

THE PENFOLD BEQUEST: ANGLO-SAXON PENNIES

- (1) Æthelred II: Lewes (2) Cnut: Hastings (3-6) Edward the Confessor:
 (3) Chichester (type XIII) (4) Hastings (type IV) (5) Hastings (type VII)
 (6) Steyning (type XI) (7) Harold II: Lewes

THE PENFOLD BEQUEST: COINS AND TOKENS

BY J. B. CALDECOTT, F.S.A.

I. ANGLO-SAXON PENNIES

INCLUDED in the bequest of the late Dr. F. B. Penfold to the Sussex Archaeological Society is a small but very welcome collection of Anglo-Saxon silver pennies struck at mints in Sussex, and the writer has been asked to give some account of these.

For their better understanding it may be well to give a short description of the coinage in general and afterwards of that of Sussex in particular.

Apart from a few halfpennies issued by Ælfred and one of Eadred, the silver penny was the sole denomination issued, halfpence and farthings being provided by cutting the penny into halves and quarters.

The coin bore on the obverse the name of the king, with or without his bust, and on the reverse the name of the moneyer who struck it—followed at first by some abbreviation of the word *monetarius* and afterwards by the word *on* (in) where the place of mintage was given. This latter was generally much abbreviated.

The moneyer was responsible to the Exchequer for the proper weight and quality of the coin under what we should now term brutal penalties for any falsification; he was probably under the immediate control of the reeve, who was liable to similar punishment should he connive at the moneyer's misdeeds; the moneyer had to pay certain fines to the king or bishop whenever a new type was issued for new dies and to return the old ones. When this took place an inquiry was held as to the weight and quality of the expiring issue, and these inquiries later led to the regular Trial of the Pyx.

The early history of the moneyers is obscure until we come to the laws of Æthelstan enacted at the synod held at Greatley in Huntingdonshire A.D. 728, which enacted that there should be one kind of money only throughout the realm and that no one should coin save in a town.

Each burg was entitled to have one moneyer; but certain

important places were to have two or more, London being allowed eight; only a few towns were specifically mentioned, amongst these being Chichester with one moneyer and Lewes with two, a somewhat surprising comment on the relative importance of these two places at this period. From the surviving coins of this reign it seems that many burghs did not avail themselves of their privilege.

During the succeeding reigns of Eadmund, Eadred, and Eadwig the number of mint places decreases, but with Eadgar they again increase, till in the reign of Æthelred II there was no place of any note which did not exercise the right of coinage¹ and this also applies to the reign of Edward the Confessor.

The more or less regular mints in Sussex from the time of Æthelstan (subject to the reservations in the above paragraph) were Chichester, Hastings, Lewes, and Steyning, with a small issue during the reign of Eadgar and Edward the Confessor from Winchelsea (no specimen of these last appears in the bequest), and very rare specimens, not Anglo-Saxon, but in the reigns of William I, William II, and Stephen, from Pevensey.

It was only during the present century that any coin of Chichester or Lewes under Æthelstan has been found; that of Chichester is remarkable for preserving the old name of the city in the reverse inscription of IOHAN MO CISSAN CIVI² and that of Lewes reads PILEBALD MO LAE VRB³ descriptions of status which do not occur again in subsequent reigns; both describe the king as AÆDELSTAN REX TOT. BRIT. in the case of Chichester and TOT. BRI. in that of Lewes; both are without the king's bust and seem to be unique.

Of the four mints Chichester (Cicestrie), Hastings (Haestinga), Lewes (Laepes), and Steyning (Staenig) coins—in addition to the two quoted *ante*—are known as follows, though, of course, some may have escaped the writer's researches and others may yet turn up.

There are none of Eadmund, Eadred, Eadwig, and Eadward II; under Ædgar and Æthelred II of Chichester and Lewes only; but all four occur in the reigns of Cnut, Harold I, Harthacnut, Edward the Confessor, and Harold II.

With regard to the number of moneyers coining at the

¹ *B.M. Cat. Anglo-Saxon Series* (1893), p. cix.

² Carlyon Britton Sale, Sotheby's, 1913, lot 379.

³ *Ibid.*, lot 387.

same time, Chichester which had one allowed by Æthelstan had at least three under Edward the Confessor (Ælfwine, Godwine, and Wulfric) when the output of coinage in the kingdom reached its peak; Hastings, which does not appear to have exercised the privilege granted by Æthelstan, had at least three (Colswegen, Duninc, and Theodred) at the end of the Confessor's reign; Lewes, granted two by Æthelstan, had at least four (Eadward, Eadwine, Godwine, and Oswald)



WILLIAM I: PEVENSEY MINT
(slightly enlarged)

under the Confessor, whilst Steyning had only one moneyer employed during the period we are dealing with.¹ A schedule of the coins in the bequest is appended; this includes three pennies of William I; these are given on account of the rarity and interest of the mint at Pevensy which first came into being during this reign.

From Domesday we learn that there was an annual payment of twenty shillings by the Pevensy mint, and its output must have been very small, as sums up to forty pounds are given for other towns; this accounts for the rarity of existing specimens, the number known of the one in the bequest could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Although the coins in the bequest are but a fraction of those issued from Sussex mints, they are sufficient to illustrate the Anglo-Saxon coinage to the general public, apart from the student or specialist, and form a nucleus which the writer hopes may be added to in happier times.

