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Gloucester Tokens of the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries

by J. P. Wilton
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GLOUCESTER TOKENS

OF THE SEVENTEENTH, EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES.

BY JOHN PLEYDELL WILTON.

Illustrations drawn by WALTER HUNTLEY.

IT is difficult in these days, when we have a silver coinage of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, and threepenny pieces, and bronze pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, to understand how trade was carried on in this country when the silver penny was the principal current coin, and when a smaller payment was made by dividing it into half, and sub-dividing it again into quarters. But we know that such was the case in the early days of our history. There were in addition to the penny, in the northern provinces, coins called "stycas," struck in copper, the current value of which was one-eighth of a penny. In one of the translations of the Gospels, the words "two mites" are rendered "two stycas."

The farthing, or one-fourth of a penny, and its double, or half-penny, began to be coined of silver about the year 1273, under Edward I., and continued to be minted in this manner—the farthing for near 300 years and the halfpenny for a century longer, until the restoration of Charles II.

A farthing originally weighed about $5\frac{1}{2}$ grains Troy, and the halfpenny 11 grains, and from their size and lightness were liable to be lost. In consequence of their scarcity, the use of foreign coins, the so called "Abbey tokens" became general in England, and the quantity of them found in all parts of the country, shows that their currency was universal. The weight of the farthing, although small, became gradually less, so that in the reign of Edward IV. it was but 3 grains, and the halfpenny 6 grains, and they were coined at these weights in small quantities for many years. They are almost all lost, as are those coined for the previous 100 years, so that the best collections contain hardly any but those of the first three Edwards.

As the farthings could be minted no longer of good silver, being lost almost as fast as they were coined, and as no other methods remained of striking them except of base silver, or of pure copper, considerable difficulties arose. The great scarcity of silver halfpence and farthings, was, doubtless, the cause of the appearance of the private lead tokens. In what King's reign this practice began, is uncertain. They were in use in the time of Henry VIII., when Erasmus spoke of them, and other authors mention the leaden *money* current in England, whereas they were only pieces of necessity, tickets, tokens, or pledges for money, but not money itself.

We learn that in Queen Elizabeth's reign there were frequent complaints of private persons, such as grocers, vintners, alehouse-keepers, and others, stamping and using tokens of tin and lead and even of leather, for halfpence and farthings, as Snelling wrote in 1763 "to the great derogation of the princely honour and dignity, and at a great loss to the poor, since they were only to be repaid to the same shop whence they were first received, and nowhere else; of which abuse that great Queen, who was singularly attentive to the coinage, was very sensible, as also that there was a great want of farthings and halfpence."

Although, as Snelling says, the Queen was sensible of the difficulties arising from the want of small change, she declared when she was pressed on the subject, even as late as three years before her death, that she would never consent to a currency of copper money, although patterns for such a coinage were made and are still found.

During her reign she granted a licence to the City of Bristol to make farthing tokens, which were struck with a ship issuing from a castle (the arms of the city) on one side, and on the other C.B. (Civitas Bristol). Although not a Gloucester token, I describe it as being of interest to us as a county token, and because it is one of the earliest known tokens. Boyne says that "having been issued in the reign of Elizabeth, it must be regarded as the earliest English token, and it is the only one of this kind sanctioned by the State before the 18th century. It is a scarce piece."

It is diamond shaped, and was current at Bristol and ten miles about.¹ Ruding writes: "I do not know the date of this licence, but on May 12th, 1594, a letter was sent to the Mayor and Aldermen of Bristol, requiring them to call in all the private tokens which had been uttered by divers persons without any authority, and that none should make the same, without licence from the Mayor."

In 1609 two of the King's servants petitioned James I. for licence to stamp farthing tokens for the cities of Bristol and Gloucester, as Bristol had received authority from Queen Elizabeth to stamp copper farthing tokens, which authority ceased upon His Majesty coming to the throne. The answer to the petition is not known, but we may conclude, as no such tokens are preserved, that it was not granted.

In the reign of James I. many proposals were made for the coinage of copper halfpence and farthings.

