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Editorial

Token Congress 2004

Token Congress 2004 was held at the Cedar Court Hotel, Huddersfield, between Friday 1st October and Sunday 3rd October 2004. The Friday afternoon began with a trip to the National Mining Museum, the trip down t' pit resulting in a few grease marks on jackets and trousers, a tiny reminder of just how unpleasant working in this industry could be. Following dinner the auction resulted in a packed room and almost all of the lots sold. The highest price being for a complete set of Batty's Copper Coinage. Uniformly bound in four volumes, with all of the original covers and adverts bound in, the edges not guillotined by the binder, £220 was good value.

The Saturday programme followed the usual high standards and diversity, beginning with;

Mike Roberts	Welcome to Token Congress 2004
Jeffrey Gardiner	This do in Remembrance of Me (Communion Tokens in England)
Bill McKivor	An early Huddersfield Token Collector Unmasked
Gavin Scott	The Good, the Bad and the Ugly (Yorkshire countermarks)
John Rumsby	Tokens and Checks from the Kirklees Museums Collections
David Young	The Covent Garden and The Theatre
Stuart Adams	Read All About It (Numbered newspaper prize tokens)

And after lunch,

Andrew Wager	The Beautiful and the Damned; Britain's top ten tokens
John Tolson	Transport tokens of West Yorkshire
Robert Thompson	Randall Holmes & his relevance to 17 th Century tokens
Roy Rains	The Huddersfield Industrial Co-operative Society
Bob Lyall	The Government Paid for us both to go to Ireland Island (A Bermuda transportation token)

The Congress Dinner was followed by the usual Bourse, with I think the largest number of tables of tokens seen at any Congress.

Sunday morning began punctually with;

Michael Finlay	A West Cumbrian Miscellany (Mining and Lowther records amongst many others)
Peter Crummett	The Sunday School Centenary Celebrations 1880
Yolanda Courtney	Irrational Recreation; Pub Tokens and the Law
David Powell	The American Civil War; Patriotics and Store Cards

Researchers spots on Saturday Afternoon and Sunday morning included the following; David Powell – lead tokens, Ron Kerridge – Sussex tokens, Stuart Adams – the Sale archive, Noel Cox – Welsh Communion tokens, Gary Oddie – so called Boy Bishop tokens, Harold Welch – Virtuosos Assistant (a bibliophiles’ bibliography for Conder collectors!), Andrew Andison – burglaries and insuring token collections, Mike Roberts – insurance and Wills, Gary Oddie – TCSB report and handover to the new Editor, David Young.

The Congress came to a close, with quite a few people staying on for lunch before the journey home.

Another excellent and packed weekend, good value for money for which Mike and Susan Roberts are to be congratulated.

Token Congress 2005

While writing this, no venue has yet been found for the 2005 Congress.

The Morley Mint

Peter Waddell

Travelling along the the M62 towards the M1 means if you should turn at junction 28 towards Leeds you will pass the factory of WABCO AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING in Morley, this was the home of the of what at one time was referred to by the locals as *The Morley Mint*.

Wabco took over the site from Clayton Dewandre Holdings Ltd., who in turn took over from the firm known as Hailwood & Ackroyd Ltd., of Beacon Works, Morley. It is not this firm but an earlier parent one called Ackroyd & Best Ltd. that could be best described as a mint. They advertised themselves as “Stampers, Pressers and Piercers, and makers of Checks, Tallies, Tokens, Medals and metal labels, etc.”. The title of “*mint*” being awarded to this firm by the local workforce as it manufactured⁽¹⁾ a small quantity, and thus some extremely rare Florin and Fifty cents coins⁽²⁾ for the East African Currency Board, in 1920/21. [These are the items with George V’s crowned head on the advertisement leaflet illustrated in Fig. 1]. This contract was terminated in January 1922 and the supplied coinage silver alloy sheet was withdrawn such that no other items were made. The florin and fifty cent items struck by the firm had a small letter A above the date to identify them as produced by Ackroyd & Best. As far as the author is aware this is the only true coinage to be struck by the firm. In this case the firm is said to have used their presses [see illustration, Fig. 2] to manufacture the items from dies supplied to them. Their presses that were initially used to stamp out labels and tallies used in mining industry for the firm’s, world famous, high quality miners safety lamps. It is interesting to note that in The Directors Minutes Book Volume 11, it is recorded “*Mr Hailwood exhibited samples of the first coins struck in our new mint on Sat. 26th June 1920, these being for the East African Currency Board*”. Very few examples of this coinage exist⁽²⁾ as they were not put into circulation mainly due to a reform of the coinage.

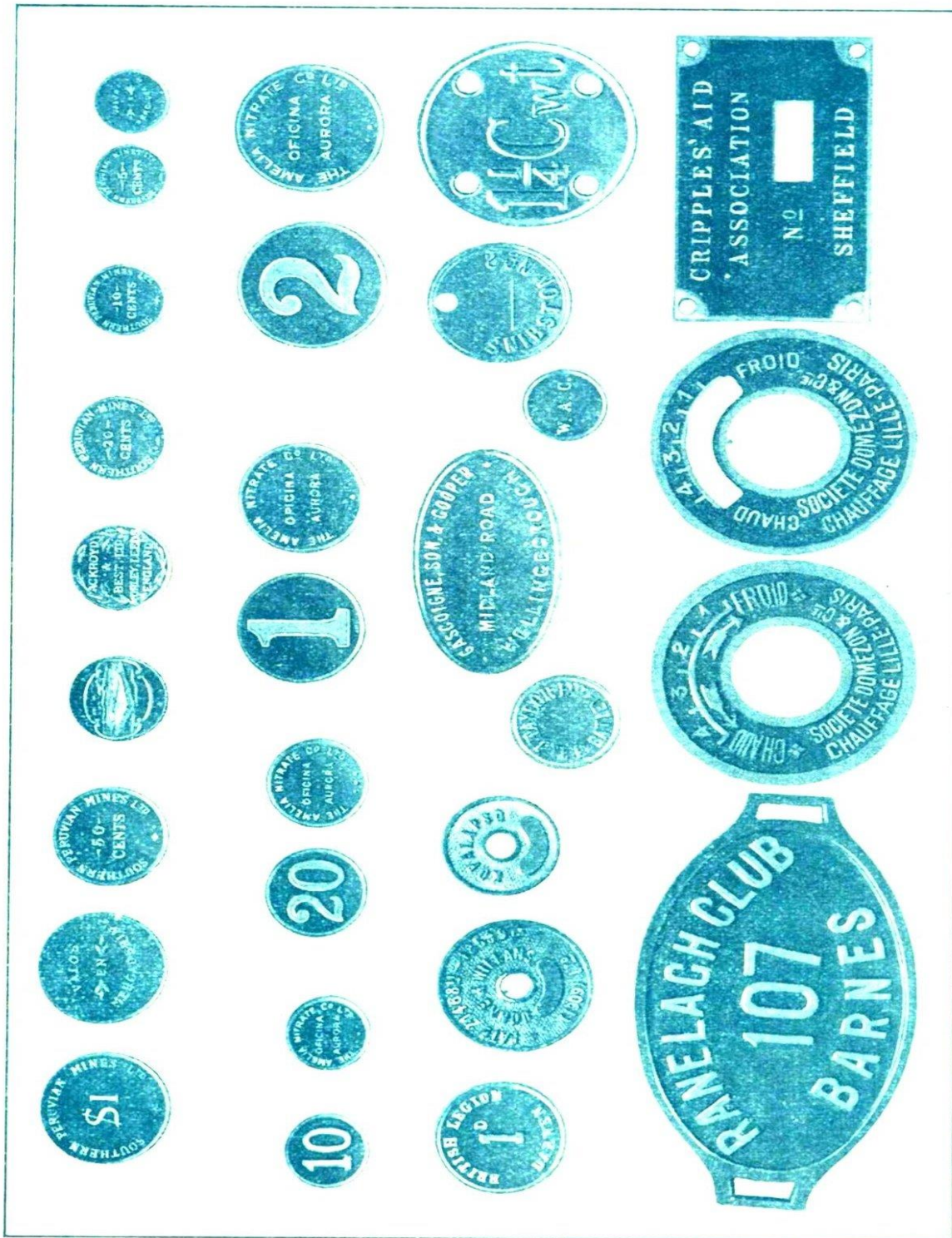


Fig. 1. Ackroyd & Best advertisement leaflet.

Illustrated are some of the patterns we make. We have a large well-equipped modern plant, and can give quick deliveries of large or small quantities of any design or shape illustrated, or to customers' own pattern or design.

Please send us your enquiries with **design, wording, shape, and size required** (giving thickness and kind of metal). We shall be pleased to quote you our best prices.

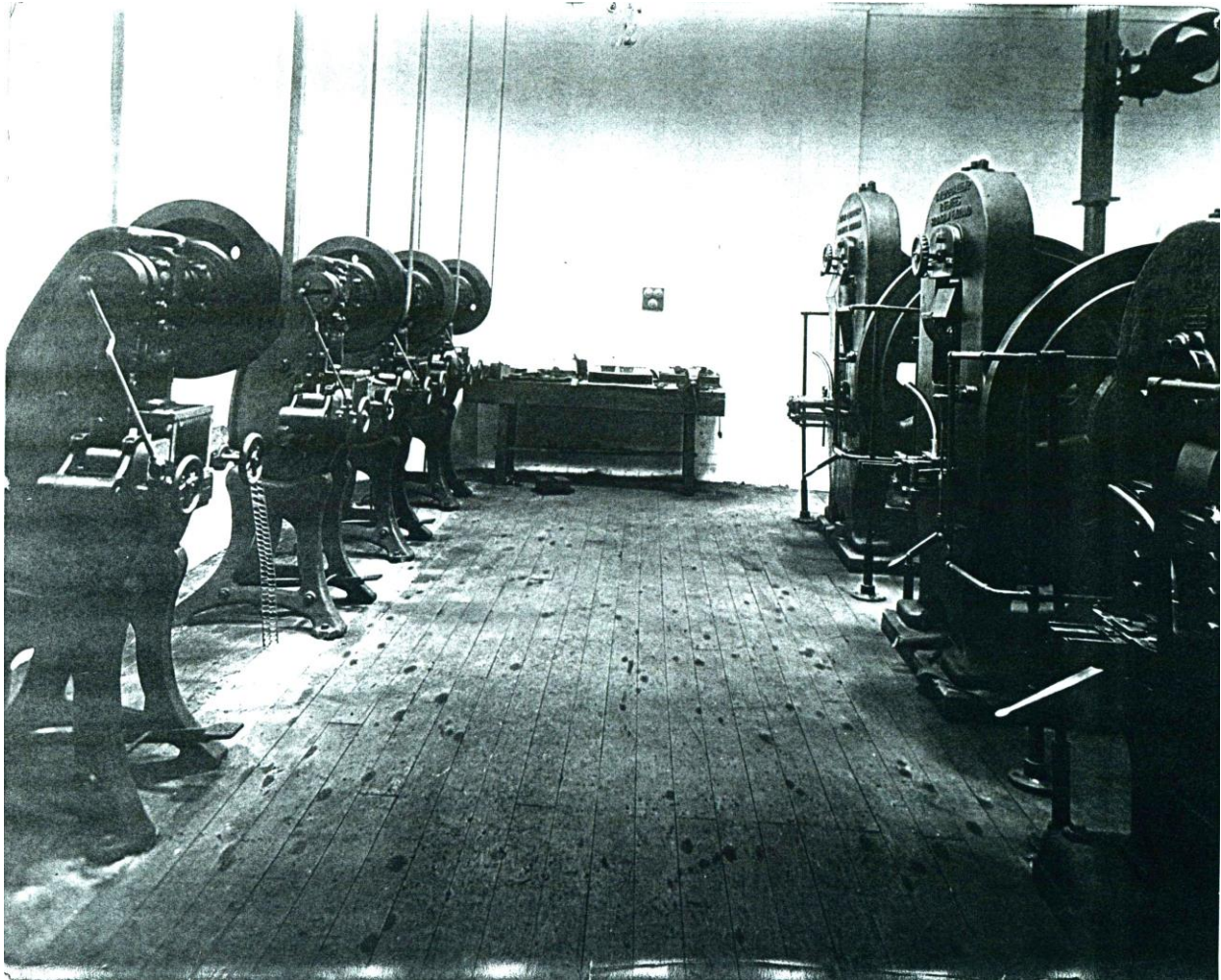


Fig. 2. Machinery thought to have been part of the mint.

Dies of a trial Bulgarian 2 Leva piece were salvaged⁽³⁾ from some metal scrap being disposed of by the company. Although there is no date engraved on the die the item in question is very similar to the 1923 issued⁽⁴⁾ 2 Leva coinage, a 25mm diameter piece struck in aluminium.



Fig. 3. Trial dies for Bulgarian 2 Leva piece.

It seems that a few specimen items⁽⁵⁾ were made of this coinage by the Heaton mint in Birmingham. Maybe the Morley Mint were also asked to produce trial pieces. Certainly they had quoted for a contract⁽⁶⁾ to manufacture items for the Bulgarian Government but lost the contract in 1922⁽⁷⁾.

The firm of Ackroyd and Best owes its foundation to the fact that a William Best was employed at Morley Main Colliery as a lampman. The mine was owned by William Ackroyd & Brothers. William Best used the colliery workshops to modify existing miners lamps to improve them and then to design and build new lamps. This developed into a successful business venture such that a new company Ackroyd & Best Ltd. was formed. In 1897 this company rented separate premises to manufacture the lamps, and the equipment that was used to maintain them. The firm continued under this name until 1927. In 1923 Mr Hailwood was the factory designer, chief director and general manager and he continued in these positions when the firm was renamed Hailwood & Ackroyd Ltd. in 1927. Mr Earnest Hailwood had been acting as general manager from the early 1900's so that the introduction of the minting facilities can be credited to him. William Ackroyd died in 1920 the year the company began its mint operation. By this time the Best family interests in the firm had been reduced due to disputed patent arguments on mining equipment that was being made outside in private manufacturing premises owned by the Best's. It is said that William Best had had no connection with the factory since 1908⁽⁸⁾.

It would seem that the firm of Ackroyd & Best had spare manufacturing capacity. An advertisement of the time offers the following manufactured items that could be made on the 4 to 5 acre site.

LAMPS [oil ,spirit & acetylene] for mines and quarries
GLASSWARE - for all lighting purposes
MINERS LAMP GLASSES [oil and electric]
STAMPING AND PRESSING in all metals
MOTTIES* TOKENS COINS Etc
CEMENT for repair and rebuilding furnaces

* Motties are tokens for collieries as the firm's advertisement leaflet explains [Fig. 4].

MOTTIES or TOKENS

For COLLIERIES.



Why let your men grouse about shortage of Motties???

We can supply any quantity at a few days' notice.

You cannot beat our Price.



MADE FROM SUBSTANTIAL SMOOTH STAMPED STEEL.

PRICE:

**Mottie complete, numbered and stamped
with name of Colliery - 1d. each.**

OUR CODE WORD AND CATALOGUE No. HWM₄.

