a complete collection of medals struck in Hull or in some way in connection with Hull'. It was a big and farsighted undertaking, for much of interest to local communities is recorded on these variegated 'medals', tickets, passes, badges and advertisements. This list which follows is largely the result of Sheppard's activity as a collector and his habit of printing at once some account of what he had acquired: it has been enhanced in value by W. H. Southern's careful arrangement of entries in date order. There must be many objects like these that are not recorded here and it is to be hoped that some of them may be brought to light as a result of this publication.

HULL MEDALS

Sir John Hotham (?-1645)

obv: A bust of Sir John Hotham, hair not long, beard pointed, a plain-falling collar, ornamental armour. Behind the head, a skull crowned. Edge: "Mors.Mibi.Vira" (Death to me is life)

rev: An armorial shield of a baronet—Hotham impaling Anlaby; on a bench 3 mullets impaling a chevron between 3 chess rooks
(Original in British Museum, silver, by Thomas Simon). Struck in commemoration of his execution. Diam. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". H.M.P. Nos. 11 (1902), p. 17; 119 (1919), p. 77.

Sir John Hotham (1644)

obv: A bust of Sir John Hotham, hair not very long and curly at ends behind, beard pointed, plain-falling collar, armour, scarf across breast

rev: Blank

(Original in British Museum, silver, by Thomas Simon, but unsigned). Struck in commemoration of his execution. Diam. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ". H.M.P. Nos. 11 (1902), p. 16; 119 (1919), p. 77.

Duke of Wellington (1813)

obv: "Invader of France; Glory of his Country". A bust of Wellington to left

rev: "Europe deliver'd from the Grasp of Tyranny. Kingston upon Hull, Jubilee, Decr. 15, 1813". "Great Britain, Russia, Sweden, Germany, Leipzig"
Diam. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". White metal. H.M.P. Nos. 51 (1908), p. 25; 119 (1919), p. 72.

Electrotype, original in gold (1819)

obv: "Arts and Commerce Promoted". A bust of Isis to left

rev: "To Mr J. Malam MDCCCXIX" (Hull) round the edge, and "For a Gas Meter" in laurel wreath. Underneath "Soc'y Insd London 1763"

Diam. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Engraver T. Wyon, jnr. H.M.P. No. 119 (1919), p. 72.

The *Transactions* of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, vol. XXXVII, list under 'Rewards of 1819' 'To Mr. J. Malam, Romney Terrace, Wesrminster, for a Gas Meter, the gold Isis medal'.

Hull Archers (1846-7)

obv: "Hull Archers" above and below floral cartouche which bears "Secretary" within

rev: Arms of Hull, "H.A.", bow and three crossed arrows above shield

Diam. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " plus loop. Silver, London hallmark, 1846-7. Maker I.E.T. H.M.P. No. 159 (1929), p. 64.

The Club was founded in 1828 and judging from its trophies lasted till 1871; its grounds were near Anlaby Road.

Hull Local Commiree (1851)

obv: "Victoria D.G. Brit.Reg. F.D. Albertus Princeps Conjux MDCCCLI". Busts of Victoria and Albert to left

rev: "Dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit". Britannia seated before female figures representing the nations, to one of which she is presenting a laurel wreath, the arts and industries symbolised in the background

Exergue "Leonard G. Wyon Des. and S. Royal Mint, London 1851". Rim: "Hull Local Committee, Class XXIX. Prize Medal of the Exhibition"

Diam. 8". Bronze. Weight $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. H.M.P. No. 119 (1919), p. 72.

Victoria (Hull visit, 14 Oct. 1854; opening of the Royal Institution by Prince Albert)

obv: "Queen Victoria; Pr. Albert." within wreath. Busts of Victoria and Albert, to left

rev: "In Commemoration of Her Majesty's Visit to Kingston upon Hull, Oct. 14, 1854". Arms of Hull within wreath Presented to Hull school children.

Diam. $1\frac{3}{4}$ ", $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". Bronze and white metal.

Victoria & Albert (as last)

obv: "Queen Victoria & Prince Albert". Busts of Victoria and Albert

rev: "In commemoration of Her Majesty's Visit to Kingston-upon-Hull, October 14th, 1854". Arms of Hull

Two sizes of medals issued. Metal unknown. H.M.P. No. 13 (1903), p. 20.

Pearson Park (opening, 1860)

obv: "Pearson Park for the People". "Opened Aug. 27. 1860". Arms of Hull, within wreath

rev: "Zacharia Pearson Mayor of Kingston upon Hull, 1860". A bust of Pearson facing front within wreath

Diam. $1\frac{5}{8}$ ". Bronze; white metal; lead. H.M.P. No. 13 (1903), p. 21.

Artillery (1861)

obv: "The First in the Brigade who shor away the target at Great Gun Practice 6th August, 1861"

rev: "Presented to David Murray (Hull) by Capt. Moseley 7th Compy H.V. Artillery" in laurel wreath

Diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". Silver. H.M.P. No. 119 (1919), p. 73.

Prince & Princess of Wales (Hull visit, 1869)

obv: "H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and H.R.H. The Princess Alexandra. Married March 10th 1863". Busts of Prince and Princess of Wales

rev: "Presented by Messrs. C.H. & I. Hunt at the Royal Alhambra Palace, Hull, In commemoration of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Hull 22nd July, 1869"

Diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". White meral. H.M.P. Nos. 15 (1903), p. 17; 119 (1919), p. 73.

- Working Men's Art Industrial & General Exhibition Hull (1870)
 obv: "Working Men's Art Industrial and General Exhibition Hull, opened June 20th 1870". Representation of Exhibition building in Park Street, Hull
 rev: Arms of Hull on shield between two olive branches
 Diam. 1¼". White metal. "J. M. Debus, Hull". H.M.P. Nos. 13 (1903), p. 21; 119 (1919), p. 73.
- Working Men's Art Industrial & General Exhibition Hull (1870)
 obv: "Working Men's Art Industrial and General Exhibition Hull, 1870"
 rev: Arms of Hull on shield between two olive branches
 Diam. 1¾". Bronze. Diam. 2¼". Leather. H.M.P. Nos. 13 (1903), p. 22; 119 (1919), p. 73.
- Hull Trinity House School (1874)
 obv: "Mens Sana in Corpore Sano". Figure of Hercules
 rev: "Hull Trinity House School, First Prize for Swimming won by Edward Northard, 1874"
 Diam. 1¾". Silver medallion, brooch and ribbon. H.M.P. No. 119 (1919), p. 73.
- Sheriff of Hull (1876)
 obv: "Kingston sver Hull, Sig. off. Vicecom". Arms of Sheriff of Hull
 rev: "Albert Rollitt, LL.D., D.C.L.". "Sheriff of Kingston upon Hull, 1876"
 Diam. 1". Silver gilt engraved disc.
- Hull and District Band of Hope (1878)
 obv: "Hull & District Band of Hope League, Art & Industrial Exhibition." Arms of Hull within wreath
 rev: Draped female figure seated in chariot, objects of art and industry at feet. Underneath "1878" in plaque
 Diam. 1½". Bronze.
- Hull Borough Election (1880)
 obv: Arms of Hull within wreath
 rev: "Norwood, L. 12071, Wilson, L. 11837, Pope, C. 6767, Atkinson, C. 6067, Gerard Smith, Sheriff". "Hull Borough Election, 1880"
 Diam. 1¾". White metal.
- Hull Bicycle Club (1882)
 obv: "Hull Bicycle Club 25 miles Champion Race, 2nd Prize won by C. E. Moll, 26th July, 1882, 1 Hr. 40 Mins. 18s."
 rev: "C.E.M." monogram
 Diam. 1½". 8-pointed star, silver, engraved.