In 1613 "notice was given by proclamation, that His Majesty, being willing to continue to his subjects the good arising from the use of such small moneys, under such directions and cautions as might restrain the abuse of them, had given power and authority, by letters patent, to John Lord Harrington, Baron of Exton, in Rutlandshire, and his executors, administrators, deputies and assigns, to make such a competent quantity of farthing tokens of copper, as might be conveniently issued amongst his subjects within the realm of England and Ireland, and the dominion of Wales, during the term mentioned in the said letters patent. That it was not His Majesty's intention thereby to make them moneys, nor to force his subjects to receive them in payments, otherwise than with their own good liking; but only to give more licence and means to use them according to their occasions, and that without any fee, charge, or constraint in anywise imposed upon them Such farthing tokens to pass for the value of farthings within the King's realms and dominions, with the liking and consent of his loving subjects."²

¹ See ante Vol. VIII., p. 315.—ED.

² Introduction to "Akerman's Tradesmen's Tokens, current in London from 1648 to 1672." I have quoted fully because it is sometimes asserted that these tokens nicknamed "Harrington's" were actual money.

On the granting of Lord Harrington's patent, the currency of all other farthings was forbidden. Charles I. issued various proclamations to continue their circulation in 1625-26, 30 and 34. Other patents were afterwards granted, and, at last, the number of counterfeits mixed up with them, and the patentees refusing to exchange them, put an entire stop to their currency. But as there was an almost absolute necessity for some such sort of money for small change, and the disorder of the times preventing the legislature from paying proper attention to the coinage, private tradesmen and the authorities of villages, boroughs, towns and cities began again to issue tokens. "Some of the devices and legends are curious enough, as may be seen by the following list; some blazon their utterer's loyalty, whilst many were glad to sink politics to save their property from confiscation. Some bore promises to pay in sterling coin on demand; some circulated with the request,

THOUGH I'M BUT BRASS, YET LET ME PASS

while others were inscribed with profane attempts at wit, as the tokens of a provincial tallow-chandler :

TOUCH NOT MINE ANNOINTED, AND DO MY PROFITS NO HARM.

(Akerman.)

The issue of these tokens continued from 1648, and increased until 1672, and pennies, halfpennies, and farthings are found with every date on them within that interval; but in the latter year they were all cried down by Royal proclamation. In the years between 1648 and 1672, it is computed that there were 18,000 or 20,000 different penny, halfpenny, and farthing tokens.

There are two lists of those issued in Gloucestershire, one in Mr. Phelps' *Collectanea Gloucestriensia*, printed for private circulation in 1842, the other published in 1858 by Mr. Boyne, F.S.A., who is the recognised authority on the subject. Each of these lists contains 165 named specimens, but as some are mentioned in each, which are not found in the other, and as recently several others in the British Museum have been recorded in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, and others, not named in either Boyne or Phelps, are known to be in private hands,¹ it is probable that there were at least 200.

¹ For a copy of this list, see *Glouc. Notes & Queries*, Vol. III. p. 284.

Of those belonging to the city, Boyne gives a list of 20; Mr. Phelps 25; but I think some of these are errors, probably arising from illegibility resulting from wear. For instance, he gives "Walter Taynton" and "Walter Paynton" with the same date and arms.

The following is a list of City Tokens, compiled from Boyne and Phelps. They are all farthings. The contractions used are (O) for the obverse and (R) for the reverse; the mark (=) signifies that what follows it, is in the central part or field of the token; unless otherwise specified the specimen is described by both Boyne and Phelps. On the tokens the initial of the surname, is usually placed over those of the christian names of the husband and wife, though sometimes the wife's initial is at the top. For the convenience of printing, the three initials are placed in one line.

LIST OF 16TH CENTURY GLOUCESTER TOKENS.

(O) LVKE · NVRSE · MAIOR · 1657 = C.G. (City of Gloucester).

A small R, the initial of Thomas Rawlings the engraver (large $\frac{1}{4}$).

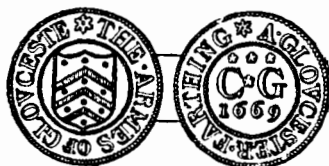
(R) FOR · NECESSARY · CHANGE. The arms of the City of Gloucester; *three chevrons between ten torteaux.*

A similar one with date 1659? *Phelps* only.

(O) A · GLOUCESTER · FARTHING = The arms of Gloucester (large $\frac{1}{4}$).

(R) THOMAS · PRICE · MAIOR · 1667 = C.G.

(O) A · GLOUCESTER · FARTHING = C.G. 1669.



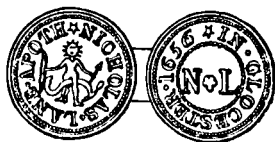
(R) THE · ARMS · OF · GLOUCESTER = The Arms of Gloucester.

A similar one with date 1668? *Phelps* only.