Telegrams: "LAMPS, MORLEY, YORKS."
Telephone: 86 MORLEY.

ACKROYD & BEST, Ltd.,
TEXAS STREET,
MORLEY, LEEDS.

Codes Used: A.B.C. (5th Edition), Lieber's, Marconi
and Western Union (Five Letters).

Fig. 4. Advertisement for Motties.

Certainly the later Hailwood & Ackroyd firm expanded the glass making division [established in 1915] into a manufacturer of specialised opal and clear glass light fittings, domestic and commercial, marketed under the trade names "Hailglass, Hailcris, Hailuxo, Hailopal", as well as decorative onyx and chalcedony vases, jugs and trinkets. The glass manufacture continued upto 1979.

It has been very difficult to find out what numismatic or paranumismatic items were manufactured on the site. What could be made was demonstrated by advertisement medallets of the firm.



Fig. 5. Ackroyd & Best avertising medallet.

These are generally made from aluminium and are 23mm in diameter with a milled edge. Occasionally brass items are also found. A 27mm diameter version also has been noted and smaller 19mm items are said to exist but the author has not seen any. Examples of the 23mm and 27mm versions occur with stamped numbers [e.g. 1 to 5] under the factory view, which may be associated with different die reverses or striking conditions. Certainly the windows at the front of the factory on the version with the 2 stamp are clearer than the 1 stamp, which in turn is very similar to the items with no counter-punch marks.

It is not known were the dies were engraved for these items. The company reported in April 1922⁽⁹⁾ that it had bought a coin engraving machine from Germany. The vignette on the company letter headings shows a remarkably similar view of the factory with its two chimneys as found on the pieces.

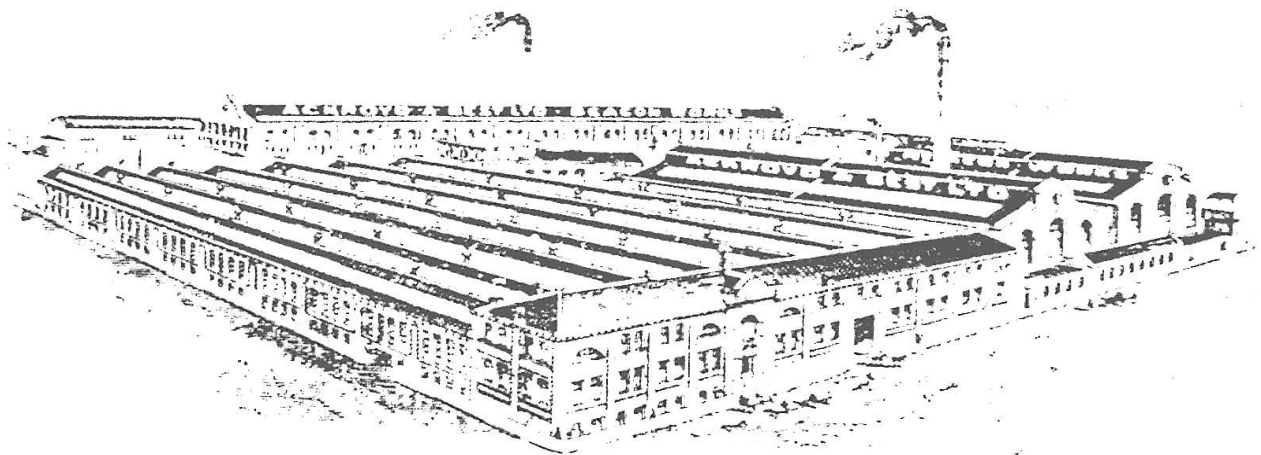


Fig. 6. View of the Morley Mint

Their advertisement pamphlet of the time illustrates the types of metal items that they could make [Fig. 1] and shows a large number of stamped and pressed labels. These items would not require a restraining collar as in striking a coin. They would not require the use of an engraving machine which would follow a master cast or matrix to cut the design into a die. A reducing engraving machine would be required for making a range of dies when different size items were required. Edge knurling [milling] is also used on the firms advertisement medallets, an extra process step rarely found on mining tallies. One item that could have been struck from engraved dies and bearing the A.B. [Ackroyd & Best] mint mark was made for The Southern Peruvian Mines Ltd. It is presumed this contract was awarded through their mining lamp contacts. The Southern Peruvians Mines Ltd. was registered⁽¹⁰⁾ as a British company in 1922 and went into voluntary liquidation in 1956. The initials A. B. suggest the pieces were made in period from 1922 to 1926.



Fig. 7. Southern Peruvian Mines Ltd Token for \$1.

These 29mm diameter aluminium 1\$ pieces have knurled edges. Other values struck on the same pattern have been noted. A 50cents, 26mm diameter struck in aluminium brass. A 20cents in aluminium, 23mm in diameter. Smaller valued 10cents having a diameter of 20mm are known to be struck in aluminium and aluminium bronze, and finally 5cents pieces of 18mm diameter in both metals. All these pieces have knurled edges like the \$1 example.



Fig. 8. Southern Peruvian Mines Ltd Tokens for 10c (Obv.) and 50c (Rev.).

Interestingly their mint advertisement leaflet [lower half of Fig .1] illustrates a range of tokens for the AMELIA NITRATE Co Ltd., another mining company. None of these tokens have been located to see if they have a mint mark associated them with the company.

The ‘Amelia Nitrate’ company was registered in 1896 and became defunct in 1926⁽¹¹⁾.

Most of the numismatic recorded manufactured items bearing the firms names i.e. either Ackroyd & Best or Hailwood & Ackroyd, the author knows about, are related to the mining industry and in many cases these are lamp tallies. These are simple stamped pieces which would not require sophisticated coinage machinery.

The following tallies [items [a] to [c]] were listed by RNP Hawkins in his book on makers of tickets, tallies, and checks, as being made by Ackroyd & Best⁽¹²⁾.

A few other tallies [items [d] to [h]] have been listed by the author to illustrate the types found.

[a]

Obv. Powell Duffryn Steam Coal L^d / Penallta colliery

Rev. Ackroyd & Best L^{td} / . Morley . Leeds

Specimen part copper/brass and holed with stamped number on reverse, 40mm.

[b]

Obv. Cardiff Collieries Ltd Llanbradach

Rev. Ackroyd Best L^{td} / Morley . Leeds

Specimen aluminium with number stamped on reverse.

[c]

Obv. Powell Duffry[n] Steam Coal Co. Ltd.

Rev. Ackroyd & Best Ltd. Makers.

Various stamped numbers.

[d]

Obv. Powell Duffry[n] Steam Coal Co. Ltd.

Rev. Hailwood & Ackroyd Ltd., Morley Leeds Makers.

Items [c] and [d] are listed for sale by Seaby’s coin & Medal Bulletin, October 1972 page 435 item TP675 and TP676 as Glamorgan – Britannia Colliery. The descriptions are taken as in the bulletin, but it is suspected that the legends are all capitalised. See example below:-



Fig. 9. Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co. Ltd works tally.

[e]

Obv. YORKSHIRE IRON WORKS & CO LTD TINGLEY [all incuse].

Rev. ACKROYD & BEST LTD . MORLEY LEEDS ENGLAND MAKERS.

Item 40.5mm . Lot 583 Simons & Simons Numismatics Mailbid 10 sale, 30th Sept. 1966.

In fact this is miss catalogued as it reads YORKSHIRE IRON & COAL C^o TINGLEY – see illustration^[12] below.



Fig. 10. Yorkshire Iron & Coal C^o works tally.

[f]

Obv. Pease & Partners L^{TD}. Waterhouse Colliery

Rev. Hailwood & Ackroyd L^{td} Morley. Leeds England

Item 40mm diameter, in private collection

[g]

Obv. HY STOBART & CO LTD FISHBURN COLLIERY / various numbers, all incuse.

Rev. R :HAILWOOD & ACKROYD LTD MORLEY LEEDS ENGLAND

Item brass 39 mm and holed , in private collection.

[h]

Obv. Blank

Rev. HAILWOOD & ACKROYD Ltd MORLEY LEEDS ENGLAND –MAKERS
number 360 incused.

Brass 40mm diameter. [These items have been found in aluminium]



Fig. 11. Hailwood & Ackroyd advertising tally.

All the above items {[a] to [h]} are very similar in design to the piece on the bottom row second in from the left on the Ackroyd & Best advertisement leaflet – WH 9 / 2, [illustrated Fig . 1].

It would be sensible to produce a standard item, as [h] and then either stamp or engrave the blank reverses with personalised details of the firm using the item. This would explain the variety of design legends stamped into the items.



Fig. 12. Tallies from Waterhouses Colliery (×2) and Bolsover and Mansfield Collieries.

It was noted in a recent TV programme⁽¹³⁾ that mention was made of the use of identical aluminium and brass tallies in certain Yorkshire mines. The aluminium piece being handed in on descent of the mine and the brass piece was held until it could be

matched on return to the pit head. The aluminium pieces giving a count of the personnel underground.

As these were often lamp tallies they would may come with numbers either engraved or stamped on them which corresponded with those on the miners lamps. In most cases a particular miner often held a given lamp number.

A slight design variant has been encountered with some items made from steel, but having the same legends on them. It is presumed because this was much harder material, than the brass or aluminium, a strong enough matrix could not be made economically, to stamp pieces with the necessary legends. So the blanks were either punched up or more likely engraved so that all the legends are now appear incuse. These pieces for BETTISFIELD COLLIERY Ltd., are 41 mm in diameter and have plain edges.

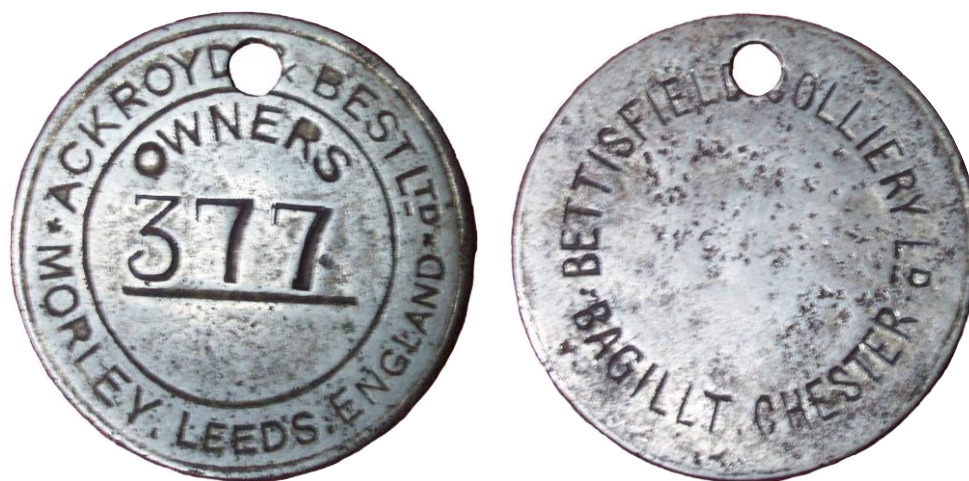


Fig. 13. Tally from Bettisfield Colliery.

The miners safety lamps produced at Morley burnt oil. Not only were they required to give an even burning flame but often they acted as gas detectors in the mine and would work in explosive atmospheres. The type of oil used in the lamps was a propriety mixture and the firm experimented with various mixes to satisfy the best requirements of a given lamp design. A check has been reported⁽¹⁴⁾ to the author with the stamp OIL on it. It is assumed that this was issued to control refilling of oil lamps at this particular colliery. Although the firms advertisement leaflet shows unstamped oval items this the first recorded piece the author has seen of this type.



Fig. 14. Tally from Llanbradach Colliery.

More recently a number of colliery related pieces⁽¹⁵⁾ have been found with the makers mark A & B M on them. A uniface piece with signature from PRIMROSE HILL [colliery] is illustrated below. The piece is 39mm in diameter and has a plain edge.



Fig. 15. Tally from Primrose Hill Colliery and detail.

The question is are they items from the Morley mint and does A & B M stand for Acloyd & Best Morley? So far no written records are known that can confirm this and no material [dies or in house examples] have been found to make the link to Morley. It maybe it is too much of a coincidence that these pieces are related to mining and are most likely to be lamp tallies.

The firm is said to have used its facilities for the manufacture of other items from supplied dies and a number of medals struck for The Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs were retrieved from a senior tool setters box at the present firm. Fig. 16 shows the types found There is no indication on the medals that they were struck at the firm. It is presumed the dies for these items came with the order. But one must err on the side of caution as the firm ran a rifle club in their basement for employees⁽¹⁶⁾ in the 1915 and it is not known when this club ended.

Obv. SOCIETY OF MINIATURE RIFLE CLUBS LOOK FORWARD around DAILY EXPRESS COMPETITION.
 Uniface, 23mm, gold plated? 2mm thick, pierced tang moulded on.



Obv. FIELD MARSHALL LORD ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR above Lion rampant to left hand side.
 LH1900 incuse.
 Rev. Victory pointing to the bull. In exergue, SOCIETY OF MINIATURE RIFLE CLUBS.
 Small LH under wing on right hand side.
 Brass, 30mm.



Obv. THE BELL MEDAL.
 Rev. PRESENTED BY THE SOCIETY OF MINIATURE RIFLE CLUBS.
 Copper, 38mm, 3mm thick.



Fig. 16. Shooting medals from the Morley Mint?

The illustrated leaflet of typical manufactured material [fig. 1 and detail in fig. 17] shows a series of pierced metal checks featuring a coat of arms. These seems to have been struck onto stock metal discs. Three of the six items have liquid values on them viz., half pint, one pint and one quart. In the Directors Minutes for the board meeting Ackroyd & Best for 14th October 1921, item 22 states – *correspondence with Board of Trade respecting milk tokens for New Zealand examined and Mr Hailwood [director] reported his call on the Board of Trade.* No further comment appears on this item in the minutes but the Arms on the pieces illustrated seem to be that of capital Wellington⁽¹⁷⁾ which is known to have issued milk tokens at a later ^(18, 19) date. As far as the author is aware these may have been trials, as no dies or specimens have been

found as yet to ascertain the truth, and enquiries of milk token collectors have so far drawn a blank.



Fig. 17. New Zealand milk tokens?

Other items also need confirmation of their use and sale e.g. The British Legion 1D of Darwen [Lancs?] and the disc for JT & T Taylor Ltd [Cheapside Mills], Batley, just to name a few that appear on the advertisement leaflet shown in fig. 1.

The minting facilities are said⁽²⁰⁾ to have closed down by 1928, yet a local newspaper report – Morley Observer Nov. 13th, advertised that the plant was still for sale in 1936 [fig. 18]. A Taylor & Challen Coining Press is noted⁽²¹⁾ as sold in March 1936. Certainly the directors are recorded⁽²²⁾ as looking at advertisements in the national press for the sale of the mint in November 1936. In March 1937 it is noted⁽²³⁾ that representatives of ICI metals visited to view coining presses. It is not recorded if a buyer was found for all the machinery but bits of machinery were still being removed⁽²⁴⁾ from the “mint” site in the 1950’s.

