



THE article which I contributed to THE CONNOISSEUR in May, 1927, produced many further and interesting items in response to my appeal. Some of these bridge over *lacunæ* and supply necessary corrections. Others provide entirely new material, and I desire to place on record my appreciation of the courteous help received in this way from Messrs. G. F. Hill, F.B.A. (Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum); Luther Clements; Lionel L. Fletcher; Ambrose Heal; and J. O. Manton. I may, perhaps, be also permitted to express my satisfaction that the suggestion made in the former article, as to the desirability of specialising by trades, has already been put into practice in at least one instance, and has merited the warm approval of Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher, a Member of the Council of the British Numismatic Society.

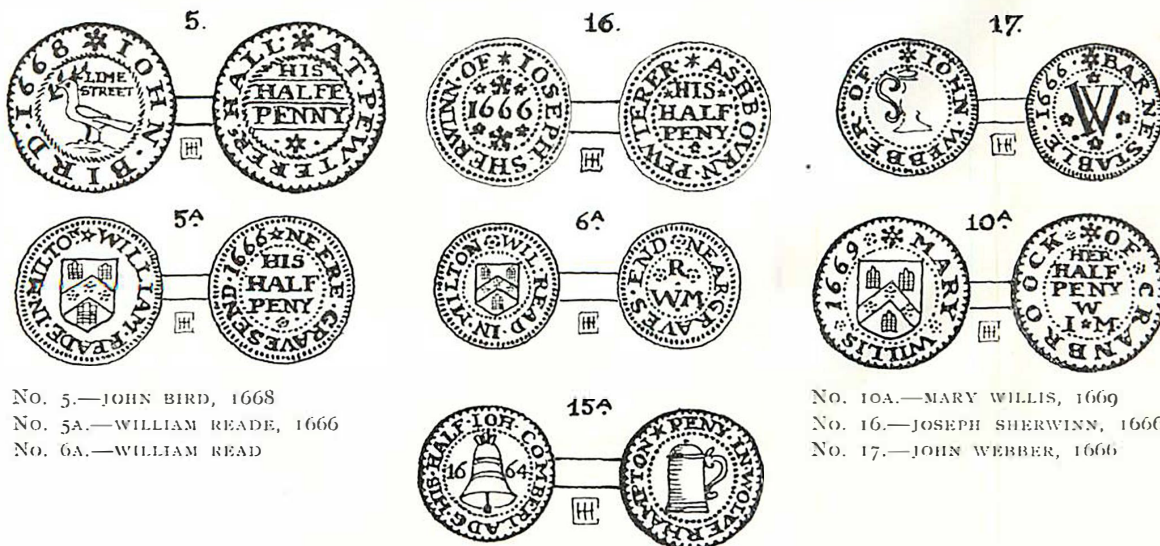
In order to maintain the thread of the story, the first seven illustrations given with the present notes, Nos. 5, 16, 17, 5A, 6A, 10A and 15A, are the tokens of John Bird, Joseph Sherwin, John Webber, William Reade, Wil Read, Mary Willis and Joh Comberladg, respectively, and of which full details will be found under those numbers on pp. 25-26 of THE CONNOISSEUR (*ibid.*). This leaves but seven of that series of thirty-three still to be cleared up, *viz.*: Nos. 11 (John Henty),

13 (Stephen Maberly), 14 (Henry Napton), and 12a, 13a, 16a and 19a, and I have by no means abandoned hope of running these to earth.

I would also call attention to the revised drawings which are given here of the Irish tokens. My previous drawings were made from what I now know to have been imperfect information supplied to me from Ireland, but through the kindness of Mr. Lionel Fletcher, who sent me his specimens for the purpose, I am able to give more perfect sketches of Nos. 4 (Francis Banckes), 6 (Ignatius Browne), 7 (Jonathan Butterson), and 9 (John Fryers); and, moreover, to give variants, under Nos. 6 (2) and 7 (2), of those of Ignatius Browne and Jonathan Butterson. A third die variety of Browne's token is before me, but the differences are not sufficient to warrant a further illustration. In each of these three varieties of his token the spelling of his address is High STREET, *not* High STREET.

As will be seen from a comparison of the two illustrations of Browne's token, No. 6 has a dot between the small rose at the top and the initial letter "I" of IGNATIVS, whereas in No. 6 (2) the rose and the "I" are quite close together. There are, of course, other differences which will be observed on examination.