The rarer pieces are the Hastings coin of Cnut, the Harold II pieces, which are in mint condition and probably came from the Chancton find, and the William I of Pevensy; there are also in the bequest twenty-two pennies issued from

¹ G. C. Brooke, *B.M. Catalogue of English Coins, the Norman Kings*, 1916, vol. 1, pp. clxviii, clxxi, clxxiv, and clxxxiii. The number of moneyers is deduced from the number of names found on coins of the same type.

mints not in Sussex of similar character to those given in the list.

List of Sussex Coins in the Bequest

ÆTHELRED II, A.D. 979-1016

Lewes, B.M.C. type III.

IVa.

PVLSTAN M-O LÆPE.
MEREPIŒ M-O LÆPE.
HEREBYRHT M-O LÆP.
GODEFRID M-O LÆP.

CNUT, A.D. 1016-35

Hastings, B.M.C. type XIV

ETSIGE ON HÆSTINGA.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, A.D. 1042-66

Chichester, B.M.C. type V.

XI.

XIII.

XV.

ÆLFPINE ON CICESTR.
GODPINE ON CECEIT.
ÆLFPINE ON CIC.
ÆLFPINE ON CICEST.

Hastings, B.M.C. type IV.

VII.

IX.

XI.

LEOFPINE ON HÆ.
DVINNC ON HÆSTIE. (2)
ÐEOÐRED ON HÆSTI.
BRID ON HÆSTIEN.
BRID ON HÆSTI.
DYNINC ON HÆST.
PVLFRIC ON HÆSTI.
COLSPEGEN ON HÆS.

XIII.

Lewes, B.M.C. type V.

XI.

ÆLFSIE ON LÆPEE.
OSPOLD ON LÆPE.

Steving, B.M.C. type VII.

XI.

XV.

PVLFRIC ON STÆNI.
PVLFRIC ON STÆ.
DIORMAN ON STÆNIG.
GODPINE ON STÆ.

HAROLD II, 1066

B.M.C. type I, Chichester

Lewes

Steving

ÆLFPINE ON CICEI.
OZPOLD ON LEPEEI (2).
DERMON ON STÆNI.

WILLIAM I, 1066-87

B.M.C. type VIII, Chichester

Steving

Pevensey

BRVMN ON CICES.
ÐURBRN ON STNI.
ÆLFHEH ON PEFNS.

II. SUSSEX SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY TOKENS

Included in the munificent bequest of the late Dr. F. B. Penfold to the Sussex Archaeological Society is a fine collection of seventeenth-century tokens issued in Sussex;

but before dealing with these it may be well to give some account of the series in general and of those of Sussex in particular.

These pieces were struck on behalf of tradesmen and the corporation or overseers of towns in England, Wales, and Ireland between the years 1649 and 1671 and were generally of the value of a farthing or halfpenny, though there are a few of a penny, but none of these latter occur in Sussex.

They usually bear on one side the name of the issuer and on the other the place of issue; in the field some device having reference to the issuer's trade on one side, and the issuer's initials, together generally with that of his wife, on the other, and in the majority of cases, they bear a date.

They were very extensively issued; more than 10,000 are recorded, and of these over 3,500 of London alone, and thus they form a commercial directory of at any rate the principal tradesmen of the period, and are invaluable for local history.

Their general use and popularity arose from the want of small change, as, although under the Commonwealth numerous inquiries were held as to the desirability of issuing farthing tokens by the Government, nothing was done in the matter and the smallest coin was a halfpenny in silver, not much bigger or thicker than a spangle, consequently very inconvenient to use and liable to be lost.

The tokens would have been given to customers as change at the shops to be afterwards exchanged for goods; the names and addresses on them were a cheap advertisement for the traders in addition to the credit obtained from those outstanding and the profit on those that were lost. Their use continued until 1672, when a regal issue of halfpence and farthings of good design and weight was made which drove the tokens out of circulation.

The record of the gradual Publication of these tokens, so far as Sussex is concerned, is as follows, each succeeding author adding to and deleting from the previous list: William Boyne in his *Tokens of the Seventeenth Century*, 1st edition, 1858, gives only 93; an excellent article by Messrs. J. S. Smallfield and Ernest Ellman (*S.A.C.* xxiv. 122-34) describes 162, with many notes on the issuers; *Sussex Tokens*, a small book published by James Lowe-Warren in 1888, lists 175; and Dr. G. C. Williamson in his second edition of Boyne, 1891, brings the number up to 183.

Recently the writer in a critical examination of this last work (*British Numismatic Journal*, 1939-40, pp. 301-20) after deleting seven as almost certainly not existing, was able to add three new places of issue, Dallington, Fletching, and Itchingfield, the names of twelve new issuers, and five major varieties of those already described.