As there are no written records available of what items were produced at the mint it is left to the only a few souvenirs to determine the extent of their production. The actual sale details are not recorded in the Directors Minutes. Can readers help to attribute any other paranumismatic or numismatic pieces to this the “Morley Mint”? Maybe the illustrations in fig. 1 may help?

A MINT IN MORLEY.

PLANT FOR SALE.

Do you want a Mint?
 For a real money-making plant, capable of turning out a million coins a week, is offered for sale by Messrs. Hailwood and Ackroyd, Ltd., of Morley.
 The Mint has been used for minting coins for the Colonies, particularly Kenya, but now the Royal Mint can fulfil all demands for coins, and the Morley Mint has to go to the highest bidder.
 During the war the firm used the machine for manufacturing patent discs for shell primers—an invention of Mr. Hailwood.
 Later, when coins were minted, extravagant precautions had to be taken to see that no coins were taken from the room.
 Now the Mint is for sale, and would be very good for anyone desiring to strike Coronation tokens.
 But you will have to satisfy the firm of your integrity if you want to buy it, for “anyone but false coin makers,” they say, may bid!

Fig. 18. Advert for the sale of the Morley Mint

References

- (1) F. Pridmore. Notes on Colonial Coins. The Mint Letter A . Spink Numismatic Circular, December 1961 pp265-267.
- (2) C.L. Krause and C. Mishler – World Coins 1995 – East Africa, No16, 50c, not released for circulation. No17 Florin issue said to be re-melted.
- (3) Thanks to Mr M Allen of Morley for the information on source of dies.
- (4) C.L. Krause and C. Mishler – World coins 1995 – Bulgaria, 2 leva No 36.
- (5) As (4).
- (6) Minutes of Ackroyd & Best Directors Meeting, 16th Nov 1922, item 22 - firm asked to tender for Bulgarian Coinage. Although interest parties had contacted the firm in April 1922 . Mr Hailwood had also enquired if the Royal Mint was after the contract in November 1922.
- (7) Minutes of Ackroyd & Best Directors Meeting, 11th December 1922 – reported contract lost to continental rivals. [possibly the French mint at Poissy who issued a piece dated 1925.]
- (8) Minutes of Ackroyd & Best Directors Meeting, December 1926. Proposal to drop Best from Company title and Mr Hailwood reports Mr Best has had no connection with firm since 1908.
- (9) Minutes of Ackroyd & Best Directors Meeting, 28th April 1922 – Item 31- *Mr Hailwood explained having seen an engraving machine in Germany , and that he now had got a quotation for such a machine for engraving dies for coinage and it was decided to purchase this at a cost of a hundred pounds.*
- (10) Information supplied by J M Gardner.
- (11) Information obtained from the ‘Internet’.
- (12) A Dictionary of Makers of British Metallic Tickets, Checks, medallions, Tallies and Counters 1830-1910. by R.N.P.Hawkins., ed by E Balwin. 1989.
- (13) BBC – TV, Channel 2, Jan [12th ?] 2004. – Fred Dibnah, reminiscing with friends when looking at mining memorabilia.
- (14) Information supplied by Mark Smith.
- (15) Information from Mark Smith and Jeff Thompson.
- (16) Minutes of Ackroyd & Best Directors Meeting, 15th February 1915 –Item 6, reported progress on Work-peoples Rifle Club as that 13500 cartridges purchased be paid by the firm.
- (17) Details of Wellington City Arms supplied by R H Thompson.
- (18) Milk Tokens of New Zealand, by Varian J Wilson –World Coins, Dec 1968. Sidney, Ohio p 950-952. [reference point out by R H Thompson].
- (19) New Zealand Official Year Book 1924. Wellington Municipal Milk Supply – Distribution p697-698.[reference pointed out by R.H. Thompson].
- (20) As (1).
- (21) Minutes of Hailwood & Ackroyd Directors Meeting 18th May 1936 –item16 :- *Order received from H B Sale Ltd for one Taylor And Challen Coining Press, as inspected by them, for the sum of £250 was produced and noted.*

(22) Minutes of Hailwood & Ackroyd Directors Meeting 9th November 1936 – Item 6 – Mr Hailwood Produced copy of *Sunday Pictorial* of Nov 1st referring to our advertisement in *Daily Telegraph* of mint for sale.

(23) Minutes of Hailwood & Ackroyd Directors Meeting 22nd March 1937 –Item 23 –*Visit by representatives of ICI Metals to view coining presses.*

(24) Mick Allen reported seeing two or more presses in the *coining room*, during a visit to the site.

Acknowledgements.

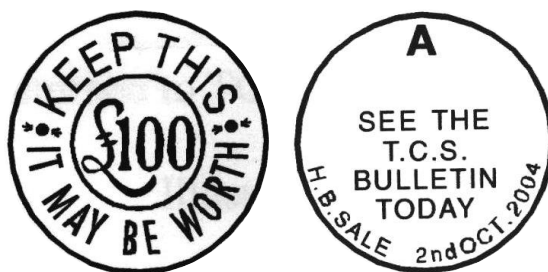
The author would like to thank his brother Arthur for initially dropping a Morley advertising medallet on his desk which started this hunt for further information and also for chasing up information at Wabco. Mike Warwick of Wabco and Wabco must be thanked for giving me access to old company documentation and the Directors Minute Books. Mark Smith for supplying photographs of mining tallies and Jeff Thompson for the Primrose Hill photographs. Mick Allen must be thanked for allowing me to photograph the Bulgarian dies. It is hoped all the others that contributed are acknowledged in the references but if not their help was greatly appreciated.

2004 Token Congress Souvenir Token

Stuart Adams

At the 2004 Token Congress held in Huddersfield, the token illustrated below was presented to each attendee. If you would like to add one to your collection then send a cheque for £2.50 (incl. p+p) made payable to :

Mr. S.J. Adams



These were presented at the end of my talk on the Weekly Telegraph tokens and mimic the style of the originals both in text and being made in aluminium. Only 180 aluminium and 3 silver pieces were made. All monies raised will be returned to TCSB funds for the next Congress.

Co-operation in Biggleswade

Ken Page

The following extracts from the Biggleswade Chronicle chart the rise and fall of the Biggleswade Co-operative Society.

22 September 1894. A public meeting was held at St Andrew's Street schoolroom on 18 September 1894 for the purpose of enrolling members in the Biggleswade Co-operative Society, now in course of formation. They had 25 members on their books and required £100 of capital to open the store.

16 February 1895. Biggleswade Co-operative Society to open in premises near the Primitive Methodist School in Shortmead Street. There were 124 members.



Fig. 1. Biggleswade Co-operative Society grocery shop, Shortmead Street⁽¹⁾

11 April 1896. First Annual Meeting.

17 April 1897. Co-operative Society – The second annual social tea meeting is to be held in the Town Hall on Monday. Tea at 5:30, tickets adults 6d, children 4d. Afterwards a concert will be given by members of the Society assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Alec Morgan and Miss Carrie Nightingale of the National Co-operative Festival Society, London. Admission is free by ticket to be obtained at the door or in the meantime of any of the Committee.

27 March 1915. Co-operative Society – With reference to the meeting of the shareholders of the Society held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the following notice appears in the window of the stores:- At an extraordinary special meeting of the shareholders of the above named society, duly convened and held in the Town Hall, Biggleswade in the County of Bedfordshire at 7:30pm., on Tuesday July 20th 1915, the following resolutions were passed:- That the society cannot, by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up same, and that accordingly the society be wound up voluntarily. And further: ‘That Mr. T.B. Butterworth of 99, Leman Street, London E. be and he is hereby appointed liquidator.’

6 August 1916. Failure of Biggleswade Co-op opened 1894. Officers fined.

All known tokens from this Society read BIGGLESWADE COOP^E SOC^Y L^{LD} around the value. The smaller denominations are Fe bracteates as follows; ½d 22.5mm, 1d 22mm, 3d 22mm, 1/- 24.5mm, 2/6 24.5mm, Br 10/- 20mm cmk B on rev. The 10/- is also known without the cmk



Fig. 2. Biggleswade Co-operative Society Tokens.

Letchworth, Hitchin & District Co-operative Society.

In 1920, Hitchin United Co-operative Society opened a shop at 18, Market Square, Biggleswade and in 1921 moved to the High Street. Letchworth Hitchin & District Co-operative Society, rebuilt the High Street shop on 23rd January 1937. It was converted into self-service in 1971 and closed in September 1983. From experience, this shop did not issue tokens, but for each purchase a ticket was issued bearing a share number. A carbon copy was kept and a cash dividend paid out yearly.

Reference

(1) Bygone Biggleswade vol. 1. p26.

The Bear in Bridgetown: further details

Robert Thompson



In the TCS Bulletin for January and May 1997 (pp. 372-6, 446) I published a halfpenny of William Bradford in BRIDGTOWN which had been found near Wendover. This findspot, and local documentation, made it possible to move the token from Bridgetown near Totnes, where Boyne had placed it, and likewise Williamson as Devon 36. Instead it belongs in Bridgetown in the Warwickshire parish of Old Stratford, now part of Stratford upon Avon. The device is not a boar but a bear, and the house survives (still, I hope) as the Swan's Nest Hotel, Bridgefoot. The Norweb specimen is illustrated in Part VI as no. 6423.

William Bradford, 'wheelwright', married Anna Hathaway, great-niece of William Shakespeare, in 1639. However, by the time he issued his token (c.1667), his wife was Elizabeth. Both were buried in August 1679. That is as far as the issuer could be documented in 1997, but his inventory has just been published by the Dugdale Society in association with the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust.⁽¹⁾ This lists, for example, 71 sheep, 324 pair of rafters, 900 plus 4000 boards etc., and amounts to £566 5s. 7d.

The editor was able to add that William and Elizabeth Bradford were married at Clifford Chambers, Warwicks., in 1652. His will, made on 10 August 1679, left two tenements in Bridge Street to his son Edward, another tenement and cottages in Scholars Lane to his son Daniel, and a further tenement to his ten-year-old daughter Mary. An older son William, perhaps the witness to a 1704 deed, was left all the timber, wheels, and implements for use in the trade of wheelwright, and son Nathaniel was to have the five horses, the wagon, two carts, ploughs, harrows, and all other implements of husbandry. As the editor says, no mean patrimony!

Reference

- (1) Stratford-upon-Avon Inventories 1538-1699, ii, ed. Jeanne Jones (2003), pp. 161-65.

The spectacle makers company obtained its first charter in 1629. It may be assumed that by this time it was felt the Knowledge and skills required to produce spectacles needed to be preserved and developed, but more cynically, most of the London livery companies were formed at around the same period and it is possible the monarch of the time Charles I granted charters as a means of raising finances.



Fig. 1. Arms of the Spectacle Makers Company

The earliest records of the company were unfortunately lost in the great fire of London in 1666 and the earliest surviving court minutes of the spectacle makers begin in 1666, its surviving apprenticeship records are lodged in the Guildhall library. Cliff Webb has recently compiled listings of the apprenticeship records of many of the livery companies including those of the spectacle makers. These cover the period 1666 to 1800; copies may be obtained from The Society of Genealogists. The list contains details of 829 apprentices of the company. An average of about 7 per year from which I would estimate a total of around 200 spectacle makers practicing in the country at any one time during the period. Apprenticeship was usually for a term of 7 years and of course not all apprentices became freemen of the company. There were obviously far fewer spectacle makers than the number of optometrists in the current population however the population was far lower estimated at 3-4 million and the need for spectacles far less, many possibly the majority of the population were unable to read or write. It is probably to be expected then that members of the profession were concentrated in the more literate regions of the country, at this time the centres of academic excellence would have been as now Oxford, Cambridge and London.

Between 1666 and 1672 the records show the presence of 24 masters who in their careers took on 39 Apprentices. Most only took a single apprentice but 3 stand out as taking 3 or more and must have had successful practices, these were:-

John Radford	5 apprentices between 1659 & 1692	See below
John Taylor	3 apprentices between 1664 & 1677	See below
Richard Goodman	3 apprentices between 1669 & 1673	

These earliest records overlap with a unique period in the countries monetary history, from ancient times the production of coinage had been a Royal prerogative and unofficial minting had had very severe, often fatal, consequences. However following the civil war and the execution of Charles 1 in 1649 many felt the Royal prerogative of coinage was ended and as the commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell showed little sign of issuing small denomination coins many individuals took it on themselves to issue tokens as small change. Although never officially sanctioned these tokens circulated freely throughout England, Wales and Ireland, but not in Scotland. They were initially farthings but later half pennies and a few pennies. They were usually made of copper or brass with some in lead and a few even in leather. Between 1648 and 1671 approximately 30,000 individuals are known to have issued tokens which almost always named the individual and the town of issue, and often gave the issuer's wife's initial, the issuer's occupation and date of issue. These tokens were issued by members of most professions and the spectacle makers were no exception. Most of the companies are represented on some tokens by the arms of the company usually the shield, but to my Knowledge this does not occur for the spectacle makers. Only 1 token names the issuer as a spectacle maker but a further 7 issued tokens with a device (design) of a pair of spectacles as featured on the shield of the coat of arms of the spectacle makers company and may confidently be said to have had some connection to the profession. They would not necessarily all have been apprentices of the company as the sons of freemen of the company also had the right of freedom in the company (right of patrimony) and it was also possible to buy ones freedom in any of the companies (right of redemption).

It was also common to have taken an apprenticeship in one livery company but become a freeman in different company. In many cases individuals were unable to make a living from a single trade and carried out multiple trades, hence some tokens bear the names of other occupations. Unfortunately not all the issuers are named in the apprenticeship records, but as these do not cover the first 16 years of token production this is not unexpected and as stated previously it is possible some did not actually practice the profession.

The issuers noted are:-

Robert Liford of Abingdon Berkshire

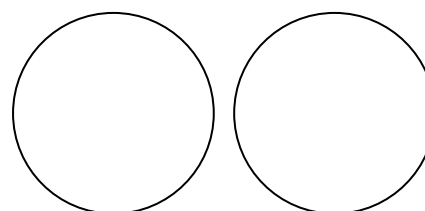
Robert Liford of = spectacles and scissors
Abbington Milliner = a comb and a fish
hook



This token has been assigned to both Abingdon Berkshire and Abington Cambridgeshire but certainly belongs to Berkshire where his marriage is recorded to Alce Hopkins at Sunningwell 11/Aug/1623 (about 2 miles north of Abingdon) & at Steventon (about 4 miles south of Abingdon) on 11/aug/1625 there is obviously some transcription error as to the date of marriage in the parish records. Perversely due to boundary changes all these places now lie in Oxfordshire. His token names his profession as milliner and the token bears the multiple devices of spectacles scissors comb and fishhook and I imagine spectacles were only part of his trade. He does not appear in the published apprenticeship records either as an apprentice or as a master.

John Taylor of St Anne's Lane (Aldersgate) in London

John Taylor = an ape playing the bagpipes
In St Anns Lane = a pair of spectacles



His token has devices of an Ape playing the bagpipes on the obverse and a pair of spectacles on the reverse The ape playing the bagpipes was presumably a trading sign of some kind but I fail to see the significance.