(O) MATTHIAS · BOWER = 1666.

(R) IN · GLOSESTER = M.B. conjoined.

- (O) AT · THE · NEG'S · HEAD = A nag's head.
 (R) IN · GLOSTER · 1654 = I.A.C.
- (O) RICHARD · CHANDLER = A pack saddle.
 (R) SADLER · IN · GLOUCESTER = R.C.
- (O) RICHARD · COCKES = A cock.
 (R) IN · GLOUCESTER · 1652 = R.S.C
- (O) DANIELL · COLLINS = Arms: *a griffin rampant*. Crest: *a demi griffin holding a hatchet*.
 (R) MERCER · IN · GLOSTER = D.B.C.
- (O) THOMAS · COOKE · IN = A man making candles.
 (R) GLOVSTER · CHANDLER = T.M.C.
- (O) IOH · DONNE · OF · THE = A postman on horseback, blowing his horn.
 (R) CIT · OF · GLOUCESTER · = J.D.
- (O) THOMAS · GOODWIN = R. GLOUCESTER.
- (O) JOHN · HOBSON · MERCER = I.I.H.
 (R) IN · GLOVSTER · 1652 = I.I.H.
- (O) HENORY KNOWLES = A fleshpot.
 (R) OF · GLOUCESTER = H.K.
- A similar one in Phelps', without H.K.
- (O) NICHOLAS · LANE · APOTH = The Apothecaries' arms: Apollo holding a bow and arrow supplanting a serpent.

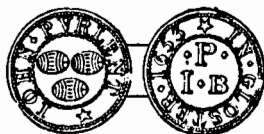


- (R) IN · GLOUCESTER · 1656 = N.L.
- (O) GILES · LYE · CHANDLER = G.H.H.
 (R) IN · GLOVSTER = G.H.L.
- (O) THOMAS MOOR = A head.
 (R) CHANDLER, GLOUCESTER.

- (O) THE ROOSE · AND · CROWNE = a rose crowned.
 (R) IN · GLOSTER · 1654 = W.I.P.
 (O) WALTER · TAYNTON = The Grocers' arms : a chevron between
nine cloves, three, three and three.
 (R) IN · GLOSTER · 1651 = W.E.T.
 (O) AT · THE · RAEN · TAVERNE = A raven.



- (R) IN · GLOCESTER · 1650 = W.A.W.
 (O) NATHANIELL · WEBB = The Brewers' arms.
 (R) OF · GLOVETER BROWER = N.M.W.
 (O) PAYNTON · WALTER = Arms.
 (R) IN · GLOSTER · 1651 = W.E.P. *Phelps* only. Probably a mistake
 for Walter Taynton.
 (O) PURBEAL(QU) · JOHN.
 (R) IN GLO. Also in *Phelps* only. Probably a poor specimen of
 the following, in my collection, not mentioned in Boyne.
 (O) JOHN · PURLENT = 3 tuns.



- (R) IN · GLOSTER · 1653 = P.J.B.

The workmanship shown in the manufacture of the dies of these farthings, is very different ; in some it is good, in others poor. It is curious to notice in how many ways Gloucester is spelt. I find Gloucester, Glovcester, Glouster, Gloster, Glovster and Glovcter.

Mr. W. H. Stevenson, of the Historical MSS. Commission, who is calendaring the Corporation Records, prior to reporting

upon them to the Commission, and to whose courtesy we are much indebted for assistance at this meeting, has been good enough to point out to me four passages in the minute books of the Town Council, relating to the issuing of City Tokens. The first is dated February 19th, 1656-7.

“It is likewise agreed that Mr. Edward Nourse, a member of this House, shall take care that farthings may be provided for exchange of moneys at the charge of the Chamber of this City, soe as ye same exceed not ye summe of twenty pounds, and the benefitt that shall arise thereby, to go to the Chamber of this city.”¹

The next extract is dated April 30th, 1657.

“Whereas there was twenty pounds to be layd out for farthings, according to a former act, it is agreed at this House, that the summe of tenn pounds shall be layd out for tokens, and to be disposed of according to the said act.”

In the minutes of a meeting of the Town Council, on May 23rd, 1662, it is recorded: “It is agreed by this House that thirty pounds shall by (be) layd out by the stewards for the making of tokens or farthings, according to the same stampe or inscription as formerly, and that Mr. Edward Nourse shall be desired to effect the same, and that notwithstanding the doeing thereof, and the inscription of Luke Nourse, Esq., Maior, the said Luke Nourse, and Mr. Edward Nourse shall be indemnified and saved harmlesse from all damages touching the same.”