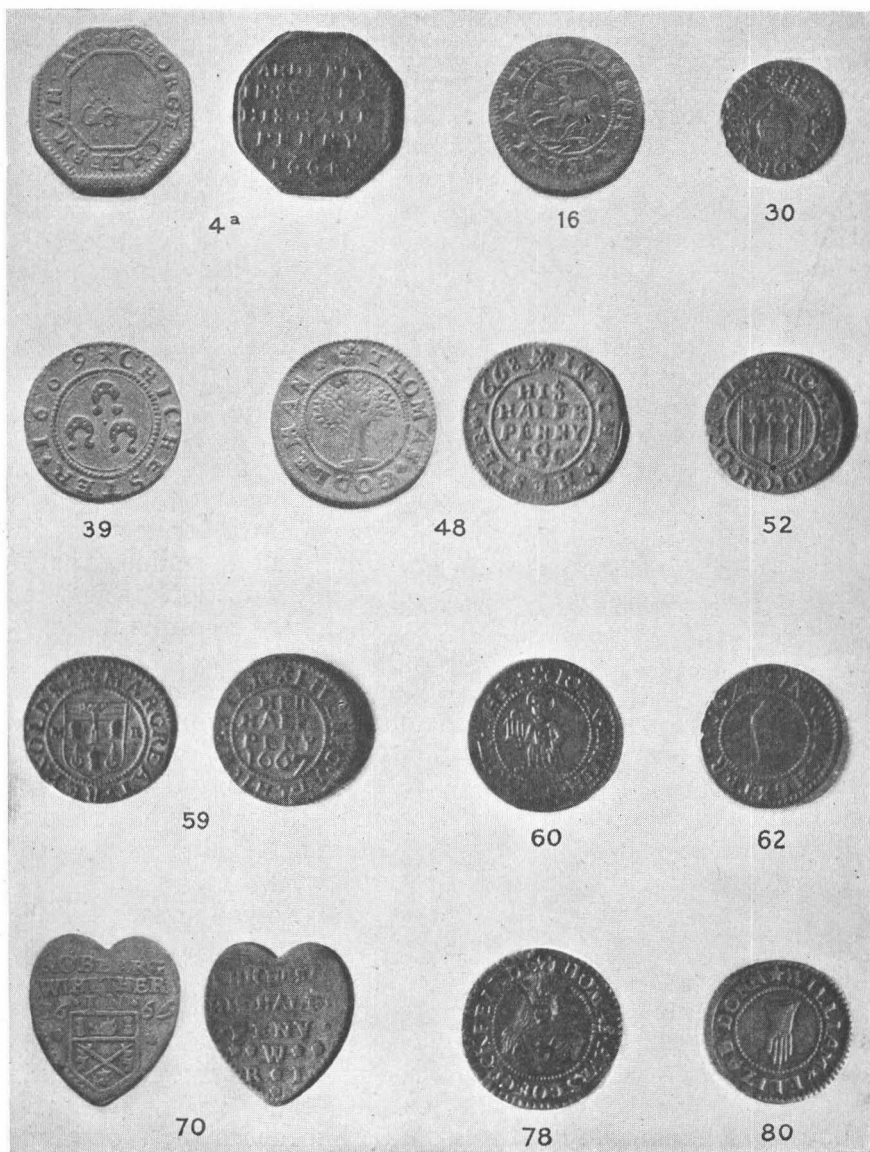
As practically all the collections, public and private, have now been examined, it may well be that we may look only to the spade, the plough, and the house-breaker's pickaxe to turn up new varieties in this series.

Dealing now with those tokens issued in Sussex, the number of varieties recorded up to date is 193, not a large number for the size of the county; but it must be remembered that most of the towns and villages were for more than half of the year at this period isolated and inaccessible owing to the terrible condition of the roads in the Sussex clay and that, in consequence, trade was small and purely local except in the few larger towns. This probably accounts for the rarity of a large proportion of these tokens, many of which must have been struck in very small numbers, unless the careful Sussex housewife meticulously returned them to the issuers on their demonetization or, if she lost one, 'swept the house and sought diligently until she found it'; in addition, the greater portion of them were issued between 1666 and 1670 and thus had only a short period of circulation before they were put down by the regal coinage of 1672.

One peculiarity may be noted, viz. that the name of the county appears upon no less than sixty-one tokens, as 'Sussex', 'Sussex', 'Sosex', and 'Susx', in addition to the usual spelling; if one deducts from the total number those issued in the larger towns, which would be well known, and names such as Brightelmstone; which left no room for more on the die, this is a very high proportion, and points to the issuers' pride in their county, as few of the places could be mistaken for others of a similar name in the kingdom.

Spelling was evidently not a strong point with Sussex tradesmen, the name of Arundel appearing in six different forms on an issue of only eleven tokens.

Amongst the arms of London trade guilds, used, as usual, by tradesmen in the provinces, Sussex has the distinction of having, at Chichester, the only token known bearing the



PENFOLD BEQUEST: SUSSEX TOKENS: PL. I

arms of the Needlemakers' Company, an important industry during the 17th Century at Chichester.¹

The use of family arms, unlike Cornwall, where so many younger sons of landowning families appear to have gone into trade, is very rare in Sussex, an exception being John Gunter of Brighton, who uses the arms of Gunter of Racton. Of gentlemen there is one; a monument in Petworth Church to the issuer, John Peachey, there describes him as 'Esquire'.

Rather more than half the tokens bear the occupations of their issuers, either by means of actual description, by Companies' Arms or by emblems; these include apothecary (2), baker (3), blacksmith (2), butcher (3), chandler (13), cordwainer (2), draper (3), grocer (21), innkeeper (15), mercer (19), tailor (3), tobacconist (2), and weaver (2), whilst single examples occur of bookseller, brazier, carpenter, distiller, dyer, glover, fishmonger, haberdasher, merchant-tailor, needlemaker, pewterer, and stocking maker.