John and Mary Taylor had a son John Baptised on 12/feb/1652 and a daughter Jane Baptised on 12/jul/1654 both at St Clement Danes Westminster

He appears as a master of the Spectacle makers company taking the apprentices below. His practice was in existence for at least 8 years possibly far longer as a Mary Taylor an apprentice into the Spectacle Makers Company in 1701.

John Taylor his son on 6/may/1669

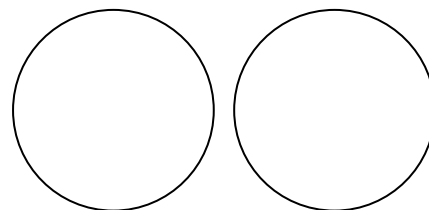
Henry son of Ludovic Rogers citizen and Haberdasher on 30/mar/1671

John son of William Harris citizen and Barber Chirurgeon on 21/aug/1677

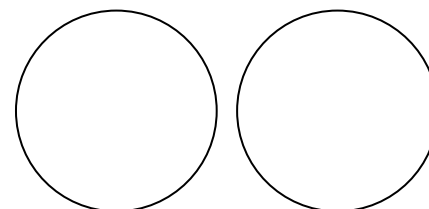
George son of John West of Whitechapel Middlesex was apprenticed to Mary Taylor on 8/aug/1701

John Heaward in St Katherine's (Tower) London

John Haward In Helmet = His Halfe Peny
Court In St Katherns = st george and the dragon



John Heaward In S = a pair of spectacles
Katrns Spectele Maker = I.M.H.

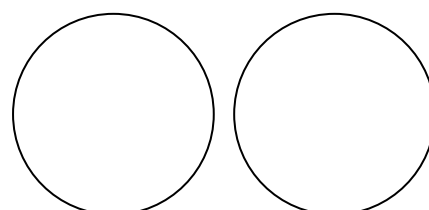


This token has the device of a pair of spectacles and the initials I.M.H. (J was always shown as I on the tokens and his wife's initial was M) he is named as a spectacle maker. He also appears to have issued a half penny token bearing the device of George and the dragon and giving his address as Helmet Court. His name does not appear in the apprenticeship records.

The church registers of St Katherine by the tower show the existence of several men of this name. The baptism of Jonathan daughter of John and Marie Haward is recorded on 21 Nov/1647 and this is likely to be the issuer however the marriage of John Haward to Mary Doves on 31/dec/1667 is also recorded and this man cannot be ruled out. Mary Haward must have died 1667-1673 as John Haward married Frances Draper on 25/may/1673. Frances must have died 1673-1676 as John Haward married Dorothy Stout on 9/Nov/1676

John Radford of Temple Barr London

John Radford At Ye Goulden = a pair of
spectacles
Without Temple Barr 68 = His Halfe Peny I.L.R.

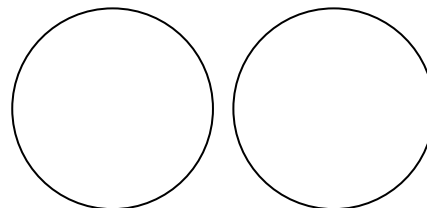


This token dated (16)68 bears a device of a pair of Spectacles but from the legend it would appear to be an indication of a place called the Golden spectacles rather than an occupation, could this be the first recorded practice name?. His wife's initial as recorded on the token was L , I have yet to find any record of his marriage. He appears as a master of the Spectacle makers company having the apprentices named below, and his practice must have been very successful being in existence for at least 33 years.

- Henry Sewell 9/apr/1659 made a freeman 25/jun/1668
- John Masters apprenticed on 19 /jun/1666 & made free 2/jul/1674
- William Tuck apprenticed 25/jun/1668 & made free 11/jan/1676/7
- William son of John Francis of Melton Cleveden Hampshire on 21/jul/1675
- Charles Knight on 12/jan/1692/3 (N.B. The year officially began in March)

John Varney (meal man) in Turnmill St (Clerkenwell) London

John Varney Mealman = a pair of spectacles
In Turnmill Streete = I.M.V.



The token has a device of a pair of spectacles and the initials I.M.V. his wife's initial was therefore M.

There is ample evidence from the registers of St James church at Clerkenwell of 2 John Varney's in the parish in the 17'th Century however neither appears to be the issuer.

John Varney (1) had children baptised at Clerkenwell, Francis baptised 24/Dec/1633, Richard 1/Mar/1638 and Elizabeth baptised 8/Mar/1639 in 1639 however his wife is named as Ann. The death of Francis is recorded on 23/Jan/1637, John Varney householder was buried on 4/feb/1648. This John Varney appears to have died before the tokens were issued. The burial of Richard Varney, son of John who died of vomiting is recorded on 18/jul/1664 this seems strange however as it is doubtful the Richard baptised in 1638 would be described, at age 26, as son of John especially if his father had died 16 years previously. I feel his father may be another John Varney and if so this may be the only record of the issuer in the parish records. This John may be the John listed below but if so he must have been married previous to his wedding to Saray in 1667.

John Varney (2) had children baptised at Clerkenwell, Martha baptised 24/sep/1668, Sarah baptised 13/Mar/1670, Phillis baptised 9/Mar/1671 & Hannah baptised 8/sep/1672, but in 1669 & 1670 his wife is named as Saray. The burial of Saray daughter of John Varney is recorded on 12/Oct/1667. On 9/Dec/1707 the burial of Susanna wife of John Varney is recorded at Clerkenwell and that of John Varney tallow chandler on 7/Oct/1710. The apprenticeship of John Varney son of Simon Varney Farrier of Battersea to Henry Cox is recorded in the Tallow Chandlers Company records on 6/dec/1649. The marriage of John Varney and Sarah Phillips is recorded at St Bartholomew the Less on 14/Feb/1666.

A Jhon Varney son of Grevell was christened at Great Berkhamstead Hertfordshire on 5/apr/1601 and married Margaret Potter there on 15/jun/1625.

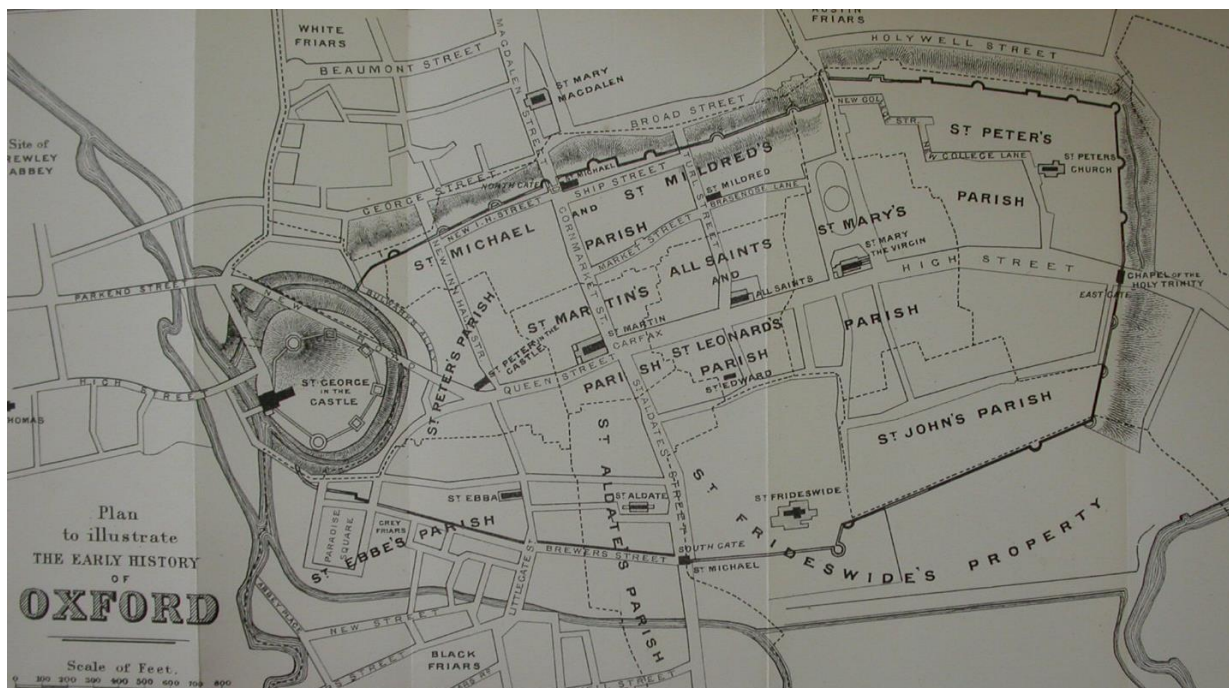
A John Varney was born about 1628 in London according to the I.G.I. his fathers Christian name is not recorded but his surname was Varney and his mothers maiden name was Margaret Wilson. (this seems likely to be a son of Jhon above). John Verney appears in the spectacle makers' records, he took as apprentice Robert son of Anthony Poynter of Nottingham Blacksmith on 7/apr/1670. His son Henry Varney (son of John citizen & spectacle maker) was also trained as a spectacle maker being apprenticed to John Yarwell on 26/mar/1674.

Thomas Williams in Oxford

Thomas Williams At Ye = a pair of
spectacles
Spectacles In Oxon = T.W.



The token reads Thomas Williams at ye spectacles in Oxon and bears a device of a pair of spectacles. It seems therefore to indicate “The Spectacles” was a place rather than an occupation. A Thomas Williams began an apprenticeship into the company in 1701 but this is too late to be the issuer.



It is thought the token was issued by Thomas Williams of whom the specialist reference book states “about whose earliest history, either of his apprenticeship or admission to the freedom no record exists” the earliest reference to him being on 22/may/1637 when he took an apprentice as a Milliner. It is interesting to note that Robert Liford the issuer from Abingdon noted above is described as a milliner on his token, could this have been his apprentice? (Abingdon lies only about 8 miles from Oxford). In 1648 he served as a bailiff and in 1653 became mayor. In 1653 & 1665 he was noted as the occupant of a city tenement known as Redcocks now 117-9 High St when he paid Hearth Tax on 5 hearths for part of 120-122 High St in All Saints ward. He paid poll tax in 1667 of 3/- for himself his wife and son. In 1672 this Thomas Williams Milliner occupied what is now 120 High St. Thomas Williams of Holywell Gent paid poll tax of £1 2/- in 1667 for himself and his wife Margaret Holywell St lies about 130 yards North of High St. Thomas Williams paid a subsidy of 4d in 1667 in St peters in the east, High St lies in St Peters parish. Thomas Williams and Miles Chilmead are recorded as being sub collectors of the poll tax in 1667 for Holywell

There was however another possible issuer as:-

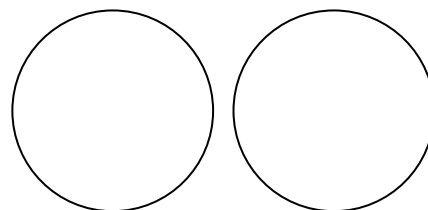
Thomas Williams apprenticed to George Bangor town clerk in 1650. He was admitted a freeman in 1656 and until his death in 1670 practiced as an Attorney. This Thomas paid Hearth tax on 4 Hearths in 1665 in south west ward. In 1667 he paid poll tax of 1/- for both himself and his wife Mary and a further 10/- for his practice which appears to have been in Queen St.

John Hughes of Wrexham in Denbighshire

John Hughes 1666 = a pair of spectacles
I.K.H.
Of Wrexham = His Half Penny



John Hughes 1666 = a pair of Spectacles I.K.H.
In Wrexham = I.K.H.



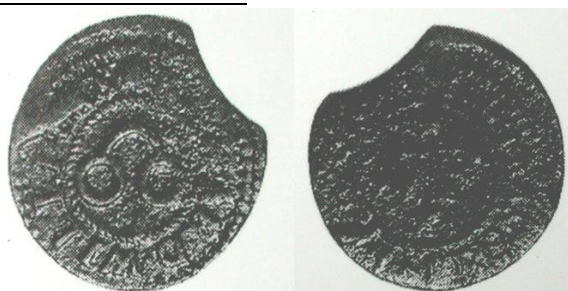
This gentleman issued 2 tokens a half penny and a farthing both dated 1666 and bearing the device of a pair of spectacles and bearing the initials I.H.K. His wife's initial was therefore K. He does not appear in the apprenticeship records. The specialist reference book states "not surprisingly Wrexham held several persons of this name at this time, one a prominent non conformist, others a Glover and a bookseller". It is not possible to gather much information about the issuer from the parish records there at least 5 John Hughes mentioned occupations noted are:- Corvizer (? perhaps choir master cor is welsh for choir or possibly a cordwainers), Flaxman, Weaver, Glover & Labourer.

It is however possible to identify his wife as Katherine Hughes wife of John was buried on 29/Jul/1663 she was noted to have lived in the township of Wrexham Regis. A John Hughes of Wrexham Regis was buried on 14/dec/1681 and this seems likely to be the issuer.

A John Hughes was a church warden at Wrexham in 1665-6 & again in 1670-1 but this is not certain to be the issuer.

Richard Williams & William Franklin of Highworth in Wiltshire

Richard Williams = a pair of
Spectacles
William Franklin Of Highworth = H.F.



The token of this partnership bears a device of a pair of spectacles but neither individual appears in the apprenticeship records. Highworth lies about 20 miles from Oxford and it may be there was a connection to the Thomas Williams who issued a token there. I have already noted a possible connection between the issuers from Oxford and Abingdon and it is interestingly that the apprenticeship of a William Williams' son of Richard Williams of Abingdon Berks is recorded. Taken with the records from Oxford and Abingdon could this be the first group practice? If so it is a reflection on the skills required at the time that the apprenticeship is into the Glaziers Company.

A Samuel Franklin son of Samuel of St George Southwark cutler was apprenticed to Richard Stennet of the spectacle makers on 3 Nov/1725 and is possibly a relative of William Franklin. Franklin is a famous name in optics Benjamin Franklin being credited with the invention of the first bifocals sometime around 1784. Although American having been born in Boston in 1706 his father Josiah variously described as a chandler, tallow chandler or dyer had emigrated from Banbury in Oxfordshire, perhaps he took with him some knowledge of Optical lenses gained in this country or gained skills from a relative on one of his visits to England.

With the return of the Monarchy in 1660 in the shape of Charles 11 the days of the tokens were numbered. There was a delay of a few years while the Monarchy was consolidating its position but the tokens were finally suppressed in 1672 and replaced by a royal coinage which now included low denominations in copper. There were complaints that many traders refused to redeem their tokens causing great financial loss to the people but I have no Knowledge whether this included any members of the profession.

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The I.G.I websight and vital record index.
Wrexham Parish registers 1618-1666 & 1666-1686.

A North Shields Success Story

Denzil Webb

On Christmas Eve, 1889, Inspector James Anderson of Tynemouth Police disappeared, and his body was not recovered from the Tyne for a month. Although financially secure by the standards of the day, his loss must have left his widow and son facing an uncertain future. The census of 1891 found them living in four rooms in Norfolk Street, North Shields.