Hull Charterhouse (1884)

obv: "In Commemoration of the Foundation of the Charterhouse, Hull, March 1st 1384". Shield of Arms of the Charterhouse

rev: "Albert Kaye Rollitt, Esq. LL.D., Mayor, W. T. Dibb, Esq., Sheriff, Revd. R. F. Lefevre Blunt D.D., Arch-Deacon, Revd. H. W. Kemp, B.A., Master, March 1st, 1884"

Diam. 1½". Silver; silver gilt; white metal. H.M.P. Nos. 15 (1903), p. 19; 111 (1916), p. 28.

Hull, Barnsley & W. R. Junction Rly. & Dock Co. (1885)

obv: "Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock Company". Two shields, arms of Hull and H. & B. Railway with Hull Dock Co. arms below

rev: "In Commemoration of the Opening of the Hull, Barnsley & West Riding Junction Railway & Dock, by Lt. Col. Gerard Smith, M.P., Chairman of the Company, July 16th, 1885"

Diam. 1½". Silver; white metal gilt; white metal; brass. "Barnett & Scott, Hull". H.M.P. Nos. 15 (1903), p. 23; 168 (1930), pp. 18, 24, 38.

West Park, Hull (1885)

obv: Arms of Hull within wreath

rev: "The West Park, Hull, opened August 29th, 1885 by A. K. Rollitt, LL.D., Mayor. Aldn. King, M.D., Sheriff, Aldn. J. Leak, Chairman of Committee. R. Hill Dawe, Town Clerk"

Diam. 1½". Silver; white metal gilt; white metal.

Gladstone, William Ewart (? 1885)

obv: "The Right Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, D.C.L., LL.D., P.C.". A bust of Gladstone to left

rev: "Lord of the Treasury 1834, Colonial Under Sec. 1835. Colonial Sec. 1845-6. V.P. Board of Trade 1841-3. Pres. Board of Trade 1843-5. Chan. Exchequer 1852-55, 59-66. Prime Minister 1868-74. Chan. Exchequer 1873-4. Prime Minister 1880-5"

Diam. 1½". White metal gilt; white metal. "Barnett & Scott, Hull". H.M.P. No. 119 (1919), p. 78.

Marquis of Salisbury (? 1885)

obv: "The Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., D.C.L., P.C.". A bust of the Marquis of Salisbury

rev: "Secretary for India 1866-7, 1874-8. Sec. for Foreign Affairs 1878-80. Prime Minister 1885"

Diam. 1½". White metal. "Barnett & Scott, Hull". H.M.P. No. 119 (1919), p. 78.

Hull, East Riding & North Lincs. Horticultural Society (1888-9)

obv: Arms of Hull, Arms of Lincolnshire, in one shield; York rose above, all within trefoil

rev: "Awarded to"

Edge: "Hull, East Riding & North Lincolnshire Horticultural Society"

Diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". Bronze; white metal gilt. H.M.P. Nos. 24 (1905), p. 34; 119 (1919), pp. 78-79.

Medal struck and presented by George Bohn, C.E., during his year of presidency of the Society. (See Hull and District Institution of Engineers & Naval Architects medal, which has the same obv.).

Hull & District Institution of Engineers & Naval Architects (1888-9)

obv: Arms of Hull, Arms of Lincolnshire in one shield; York rose above, all within trefoil

rev: "Awarded to For Best Student's paper, Session"

Edge: "Hull & District Institution of Engineers & Naval Architects"

Diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". Bronze. H.M.P. No. 24 (1905), p. 34.

Medal struck and presented by George Bohn, C.E., during his year of presidency of the Institution. Only two copies of the medal were struck.

Longstaff, George Dixon (1889)

obv: "George Dixon Longstaff. M.D.". A bust of G. D. Longstaff

rev: "In celebration of his ninetieth birthday, 31 March, 1889". Coat of arms of Longstaff

Diam. 1". Silver. Engraver A. Wyon. H.M.P. No. 85 (1911), p. 12.

Dr. Longstaff entered into partnership with Blundell, Spence & Co., paint manufacturers of Hull, on 1 Nov. 1844. In 1874, when the firm became a limited company, Dr. Longstaff was elected the first chairman.

National Chrysanthemum Society (1892)

obv: Representations of various types of chrysanthemums, in relief

rev: "National Chrysanthemum Society", "Awarded to Mr Robert Thirsk for chrysanthemums, at the exhibition of the Hull & East Riding Chrysanthemum Society 1892"

Diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". Silver; bronze. H.M.P. No. 119 (1919), p. 75.

Victoria, Diamond Jubilee (1897)

obv: "To commemorate the Sexagenary Reign of H.G.M. Queen Victoria 1837-1897". A bust of Victoria to left

rev: "Presented by the Hull Brewery Co. Ltd., June 1897. To Commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria 1837-1897.

- Born 1819, Accession 1837. Married 1840. Sixtieth year of her reign"
 Diam. 1½". White metal. H.M.P. Nos. 24 (1905), p. 31; 111 (1916), p. 28; 119 (1919), p. 75.
- Victoria, Diamond Jubilee (1897)
- obv: "Celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee at Hull, June 22, 1897". Two busts of Victoria (young and old) facing left
- rev: "O Royal Town Thou Hast Three Crowns". Arms of Hull
 Diam. 1½". Bronze; gilt; white metal. H.M.P. Nos. 15 (1903), p. 17; 119 (1919), p. 75.
- Victoria, Diamond Jubilee (1897)
- obv: "Victoria, Queen and Empress. Diamond Jubilee, 1897". A bust of Victoria
- rev: "Presented by W. T. Owbridge, Sheriff of Hull, in commemoration of 60 years of Her Majesty's reign". A view of a keep within two olive branches
 Diam. 1½". White metal. H.M.P. Nos. 68 (1909), p. 9; 119 (1919), p. 75.
- Royal Horticultural Society, Hull & East Riding Chrysanthemum Society Show (1898)
- obv: "Sir Joseph Banks, Bt. P.R.S. Born 1743. Died 1820". A bust of Sir Joseph Banks
- rev: "The Royal Horticultural Society, Hull and East Riding Chrysanthemum Society 1898 Show. Awarded to"
 Diam. 1½". Silver; bronze. H.M.P. No. 119 (1919), p. 75.
- Hull & District Cross-Country Association (1899)
- obv: "H. & D.C.C.A. Monstre Meet, 1899". A shield with monogram
- rev: "H.H.M.M. won by A. E. Wilson, 1899". Reg. 337192. Length 1½". A silver shield and medallion. W. J. D. (maker). H.M.P. No. 131 (1922), p. 3.
- Hull & District Cross-Country Association (1900)
- obv: "Hull & D.C.C.A., 1900". Arms of Hull on right with a circular shield divided by two crosses, the whole surmounted by a gate
- rev: Blank
 Length 1½". Silver with blue enamel medallion. H.M.P. No. 131 (1922), p. 3.
- Wilson, Charles, Sheriff of Hull (1900)
- obv: "Kingston vper Hull. Sig. Off. Vicecom.". Seal of the Sheriff of Hull
- rev: Heraldic device of Charles Wilson, 1900
 Diam. 1". Silver. An engraved silver disc, perhaps worn on his watchchain by Charles Wilson

Edward VII, Coronation (1902)

obv: "Edward VII, Queen Alexandra". Busts of Edward VII and Alexandra, facing right

rev: "City of Kingston upon Hull. Coronation Souvenir 1902". Shields (two) containing Arms of Hull; Wilberforce Monument, with anchor between; two Yorkshire roses and dolphin above

Diam. 1½". Silver; white metal. H.M.P. Nos. 11 (1902), p. 19; 119 (1919), p. 76.