The prominence of mercers, grocers, and innkeepers is natural, as is that of tallow-chandlers, who supplied, apart from rushlights, the sole means of illumination; but the small number of butchers and bakers may be explained by the habits of life of the period.

Probably most households depended on home-cured bacon and, in the winter, on salted meat for their consumption, and the baking of bread at home must have been almost universal. Had it not been, one would have thought that the baker would have been most in need of small change, as halfpenny loaves are spoken of as late as 1789 and farthing ones were probably common more than a century earlier.

The relative importance of the Sussex towns in the middle of the seventeenth century may be fairly well gleaned from the number of tokens (including varieties) issued from them; they are, Chichester, 37; Arundel, 12; Midhurst, Petworth, 11 each; Horsham, 10; Lewes, 7; Battle, 6; and Steyning, 5.

Of the present coast towns, the number is much smaller, being Rye, 6; Hastings, 1; Bexhill, 1; Pevensey, 1; Eastbourne, 2; Seaford, 1; Brighton, 5; Shoreham, 1; Worthing none (Broadwater taking its place with two), and Little-

¹ The issuer was Robert Hitchcock, admitted a member of the London Needlemakers' Company in 1674. Hay in his *History of Chichester*, 1804, p. 330, says: 'The needle Manufacture in Chichester never thoroughly recovered from the cruel interruption and desolations of the civil war in England. About fifty years ago it employed forty or fifty hands and supported almost twenty families, but is now entirely dropped.'

hampton and Bognor none; the popularity of the sea-side for residence did not begin until more than a century later.

On the other hand, single tokens were issued from Aldingbourne, Alfriston, Balcombe, Bolney, Dallington, Falmer, Horsted Keynes, Itchingfield, Litlington, Slaugham, and Thakeham, and two each from Boreham and Loxwood, all places which, before the present influx of private residents, were mere hamlets, though evidently formerly centres of local trade.

In the case of many of these in east Sussex their greater importance was due to the iron foundries, then at the height of their activity.

Some hundred and twenty-two tokens are dated, and from an analysis of these it seems that Sussex was slow in adopting the token habit, as, starting with The Cat at East Grinstead in 1650, only ten bear dates between this and 1655; then comes an increase in their popularity between 1656 and 1659, during which period twenty-six dated specimens are found; to be followed by an almost complete cessation of new issues between 1660 and 1665, there being only five in these six years. The great bulk of the whole bear dates between 1666 and 1670 inclusive, and number eighty-one for this period, four of these being issued in the last year.

It looks very much as if there was, between 1666 and 1670, an intensive drive by travellers of the London die sinkers to bring the advantage of token issue before the Sussex tradesmen and that the latter, each fearful of being cut out by his neighbour, hastened to adopt the practice.

An interesting fact may be noticed, that, in common with other counties, the tokens issued up to 1665 are all farthings, the halfpence coming after this date, commencing with a solitary specimen in 1666, followed by twelve in 1667, fourteen in 1668, eighteen in 1669, and three in 1670, or forty-eight in all.

Meanwhile, the farthing struggled to maintain its popularity, nine being dated 1666 and fifteen 1667, after which there were only nine in the remaining three years.

This seems to point to an increase in the prosperity of the country and of a rise in prices towards the end of the token issue; detailed figures over such a short period are difficult to get, but harvest wages which in 1632 were sixpence a day were in 1688 eightpence, a rise of one-third.

The price of wheat is unreliable, as it depended entirely on the annual harvest, but the price of small beer, that universal beverage of the poorer classes, rose from twopence a gallon in 1650 to threepence in 1675, whilst the stronger ale doubled in the same period, from fourpence to eightpence.¹

The presence on so many tokens of the initial of the wife with that of the husband, a custom also general upon the porches of houses at the period, may be considered to imply a practical business partnership and share of work such as still prevails amongst the small French shopkeepers; and it may safely be assumed that those issuers using only two initials were either bachelors or widowers, though on the halfpennies the male sex universally asserts itself with the formula of 'His half penny', only in a few cases adding the three initials.

The village shop, now, alas, fighting a losing battle against the multiple stores, remains little changed and in many cases is carried on in the manner above suggested, and often 'the silver grey mare is the better horse'.

One token of Eastbourne bearing the names 'William Elizab. Donn', the second of which must surely be the wife's name, is a solitary example of both full names appearing, whilst of male partnerships, which seem to have been unusual, we have only William and Henry Bingham at Ardingly and Richard Page and Henry Peasted at East Grinstead; so single-handed businesses must have been almost universal.

Of unusual shapes, only William Dammer of Aldingbourne and George Cheesman of Ardingly are octagonal, and Robert Wihither of Chichester and Edward Waters of Horsted Keynes are heart-shaped.

Of those issuers who have interest apart from their trade may be quoted John Washington of Petworth, a cousin of the John Washington who emigrated to America in 1657 and was the ancestor of George Washington;² Mary Akehurst of Cliffe, a Quakeress who was imprisoned for her faith with other of her co-religionists in Horsham Gaol; Alice Char-mayne and James Morris of Arundel, both of whom received substantial compensation under the Commonwealth for sufferings from Royalist expulsion;³ and John Forster of Brighton⁴ who was distiller to, and witness of the will

¹ *S.A.C.* xxii. 77.