James junior was then an accountant's clerk, with a hankering for a more entrepreneurial life, and one source states that his mother gave him a length of cloth, and he became a traveling draper, selling on credit. He was a success, and by the spring of 1900, he was married, and living in Bilton House, Cleveland Road, with a shop in Nile Street. Soon he was also dealing in boots.

In 1921 he opened premises at 36 Wellington Street and 95 Bedford Street, and the business became known as Bell Bros. During the 1930s there were branches opened in South Shields, Wallsend and the Heaton district of Newcastle. By this time they were drapers also selling prams, hardware, carpets, cycles etc., and the Wellington Street shop in North Shields also had a ladies' hairdressing department.

The Wellington Street shop was destroyed by enemy action on September 30th 1941, and was not rebuilt until July 1962. Up to the time of writing, no tokens are recorded from the South Shields shop. Known issues from North Shields, Wallsend and Newcastle are listed below.

North Shields

½d Copper and brass, copper, brass and zinc scyphate types with central hole. All 25mm.

1d Copper and brass, copper, brass and zinc scyphate types with central hole. All 31mm.

6d Aluminium, 21mm.

1/- Aluminium, 22mm.

2/- Aluminium, 28mm.

All the North Shields issues seen to date are uniface.



Fig. 1. Prosperous Days: Bell Brothers shop in Wellington Street, North Shields. The fate of the people in the photograph is unknown.



Fig. 2. ½d, 1d and 2/- tokens from the North Shields branch of Bell Brothers. All of the North Shields tokens are uniface.

Newcastle-Upon-Tyne

- ½d Copper, 25mm.
- 1d Copper, 30mm.
- 6d Aluminium, 31mm.
- 1/- Aluminium, 23mm.



Fig. 3. ½d and 1d tokens from the Newcastle branch. Note that the reverse of the ½d shows NEWCASTLE with a die axis 0° and the 1d with a die axis of 270°.

Wallsend-Upon-Tyne

- ½d Copper and brass, 25mm.
- 1d Copper and brass, 30mm.
- 1/- Aluminium, 23mm.



Fig. 4. ½d, 1d and 1/- tokens from the Wallsend branch of Bell Brothers. WALLSEND reverses, axis aligned (0°) on the ½d and 1/- and 180° on the 1d.

Corrections and Additions

Blank or Uniface

I was interested to read Ralph Hayes' "Blank or Uniface" (Bulletin vol.7 no.11 p.463) in which he describes the difference between the two terms.

However I have always used the term PLAIN where Ralph uses UNIFACE. The reverse has absolutely nothing on it and it is completely smooth without any trace of border or rim, i.e. plain.

I use BLANK in the same way as Ralph does in that a die has been used which has no design other than a rim and/or a border. I shall sometimes use "beaded border and rim only" instead of the word BLANK.

On the other hand while PLAIN and BLANK specifically describe the reverse, I consider the term UNIFACE to describe the whole token. Therefore I use the term when I cannot be more specific about the reverse.

I am not saying I am more right than Ralph but I feel you can use whatever term you want, the proviso being that you define the terms in the introduction. There must be many variants of tokens that only exist because others have misinterpreted other peoples' listings.

Andrew D. N. Andison

British Lead Tokens

In his paper on British Lead Tokens (TCSB 7(12):512-523) David Powell suggests that some of them may have served as useful fractions of a farthing for labourers paid only a shilling a day. The idea is sound, but the calculations are wrong, as they are based on wages of a shilling a week. Assuming a six-day week, a farthing would be 0.35% (not 2%) of weekly earnings, and about 0.007% (not 0.04%) of annual earnings. A modern worker on £25,000 a year would be lumbered with £2 coins (not £10 notes) if faced with a similar lack of small change.

Andrew T. Macmillan

Sheffield & Ecclesall Co-op Tokens

I was interested and amused to read Robert Thompson's article (Vol. 7 No.10 p.426) regarding the Sheffield Co-op Milk Tokens and somewhat surprised to read that the Brightside & Carbrook (Sheffield) Co-op and other vendors were still selling Milk Tokens.

The only other societies I know of using Milk Tokens in 2003 were the Lincoln C.S.L. and the Midlands C.S.L., the UK's largest Co-op, their Milk Tokens are only used in isolated areas, Atherstone in Warwickshire was one of the stores that sold these Tokens.

I would be pleased to hear about any other societies still using Milk Tokens.

Roy Rains

OF THE STREET-SELLERS OF SECOND-HAND CURIOSITIES

Several of the things known in the street-trade as “curiosities” can hardly be styled second-hand with any propriety, but they are so styled in the streets, and are usually vended by street-merchants who trade in second-hand wares.

Curiosities are displayed. I cannot say temptingly (except perhaps to a sanguine antiquarian), for there is a great dinginess in the display, on stalls. One man who I met wheeling his barrow in High-Street, Camden-Town, gave me an account of his trade. He was dirtily rather than meanly clad, and had a very self-satisfied expression of face. The principal things on his barrow were coins, shells and old buckles, with a pair of the very high and wooden-heeled shoes, worn in the earlier part of the last century.

The coins were all of copper, and certainly did not lack variety. Among them were tokens, but none very old. There was the head of “Charles Marquis Cornwallis” looking fierce in a cocked hat, while on the reverse was Fame with her trumpet and wreath, and banners at her feet, with the superscription: “His fame resounds from east to west.” There was the head of Wellington with the date 1811, and the legend “Vincent amor patriae”. Also “The R. Hon. W. Pitt, Lord Warden Cinque Ports,” looking courtly in a bag wig, with his hair brushed from his brow into what the curiosity-seller called a “topping.” This was announced as a “Cinque Ports token payable at Dover,” and was dated 1794. “Wellingtons,” said the man, “is a cheap: that one’s only half-penny, but here’s one here, sir, as you seem to understand coins, as I hope to get 2d. for, and will take no less. It’s J. Lackington, 1794, you see, and on the back there’s a Fame, and round her is written – and it’s a good specimen of a coin – Halfpenny of Lackington, Allen & Co. , cheapest booksellers in the world. That’s scarcer and more valuable than Wellingtons or Nelsons either.” Of the current coin of the realm, I saw none older than Charles II., and but one of his reign, and little legible. Indeed the reverse had been ground quite smooth, and someone had engraved upon it “Charles Dryland Tunbridg.” A small “e” over the “g” of Tunbridg perfected the orthography. This, the street-seller said, was a “love-token” as well as an old coin, and “them love-tokens was getting scarce.” Of foreign and colonial coins there were perhaps 60. The oldest I saw was one of Louis XV of France and Navarre, 1774. There was one also of the “Republique Francaise” when Napoleon was First Consul. The colonial coins were more numerous than the foreign. There was the “One Penny Token” of Lower Canada; the “one quarter anna of the East India Company; the half stiver of the colonies of Essequibo and Demarara; the halfpenny token of the province of Nova Scotia,” &c. &c. There were also counterfeit halfcrowns and bank tokens worn from their simulated silver to rank copper.

The principle on which this man “priced” his coins, as he called it, was simple enough. What was the size of a halfpenny he asked a penny for; the size of a penny coin was 2d. “It’s a difficult trade is mine sir,” he said, “to carry on properly, for you may be so easily taken in, if you’re not a judge of coins and other curiosities.”

The shells of his man’s stock in trade he called “conks” and “king conks.” He had no “clamps” then, he told me, but they sold pretty well; he described them as “two shells together, one fitting inside the other.” He also had sold what he called “African cowries,” which were as big as a pint pot,” and the smaller cowries, which were “money in India, for his father was a soldier and had been there and saw it.” The shells are sold from 1d to 2s. 6d.

The old buckles were such as used to be worn on shoes, but the plate was all worn off, and “such like curiosities,” the man tole me, “got scarcer and scarcer.”

From; *London Labour and London Poor*, Henry Mayhew, 1851.

Henry Mayhew was a social historian of mid-Victorian times who carried out an extensive survey to provide a panorama of London and its populace in the 1850’s. This was a personal venture and the commentary descriptions are his as told to him by the different trades people he encountered and recorded.

It would be interesting to know if a “love token” collector has the Charles Dryland of Tunbridge piece.

Noted by D.R. Allen

One of the Newbury tokens is of exceptional interest, and very rare. It was isused by the Rev. Joseph Sayer, Rector of the town, and bears on the obverse, “Joseph Sayer, Rector,” and the Borough Arms; on the reverse the appropriate device of an open Bible in the field, as it is heraldically termed. It is posisible that this particular token was connected with the celebration of the Holy Communion. At this period, each intending communicant on some day of the week preceding the celebration, notified his or her intention to the clerk and received a metal token. There is a charge entered in the Churchwardens’ accounts for 300 tokens for the preceding Rector, the Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge.

From; *A History of Newbury*, by W. Money, 1905, p73. Reprinted by the Newbury Bookshop and Thames Valley Press, 1972.

Noted by E.D. Chambers

All Members should purchase the three volumes of the RAILWAY CLUB LIBRARY: No. 1, Railway Medals and Tokens, 4 plates, 1/-; No. 2, Preston and Carlisle Express Services, 1900-1, 6d; No. 3, The North London Railway, illustrated 1/-. The three books will be sent post free upon receipt of 1/6. The Librarian, The Railway Club, 92 Victoria Street, S.W.

From; *The Railway Club Journal*, Vol.7 No.5, May 1908, cover page iii

Noted by E.D. Chambers

Underground, “main and tail” haulage were employed. In this system one cable from a winch is fastened to one end of a rake of wagons and a second cable from the winch is taken to the further end of the track, round a pulley and back to the wagons. Thus wagons can be moved in either direction on a single track. Prior to electrification in 1944 corves were hand trammed underground by boys called “hurriers”. On downhill stretches they used to ride on the corves, controlling them by pressing their steel shod clogs on the rails, which provided brake power amid showers of sparks!

The corves held 8 cwt. clay or 3 ½ cwt of coal. Miners worked on piece rates, and each had a supply of numbered discs – “motties” – one of which he hung on a corve as he filled it.

From *Brookes' Industrial Railways* by S.A. Leleux, 1972, p15.

Noted by E.D. Chambers

Notes and Queries

520 Salvation Army

I also have the following pieces:

½^d F.S. Social Wing, 28mm.

2^d (no F.S.) Social Work, square, 36mm.

1 ½^d Social Wing, but beneath it reads ELEVATOR, 28mm.

Does anyone know the use of this last piece?

Ron Dyer

535 WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

There are a few sites on the Internet and this information is gleaned from them. In 1883 Joseph Cullen Root set up a fraternal society in Omaha, Nebraska, called “Modern Woodmen of America”. One of the benefits of being a member was that upon death, the other members would pass the hat round and donate money to the widow. Later when this became a frequent and costly business, Root decided to sell life insurance to members and Modern Woodmen of America became a fraternal benefit society.

Later a women’s auxiliary started up called “Royal Neighbors (sic) of America. Both organisations grew steadily and in 5 years, modern Woodmen had a total membership of 24,000.

In 1899, several members had a falling out with the leaders of the society, and separated to form anew society under the leadership of Fred A . Falkenburg, and named it “Woodmen of the World”. Shortly after, tensions were high in the new organisation, and Falkenburg moved to Denver to form, “Woodmen of the World Pacific Jurisdiction. Today, the three societies remain as insurance companies.

Shown below are two “pocket pieces”, held in The Phoenixmasonry Masonic Museum. These are both brass and roughly half-dollar size – the size of American pennies prior to the Civil War. The first is similar to mine but the other is a reference to a \$2,000 life insurance policy issued by the organisation. The Maul, Axe ,Wedge and dove are traditional symbols of the organisation. The motto Dum Tacet Clamat is Latin and translates as “ though silent, he speaks”.



Alan Cope

536 WCC School bus token

The first paragraph should have ended. . .for schoolchildren needing to travel between Chippenham and the nearby village of Kington Langley.

John Tolson

537 Burgess and Maxwell Tokens, (Bell's "Unofficial Farthings", p202)

The River Shannon, running on a N-S axis, divides Athlone. That part of the town which lies to the west of the River is actually in Co. Roscommon, while east is in Co. Westmeath. Church Street, Athlone, where Burgess and Maxwell issued their 19th C. tokens, lies east of the Shannon. These tokens should properly be placed in Co. Westmeath in all future references.

Francis Heaney

538 Alex McClure. Bellylonaghan, 2-pence, 1735. (Davis p231, no 18.)

The most likely location is Bellylenaghan, Castlereagh Upper. It should be noted that it lies a short distance from other places of issue of early 18th C. tokens, Malone, Breda and New Forge. the area of Ballyleaghan can be located, roughly, between Newtownbreda High School and the Saintfield Road, just south of Belfast City boundary.

Francis Heaney

539 GREAT ALLIED CIRCUS

Obv. GREAT ALLIED CIRCUS
around P.F. &C.

Rev. PIT 1 SHILLING

Br, 32mm, milled edge, pierced at top.

[MG 590, Circus – Travelling or of unknown locality.]



[Lake Road,

2 Jan-13Feb 1869

1868 Helby's Circus

1869 *Powell, Footit & Clarke Great Allied Circus*

2 Jan 1869 Opened as circus

13 Feb 1869 Closed

13 Dec 1869 Reopened as Royal Albert Theatre]

Found at <http://homepage.ntlworld.com/stephen.pomeroy/local/circus.pdf>, but no source given. Probably London?

Gary Oddie

540 J. W. WHITE / DUETTISTS

Obv. Dividers and square with MR. & MR.S. J. W. WHITE / DUETTISTS above and GROTESQUE DANCERS / . PEOPLES FAVOURITES . below.

Rev. Head of Queen Victoria to left with H.M.G.M. QUEEN VICTORIA above and 1872 below.



Edge Grained, 000, brass, round, 23mm

The date below the head must be helpful surely? Other pieces that use this stock die seem to be issued by people in Birmingham or in the North East of England.

Andrew Andison

Adverts

WANTED

Pub Tokens, Trade Checks and Medallions of North Staffordshire

Staffordshire Unofficial Farthings – R.C. Bell Numbers: 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 15, 19, 21, 23,
32, 33, 35, 37, 40, 43, 44 and 45.

Staffordshire C17th Betley and Batterley – T. Richardson

Edward Watkin

(8:4)

WANTED

COMMEMORATIVE OR PRIZE MEDALS

TOKENS, TICKETS OR PASSES

relating to the present Cumbria.

(Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North of the
Sands)

Michael Finlay

(8:4)

DAVID MAGNAY

TOY, IMITATION, MINIATURE AND MODEL COINS and BOXES

IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS

I BUY and SELL MUCH OF WHAT IS IN “TOY COINS”

STOCK DESPERATELY WANTED

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(8:4)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

All series, medieval to present day, but especially Boy Bishop tokens from Ely and
vicinity, lead tokens, and pickers checks in metal and card.

Also Shilling Tokens – the more obscure the better. . . .

Gary Oddie

(8:4)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

Abyssinie, Addis-Abeba, Bechuanaland, Dahomey (Porto Novo), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire), Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Rhodesia, Uganda.