Edward VII & Alexandra (1902)

obv: "King Edward VII. Queen Alexandra". Busts of Edward VII & Alexandra to left

rev: "Cartwright's Star and Garrer Hotel, Hull, 1902". A star
Diam. 1½". White metal. H.M.P. No. 119 (1919), p. 75.

Hull Buildings (1902)

William Sykes (1861-1941) struck seven tokens of 1¼" diameter, designed by himself and manufactured by J. A. Restall of Birmingham. There were only 53 sets and they are described by Sykes himself in the *First Annual Report of the Yorkshire Numismatic Fellowship*, and by R. C. Bell in *Tradesmen's Tickets and Private Tokens*, pp. 291-96.¹³

obv: Identical for all the pieces. Arms of Hull with the cypher 'WS.' below and '1902' above. In the field 20th CENTURY TOKENS +. Legend <·> CIVITAS KYNGESTON SUPER HULL <·>

rev: (1)* + DOCK · OFFICES + ERECTED 1871
(2)* + GRAMMAR · SCHOOL + ERECTED 1891
(3)* + HOLY · TRINITY · CHURCH + HULL
(4)* + HYMERS · COLLEGE · HULL + FOUNDED
1889
(5)* + HULL · ROYAL · INFIRMARY + FOUNDED
1782
(6)* + TOWN · HALL · HULL + ERECTED 1862-66
(7)* + WILLIAM III · STATUE + ERECTED 1734

Prince & Princess of Wales, Hull Visit (1903)

obv: "T.R.H. The Prince & Princess of Wales". Busts of Prince and Princess to left

rev: "To Commemorate the Royal Visit to the City of Hull". Statue of Victoria, lettered on either side: "Statue to the memory of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, erected in the City Square, Hull, unveiled by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, May 12, 1903"

Diam. 1½". Silver; bronze; white metal. H.M.P. Nos. 15 (1903), p. 16; 119 (1919), p. 76.

¹³ Mr. Bell and his publishers, Messrs. Corbitt and Hunter, have generously allowed me to make use of the original photographs for this book.

Hull Education Committee (1900-4)

- obv: "Hull Education Committee". Arms of Hull, within wreath
rev: "Awarded to for Perfect Attendance at School"
Diam. 1½". Bronze. H.M.P. Nos. 24 (1905), pp. 30-31; 119 (1919), p. 78.

Industry and Art (1904)

- obv: "Industry and Art". Figures representing Industry and Art
rev: "To Kitching Bros. & Co., for Grand Fittings & Decorations, Hull, 1904" within laurel wreath
Diam. 1½". Silver gilt. H.M.P. No. 119 (1919), p. 76.

Wilberforce House, Hull (1906)

- obv: "Slave Trade Abolished by Act of Parliament, 25th March, 1807". A bust of William Wilberforce to right, and below "William Wilberforce"
rev: "Birthplace of William Wilberforce M.P.". The frontage of Wilberforce House, and below "High Street, Hull, Opened as a Public Museum, 24th August, 1906". "W.S." (William Sykes) and "T.S." (Thomas Sheppard), who designed the medal. Manufactured by J. A. Restall, Birmingham.
Diam. 1½". Silver; bronze. H.M.P. Nos. 62 (1909), p. 8; 119 (1919), p. 76.

Hull City Police (1908)

- obv: "Awarded for Distinguished Public Service, Founded 1908". Arms of Hull surmounted by policeman's helmet, all within wreath
rev: "Presented by Sir James Reckitt, Bart. to the Hull City Police". A bust of Sir James Reckitt
Diam. 1½". Silver gilt; bronze.

Pickering Park, Hull (opening 1911)

- obv: "Councillor J. H. Robins, Chairman Parks Sub. Com.". Arms of Hull on blue enamelled shield
rev: "Pickering Park, Hull, Opened 13 July, 1911". A representation of the Park gates
Diam. 1½". Silver. H.M.P. No. 119 (1919), pp. 76-77.
Engraved. Each medal was separately inscribed with the name of the recipient. The maker was Alderman Larard, a local jeweller.

Hull Education Committee (1912)

- obv: "Hull Education Committee Swimming Squadron Race Competition, 1912". Arms of Hull, superimposed on a lifebuoy
rev: Blank. H.M.P. No. 131 (1922), p. 3.

British Gas Light Company (? 1912)

obv: "British Gas Light Company Limited, Established 1824".
A lion, recumbent on a wall

rev: A scroll supported on branches of laurel and oak, lettered
"25 years' Service"

Diam. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Silver. Designed by A. G. Wyon. H.M.P. Nos.
92 (1912), p. 21; 119 (1919), p. 78.

Hull Rifle Club (1913)

obv: "The Hull Rifle Club". Arms of Hull

rev: "Grand Aggregate. Presented to the Hull Museum, 1913"
Diam. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Bronze. H.M.P. No. 119 (1919), p. 77.

Young People's Christian and Literary Institute, Hull (1913-14)

obv: "Hull Young People's Christian and Literary Institute.
Founded 1860". The frontage of the Institute, with Arms
of Hull, surrounded by sports equipment. "Champion" in
centre

rev: A female holding a wreath and engraved "Chess, 1913-14"
Diam. 2". Bronze. Elkington & Co. H.M.P. No. 131 (1922),
p. 4.

George V and Queen Mary. Joint Dock, Hull (opening, 1914)

obv: "King George V and Queen Mary". Busts of the King and
Queen

rev: Arms of Hull, with above "To Open the Joint Dock" and
below "J. H. Hargreaves, Mayor, H. A. Learoyd, M.A.,
LL.B., Town Clerk". "To Commemorate the Royal Visit
to Hull, June 26th, 1914"

Diam. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Bronze; gilt; white metal. H.M.P. Nos. 102
(1914), p. 10; 119 (1919), p. 77.

Also a medallion with a loop, similar obv. but Arms of Hull
omitted. Diam. 1". Gilt.

Hull Oil Manufacturing Company (? 1916)

obv: "Presented to 'A' Section, 1st Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal
Garrison Artillery, 1916, on the occasion of the Zeppelin
attack 5th April, 1916"

Silver. H.M.P. Nos. 125 (1922), p. 33; 140 (1925), pp. 23-24.

Yorkshire Numismatic Society (1919)

obv: "To Commemorate Victory & Peace. The Great War,
1914-1919". Britannia with figure of Victory on globe,
holding British flag in left hand, and wreath of honour in
right hand

rev: Arms of York, Sheffield, Leeds and Hull, with white rose
in centre. Between each shield is a copy of an old Yorkshire
coin, indicating the numismatic art, the whole being the
Society's seal

Diam. 1½". Bronze. Designed by Thomas Sheppard. H.M.P. No. 140 (1925), p. 23.

Another similar, in bronze, but without Victory. Wreath and blank space for engraving.

Andrew Marvell (1922)

obv: "Andrew Marvell. Tercentenary, 1621-1678". A bust of Marvell

rev: "Poet. Patriot. Statesman; Educated at the Old Hull Grammar School". The frontage of the Grammar School, as built in 1583-5

Diam. 1½". Silver; bronze. Designed by Thomas Sheppard. H.M.P. Nos. 129 (1922), pp. 11-12; 140 (1925), p. 22.

Hull Literary & Philosophical Society Centenary (1922)

obv: "Hull Literary and Philosophical Society: President J. Alderson, M.D. 1822. Secretaries R. Craven, R. Northen, Treasurer J. Cross". The head of Minerva or Athene, typifying Wisdom, copied from a coin of Alexander the Great

rev: "Royal Institution Museum and Library opened 1854: President E. Turton, M.D. 1922, Secretaries E. H. J. Chambers, T. J. Ferens, Treasurer W. F. Harris". Legend "Founded 1822 Centenary 1922"

Diam. 1½". Silver; bronze. H.M.P. No. 140 (1925), p. 22.