³ Williamson, vol. II, pp. 1159-60.

² *Brit. Num. Journ.* 1915, p. 3.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 1162.

of Captain Nicholas Tetersell, in whose vessel Charles II escaped to the Continent in 1651; as might be expected, most of the other issuers were 'the rude forefathers of the hamlet' personally unhonoured and unsung except in 'the parish registers.

The Penfold Collection is a very welcome addition to the Barbican Museum, which hitherto has been very weak in this series, as it contains 139 of the 193 varieties known to have been issued in Sussex, and the majority of the pieces are in fine condition. It has a few great rarities (anything like a complete collection being impossible to gather together as some of the tokens are known only by single specimens and many others by from two to six) and ranks probably third in completeness, the most complete being that collected by the late Mr. J. H. Daniell and now in the Brighton Museum, whilst the second is that of the present writer.

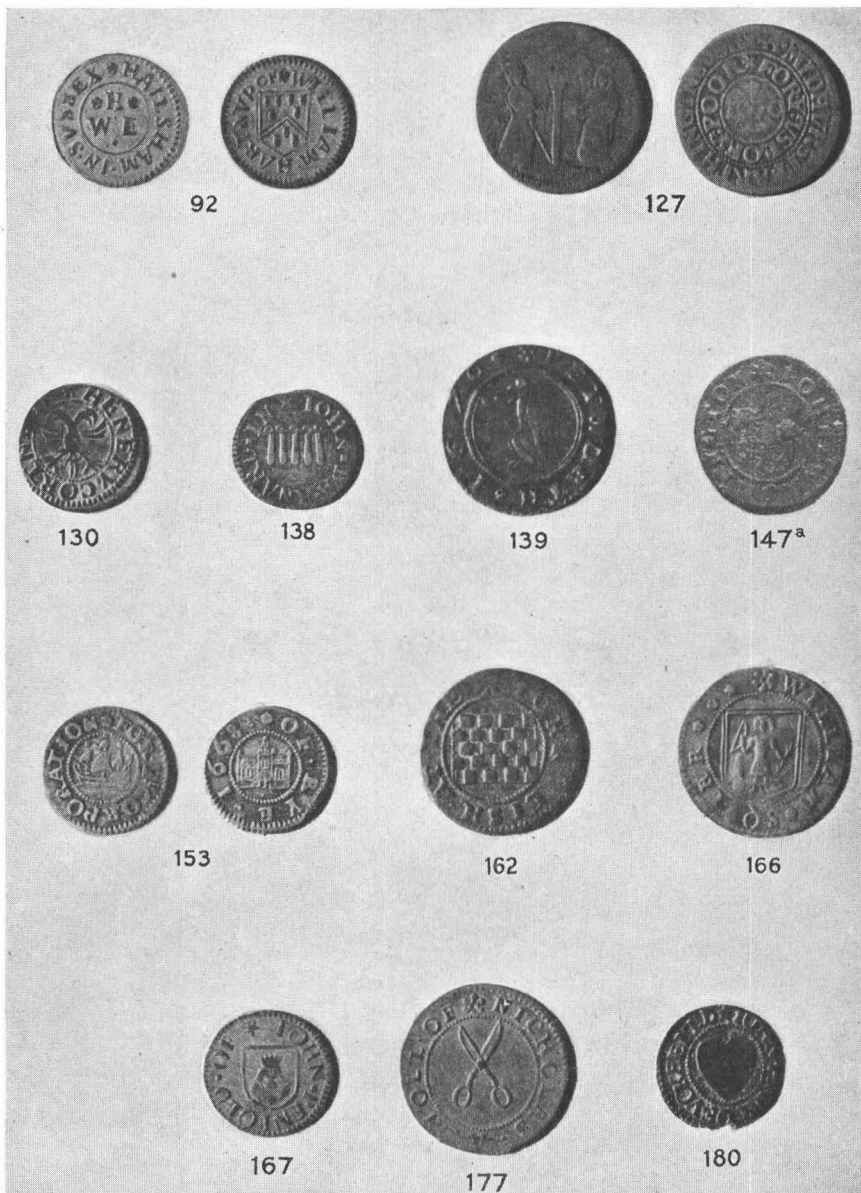
A detailed list of the collection follows and a selection of some of the more interesting specimens appears on the accompanying plates. For the photographs of these tokens, and of the Anglo-Saxon pennies, we are indebted to the kindness and skill of Major Thomas Sutton.