West Indies, Bahamas, British Guiana, Bermuda, Ireland Island, British North Borneo, Malaya, Singapore, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Pacific Islands, Malta, Gibraltar (not 1802-20), Cyprus, Mauritius, Seychelles, Falkland Co-operative Store.

If you have a token that may be from a colony (or Warrington) then I'm happy to try to identify it.

Bob Lyall

(8:4)

Wanted – Hampshire (Including Bournemouth and I.o.W.)

c17th, c18th and c19th tokens; tokens, checks, passes, ads, fobs, medallions and anything else numismatic 1820 to date.

Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland. Books by Birchall, Denton & Prattent and Conder on c18th tokens.

Michael Knight

(8:4)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(8:4)

WANTED – LINCOLNSHIRE tokens, pub checks, tickets and passes

1820 to date including fruit pickers of South Lincs.

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(8:4)

Adverts

WANTED TOKENS CHECKS MEDALLIONS ETC
STOCKPORT IN CHESHIRE AND IMMEDIATE ENVIRONS
WHATEVER PERIOD

Adswold, Bramhall, Broadbottom, Cheadle, Cheadle Hulme, Dukinfield, Heald Green, Heaton Moor, Heaton Mersey, Heaton Chapel, Gatley, Hyde, Hazel Grove, Marple, Reddish, Mellor, Mottram, Poynton, Staleybridge, Withington, Disbury, Hollingworth, Edgerley and Offerton.

AND ANY TOKENS FROM CORNWALL WHATEVER TYPE/SERIES

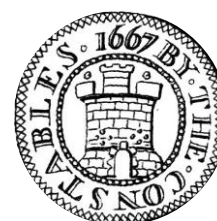
R. Keith Harrison

(8:4)



WANTED
Somerset 17th C Tokens
227-230 "CONSTABLES"

Richard H. Hardy



(8:2)

IRISH 19th/20th/21st Century Tokens Wanted

e.g. £10 for any IRISH CO-OP (undamaged, min Fine) except Belfast 1/2d & 1d

Belfast, Ulster, Ligoniel, Dunmurry, Lisburn, CWS Ltd NI, Armagh & District, Banbridge, Newry, Glenanne, Glenarme, Templecrone, Limerick, Moynalty, Dunsany, Irish Industrial, Dublin North/Friendly/Ind/Market/Joint Stock Soc

Barry Woodside

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Editorial

Well here it is, the second bulletin under my editorship, only 10 more to go! After some late nights, at last I seem to be getting the better of Microsoft Word; which means that I can now cope with most things that you e-mail. However handwritten items are most welcome. Whilst longer articles are both informative and interesting, shorter items are useful in creating an overall balance for the Bulletin; so do please keep them coming.

Token Congress 2005

It has not been possible to negotiate a suitable package in Scarborough and so Token Congress 2004 will be held at the Cedar Court Hotel, Huddersfield, between Friday 1st October and Sunday 3rd October 2004. The total cost will be £137 to cover everything from the Friday evening meal to Breakfast on the Sunday. Lunch on the Sunday, if required, will be extra. A visit to the National Mining Museum has been arranged for the Friday afternoon at 1:30pm.

The Friday evening will feature an auction of delegate's material. If anyone has a talk they would like to give, please could they get in touch with the organiser. A flyer with further details is enclosed.

The organiser is Mike Roberts

Squire Fitzwilliam's Tokens, a Northamptonshire toll, farm or market check?

P.D.S. Waddell

In recent years a number of dealers have advertised for sale items similar to that illustrated below. In one case it was suggested that it was a market token, possibly because the named manufacturer R .NEAL. was associated with other market tokens.



Obv. G. FITZWILLIAM . PETERBOROUGH around MILTON, with R. NEAL . 49&50 . PERCIVAL . S^T. E.C. . in smaller letters inside the outer legend.

Rev. R. NEAL . 49&50 . PERCIVAL . S^T. E.C. . in smaller letters inside beaded circle towards the rim.

Brass, 25.5mm, plain edge and 1mm thick.

It turns out that the Milton - on - Castor is a small village close to Peterborough and very close to the river Nene. Nowadays the village is more associated with the old Soke of Peterborough and is said to be in Cambridgeshire rather than Northamptonshire. The G. Fitzwilliam found on the item stands for George Fitzwilliam tenant of Milton Hall.

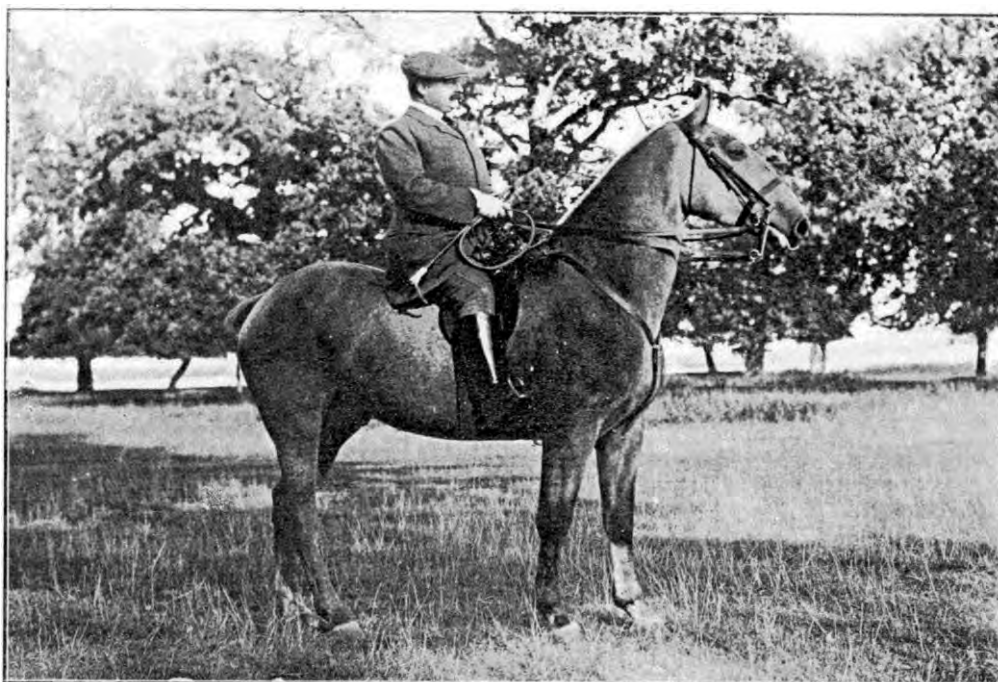


Fig. 1. Capt. G.C. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, D.L., J.P.^(?)

His full name is George Charles Wentworth-FitzWilliam, J.P., Deputy Lieutenant of Northamptonshire, master and owner of the Fitzwilliam hounds and the Milton Estates, Peterborough, and with some interest in the Wentworth family estates in Yorkshire. At the time of the issue of the piece he would be resident at Milton Hall, shown below.



Fig. 2. Milton Hall, Peterborough.

The question was where on this large estate⁽¹⁾ was this item used, and when?

From the manufacturer's name and address the suggested⁽²⁾ dates of manufacture could be between 1895 – 1914. It seems that George Fitzwilliam inherited the interest in Peterborough estates on the death of his father- also called George - in 1874. The Peterborough estates were administrated by a trust^(3,4) on his behalf for some time. As he was born in 1866 it is assumed that administration carried on until his 21st birthday i.e. 1887, although he married in 1886. George Charles was schooled at Eton and spent some time in the Royal Horse Guards prior to settling down at Milton so maybe the estate was only administered in his absence. The entries in the local Kelly's directories⁽⁵⁾ seem to confirm the change over in estate management around the late 1880's. George Fitzwilliam died in 1935. The tenancy of the Milton hall thus fits the likely manufacture dates.

As the item, had no indicated value stamped on it the thought occurred to the author that it might be a pass of some sort. A likely use came to mind when it was noted that the Fitzwilliam family had held the right to exact tolls on a crossing on the River Nene. Initially this was a ferry but a bridge was built [1716]. The Fitzwilliams were allowed to collect tolls for use of their bridge and at one time also from boats passing under it. Indeed Daniel Defoe is quoted^[6] as complaining in 1724 because he had to pay 2s6d to cross over with his coach when wanting to visit the famous Milton Hall Park. The

Milton Ferry Bridge is still standing but the associated toll house was moved when a new carriage-way of the A47 bypass was built in the 1987.

On a postcard view of the bridge the toll gate is just visible to the left of the view of the bridge.



Fig. 3. The Ferry Bridge, Milton.

To confirm this idea that it might be a toll pass, a letter was written to the present owners⁽⁷⁾ of the Milton [Peterborough] Estate Company. I asked if they could confirm the piece maybe a toll pass. They replied to the effect that the estate records of that time were now lodged with the Northamptonshire Record Society and they had no idea as to the use of the item .

About this time another but different item was found from the Milton Estates with a value 1/- stamped on it.



This item again carried the R. Neal signature but appeared to be made from nickel alloy and has a diameter of 21mm .

A Peterborough local newspaper *The Evening Telegraph* was contacted by the author and asked if they were willing to run an article on the items. The piece was duly published⁽⁸⁾ and in the article it was suggested that they may have been used as market tallies but an alternative suggestion was advanced as to them being used as toll passes on the ferry bridge.

Readers were invited to confirm the use of the items.

Three replies were received and passed to the author, One reader⁽⁹⁾ had a similar looking 1/- item from a farm in Lincolnshire i.e. R Bath, Leverington and suggested my item was a farm token.

Two people^(10,11) replied that they had the brass items and both had inherited them from a parent who worked on the Milton Estates. One had a parent who was a bricklayer on the estate and the other case a parent who was a farm worker . One these people⁽¹¹⁾ thought the brass items had been used to record casual work associated with harvesting fruit, potatoes etc. on the estate farms.

A token being given for a days work with settlement and exchange of tokens being done at the end of the week. A system known to have been used in Lincolnshire by the correspondent.

The newspaper article was also read by a member⁽¹²⁾ of the Peterborough Numismatic Society who found he had a similar item to the shilling piece in his collection but in this case it had '2D' on the reverse face. Unfortunately he had no idea as to use of the item on the Milton Estates.

The Northamptonshire Record Office have a great number of items of documentation from the Fitzwilliam estate. The Fitzwilliam archive material ranges from the 17th century to the early 1900's. Unfortunately the later material is rather rare but two specific items offered some hope to confirm if the above suggested uses for the pieces was correct.

One was The Ferry Yard Account Books⁽¹³⁾ and the other The Markham Home Farm Labour Books⁽¹⁴⁾.

The Ferry Yard Account Books [1897-1902] consulted records income and receipts for money associated with Ferry Yard – workshop, The Ferry and Milton Hall maintenance and repairs. Under income, regular payments are shown as received from a Mr R Jacobs [Fitzwilliam agent living in the toll house] regarding boat tolls and bridge tolls. In some cases certain people⁽¹⁵⁾ were paying £1 for a yearly bridge toll pass in 1901. No mention is made of what type of pass was issued or what type of receipt was given.

Wages are shown for the maintenance to property and for casual labour, as for example stone picking in the Milton Hall Park . There is no mention of use of wage tokens. Carriage costs for boxes between the house and London are occasionally recorded but no mention again is recorded for redemption of tokens. Some running costs are also

shown for the upkeep of the famous Fitzwilliam hounds and hunt in these account books.

The Markham Home Farm is in Markham village but is the home farm of Milton Hall and apart from agricultural duties also maintained the private golf course associated with the hall. The golf course is still there on the present day park land. The Markham Home Labour Books [1911-1913] detail the wages for farm employees and the type of work they were asked to do. Employees were paid a given hourly rate and settlement was made at the end of the week in most cases. The lowest rate of pay recorded was 9 pence per hour whilst the highest was 3 shillings per hour. It had been suggested that extra personnel would be needed for fruit picking. The only fruit picking noted⁽¹⁶⁾ was apples and that was done by the farm workers in a day. In July the normal labour force often increased from around 15 employees up-to 28, as extra hands were required for hoeing and pea picking. Grain harvesting and threshing required extra hands, normally not more than 4 people but extra hours were worked and money is also recorded for the beer required.

Nothing is shown in the farm records that hints to tokens being used for recording farm wages .

Lists of yearly and half-yearly rental returns show that the estate had property in 14 Northampton villages and Peterborough as well as some interest in Lincolnshire [Deeping St James] and 5 villages in Huntingdonshire. A number of these properties were farms but as they were rented detailed accounts seem not to be held by the estate.

As yet no definite use can be established how and why the metal checks were used on the estate. Maybe they were market tokens used on return crates and boxes as suggested by one vendor.

Postscript – THE DANGER OF THE PRESS .

Whilst driving to Markham village with the intention of looking at the Fitzwilliam graves in the local churchyard I received a mobile telephone call to the effect that some one wanted to talk to me *about the tokens*. When I had time to call back it seems that article in the Peterborough paper had been repeated in a monthly metal detector magazine⁽¹⁷⁾ called *Treasure Hunting*. On contacting the person I was given the telephone number of the Wentworth [Wodehouse] – Fitzwilliam office in Yorkshire. They informed me that the forester who worked for both branches of the estates knew something about the items. I rang him at the Peterborough – Markham Home Farm Office.

He informed me that one of the estate workers knew about them and called him to the phone. I was then told they were bridge toll passes as it was printed in the local Peterborough paper some time ago!

References

- (1) Country Life Nov 9th 1912 – County Homes & Gardens – Milton Northamptonshire.
- (2) R.N.P. Hawkins. A Dictionary of Makers of British Metallic Tickets etc. Published A H Baldwin & Sons London 1989.
- (3) Wright's Trade directory 1884 records Milton House as property of trustees of the Hon. George C Wentworth – Fitzwilliam.
- (4) In his Obituary in 'Northampton Independent' Dec 13th 1935 – He had owned the Fitzwilliam hounds for over sixty years having inherited them on the death of his father in 1874, and he took over the mastership from his uncle when he became of age.
- (5) Kelly's Trade Directory 1890 shows Milton Hall as home of George Charles W-Fitzwilliam lord of Manor [i.e. Milton on Castor]
- (6) 'Old Peterborough in Photographs', published Cambridge Libraries and City of Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery, 1979 page 19 . Taken from 'A Tour Through The Whole Island of Great Britain (1724—6)' Daniel Defoe.
- (7) Letter from R W Dalglish , August 2002 . Land-agent of Sir Philip Naylor – Leyland Bt. For Milton [Peterborough] Estate Company.
- (8) 'The Evening Telegraph' [Peterborough] Tuesday February 18th 2003, p 19.
- (9) Communication from Mr G. Wilcock, Whittlesey, Peterborough.
- (10) Telephone communication from Mrs C Cousins of Peterborough regarding token of father Mr G Griffin.
- (11) Communication from Miss F Cole, Glinton, Peterborough.
- (12) Information and rubbings supplied by Rex Heaford of the Peterborough Numismatic society regarding an item from the collection of a past member Mrs Squires.
- (13) Northamptonshire Records Office - Fitzwilliam collection, miscellaneous papers ref 486 – Account Books Ferry Yard, 1897 –1902.
- (14) Northamptonshire Records Office - Fitzwilliam collection , miscellaneous papers ref. 647 – Markham Home farm Labour Books 1911, 1912, 1913.
- (15) As (13) – 1901 book p 99.
- (16) As (14) – 5th October 1912.
- (17) 'Treasure Hunting', May 2003, p 22.
- (?) Photograph from *Northamptonshire leaders – social and political* by Ernest Gaskell pub. The Queenhithe Publishing Co. London c1900-10.