And on June 23rd, 1664: “It is agreed at this House that there shall be a newe stampe made for the farthings lately agreed upon for this City in Mr. Nurse’s name, that now is, as it was formerly, in the name of Ald. Nurse in the time of his Maioralty, because the former stamp is lost, and Mr. Maior to be secured for the same by this House.”

I have been able to learn but little about any of the persons who issued tokens. Luke Nourse was elected Mayor of the City in 1644, the same year in which Toby Jordan (one of the messengers who carried the answer of the citizens to King Charles I.,

¹ Edward Nourse was probably a brother of Luke, the Mayor.

in Treworth Field, when he summoned the city to surrender) was Sheriff. Luke Nourse was elected Mayor again in 1656. He died April 25th, 1673, aged 89 years, and was buried in St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, London. His son issued a remarkable and rare token in Bishopsgate Street, London. This following is a description of it from a specimen I have been fortunate enough to obtain. It is a large token, exactly an inch in diameter, and on the one side is inscribed in six lines, EDW. | NOVRSE | HIS FAR- | THINGE* | WORTH OF | COPPER. | and on the other, NEXT | THE BULL | IN BISHOP | *GATE* | STREET, | 1666. | Other members of the family were benefactors of this City and County. Edward, probably the member of the Council already mentioned, left money to the Parish of St. Mary de Grace; Timothy, to St. Catherine and St. Mary de Grace in the City, and to the Parishes of Newent, Lea, and Longhope in this County; and according to the inscription on the monument in the Cathedral erected to his widow, who, after his death, married Dr. Harwood, a Prebendary of the Cathedral, he was "the first founder of the workhouse in this city." Walter Nourse was a benefactor to Newent. William to Mitcheldean. There is a monument with a long Latin inscription in the Church of St. Mary de Crypt to "the most skillful Dr. Anthony Nourse," probably another member of the family.

In St. John's Church is a monument to "Tho^s Price, Alderman, twice Mayor of this City, and Major of Horse to King Charles I., who died January 14th, 1678," eleven years after the date on his farthing.

Walter Taynton, mercer, was buried in St. Nicholas Churchyard, in 1646. He was probably the father of Walter Taynton, grocer, whose farthing bears the date 1651, and who died in 1658, and was buried in St. Nicholas.

Respecting Matthias, or Matthew Bower, it is recorded by Fosbroke that in the North aisle of St. Nicholas Church is a monument on which is this inscription: "Near this place lies Susannah, late wife of William Jordan, one of the Aldermen of this City, who in her lifetime gave order for the erecting of this monument, in memory of her two former husbands, Richard Ly

and Matthew Bower, gent., by whom she had 11 children, all which lie here interred." She died Aug., 16th, 1682.

The names of Richard Chandler and Richard Cockes appear in the list of men selected for the defence of the city in 1651. Richard Chandler died April 17th, 1695, and was buried at St. Mary de Crypt.

Thomas Cook's name appears signed to a petition presented in 1651 "to the supreme authority, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England." This petition prayed that the parish of St. Mary de Lode might be joined to the Cathedral for parochial purposes, so that payment of a minister for St. Mary might be made from the funds of the Cathedral, as there were no funds for such payment belonging to the Parish. It is stated in the petition that the Church of St. Mary had recently been used as a place of detention for 1500 Welshmen, taken prisoners. This was after the battle at Barber's Bridge, near Rudford. Fosbroke mentions that this Church, and that of the Holy Trinity, were used as prisons for the Welshmen taken from Lord Herbert in the Civil War.

Nicholas Lane probably resided in the Parish of St. Michael, as there is a monument to his wife and daughter in that Church, with a Latin inscription which runs, translated: "Here rests in the hope of a blessed resurrection the earthly part of Mary, the dearest wife to her husband, Nicholas Lane, of this City; also of her very much beloved offspring, Esther."

Daniel Collins was also probably a resident in the same parish. Bridget Collins, wife of Daniel Collins, mercer, died 1671, and was buried in that Church.

Of none of the other issuers can I find any trace. "The Rose and Crown" stands in Hare Lane, and probably "The Raven" was in the neighbourhood. The Rev. Wm. Bazeley tells me that looking through the records of the Tanners' Company, he finds frequent mention of convivialities at "The Raven." As the Tanners' Hall was situated in Hare Lane, it is probable that "The Raven" was not far from it.