No. 7 (2) is an unpublished variety of Butterson's token and differs in many respects from

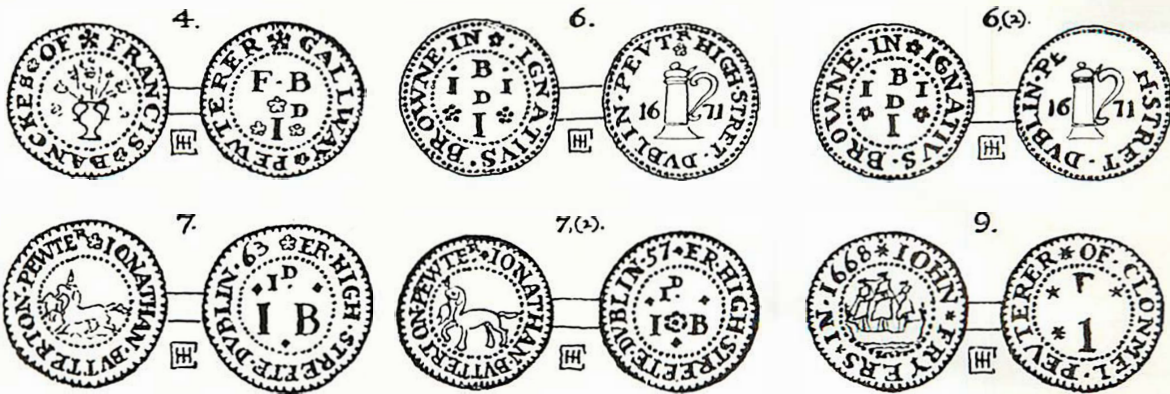


No. 5.—JOHN BIRD, 1668
No. 5A.—WILLIAM READE, 1666
No. 6A.—WILLIAM READ

No. 15A.—JOHN COMBERLADG, 1664

No. 10A.—MARY WILLIS, 1669
No. 16.—JOSEPH SHERWINN, 1666
No. 17.—JOHN WEBBER, 1666

Pewterers' Trade Tokens



Revised sketches, with two variants, of tokens illustrated in *THE CONNOISSEUR*, May, 1927.

No. 4.—FRANCIS BANCKES

NOS. 6 AND 6(2).—IGNATIUS BROWNE, 1671

NOS. 7 AND 7(2).—JONATHAN BUTTERTON

No. 9.—JOHN FRYERS, 1668

No. 7, e.g., the date is (16)57 instead of (16)63, and an entirely different type of dog occupies the field.

Referring back to the Commonwealth *pattern* farthing illustrated at No. 14a, the following note from a weekly newspaper, *Several Proceedings of State Affairs*—under date April 27th, 1654—may not be without interest:—

“This night (April 26th), are come out new farthings weighing a quarter of an ounce of fine pewter, that so the people may never hereafter fear to lose much by them; the harp on one side and a cross on the other, with a T.K. above it.”

Two entirely new tokens have come to light to be added to the series, and these I have numbered to follow on consecutively with the preceding ones. They are as follows (the first is mentioned in Dalton's book on Eighteenth-century tokens as Lothian, 196):—

No. 18. *Obv.* ROBT. WHYTE. PEWTERER—
No. 40. COWGATE . HEAD., *Rev.*, LAMPS .
OILS . COTTONS . &c. (in four lines (1/4)). This was the token of Robert Whyte, who obtained his Freedom in the Edinburgh Incorporation of Hammermen in 1805.

No. 20A. *Obv.*, IOHN . FVRNIS . IN . KING .
STREETE . IN . WESTMINSTER (in six lines).
Rev., The Pewterers' Arms (no legend).

As the outcome of my further researches, I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity to correct

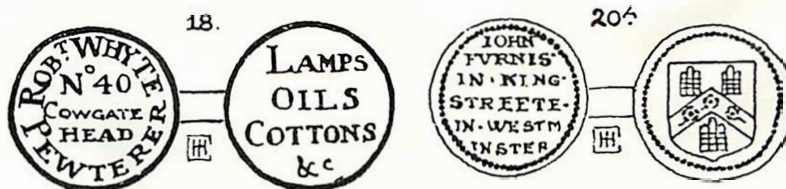
the erroneous impression, which would seem to have obtained a foothold in certain places, that the device of “The Pot of Lilies,” or “Lily Pot,” is enough, of itself, to warrant the assumption that any token on which it appears is, *ipso facto*, that of a pewterer.

It is true that this Lily Pot was a badge of the pewterers. It is referred to in the Grant of Arms made to the Company by Clarencieux King of Arms in 1553, wherein it is granted as a badge on their streamer, *not* as a charge on their shield of arms.

This may have been one cause of the misapprehension, but another may be found in the fact that it was an emblem of the Blessed Virgin, who was Patroness of the Company. But the Blessed Virgin was also Patroness of the Drapers', the Fullers', and the Clothworkers', and possibly of other companies too.

The quietus is, however, given to the theory by the list of those who used it, as detailed in Williamson's edition of Boyne's *Trade Tokens of the Seventeenth Century*, and wherein we find this device used by a Glassman, Apothecaries, Taverners and Pewterers. Hence the suggestion that every user of it may be presumed to have been a pewterer falls to the ground.

Not even the Pewterers' Arms themselves can be considered as sacrosanct, for have we not an example in the token, No. 2a (see my previous article), of their use by a cheesemonger?



Not referred to in *THE CONNOISSEUR*, May, 1927.

No. 18.—ROBT. WHYTE

No. 20A.—JOHN FURNIS