Designed by Thomas Sheppard, struck by J. A. Restall, Birmingham.

Prince of Wales, Visit to Hull (1926)

obv: The head of Edward, Prince of Wales, to left

rev: "To Commemorate the visit of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales; presented by the Hull Daily Mail and Hull Times, May 19th, 1926"

Diam. 1½", with loop. Aluminium.

Prince of Wales, Visit to Hull (1926)

obv: "The Prince of Wales Visit to Hull, Oct. 13th., 1926". A bust of the Prince of Wales, to left

rev: "Spes Syper Sydera" "Trinity House". Arms of Trinity House. "Commemorating the visit of the Prince of Wales when elected Brother of the Trinity House"

Diam. 1½". Silver with matt finish.

Hull Deaf and Dumb Institute (1926)

obv: "St. John of Beverley, Patron Saint of the Deaf & Dumb, Anno Domini 640-721. Hull Deaf & Dumb Institution, founded High St. 1853". A Bishop blessing a youth

rev: "Hull, East Yorks. & Lincs. Institution for the Deaf & Dumb (Incorporated) Opened by the President, the Rt. Hon. Thos. R. Ferens, P.C., J.P., Friday, June 2nd, 1926"

Diam. 1½". Silver; bronze. H.M.P. No. 145 (1927), p. 39.

East Hull Gas Company (? 1926)

obv: A representation of a gasometer

rev: "The East Hull Gas Co. Long-Service Medal. Presented to on completion of 25 years' service"
Gold. H.M.P. No. 141 (1926), pp. 28-29.

Hull Iron Trades Employers' Association (? 1927)

obv: A five-armed flywheel, Earle's Shipbuilding Co.'s crane lowering boiler into ship in slipway, floating mud-grab, and hydraulic oil-cake press. "T.S."

rev: "Hull Iron Trades Employers' Association". Arms of Hull and below "Awarded to", all within wreath

Diam. 1½". Gold; bronze, and mule in white metal. H.M.P. Nos. 149 (1927), p. 23; 151 (1927), pp. 22-23.

Designed by Thomas Sheppard.

R. G. Tarran Medal, Guild of Building (1931)

obv: "The Tarran Medal. Annual Award for Proficiency in Building Studies. The Guild of Building, Anno Domini MCMXXXI, For the Advancement of Art, Science and Craft in Building". Arms of Hull and Greek Temple

rev: Six views of famous Hull buildings, each within a circle
Diam. 2". Bronze. Possibly designed by Thomas Sheppard.

Hull Geological Society (1938)

obv: "T. Sheppard, President". The head of Thomas Sheppard, to left

rev: "Hull Geological Society, 1888-1938". A map of East Yorkshire superimposed by an ammonite and crossed geological hammers
Diam. 1¾". Gold.

Holy Trinity Church, Hull (no date)

obv: A view of Holy Trinity Church
? engraved silver disc. H.M.P. No. 15 (1903), p. 19.

Hull Times Long Service (no date)

obv: "Hull Times, Long Service Medal". Arms of Hull

rev: "Awarded to by the Hull Times for 25 years' continuous service, in one employment"
Diam. 1½". Bronze. H.M.P. No. 78 (1911), p. 38.

Hull Times (no date)

obv: "Hull Times Challenge Cup". Arms of Hull. A football scene below

rev: ? H.M.P. No. 131 (1922), p. 3.

Hull Trinity House (no date)

obv: "Thomas Ferres Thrice Warden of the Hull Trinity House, Gave to the House the valuable Whitefriar Estate". The figure of Thomas Ferries, seated, with scroll "It is better to give than to receive". Globe at elbow

rev: Arms of Trinity House and "Spes Super Sydera"
Diam. 1½". Bronze.

Ferries was a 17th-century benefactor.

Hull Trinity House (no date)

obv: "Domus Trinitatis Hull 1369"

Arms of Trinity House with riband below "Spes Super Sidera"

rev: Blank

½d. size. Gilt.

Batty's *Catalogue* (no. 2841A).

Hull Amateur Photographic Society (no date)

obv: "Hull Photographic Society". Arms of Hull above scroll, within wreath

rev: A wreath surrounding a space for engraving name of recipient

Diam. 1½". Silver.

Hull Municipal Technical College (no date)

obv: "Hull Municipal Technical College". Arms of Hull, and view of College in Park St., Hull

rev: "Annual Award for progress in scientific and commercial studies". Three figures, Justice with a seated figure on either side, within a wreath

Diam. 2". Silver.

Blundell, Spence & Co. Ltd. (firm established 1811)

obv: "Reward of Merit", in laurel wreath

rev: "Blundell Spence & Co. Ltd., Hull & London, Established 1811. Galvanizing Paint, Petrifying Liquids, Varnishes &c."
Diam. 1½". Aluminium. H.M.P. No. 119 (1919), p. 79.

1st East Yorkshire Volunteer Rifles (no date)

obv: Facsimile of Hull Corporation Seal. "Sigillum comunei de Kyngiston super Hvil"

rev: Blank

Diam. 2½". Pear-shaped. Silver gilt.

Issued as a shooting prize by the 1st East Yorkshirc Volunrcer Rifles to E. Collishaw.

HULL TRADE TICKETS AND TALLIES

R. Agars

obv: "R. Agars Wholesale and Retail General Woollen Warehouse 89 Queen Street Hull"

rev: "R. Agars 89 Queen Street Hull, Observe the cheap shop Moleskins, Cords, Velveteens etc"

Octagonal; brass; ½d. size. Batty's *Catalogue* (no. 2841).

A.M.I. Ltd.

obv: "Hull A.M.I. Limited". In centre "Half Stone"

rev: Incuse of obv.

Tin; farthing size.

Batty's *Catalogue* (no. 1027D).

J. W. Beeton (tally or check)

obv: Bust of J. W. Beeton. "Born Hull No.23, 1829"

rev: "6dr. J. W. Beeton, Hull & Barrow"

Octagonal; $1\frac{1}{8}$ " ; brass.

Another, probably earlier, version has no legend and on rev. '6D'. J. W. Beeton was a willow merchant, basket and perambulator maker, of 43 Blanket Row, Hull (1875) and appears in 1905 as a farmer.

Kingston Cotton Mill Co. (tally or check)

obv: "Kingston Cotton Mill Co., Hull, No. 1"

rev: Blank

Diam. $1\frac{1}{4}$ ". Brass.

Hull Subscription Mill Society Ltd.

obv: Figure 1 surrounded by HVLL SVBSCRIPTION MILL SOCIETY LIMITED

rev: incuse of obv.

Diam. $\frac{4}{8}$ ". Iron.

The society was founded in 1800 and added 'Limited' to its title in 1894. It was one of two Hull societies designed to eliminate, by co-operative milling, excessive profits made by millers.

(P. T. Meldrum) *Hull Daily Mail*, 4 Mar. 1969.

Hull Brewery Co. Ltd.



obv: YEAST surrounded by legend · HULL BREWERY Co ·



(above) LIMITED (below)

rev: 1D

Diam. 1".

(P. T. Meldrum)

HULL THEATRE PASSES

1. obv: "Hull Theatre & Concert Co., Limited, 1866"

rev: "No. 26"

Diam. $1\frac{1}{8}$ ". Engraved silver disc.

2. As above, engraved "No. 29".

3. obv: "New Theatre Royal, Hull"
rev: "Mr. Geo. Coulson"
Oval; $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ "; engraved silver.
4. As above, engraved "Marm. T. Prickett".
5. obv: "Theatre Royal, Hull"
rev: "G. Duffill"
Diam. $1\frac{1}{4}$ ". Engraved silver disc.
6. obv: Arms of Hull
rev: "Silver Ticket, Property of J. T. Robinson, Esq., Theatre Royal, Hull"
Diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". Engraved silver disc.