List of the Tokens in the Penfold Bequest

ANGMERING			(30) Henry Forster	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(3) John Stone	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	(31) John Gunter	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
ARDINGLY			(32) John Peersy	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(4) Will. & Hen. Bingham	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	BROADWATER		
(4a) George Cheesman	$\frac{1}{2}$	1668	(33) William Robison	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
ARUNDEL			CHAILEY		
(7) Alice Charmayne	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657	(38) John Combridge	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667
(8) Thomas Drewitt	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657	CHICHESTER		
(9) Thomas Drewet	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667	(39) Richard Aylwin	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669
(11) James Morris	$\frac{1}{4}$	1652	(40) Mathew Ball	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657
(12) John Pellet	$\frac{1}{4}$	1659	(41) James Farenden	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.
(13) John Pellet	$\frac{1}{2}$	1668	(42) " "	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667
(15) George Penfold	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657	(43) William Fletcher	$\frac{1}{4}$	1655
(16) Joseph Rusell	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.	(44) " "	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667
(17) Thomas Withers	$\frac{1}{2}$	1668	(45) John Gittings	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
BATTLE			(46) John Gittins	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(19) Jonas Lulham	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(47) Fran. Goater	$\frac{1}{4}$	1659
(20) Thomas Manhood	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.	(48) Thomas Godleman	$\frac{1}{2}$	1668
(21) John Medhurst	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(49) John Hatch	$\frac{1}{4}$	1665
(23a) Edward Welsh	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(50) Edward Hichcocke	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
BILLINGHURST			(51) " "	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.
(25) Mathew Weston	$\frac{1}{2}$	1666	(52) Robert Hichcock	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667
BRIGHTON			(53) Francis Hobson	$\frac{1}{4}$	1652
(29) John Brooker	$\frac{1}{4}$	1660	(54) George Jenings	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667

(55) Ann Michell	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	(103) Robert Hurst	$\frac{1}{4}$	1664
(56) Richard Mills	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(104) Thomas Lucas	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667
(57) Richard Pellett	$\frac{1}{4}$	1668	(106) Arthur Rowland	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669
(58) Stephen Penford	$\frac{1}{4}$	1658	HORSTED KEYNES		
(59) Margreat Reynolds	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667	(108) Edward Waters	$\frac{1}{2}$	1668
(59a) William Roysse	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	HURSTPIERPOINT		
(60) John Smith	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.	(109) Thomas Donstall	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(61) " "	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(110) James Mathew	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667
(62) Thomas Spatehurst	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667	LEWES		
(63) William Swan	$\frac{1}{2}$	1668	(111) John Draper	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(64) Marey Taylor	$\frac{1}{4}$	1666	(112) Ambrose Galloway	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667
(65) Richard Trevet	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667	(113) John Henty	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(66) Thomas Valer	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(114) Edmund Middleton	$\frac{1}{4}$	1666
(67) " (Chirhester)	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(115) Edward Middleton	$\frac{1}{4}$	1666
(69) Jeffrey White	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(116) John Pemell	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657
(70) Robeart Wihither	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	(117) William Read	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669
(72) Richard Younge	$\frac{1}{4}$	1658	LINDFIELD		
CLIFF			(118) Samuel Blunt	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(73) Mary Akehurst	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667	(120) Francis West	$\frac{1}{4}$	1659
(74) Richard White	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	LOXWOOD		
(75) " "	$\frac{1}{2}$	1668	(123) Heneric Ireland	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
CRAWLEY			MAYFIELD		
(76) Ralph Patricke	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(124) Clement Reade	$\frac{1}{2}$	1668
CUCKFIELD			(125) Clem. Reade	$\frac{1}{4}$	1652
(77) Edward Brinckhurst	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	MIDHURST		
(78) Thomas Hurst	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.	(127) A Midhurst Farthing		1670
EASTBOURNE			(128) Robat Atkinson	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657
(80) William Elizab. Donn	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.	(129) Thomas Aylwin	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657
(81) John Ellphicke	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(130) Henery Cortney	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(82) William Hale ¹	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667	(131) " "	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.
EAST GRINSTEAD			(133) George Chandler	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(84) Thomas Bodle	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(135) John Pepson	$\frac{1}{4}$	1669
(86) At the Catt	$\frac{1}{4}$	1650	(136) John Stent	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
FALMER			(137) John Shotter	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(88) Richard Alderton	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667	PETWORTH		
FRAMFIELD			(138) John Barnard	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(89) Thomas Peckham	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	(139) John Eede	$\frac{1}{2}$	1670
FRANT			(140) William Hurst	$\frac{1}{4}$	1653
(90) Nicholes Hosmare	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(141) John Johnson	$\frac{1}{4}$	1656
HAILSHAM			(142) John Launder	$\frac{1}{4}$	1663
(91) Samuell Gilles	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657	(144) William Manser	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(92) William Hartnup	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(145) John Peachey	$\frac{1}{4}$	1656
HARTING			(147) Richard Stringer	$\frac{1}{4}$	1652
(93) Tho. Vallor	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(147a) John Washington	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.
HASTINGS			PEVENSEY		
(94) At the Maiden Head	$\frac{1}{4}$	1651	(148) George Ford	$\frac{1}{4}$	1658
HELLINGLY			PULBOROUGH		
(95) Richard Page	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	(149) John Allen	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669
HENFIELD			ROBERTSBRIDGE		
(96) Thomas Pilfold	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	(151) Richard Grove	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667
(97) Elizabeth Trunnell	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657	RYE		
HORSHAM			(153) 'For Ye Corporation'	$\frac{1}{4}$	1668
(99) William Hamper	$\frac{1}{4}$	1653	(154) Thomas Boyce	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(101) John Higingbottom	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(156) William Keye	$\frac{1}{4}$	1652
(102) John Hindly	$\frac{1}{4}$	1666			

¹ Now assigned to Westbourne.