The dies from which the tokens were struck were probably made in London; as Birmingham and Sheffield, places where they could now be procured, were then of much less relative size and importance than they are now, hardly of as much importance as the Gloucester of that date. "The coining seems to have been often performed by the issuers themselves. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. 27, p. 499, there is an account of the discovery of a Token press and dies, which were used by Edward Wood and his son Richard, at Chesterfield; they were found in their house after the death of Edward, the son of the last-named Richard. The dies were cast on two small pieces of steel, each welded on a larger block of iron. The press consisted of four pieces of good oak, not less than four inches thick, very strongly dove-tailed together. In the upper cross-piece was fixed an iron box and screw, on the bottom of which was one of the dies, whilst the other was received into a square hole, made in the bottom cross-piece, where it lay as in a bed. The screw was wrought by hand, in the manner of a capstan, by means of four handles, each about nine inches long" (*Boyne*). The dies here described correspond exactly with those of Luke Nourse and another, which are still in the possession of the Corporation, and which by their permission I am enabled to show at this meeting. I believe that but few exist elsewhere.

I need hardly ask the members of the Society not to confuse these tokens with genuine money. We know that money was minted in Gloucester from a very early period. Mr. J. Drummond Robertson, who, before he made Gloucester his home, had earned his spurs as a Numismatist, by producing an elaborate work on Scottish money, has evinced his interest in this locality, by devoting his attention to the Gloucester Mint. The result of his study was the exhaustive paper on the subject which has appeared in the *Transactions of the Society*. In it he shewed that the first Saxon monarch who regulated the coinage of this country by law was Æthelstan (grandson of Alfred the Great), who died in Gloucester in the year 941. Gloucester at that period was expressly styled "this Royal City," and was one of the towns which received at least one moneyer, and silver pennies were issued from this, one of the Royal Mints, with occasional interruptions, to the reign of

Henry III. These were real money, not tokens of money like the subjects of this paper, and were current throughout the whole of England.

Some writers speak disparagingly of these tokens. Evelyn, in his *Numismata*, printed in 1697, writes: "the Tokens which every Taverner and tippling house (in the days of late Anarchy among us) presum'd to stamp and utter for immediate exchange, as they were payable through the neighbourhood, which though seldom reaching further than the next street or two, may haply in after times, come to exercise and busie the learned Critic, what they would signifie, and fill whole volumes with their conjectures, as I am perswaded several as arrant trifles have done, and still do, casually mentioned in Antient Authors."

Notwithstanding this condemnation by the learned medallist, I think there are some points of interest connected with these trifles. One is that they show by the number issued in the different towns, the relative importance of each at that period of our history. I said that Birmingham and Sheffield were then of not more importance than Gloucester. Birmingham issued 17 tokens and Sheffield 17, whilst at least 20 are known of Gloucester. We know, too, that Cirencester and Tewkesbury were at that period of much greater relative importance than they are at present. Tewkesbury would appear to have been a more important place than Gloucester, as there are 30 described tokens; Cirencester had 21. Stroud, now a large flourishing town, is not mentioned by Boyne. He attributes all the tokens under titles of Strood, Strowd or Stroud, to Strood, in Kent. But there are only 11 described of that place. Some of them, he says, may belong to Stroud, in Gloucestershire.¹ Painswick, now part of the borough of Stroud, issued two.

Tokens have certainly handed down to posterity the names of their issuers; for instance, I know of no apothecary of that period, except Nicholas Lane, whose farthing is one of the illustrations of my paper. And one use of them we must not despise in these days of extensive advertising. They were, doubtless, used for the purpose of making their issuers known to the public. This must be considered as only subsidiary to the objects for which they

¹ See ante Vol. VIII. p. 320.—ED.

were struck, which were, as an old writer says, "for charitie and change."—a legend which also appears on one of the old true farthings.

Towards the close of last century, to meet the requirements of trade, and in consequence of the scarcity of current coin, which scarcity was increased in the first quarter of the present century by the exportation of money during the wars in which this country was engaged, the issuing of tokens, as equivalents of money, was renewed. A city through its local authority, probably the municipal corporation, or an individual, issued silver or copper tokens, by which the issuer was bound to give current coin of the realm in exchange for them when presented, either at some central place, in the case of the town, or when issued by a private individual, either at his residence, or frequently at some address, specified on the token, in London. Of those issued in Gloucester the following is, as far as I know, a complete list.