HULL TRAMWAYS TOKENS

1. obv: "Hull Corporation Tramways" – $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
rev: "S & C Ltd. Hedon and Hessle Road Routes only"
Brass; hexagonal; 1". Shipham and Co. Ltd.
2. obv: "Hull Corporation Tramways" – 1d.
rev: As above
Brass; circular; $1\frac{1}{8}$ ".
3. obv: "City of Hull Tramways" – Arms of Hull
rev: "Waterworks Department" – 1d.
Celluloid; purple; circular; $\frac{4}{5}$ ".
4. obv: As above
rev: "Electrical Engineer's Department" – 1d.
Celluloid; blue; circular; $\frac{4}{5}$ ".
5. obv: As above
rev: "Tramway Engineer's Department" – 1d.
Celluloid; dark blue; circular; $\frac{4}{5}$ ".
6. obv: "Hull Education Committee" – Arms of Hull
rev: 1d.
Celluloid; green; circular; $\frac{4}{5}$ ".
7. obv: "City of Hull Tramways" – $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
rev: "Earles Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Hedon Road Route only"
Celluloid; pink; hexagonal; 1".

8. obv: As above, but has 1d.
 rev: As above
 Celluloid; pink; circular; 1".
9. obv: "City of Hull Tramways" – Arms of Hull
 rev: "Hedon and Hessle Road Routes only" – B. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. C.
 Celluloid; dark green; hexagonal; $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Brigham and Cowan.
10. obv: As above, but has B. 1d. C.
 rev: As above
 Celluloid; light green; circular; 1".
11. obv: As above
 rev: "George Clark and Sons. Copper Works"
 Celluloid; orange; circular; 1".
12. obv: As above
 rev: "Kings Limited Hull"
 Celluloid; orange; circular; $\frac{4}{5}$ ".
13. obv: As above
 rev: "The British Gas Light Co., Ltd., Hull" – A
 Celluloid; yellow; circular; $\frac{4}{5}$ ".
14. obv: As above
 rev: "G.P.O. Hull"
 Celluloid; red; circular; $\frac{4}{8}$ ".
15. obv: As above
 rev: "Amos and Smith Ltd." – $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 Celluloid; blue; hexagonal; $\frac{4}{5}$ ".
16. obv: As above
 rev: "A and S"
 Celluloid; navy blue with white edge; circular; 1".
17. obv: "City of Hull Tramway 1d." Small hole in centre
 rev: "William Harland and Co. Hull. Cabinet Makers"
 H.M.P. No. 127 (1922), pp. 141–2.

The brass tokens (1 and 2 above) are thought to be pre-1914. After the war celluloid tokens were issued for private firms, and after the Second World War a new series of plastic tokens—known as 'Universals'—was introduced by Hull Corporation Transport to supersede them. In addition, a 5d. piece was introduced about 1963. All are 1" in diam. and of the same form, differentiation being by colour.

obv: Arms of Hull. Above KINGSTON-UPON-HULL,
below CORPORATION TRANSPORT

rev: Denomination

Denominations issued: ½d. (blue), 1d. (pink), 1½d. (yellow) (all now withdrawn), 2d. (red), 3d. (grey), 4d. (turquoise), 5d. (white) (all still current).

Brass Ticket

obv: "W. Richardson 27 Myton Gate, Hull"

rev: "The noted house for a Good Pork Pie"

H.M.P. No. 151 (1927), p. 26.

BEVERLEY MEDALS

East Riding Agricultural Association (1844)

obv: "East Riding Agricultural Association". A representation of a wheel plough within a laurel wreath

rev: "Awarded to Mr. John Dale, Beverley for a Wheel Plough for lightness of draught. 27th September, 1844"

Diam. 2½". Silver. H.M.P. No. 119 (1919), p. 69.

Edward VII, Coronation (1902)

obv: "Their Most Gracious Majesties Edward VII & Alexandra". Busts of Edward VII and Alexandra to left

rev: "Brotherly Love Belief & Truth. Beverley Friendly Societies Coronation Souvenir June 26th 1902. Presented by Bro. Harry Wray P.G.H." Arms of Beverley; views of Beverley Minster and North Bar

Diam. 1½". White metal. H.M.P. No. 119 (1919), p. 69.

George V, Coronation (1911)

obv: "H.M. George V. H.M. Queen Mary 1911". Busts of George V and Queen Mary to left

rev: "Borough of Beverley Coronation 22nd June 1911, H. Samman, Mayor". Arms of Beverley

Diam. 1½". Bronze; white metal. H.M.P. No. 119 (1919), p. 70.

Race Ticket

obv: "Beverley Stand No 167"

rev: "William Goswood"

Silver.

H.M.P. No. 141 (1926), p. 51.

BRIDLINGTON MEDALS

Volunteer Corps (1859)

obv: "Victoria Regina". The head of Victoria

rev: "Enrolled December 13th, 1859, Burlington". A wheel with crossed cannons, surmounted by a crown
White metal. H.M.P. No. 168 (1930), p. 13.

Incorporation of Borough (1899)

obv: "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix". Bust of Victoria to right

rev: "Borough of Bridlington, Incorporated 9th November 1899 Rt. Medforth J. P. Mayor"
Diam. 1½". White metal. H.M.P. No. 119 (1919), p. 70.

Edward VII, Coronation (1902)

obv: "King Edward VII, Queen Alexandra". Busts of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra to left

rev: "Borough of Bridlington. Councillor Nightingale, J.P. Mayor". Arms of Bridlington. "Pro saepe salute pro salutem semper June 26th 1902"
Diam. 1½", with loop. Bronze.

George V, Coronation (1911)

obv: "T.M. King George V. Queen Mary". Busts of George V and Queen Mary to left

rev: "Counc. J.V. Mainprize, J.P., Mayor Bridlington, Coronation June 22nd, 1911". Arms of Bridlington and "Pro saepe salute pro salute semper, A.E. Matthewman, Town Clerk"
Diam. 1½". Aluminium.

George V, Silver Jubilee (1935)

obv: "H.M. King George V, H.M. Queen Mary". Busts of George V and Queen Mary to left

rev: "For commemoration of the silver jubilee . . . [? date—illegible]". "Borough of Bridlington, Counc. J.A. Dew [mayor—illegible]". Arms of Bridlington and "Signum salutis semper"
Diam. 1½". Aluminium.

George VI, Coronation (1937)

obv: "George VI, Elizabeth, crowned May XII, MCMXXXVII". Busts of George VI and Queen Elizabeth, with initials "ECrp" and "J.R.G." below [? designers' initials]

rev: "Borough of Bridlington, Alderman A.E. Fligg, J.P., Mayor". Arms of Bridlington and "Signum salutis semper"
Diam. 1½". Bronze.

HOWDEN TRADE TICKETS

W. Bickerton

obv: "W. Bickerton, King's Head, Howden", with small ornament on either side

rev: "Noted for Good Ales, London Srour, Wines and Spirits Wholesale and Retail"
Milled; brass; ½d. size. Batty's *Catalogue* (no. 2811).

W. Bickerton

obv: "King's Head 3^d" within circle. "W. Bickerton, Howden"

rev: As above
Milled. Batty's *Catalogue* (no. 2811A).

SPURN LIGHTHOUSE

obv: A view of a lighthouse with DEVONSHIRE PRIVATE TOKEN beneath
"S.VIEW.OF.THE.EDYSTONE.LIGHTHOUSE.
COMPLEATED.OCT^R 9. 1759. BY.I.SMEATON.+"

rev: A view of Spurn lighthouse and its compound with
W.UPCOTT.DES
MAY.1801
"VIEW.OF.THE.HIGH.LIGHTHOUSE.ON.THE.
SPURN.POINT.COMPLEATED.AP.7.1777"

Copper twopence of Devonshire (Davis 21), with a proof in silver; there are 24 further impressions taken after the discs had been repaired by W. J. Taylor. H.M.P. No. 85 (1911), p. 11.