PENFOLD BEQUEST: SUSSEX TOKENS: PL. II

SEAFORD			TARRING		
(158) John Hide	$\frac{1}{4}$	1656	(171) George Fletcher	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667
SHOREHAM			THAKEHAM		
(161) Richard Glyd	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(174) John Lee	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667
SLAUGHAM			TICEHURST		
(162) John Lish	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667	(174 <i>a</i>) Tho. Laurence	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
STEYNING			(175) Thomas Naysh	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667
(163) John Groomes	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	TURNHAM HILL [? TURNER'S HILL]		
(164) „ (Stenning)	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(177) Nicholas Arnoll	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669
(165) William Smith	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667	UCKFIELD		
(166) William Squier	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	(179) John Devenish		1669
STORRINGTON			(180) John Hart		1668
(169) John Penfold	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(183) Now assigned to Itchingfield		
(170) Natheaniell Streater	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.			

The numbers given in brackets before the names of the issuers are those given in Dr. G. C. Williamson's edition of Boyne's *Seventeenth-Century Tokens*. Those marked *a* after the number are not listed by him, but have been identified by the present writer.

THE PENFOLD BEQUEST: THE BOOKS

BY ARUNDELL ESDAILE, LITT.D.

DR. PENFOLD bequeathed to the Society not only his Sussex coins and tokens but also a collection of books relating to the county, consisting of about 950 volumes, exclusive of sets of *S.A.C.*, *S.N.Q.*, the Sussex Record Society's publications, *The Sussex County Magazine* and *Downland Post*, and portfolios of maps and engravings. Four hundred and seventeen volumes are duplicates, and of these many, being better copies, replace those already in the Library; and space has been found, though with difficulty, for the rest of the books. A few of the most valuable have been sent elsewhere for safe keeping. A label recording the bequest has been inserted in each volume.

The greater number are not rare, but the collection as a whole constitutes a substantial accession to the Library, adding greatly to its series of minor publications, unregarded in their own day but providing facts hard to come by later, such as series of old guide-books to Brighton, Worthing, Tunbridge Wells, Hastings, Eastbourne, Rye, Bognor, Arundel, and Chichester. Thus Fisher's *New Brighton Guide*, 6th ed., 1804, has a folding plate showing the Pavilion in its first state.

Of the rarer books many came from the library of Edward Huth, of Wykeham Park, Bolney, a member of a famous family of book-collectors; these are distinguishable by his book-plate and by handsome bindings, doubtless made for him.

Early Brighton is strongly represented in the collection. Of Dr. Richard Russell's *De Tabæ Glandulari* (first published in 1749), which brought the town into fashion as a health-resort, we find the 1760 edition of the original Latin and the fourth and fifth, 1760 and 1769, of the English translation; of R. Sickelmore's *History* two copies of the 5th edition, 1827, one plain and one coloured as issued; Humphrey Repton's *Designs for the Pavillon [sic] at Brighton*, 1806; Brayley's *History of the Royal Pavilion*, with Nash's plates, 1838; a Directory of 1810, which shows, among other details, that a packet ran from Brighton to Dieppe every other day,

the fare being one guinea; while we can see that if France was known to Brighton folk, some French visitors reached Brighton, from a little volume, *Souvenirs de Brighton, de Londres, et de Paris . . .* par Mme Simons-Candeille, Paris, 1818. A curious by-product of fashionable life in the Brighton of George IV is an advertising book, *Shampooing*, by S. D. Mahomed, Brighton, 1822, which contains a portrait of its dusky author and a long list of his patrons.

The history of Regency Brighton touches English history generally, and particularly of course that of the Regent and his family and circle. One of the most interesting volumes in the bequest, bound in red crushed morocco, and in fine condition generally, consists of five satirical pamphlets of some rarity: *The New Brighton Guide*, by Anthony Pasquin (John Williams), with plates by Bartolozzi, 1796; *A Looking-Glass for the Royal Family, being a postscript to the New Brighton Guide*, 1797; *Shrove Tuesday, a satiric rhapsody* (1790, a sheet without title-page, perhaps imperfect); *A Crying Epistle from Britannia to Colonel Mack, including a naked portrait of the King, Queen, and Prince*, by Anthony Pasquin, a new edition (n.d.); and *Legislative Biography*, by Anthony Pasquin, 1795.

Books relating to the county printed before the late eighteenth century are not numerous in the bequest, but there are some of interest, such as *Magna et Antiqua Charta quinque Portarum [sic] Domini Regis et Membrorum eorundem, Cantabrigiae, excudebatur pro Majore et Juratis Hastingiae*, 1675, and English editions of the same printed in 1682 and (Dover), [1807]; *Metellus* (John Lewkenor) *his Dialogues . . . a journey to Tunbridge-Wells, also a description of the Wells and place*, 1693; and Richard Budgen, *The Passage of the Hurricane from . . . Bexhill . . . to Newington Level* (of 20 May 1729), 1730, with a very fresh impression of the long folding plate; there are incidentally several nineteenth-century pamphlets on the geology of the county and good copies of Arthur Young's *General View of the Agriculture of Sussex*, 1793, 4°, and enlarged edition, 1808, 8°.