A set of ten copper tokens, of which there are three illustrations. The obverse is different in each of them.

1. GLOUCESTER CROSS = (O) THE HIGH CROSS PULLED DOWN IN 1751, surrounding a view of the cross (*fig. 8.*)



FIG. 8.

2. GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL Ex = FIRST BUILT 1061 (*fig. 9.*)



FIG. 9.

3. ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH = View of the Church, with the spire before it was shortened (*fig. 10*).



FIG. 10.

4. (O) ST. JOHN'S CHURCH. = View of the Church.
 5. (O) ST. MARY DE CRYPT CHURCH AND SCHOOLS. = View of the Church.
 6. (O) ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH. = View of the Church.
 7. (C) ST. MARY DE LODE. = View of the Church.
 8. (O) THE NEW COUNTY GAOL. = View of the Gaol.
 9. (O) ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, REBUILT 1789. = View of the Hospital.
 10. WHITE FRIARS. = View of the building.

The reverse of this set is the same in all of them, viz:—

THE ARMS OF GLOUCESTER, 1797. = The Cap of Maintenance and the City Arms (*fig. 11*) with CITY TOKEN, and the name of the



FIG. 11.

engraver, *W. Kempson, fecit*. Proofs of these are sometimes found in silver. A set of them is in the Gloucester Museum. There is a similar set, of which I have six specimens, issued in white metal. The obverse is the same as that of those

described as engraved by Kempson. The reverse is somewhat different, as the words CITY TOKEN are omitted, and the engraver's name is Ottley.

Although Kempson's pieces are inscribed CITY TOKEN, no value is named. They are about the size of our bronze pennies. From the state of preservation of all the specimens I have seen, I regard them rather as medals than tokens.

The other 19th century Tokens I have are —

1. (O) GLOUCESTER COUNTY AND CITY TOKEN, MDCCCXI.—The Cathedral.
(R) FOR XII PENCE, a wreath of leaves.—The Cap of Maintenance and City Arms (silver).
2. (O) GLOUCESTER TOKEN, TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.—City Arms.
(R) In 8 Lines. A POUND NOTE | FOR EIGHT TOKENS | GIVEN BY J. WHALLEY¹ | GLOUCESTER | AND AT | No. 10, CHARLOTTE ST. | FITZROY SQUARE | LONDON | . (Silver).
3. (O) GLOUCESTER TOKEN, ONE SHILLING.—Arms of City.
(R) In 7 lines. PAYABLE AT | JAS WHALLEY'S | GLOUCESTER | AND AT | No. 10 CHARLOTTE ST | FITZROY SQUARE | LONDON | (Silver).
4. (O) GLOUCESTER CITY TOKEN, ONE SHILLING.—City Arms.
(R) TO FACILITATE TRADE OCT. 25TH 1811.—(6 lines) PAYABLE | ON DEMAND | BY SAUNDERS | & | BUTT | (Silver).
5. (O) GLOUCESTER & BERKELEY CANAL ACT OBTAINED 1793—A ship sailing.
(R) SUCCESS TO THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF GLOUCESTER 1793.—View of the old Westgate and Westgate Bridge. Round the edge, PAYABLE AT GLOUCESTER. (Copper, also proofs in silver).

¹ Mr. Whalley was a draper who lived in the Westgate Street, next door to the Tolsey.

6. (O) A Barge sailing. GLOUCESTER AND BERKELEY CANAL COMENCED 1793.

(R) RESUMED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER 15 JUNE AND COMPLETED APRIL 1827. (White metal.)

In Phelps' *Collectanea* two other tokens are described, which I have not seen.

(O) N. VIEW OF CATHEDRAL ST. PETER GLOUCESTER. Ex. Bt. 1204. JACOBS.

(R) A cypher "T.G." between palm leaves. BRITISH PENNY 1797. Ed. I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND ONE PENNY.

(O) A distant View of the City. SUCCESS TO THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF GLOUCESTER 1797.

(R) A Ship sailing. GLOUCESTER AND BERKELEY CANAL ACT OBTAINED 1793.

Ed. PAYABLE AT GLOUCESTER. (In Bronze and Brass).

I have heard that a copper token was issued by the celebrated "Jimmy" Wood, but I have not seen one. It is reported that at his death, large quantities of old copper coins were removed from his house and sold to the marine store dealers. Possibly these may have been his tokens that were re-exchanged at his bank. It would be interesting to have one, issued by so remarkable a citizen of Gloucester.