G. HOARDS AND CASUAL LOSSES

Hoards of coins, originally buried with the intention of recovery in circumstances of personal or national emergency, can be useful in piecing together local history, just as can casual losses, resulting in finds of single coins, which at least show the presence of people for some reason or other. But they can both be of much more precise importance than this: they can indicate the existence of local mints, trading areas and roads, and in the case of tokens can help to determine the exact location of the place of issue. If, for instance, a token of John Briggs were to be found amongst a hoard of coins near Aldbrough and later another turned up in the rebuilding of a house in the village itself, it could confidently be claimed that the *Aldbrough* of the token was the East Riding's Aldbrough and not that in Suffolk, Norfolk or elsewhere.

In the finds there is a strong Roman element which confirms and establishes the pattern of Roman forts, roads and signal stations: this can best be followed with the other evidence collected by M. Kitson Clark in her admirable *Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire* (1935), to which frequent reference is made in the list which follows, under the initials MKC. The hoards found at Swine, in marshy ground only recently drained, may well prove revealing when considered together.

The presence of several prototype gold coins of the Coritani indicates that, just prior to the Roman occupation, this Celtic tribe—with its boundary probably at the Humber—was extending its trade and probably its influence northwards into the area of the Parisii, with their cantonal capital at Brough. At South Ferriby near by two important finds of Coritani coins were made in 1905 and 1908.

Coastal erosion between Bridlington and Spurn Head has no doubt been responsible for many of the coins found on the beaches there. There seems to have been no hoard involved and regular beachcombers can find Roman and medieval pieces, or those unwirringly lost by their fellow seekers. Wrecks are a possible, rather than a likely, cause of these single beach finds, and the character and extent of the damage to the coins should make it plain if they have travelled by sea to the sand and shingle.

In compiling this list, the assistance of the staff of the City of Hull Museums has been invaluable, and in particular the personal interest of Mr. W. H. Southern must be mentioned. The records and careful observation of Messrs. F. Banks and W. Foot Walker have also been most helpful.

Careful scrutiny of newspapers and journals—especially local ones—would probably add to the list. *The Gentleman's Magazine* is particularly valuable in this respect but it is unlikely to produce more for the East Riding as it has been well searched in the past. Today much rebuilding is in progress and this is often the occasion for coins and odd tokens to turn up. Unfortunately, such discoveries often find no recorder and exact details are difficult to assemble later on, even if the fact is remembered: thus historical evidence slips away.

- ALDBROUGH.** Dupondius of Vespasian, found in 1956.
- ANLABY.** Follis, probably of Maximilianus, found by W. Pelham in 1961.
- ARGAM.** 'Some Roman coins', well preserved, found in a molehill in 1869 (MKC)
- ATWICK.** Five gold prototype stater of the Coritani have been found at Arwick (2), Bridlington, Cowden beach and Hornsea: they are noted under find-spots. So far these finds have been coastal only.
- Gold stater of Coritani with horse to right (Type B): D. F. Allen, *Coins of the Coritani*, No. 10 (Beaumont Morfitt Bequest to the British Museum, 1949). Found in 1949.
- Gold stater of Coritani with horse to left (Type D): Allen, *Coins of the Coritani*, No. 223. Found before 1904: see H.M.P. No. 24 (1905), p. 12.
- Denarius of Vespasian, c. 69 A.D., found on the beach in 1964: in the collection of F. Banks.
- Penny of Edward I, Bury St. Edmunds mint, found in 1954.
- Copper token of 1670, 'for the use of the poor of Burlington' (W.45: see p. 14). Bridlington Museum: *Yorkshire Post*, 26 Jan. 1967.
- AUBURN.** Roman coins of Vespasian and others, found in the ruins of a house demolished by the sea: *Calendar of State Papers Domestic* (1547-80), p. 406. (MKC)
- BARMBY MOOR.** Gold noble of Henry V, in mint condition, found during a trenching operation in 1961: in the possession of Pocklington Rural District Council.
- BARMBY ON THE MARSH.** For some years coins are said to have been found in potato fields after ploughing, but no example has yet been presented for identification.
- BEVERLEY.** Seserrius of Gordian III, found in a gravel bank at Walkington Grange in 1965 by George Teal and now in his possession.
- Bronze coin of Magnentius, found on the old rifle range in 1910: *YNS Transactions*, 2nd Series, vol. I, pts. 3-4 (1957), p. 6.
- Coin of Vespasian and one of Constantine, found 'in Pighill Lane' in 1829. (MKC)
- Coins 'referable to the Roman period', discovered in deep-drainage excavations in 1891. (MKC)
- Coins of Gallienus, Probus and Constantine, and a gold piece of Constantius II, found on or near the York to Beverley road in 1913 by Mr. Whitty (there is some doubt about these—see MKC).
- Penny of Edward I, Class 10 e, dug up in a garden in 1965: in the collection of F. Banks.

Sixpence of James I (1604), found in an allotment in Spark Mill Lane in 1965: in the collection of F. Banks.

Two gold pre-Treaty nobles of Edward III, found close to the site of Wood Hall before 1939 and in the possession of the finders.

Gold angel of Henry VIII, found at Hull Bridge 'some years ago': H.M.P. No. 145 (1927), p. 42.

BILTON. Irish halfpenny of Elizabeth I (1602), taken to Hull Museums in 1965.

Bronze of Constantius II, found by O. Winfield in 1962.

BINNINGTON. Denarii of Julius Caesar, Nero, Vitellius and Vespasian, found in a bronze bell by a lad while ploughing, c. 1875. (MKC)

BRANDESBURTON. Farthing of James I (c. 1613), found in 1965.

BRANTINGHAM. Three Constantinian coins, found at the Cockle Pit pavement site in 1949, and other third-century coins, found on the same site in 1950.

BRIDLINGTON. Gold prototype stater of Coritani with horse to left (Type D), said to have been found in Princess Street in 1940 but doubts exist as to the exact location of the site: Allen, *Coins of the Coritani*, No. 220.

Roman coins, said to have been found in the Bessingby Hill housing development in the late 1950s: none yet presented for identification.

Hoard of Roman coins, traditionally found in Prince Street, near the harbour. (MKC)

Denarius of Hadrian, bronze of Carausius and two others, found c. 1895 at the Black Mill, Marton Road, and retained by Mr. Lamplugh. (MKC)

Gold half-noble of Edward III (1361-9), found 'recently in the old town'; also a gun-money shilling of James II, and other items: H.M.P. No. 88 (1912), p. 8.