The elections of 1820, 1823, and 1837 are represented by the Poll Books; the first two, and especially the first (Chichester, a fine volume from Edward Huth's library), are enlarged by the speeches delivered by and on behalf of the candidates, and with songs and squibs.

Another rare trifle is the privately printed *Glossary of Provincialisms*, by William Durrant Cooper, 1836.

Some standard books in frequent use are represented by good copies, which are very acceptable; among these are two sets of Dallaway and Cartwright, *History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex*, 3 vols., 1815-32, one uncut as issued and bound in levant morocco, and a very fine uncut copy of Berry's *Pedigrees of the Families of the County of Sussex*, 1830.

THE PENFOLD BEQUEST: MAPS AND PRINTS

BY L. F. SALZMAN

THE late Dr. Penfold appears to have had an extensive collection of atlases, as Thomas Chubb in his standard work on *The Printed Maps in the Atlases of Great Britain* mentions him on four occasions as owning the only known copy of a particular edition, and in two other instances in conjunction with another name. None of these atlases has come to the Society, but the bequest includes many separate maps of the county or of parts of it, as well as several editions and sections of the Ordnance Survey Maps.

With one exception, to be mentioned later, the county maps do not appear to include any great rarities. Saxton's map of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent is only represented by the reissue 'corrected' by Philip Lea in 1690. There is a copy of the Royal Geographical Society's facsimile of the unique example of Norden's map of Sussex (1595) which formed the basis of the maps in Camden and Speed. Of Greenwood's large map of the county (1824) the copy, folded in a case, is unfortunately incomplete, the western section being missing. The one rarity referred to above is also only a section, covering from Rye as far west as Cuckmere and as far north as Rushlake Green. This is part (presumably) of a map of the county, on the scale of approximately 1 inch to the mile, by J. Andrews and published by John Stoke in 1777, and appears to be unrecorded. Chubb (op. cit. 419) says that John Andrews produced large-scale maps of Hertford (1766), Kent (1769), and Wilts. (1773), but does not mention Sussex. It is valuable as showing roads and windmills, and such features as the avenue at Halland. A *Map and Sections of the Brighton, Croydon and South Eastern (Dover) Railways* published in 1844, with the railway from Brighton to Hastings (the cutting of which through the site of Lewes Priory led to the foundation of the Sussex Archaeological Society) shown as projected, is the first of a series through which the development of railroad communications within the county can be traced.

Of local maps there are those relating to Sussex from the Road Books of Ogilby, Paterson, and Laurie; John Smeaton's

map of the proposed new harbour at Rye (1763), and Greenville Collins's earlier map of Rye Harbour (? 1723); and Bradshaw's large-scale (20 inches to the mile) map of Brighton by J. Pigott Smith and W. R. Gardner, published in 1826.

Altogether there are between eighty and ninety maps in this collection which can be distinguished as from different sources, though in many instances they are merely reissues. Some of them are, naturally, already in the Society's collection, but they form a very useful addition thereto.

Dr. Penfold also collected, or one might say accumulated, a mass of Sussex prints, including large numbers of duplicates. In the absence of any kind of bibliography of this subject it is not easy to say which of these are rare, but there is a (framed) Panorama of Brighton in 1807 by I. Bennett which certainly is in that class. There is also a fine example of Lambert's view of Brighton in 1765, and a copy of the reissue of it made in 1817. The number of prints relating to Brighton is very large; some of the earlier are certainly scarce, and it is probable that others would be difficult to find—such as the Panorama of Brighton Front published with the Christmas number of *Brighton Society* in 1892, or the views on the front pages of ephemeral pieces of music. Among the earlier specimens are the Hollar prints of Arundel and Bramber Castles, and 'A View of a Piece of Water in the Manor of Iping' by W. Bellers, engraved by T. Mason, 1762. Of the latter there is also a proof in unfinished state, without underline and bearing only the signature of Mason. It may be mentioned that among plates of Nash's illustrations of the Pavilion are some artists' proofs with corrections, that of the West Front bearing the signature of A. Pugin.

Next to Brighton the town most fully represented is Hastings. Here some of the early prints are probably scarce, and there are two excellent examples of Baxter prints—'The Dripping Well' and 'The Lovers' Seat'. There is also a Baxter print of the Lewes Avalanche, as frontispiece to 'Winter', a poem by Robert Mudie, 1837. The views of Chichester are numerous, but mostly well known. A set of views of Hartfield in 1865, bearing the imprint of 'Cowell's Anastatic Press, Ipswich', are new to me. There are a few original pencil drawings of no importance, including Stanmer

Church, which seems to have been drawn by every amateur artist in the early nineteenth century.

There are a good many portraits of persons connected with the county, including a fine copy of the group of the three Smiths of Chichester, artists. A volume of the Smiths' etchings is included among the Penfold books; unfortunately they preferred 'romantic' landscapes and were not interested in local views. Also among the books is Nibbs's *Sussex Churches* and his less known *Shipping, Coastal Scenes, and Antiquities of Sussex* (1876), and a portfolio of *Sussex Parish Churches, by a local artist* (W. T. Quatermain—see below, p. 137, note 3), issued by W. J. Smith (1874).

Finally, mention may be made of a small collection of 'tradesmen's cards', mostly of the early nineteenth century, including a number issued by the circulating libraries which played an important part in the social life of our early sea-side resorts.