Neumann's coin measures

Robert Thompson

Josef Neumann's *Beschreibung der bekanntesten Kupfermünzen*, i.e. *Description of the best-known copper coins* (Prague, 1858-72, reprinted New York and London 1966), includes in Vol. IV (1865) the description of English tokens, jettons, and checks. It is particularly useful for nineteenth-century pub checks, also unofficial farthings, witness TCSB June 2004, p. 475. However, users may be mystified by his indication of the sizes of pieces, e.g. 'Gr. 11' or 'Gr. über 12'. The explanation has to be located, translated, and as a final problem, converted.

Only holders of Neumann Vol. I will have access to the diagram headed *Stufenleiter für die Grösse der Münzen*, which originally may have been an inserted leaf since it apparently occurs at different places in that volume. According to one report, it was opposite page 124, but it is somewhere else in Phil Mernick's volume, which he kindly copied. The modern spelling is *Stufenleiter* and, as may be guessed, the heading simply means 'Scale for the size of the coins'. Those with a reliable copy of this scale may prefer to place on it any coin in question, if a specimen is to hand. However, the reliability of any copy may be questionable, for apart from the accuracy of the reproduction, Caley has reported how versions of Mionnet's scale printed after 1805 were found to vary considerably from the original, because different types of paper change dimension to a different degree with changes in humidity.⁽¹⁾ Therefore, it is better to understand Neumann's scale in modern terms.

The vertical axis is labelled *Wiener Zoll*, i.e. Viennese inches, which turn out to have been different from British Imperial inches. There may be better sources, but I could find only in a 1900 Whitaker's *Almanack* that Austria-Hungary, before it went metric in 1876, used a Fuss (12 Zoll) equivalent to 1.037 feet. Therefore a Viennese Zoll = 1.037 ins. or 26.34mm. Neumann's scale has 6 Zoll = 6.22 ins. = 158.04mm, divided into 72 units of approximately 2.20mm each. So a size of 'Gr. 11' means 24.2mm, and 'Gr. über 12' means a size above 26.4mm, and so on by multiplication of 2.2mm.

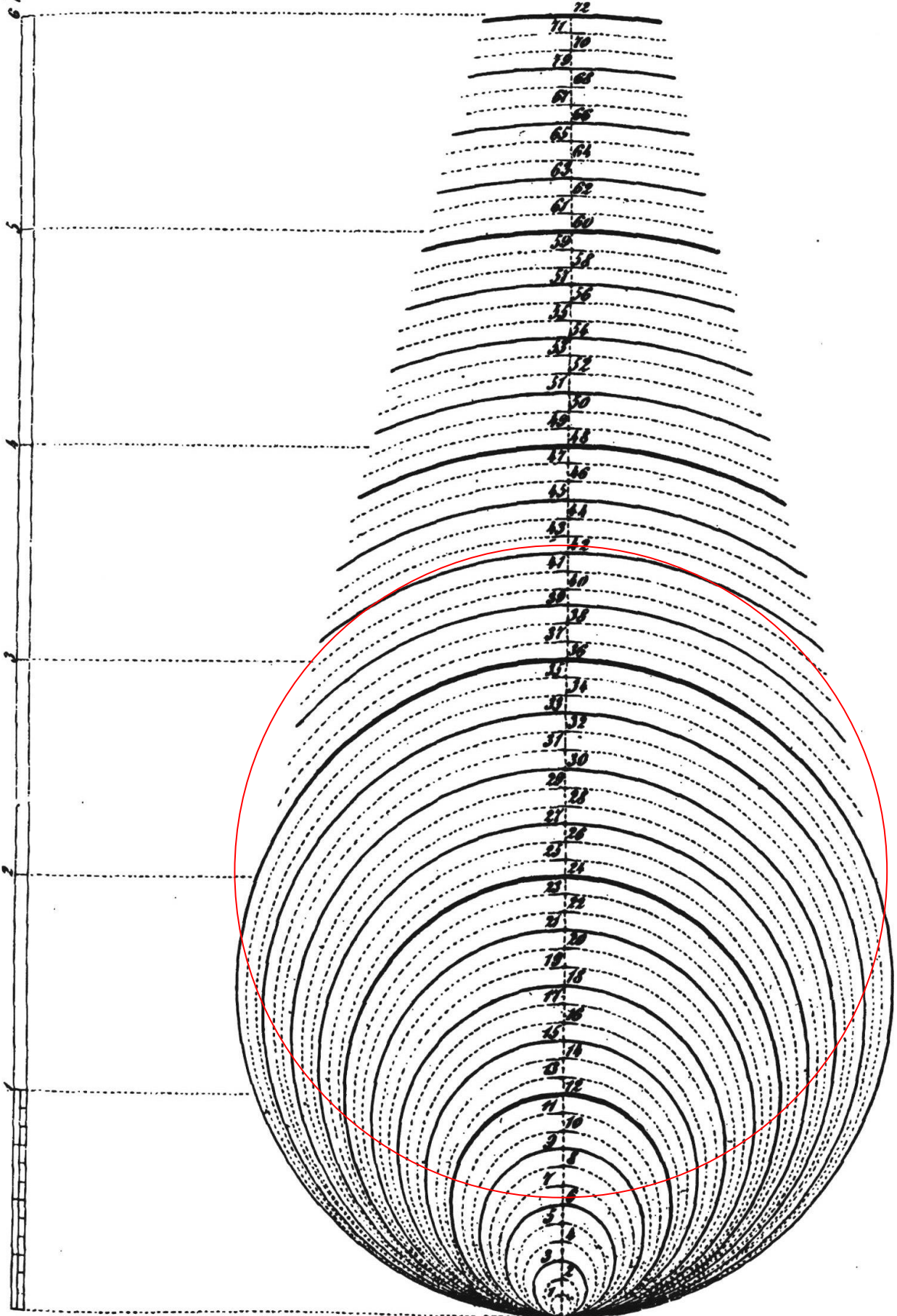
It is no surprise to realise that Roy Hawkins must have found this out long ago, though he did not publish it. He told me by phone in 1986, three months before his death, that Neumann's unit, one twelfth of a Viennese Zoll, was called a *Linie*. This term is equivalent to English 'line' meaning the twelfth part of an inch.

Reference

1. Earle R. Caley, *Metrological Tables*, New York 1965 (*Numismatic notes and monographs*, no. 154).

STUFFENLEITER für die Grösse der Münzen.

G. Wimmer & Co.



More Smart Car Park Tokens

Ralph Hayes

Further to the excellent article by Stuart Adams (TCSB v6n12), contact with Scheidt & Backmann (U.K.) Ltd. reveals that the following can be added to those previously mentioned.

The Potteries Shopping Centre – Stoke-on-Trent
The Victoria Shopping Centre - Nottingham
The Butter Market Shopping Centre – Ipswich
The Belfry Shopping Centre – Redhill
The Kensington Close Hotel – Kensington, London
Millennium Point – Birmingham
“N1 Centre” – Islington, London

The tokens are available in Yellow, Orange or Blue plastic, Yellow being the most popular. Canterbury City Council use a different coloured token on each of their three park and ride car parks. This assists customers in remembering which car park they are parked in!

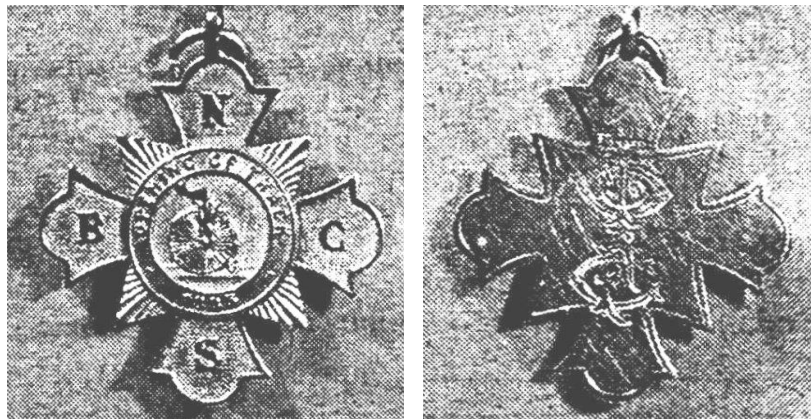
The Victoria Centre, Nottingham also runs promotions whereby a single Blue “prize token” is mixed up with the normal Yellow stock. If a blue token is dispensed to a customer they can present it to claim a prize from the shopping centre.

Tokens can have customer logos etc. printed on them but unfortunately I have not seen any of these.

As the use of these tokens is obviously an ongoing thing, I would be grateful to hear details of any pieces that have not been recorded so far, also any details of any logos etc.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Mr Martin Hughes, Managing Director of Scheidt & Backmann (U.K.) Ltd.



The cycling club medallion pictured above dates to the 1870s. At that time it was alleged that the Tynemouth Amateur Cycling Club would only accept “a certain class of members”, and as a result a public meeting was held at Grieves & Robson’s Cocoa Rooms, Tyne Street, on May 9th 1879. The object was the creation of a less exclusive North Shields Amateur Bicycle Club.

They recruited a number of active and ambitious members, including John Robert Hogg and James Walton, the former being a co-founder of Howard Stores (TCSB v7 n11 pp461-2). These two men seem to have been particularly interested in the creation of a purpose built venue for cycling. In December 1884, the club had secured the old Preston Colliery pit heap at Hawkey’s lane and began work laying out the ground as a cycle track.

The opening was held on the evening of June 30th 1885, before a crowd of about 6000. There followed two days of racing, attended by many of the Northern “cracks”, including North Shieldsman R.H. English, who went on to become world amateur champion.

The medallion features a cyclist on a “penny farthing” bicycle, with OPENING OF TRACK curved above and 1885 below. The initials NSBC stand for North Shields Bicycle Club. Additional information would be welcome, such as size and metal etc.

The Brighton Piers: Ancient and Modern

Stuart Adams, Ron Kerridge and David Pottinger

Introduction

At the 2003 Token Congress in Eastbourne I presented a paper titled “Three Sussex Towns and their claim to fame”. Within that talk was a section on the Chain Pier, Brighton. Some of the information had been drawn from an article by David Pottinger⁽¹⁾. Following the presentation Ron Kerridge came forward and told me about the pier entrance tokens in his collection and other information he owned. So I decided here was the makings of a more informed article about the Brighton Chain Pier and related tokens. Since other piers in Brighton have also issued tokens it seemed fitting that information about these would be a useful addition.

History

Brighton or as it was known at the time Brighthelmston, was a rapidly developing seaside resort its population nearly doubling in 10 years to 24,429 by 1821. There was an increasing cross channel business and the construction of a pier or jetty to facilitate transfer of people onto the ferries became a matter of urgency. The existing method of using small rowing boats to transfer increasing numbers of passengers to the ferries was considered primitive, inconvenient and hazardous⁽²⁾.

In 1821 the Brighthelmston Suspension Pier Company was formed and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1822. The design of the Chain Pier was the brainchild of Captain (later Sir) Samuel Brown, a retired naval officer. He also had an excellent engineering background and had designed bridges with a special form of link. The principle of suspending a roadway by rods from chains hanging in a curve from one tower to another was to be applied to piers. The Chain Pier was completed in 1823 at a cost of £30,000⁽³⁾. This was the fourth pier to be constructed on the British coast preceded by Weymouth (1812), Ryde, Isle of Wight (1813/4) and Leith Pier, Scotland (1821)⁽⁴⁾. A medal was issued in 1824 to mark the achievements of Samuel Brown and the erection of the chain pier. It was engraved by Benjamin Wyon and struck in bronze and silver costing 10s (50p) and £1 11s 6d (£1.575) respectively.



Fig. 1. Illustration 53mm

Pier Entrance Tokens

The Chain Pier was located immediately to the east of the Aquarium (TQ 315 039). The pier platform was 1134 feet long and 13 feet wide and enclosed on both sides by neat iron railings. The pier had two entrances, one to the west and one to the east. The western entrance toll keeper was Henry Ratty, who held the job from 1824 until his death in 1858. Admission was twopence (<1p) and he had his own token (Fig. 2.) which bore the initial R for Ratty. Mr. Ratty was stone deaf and his everlasting utterance in reply to any question put to him was “Tuppence please.” The price had been fixed by Parliament. At the eastern entrance Mr. Gurr was the toll keeper, a post he held for 50 years. He also had his own token characterised by the letter “G” (Fig. 2.).



Fig. 2. Pier entrance tokens as issued by Ratty (Countermarked R) and by Gurr (countermarked G), 22.5mm.

Notes: Also listed in D&W⁽⁶⁾ p52, No. 63 countermarked R and Montague Guest No. 1382⁽⁵⁾ but with no mention of the R or G countermark.

A yearly Season Ticket was available at one guinea (£1.05). This is illustrated in Fig. 3.



Fig. 3. Yearly admission ticket from 1850. 78x120mm

The Chain Pier suffered storm damage three times: on 24th November 1824 almost exactly a year after it had opened, then on 15th October 1833 and again on 29th November 1836. A succession of storms in the second half of the century continued to weaken the Pier and following a storm in October 1896, the graceful old Chain Pier was finally and completely destroyed, during the tempestuous night of 4th December 1896.

The Advertising Tokens

Within a few years of opening the Chain Pier became a major attraction and local traders were quick to realise that the image was rapidly becoming a symbol of Brighton and therefore its use in advertising had tremendous potential. Listed below are the tokens known to the authors depicting the Chain Pier.

P. Cheesman



Fig. 4a.

Obv. P. CHEESMAN / 71 WESTERN ROAD around an image of the Pier.
Rev. LINEN DRAPER HOSIER, HABERDASHER & LACEMAN around REGENCY / HOUSE. The R of REGENCY lines up with the top of the second R of DRAPER.

Brass, 37.9mm, plain edge.



Fig. 4b.

Obv. P. CHEESMAN / 83 WESTERN ROAD around an image of the Pier with a sailing boat in the foreground.
Rev. LINEN DRAPER HOSIER, HABERDASHER & LACEMAN around REGENCY / HOUSE. The R of REGENCY lines up with the centre of the second R of DRAPER.

Copper, 38.2mm, plain edge. The example seen of this token has been gilded.



Fig. 4c.

Obv. P. CHEESMAN / 93 WESTERN ROAD around an image of the Pier with a sailing boat in the foreground.

Rev. LINEN DRAPER HOSIER, HABERDASHER & LACEMAN around REGENCY / HOUSE. The R of REGENCY lines up with the centre of the second R of DRAPER.