BROUGH. Brass coin of Hadrian, found in 1699 when 'digging a well'. Poulson in 1829 writes: 'many Roman coins have been even of late years found at Brough'. At Casle Hill, in digging the foundations of a house in 1851, Roman coins were found, including some of Constantine, Magnentius and later. Several finds made in 1851 included a brass of Domitian, a coin of Gallienus, many of Terricus, and a silver piece of Edward the Black Prince. (MKC) Coins of the 3rd and 4th centuries, presented to Hull Museums with a letter of 1860 about them (H.M.P. No. 19 (1904), p. 8). More finds made in 1923 are noted in MKC, where the results of Corder's 1933 excavations are listed. For subsequent finds, see H.M.P. Nos. 182 (1934), 185 (1935), 189 (1936), 194 (1937) and 206 (1939). Hull Museums have a list of many finds made in

- 1962-5, particularly from Bozzes Field, mainly of the 3rd and 4th centuries but including sestertii of Antoninus Pius and Trajan.
- BURTON FLEMING. A much-worn brass coin, probably of Hadrian, found at a depth of 8 or 9 inches in 1931. (MKC)
- CHERRY BURTON. Silver coin of Caracalla, found c. 1923 on a farm. (MKC *under* Bishop Burton)
- Denarius of Diocletian, shown at Hull Museums in 1965.
- COWDEN. Inscribed gold stater of Coritani (ESVP/ASV), similar to Allen, *Coins of the Coritani*, No. 379, of the period 20-50 A.D. Found on the beach late in 1962 and not yet fully published: in H. R. Mossop's collection.
- COWLAM. Over 10,000 Roman coins of 308-353 A.D., found in 'an immense vase' while ploughing in 1858. (MKC)
- DRIFFIELD. Coins of Constans-Arcadius, found during an excavation on the Wold by C. and E. Grantham in 1957. Now in Driffield Museum: see Y.N.S. *Transactions*, 2nd Series, vol. I, pt. 5 (1960), pp. 27-28.
- DUGGLEBY. Coins of Hadrian, Claudius Gothicus and Constantine I, found in 1912 in Dogsroop Plantation. (MKC)
- EASINGTON. Bronze and silver coins washed out of the cliff, together with pottery: H.M.P. No. 21 (1904), p. 6. (MKC)
- Gold florin of Dauphine, struck by Guiges VIII (1319-33), found in an exceptionally good state on the beach in 1902: H.M.P. No. 12 (1902), p. 14.
- EAST and WEST LUTTON. Coins of Terricus, Licinius I, Urbs Roma type, Constantius II and Valens. (MKC)
- ELLOUGHTON. Coins of Gallienus, from Mill Hill, and others of Constantine I, both reported in 1962.
- ELMSWELL. 61 coins were found during excavations in 1935-8: see H.M.P. Nos. 193 (1937), pp. 27-28, and 207 (1940), pp. 60-62. For a Brigantian coin found in 1938 see H.M.P. No. 198, pp. 40, 42.
- ETTON. Half a long-cross penny of Henry III, type 3.
- FAXFLEET. Dupondius of Nerva, from the Humber shore to the east of Faxfleet near Weighton Lock, reported to Hull Museums in 1963.
- FILEY. Carr Naze (signal station): 40 coins of Constantius and Constantine and other much-corroded coins of the later empire, found in 1857; coins of Valentinian II and Gratian, found in 1862; more Constantinian coins were found in 1888, and more of Valentinian II in 1909; more coins and two hoards, both containing Constantinian and Theodosian coins, found in 1923. (MKC)

- FIMBER. Roman coins, including 4th-century Constantinopolis type, found at various times in ground adjoining the church. (MKC)
- FRIDAYTHORPE. Coins of Trajan, M. Aurelius, Caracalla and Valens have been noted. (MKC)
- GARTON ON THE WOLDS. Eight silver sceattas, found with a skeleton during an excavation by C. and E. Grantham in 1959; deposited c. 740–750 A.D. See *Y.N.S. Transactions*, 2nd Series, vol. I, pt. 5 (1960), pp. 28–30, and *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. XXX (1962), p. 49.
- GILBERDIKE. Roman coins, found in 1867. (MKC)
- GOODMANHAM. Roman coins, including one of Victorinus, found in 1889. (MKC)
- GRANSMOOR. Coins of Faustina I and Constantius II, found in 1902. (MKC)
- GRINDALE. Denarius of Lucilla, found at Charlestone Farm. (MKC)
- HALSHAM. Urns containing copper coins were found in making foundations for the Constable mausoleum (1802), and Poulson notes silver coins found near by: possibly incorporated in the Burton Constable collection. (MKC)
- HARPHAM. Third-century coins of Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus and another, found at the Roman villa in 1904: H.M.P. No. 23 (1905), p. 178.
- HAYTON. Coin find, shown on a map of Roman sites in Hull Museums. (MKC)
- HEDON. Twenty-two 3rd-century Roman coins from a hoard, given to Hull Museums in 1965.
A 'monastic coin': H.M.P. No. 33 (1906), p. 41.
- HOLLYM. Roman coins from Hollym (50), Easington, Withernsea, Hornsea and Aldbrough, presented to Hull Museums: H.M.P. No. 46 (1907), p. 62.
- HORNSEA. Gold prototype stater of Coritani with horse to left (Type D), found in 1904: H.M.P. No. 24 (1905), p. 11, and Allen, *Coins of the Coritani*, No. 218.
Roman Republican denarius of 68–66 B.C. (Cestianus), found on the beach in 1966.
Gold solidus of Magnentius, mint of Trier, 'recently' found: H.M.P. No. 187 (1935), p. 14.
Two gold rose-nobles of Edward IV (1460–70), found on the beach in 1964.
Two-kopeck piece of Alexander I of Russia (1816), found in Rowleston Road in 1960.

A George III shilling and a halfpenny token of R. Stockdale, of Hull, 1665 (W.156), found in the garden of Mrs. Jarratt, of Southgate: see *Hull Daily Mail*, 15 Aug. 1968.

HOWDEN. Find of Roman coins, referred to in a letter of 1770, three miles to the east. (MKC)

HUGGATE. Coin of Gordian III, found in 1863. (MKC)

HULL. Stoneferry, Fordyke Avenue: Sessorius of Faustina, found in 1965.

As of Claudius, found at Sammy's Point and given to Hull Museums in 1960.

Coin of Antoninus Pius, found in Hedon Road in 1954.

Roman bronze of c. 100 A.D., taken from a drainage trench in Green Lane, Wincolmlee, in 1967.

In 1963 Hull Museums reported a 3rd-century radiate.

In 1965 Hull Museums reported (1) Billon tetradrachm of Alexandria, 3rd century A.D. (2) Follis of Constantine I.

Penny of Edward I, found on Beverley Road (Scruton Estate) in 1964.

Two barbarous radiates, found at Bilton Grange and taken to Hull Museums in 1965.

Shilling of Elizabeth I, found during excavations at Paragon Station: H.M.P. No. 15 (1903), p. 27.

Sixpence of Elizabeth I (1575), found while excavating in front of Hull Royal Infirmary: H.M.P. No. 13 (1903), p. 22.

Shilling of James I, found during excavations at Carr Lane: H.M.P. No. 15 (1903), p. 27.

Farthing of Charles II, found on the site of the City Hall: H.M.P. No. 35 (1906), p. 19.

Hoard of silver coins (nine mentioned), from Elizabeth I (sixpences of 1571 and 1575) to Charles I: H.M.P. No. 68 (1909), p. 8.

'An old monastic coin or jetton' (? Nuremberg token), found during excavations in Coltman Street: H.M.P. No. 22 (1904), p. 25.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Guinea of George III (1800), found in New Bridge Road: H.M.P. No. 151 (1927), p. 10.

Gold noble of Edward III (period 1351-61), in excellent preservation, from an excavation near the Exchange in High Street: H.M.P. No. 42 (1907), p. 9.

Coins of John the Blind of Luxembourg (1309-1346), in the view of Sheppard, found during the construction of Albert Dock in 1868. Dr. Metcalf thinks they are more probably local forgeries. A specimen from the find was considered by Dr. Aquilla Smith to be a genuine Edward I halfpenny. See J. Symons, *Kingstoniana*

HULL [cont.]

(1889), pp. 40-44; *British Numismatic Journal*, vols. XXXIII (1964) and XXXVII (1968).

Gold coin of Sithric of Northumberland, 'lately found near Hull', recorded by William Stukely as shown to him (or rather a drawing of it) by Vertue. R. H. M. Dolley argues convincingly that this was a 7th-century Merovingian tremissis of Rodez: see *Y.N.S. Transactions*, 2nd Series, vol. II, pt. I (1964), pp. 18-19.

In the River Hull, during the excavation of an old 'cranch' by the Tilbury Dredging Company in 1911, there was found 'an enormous number' of coins from Roman to Victorian times, but principally of the 17th century; these included 'an unexpected number of 17th-century tradesmen's $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. tokens, nearly all of which are in a very good state of preservation': many were from Hull, others from London, Grimsby, Gainsborough, Barton upon Humber, Great Yarmouth, Beverley and South Cave: H.M.P. No. 83 (1911), pp. 3-4.

KEYINGHAM. A bronze Constantian coin: H.M.P. No. 5 (2nd edition, 1908), p. 14.

KILHAM. A coin of Constantine I, found in the Grange rack-yard in 1963.

KILNSEA. Six silver coins (one of Hadrian) and others, noted from unspecified points on the sea and Humber shores. (MKC)
Denarius of Hadrian, given to Hull Museums in 1966.

LANGTON. Bronze coin of Constantine I, found at Wyrham Cottage, and a coin of Trajan, found near Langton East Farm in 1899. (MKC)

LONDESBOROUGH. Several Roman bronze coins. (MKC)

MARKET WEIGHTON. Coins of Trajan, Hadrian and Crispus, reported by Hull Museums in 1963.

Arras Wold: some tumuli were opened and the contents distributed in three lots, one of which seems to have contained coins—bracelets and money were noted in the catalogue of an exhibition (1842) in the Mechanics' Institute, Hull. Pre-Roman coins have also been found, apparently in another area. Additional material in MKC. Roman coins, found in 1843 near Mile House.

MILLINGTON. Two coins of Titus and Gratian, reported from a Roman site in 1745, and a hoard with a clay mould for making coins, reported in 1845. (MKC)

NEWPORT. Roman coins, found near Common Farm. (MKC)

NORTH CAVE. Denarius of Antonius Pius and other finds, discovered near Drewton Manor: *Gentleman's Magazine*, New Series, vol. XXXVII (1852), p. 484. (MKC)

- NORTH DALTON.** Half groat of Elizabeth I (1587-90), found in 1960 during road works: in the collection of F. Banks.
- NORTH NEWBALD.** Denarius of Maximus I and coins of Tetricus and Constantine II. (P. Corder).
- NORTON.** Many references in 1861-3 to coins of Constantine I and of earlier reigns, in 1930 to coins from Victorinus to Constantine, and in 1933, on another site, to coins of Galba to Constantine. (MKC)
 In 1962 'nearly 40 Roman coins and some pottery' were found during excavations near the line of the Roman road, in the centre of Norton.
- NUNBURNHOLME.** Hoard of Roman coins, found in a vase in 1855: H.M.P. No. 46 (1907), p. 62.
 Denarius of Caracalla. (MKC)
- OSBALDWICK.** Coin of Probus, found in 1859. (MKC)
- OTTRINGHAM.** Coin of Vespasian and another illegible, reported by Hull Museums in 1967 and 1962 respectively. A coin of Friesland (1608), also found in 1962.
- PATRINGTON.** Gold, silver and copper coins from Tiberius to Constantine, from in and around the village, were traceable in 1841. (MKC)
- POCKLINGTON.** Denarii of Valens and Valentinian, in mint condition, found c. 1883. (MKC)
- PORTINGTON.** Upwards of 100 coins from Nero to Commodus, in good condition, found in 1814. (MKC)
- REIGHTON.** Denarius of Antoninus Pius, found in 1933 at Reighton Hall at a depth of about 2 ft. 6 ins. (MKC)
- RUDSTON.** Sestertius of Balbinus, found in field near the Roman villa and given to Hull Museums in 1965.
 Coin of Antoninus Pius from Low Caythorpe, reported as in Bayle Gate Museum, Bridlington. (MKC)
- SANCTON.** Denarius of Trajan, found in 1950.
 Denarius of Constantine I, found in 1963.
- SCAGGLETHORPE.** Coin of Domitian, found at Prospect House in 1930. (MKC)
- SCOREBY.** Noted in 1853 that Roman coins had been found. (MKC)
- SETTRINGTON.** Coin of Constantine II, found in 1928. (MKC)

SKERNE. Hoard of one silver and 16 bronze Roman coins, found in 1897. (MKC)

SOUTH CAVE. Coin of Caligula, found in the early 1830s and, both there and in the area around, many reports of coins of Domitian, Claudius Gothicus and Victorinus. (MKC)

SUTTON ON HULL. Six silver denarii, ploughed up close to the supposed site of Bransholme Castle, including coins of Domitian, Trajan, Marcus Aurelius and Faustina: exhibited in 1850.

SWAYTHORPE. Denarius of Titus, found in 1903. (MKC)

SWINE. Noted in 1804 that 'lately in a garden . . . in the occupation of M. Heselton a few ancient silver and copper coins were found'. Only a 'Gloria Exercitus' ('two standard' type bronze of Constantine I), minted at Constantinople, is recorded: *Hull Advertiser*, 18 Feb. 1804.

In 1826 an urn containing about 1,500 bronze coins of Constantine I period was found by boys playing in a recently ploughed field, occupied by James Megson: some preserved by Mr. Heselton, master of the free school in Swine.

Early in 1964, on Abbey Grange Farm, a pot was found containing nearly 3,000 silver washed small denominations deposited about 335, mostly from Trèves and in good condition; a few strays are also known.

Two Roman coins from Swine, presented to Hull Museums by W. Sykes: H.M.P. No. 111 (1916), p. 32.

In 1940 a hoard was found at Foxholes Abbey Garth, close to that of 1964, on land farmed by the Johnson family: it comprised coins mainly of emperors from Nero to Marcus Aurelius. (Hull Museums)

THIXENDALE. Roman coins, found near the Manor House. (MKC)

THORPE-LE-STREET. Coins of Constantine and Valens, found in 1932. (MKC)

ULROME. Eighteen coins of Allectus, Constantius II and other emperors down to Arcadius, found on the beach and now in Hull Museums; acquired originally from Mr. H. Robinson as picked up 'in his younger days': he died in 1961, aged about 67.

Forty-four coins, mainly from Hadrian to Theodosius, found in the same area before 1933. (MKC, *under* Bridlington Bay)

In 1969 a number of denarii from Vespasian to Marcus Aurelius was found on the beach; many of them are held by a private collector at Hornsca.

- WALKINGTON.** Over 400 3rd-century to 4th-century coins, found at John Bartlett's excavation in 1967.
- WARTER.** Hoard of over 3,000 coins, ploughed up in Mead Hills Field near Methill Hall, representing emperors from Valerian to Aurelian: probably the same as another hoard given as of 1860. (MKC)
- WELTON.** A great number of Roman coins, found 'singly dispersed' and in a hoard, in 1869. (MKC)
Shilling of James I, found during excavations: H.M.P. No. 145 (1927), p. 42.
- WESTOW.** Two coins of Constantine I, found in 1928. (MKC)
- WETWANG.** Coin of Constantius, found in 1884, and one of Tetricus, in 1906. Also a denarius of Septimius Severus, found about 1907, and probably others from the same area. (MKC)
'Many sporadic coins' have been found near Blealands Nook; there are two Constantinian pieces in Mortimer's Collections. (MKC)
- WILLERBY (near Hull).** Bronze of Constantine I, found in 1960.
- WINESTEAD.** Gold coin of Gratian, found in 1828. (MKC)
- WITHERNSEA.** Coins of 258-293 A.D., washed out of the cliff near Intake Farm, and others: the HOLLYM coins are sometimes included under WITHERNSEA. (MKC)
Coin of Salonina, minted at Perga in Pamphylia, reported by Hull Museums in 1965.
- YEDINGHAM.** Two silver coins, found in 1886 and given to Malton Museum. (MKC)

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