Copper, 38.2mm, plain edge.

Notes: Piercy Cheesman is listed in Leppard's Directory of 1845 at 71 Western Road as a draper. Reference to "Regency House" reflects the importance of the Prince Regent to Brighton i.e. its' royal patronage. The Brighton Museum suggests all three tokens (addresses 71, 83 & 93) all date from the 1830's. This does seem likely since another token in the "Brighton series" by Perry & Co., 15 North Street, Brighton, issued a token showing an archway "ERECTED IN HONOUR OF THEIR MAJESTIES FIRST VISIT TO BRIGHTON AUG^T 30 1830".

Samuel Francis



Fig. 5.

Obv. SAM^L FRANCIS BRIGHTON around 21 / S^T JAMES S^T.

Rev. DRAPERY HOSIERY & CLOTHES WAREHOUSE around an image of the Chain Pier.

Bronze, 27.4mm, plain edge.

Note: The die for the Chain Pier and sea on Francis's token differs slightly from that of the following tokens.

Thomas Roff Tamplin



Fig. 6.

Obv. THO^S ROFF TAMPLIN BRIGHTON around 28 / NEW ROAD / 1825

Rev. DRAPERY MERCERY THREAD LACE WAREHOUSE around an image of the Chain Pier.

Copper, 27.5mm, plain edge.

Notes: Thomas Roff Tamplin also issued a token with the Royal Pavilion on the reverse instead of the Chain Pier. In Waterloo Street, Brighton (TQ 316 049) is Tamplin's Sussex Brewery (Schmitt in late 19th C). Could this be a distant relation?

John B. Walker



Fig. 7.

Obv. JOHN B. WALKER BRIGHTON around BUCKINGHAM / HOUSE / ST JAMES ST

Rev. DRAPER MERCERY THREAD LACE WAREHOUSE around an image of the Chain Pier.

Bronze, 27.6mm, plain edge

Varieties:

- a) Simmons Gallery Mailbid list 28 July 2003 listed a specimen “cupro-nickel, 26mm”. This has not been seen by the authors.
- b) In March 1998 Ralph Hayes' “Tokens for Sale” list, recorded one in silver, which has an interesting origin.

In the late 1960's Ron Kerridge and Keith Nethercote-Bryant, who are both avid collectors of Brighton tokens, decide to reproduce in silver some of the Brighton tokens depicting the Chain Pier. These were intended for themselves and a few fellow collectors. A Georgian silver spoon was melted down and about 9 of the Thomas Roff tokens were cast using the lost wax process. However the experiment proved rather expensive and no further tokens were produced. Some of these tokens have since appeared on the open market, and one was for sale at the Token Congress in Eastbourne.

Fig. 8.



Obv. BUCKINGHAM HOUSE S^T JAMES S^T BRIGHTON around an image of the Royal Pavilion and WALKER

Rev. DRAPER MERCERY THREAD LACE WAREHOUSE around an image of the Chain Pier

Copper, 27.4mm, plain edge

Notes: "Buckingham House" almost certainly refers to Buckingham lace which was stocked. One example of this token in the possession of the authors has been gilded.

Other Brighton Piers

The West Pier

Near the western end of Brighton's seafront, immediately opposite Regency Square, are the remains of the West Pier. This iron pier, designed by Eugenius Birch, the famous pier designer, opened in 1866 and was originally 1,115 feet long. The West Pier and Aquarium (opened 1872) soon became popular attractions and were blamed for the subsequent decline of the Chain Pier.

Later Edward VII promenaded on the West Pier and it was used as a backcloth for Graham Greene's novel *Brighton Rock*. It also featured in scenes from *Oh what a lovely War*. Despite being taken over by an aspiring private company in 1965, rising maintenance costs thwarted any ambitions for the pier and it finally closed in 1975. A trust was set up and bought the pier in 1984⁽⁷⁾.

Over the last 20 years they have faced major problems caused by corrosion and damage by gales and fires (suspected arson). Currently the state of the wrecked pier is subject to continuing speculation concerning its future.



Fig. 9.

Obv. SOUVENIR OF THE WEST PIER BRIGHTON around an image of the West Pier.

Rev. HAROLD WILLIAM BATTLE OF HASTINGS 1066 – 1996 around a scene of medieval soldiers fighting.

Gilt brass, 31.3mm, plain edge.

The Palace Pier

In the latter part of the 19th century a new pier was envisaged to take the place of the aging Chain Pier. In 1889 the Chain Pier Company disposed of its property to the new Marine Palace and Pier Company for £15,000, the shareholders receiving for each of their £100 shares the sum of £13 6s 8d in cash and £36 13s 4d in debentures in the new company. Although the Chain Pier was finally demolished by a gale in 1896, its demolition had already been decided upon at a much earlier date⁽⁸⁾.

The site of the new pier was opposite the Old Steine and to the west of the Chain Pier. Construction of the pier started in 1891, but it was not ready for use until 1899, some three years after the Chain Pier was destroyed. Following the Old Chain Pier's destruction, two toll houses were removed and used on the Palace Pier while a plaque was placed on the sea wall above the Aquarium Terrace to mark the site of the Old Chain Pier.

At present the Palace Pier is Brighton's only working pier and is still a popular attraction with the public. A token exists for the Palace Pier (see below) although it does not seem to be recorded. The style and type of this token suggests it is possibly mid 20th century and used perhaps as a pass by staff, visiting dignitaries or workmen on the pier.



Fig. 10.

Obv. PALACE PIER / BRIGHTON separated by a horizontal line.

Rev. Blank.

Nickel, 33.9mm, plain edge.

A complimentary season ticket was issued in 1936, made of stout card. The reverse has PALACE PIER BRIGHTON printed in gold and is on a maroon background. When folded this becomes the outside cover.

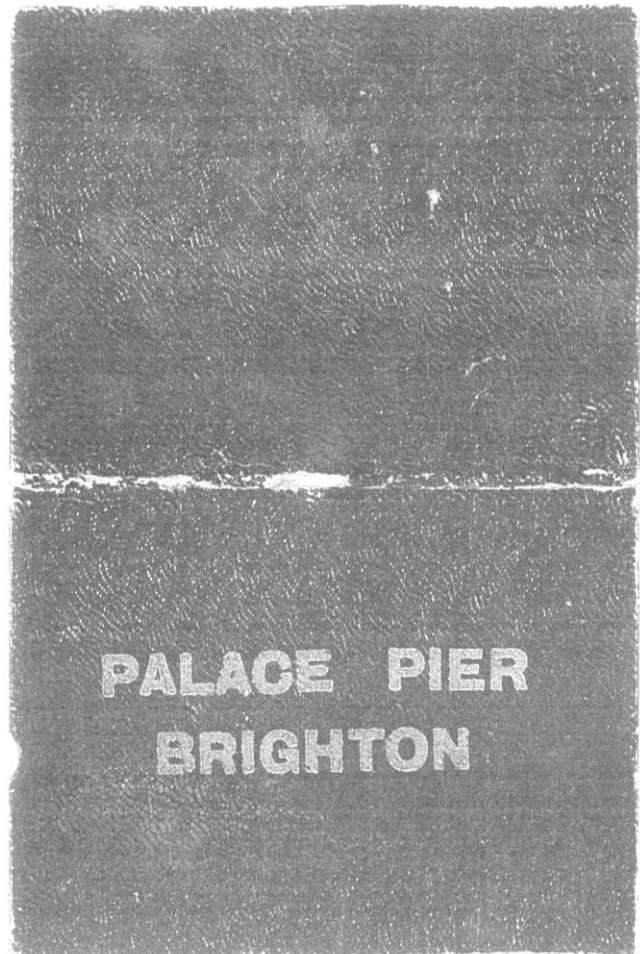
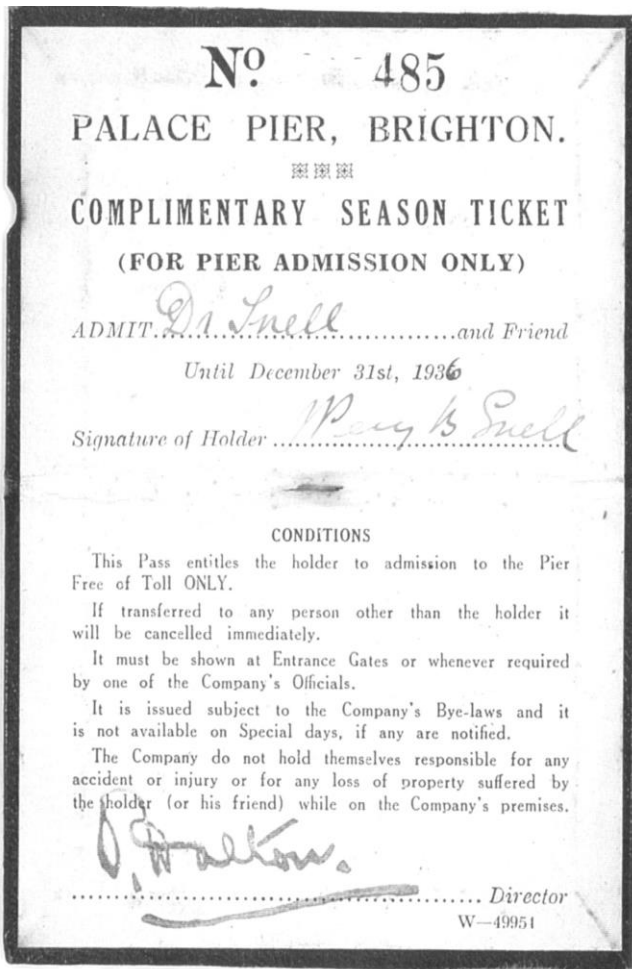


Fig. 11.

Proposed replacement of the West Pier

Following the destruction of the West Pier in early 2003 it was proposed that a new pier be built. The illustration below is one design that the architects Aros Architects have submitted. Perhaps it would be a fitting memorial to the original Chain Pier although unwittingly, the architects were not familiar with the design of Brighton's first pier.

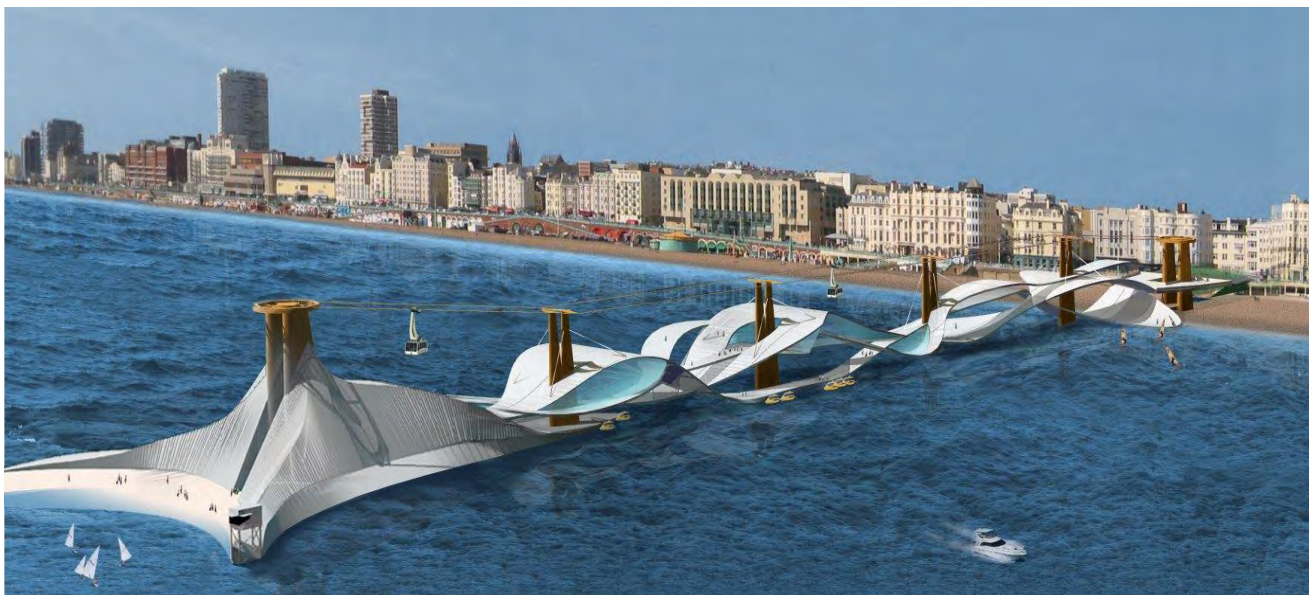


Fig. 12.

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The authors gratefully acknowledge the kind permission of Aros Architects to reproduce their "Futuristic" Pier design and Laurie Keen for permission to photograph his Chain Pier Medal.

Fruitmarket and fishmarket tallies have been described from Glasgow (Macmillan, A.T. et al. 1997, Glasgow Market Tallies), but there is no comparable Edinburgh series. There are, however, a couple of attractive 20th century pieces that were used in the fishmarket at Newhaven. Unlike elsewhere, these belonged to the market association, and they show neither a monetary value nor the names of individual merchants.



Obv. NEWHAVEN MARKET BOX TOKEN / . above tiny signature
K & S [Alexander Kirkwood & Son], round a fish

Rev. Toothed border only, stamped 990 in field (the middle figure over 0)
Edge Grained round aluminium 25.8mm 1.7g

Obv. NEWHAVEN MARKET FISH TOKEN / 5pt star above tiny signature
K & S [Alexander Kirkwood & Son], round a fish, all within rope circle

Rev. Rope circle only
Edge Plain octagonal leaden 26.9mm 7.5g

An example of the octagonal tally, stamped 6 on the reverse, was in the Norman G Brodie sale, when the sale catalogue misquoted the text as BOX TOKEN (DNW, 8 October 2002, part of lot 476), and he has another stamped 405 (the 5 over a 4), both acquired from Alex Kirkwood & Sons, the makers, in November 1982. I got both my tallies from Norman in November 1983. He preferred overstrikes, which may be why two are listed here, but also Kirkwood may have retained them as errors.

Newhaven, on the southern shores of the Firth of Forth and now part of Edinburgh, was a fishing village for hundreds of years, and its fishmarket still operates in a small way. Fishwives in traditional costume, carrying heavy creels of fish, travelled to all parts of the city to sell their produce from door to door. The last one retired in 1974. A large basket of fish was acceptable on the open platforms of the trams, which ran until 1956, but was not so desirable inside a bus. I remember our fishwife coming each week and skilfully filleting her fish on the doorstep, and wrapping the bones and guts in newspaper. In the mid 1840s David Octavius Hill and Robert Adamson took superb pioneering photographs of the Newhaven fisherfolk.

In 1993 or 1994 the old fishmarket building at the edge of the harbour was divided in three, with Harry Ramsden's fish restaurant (now closed) at the landward end, the fishmarket at the north end, and the Newhaven Heritage Museum between. In a small display case dealing with fishing and the fishmarket there is a pile of the tallies, round ones with grained edges and octagonal ones with plain edges, apparently the same as mine. The round ones have plain backs with just a rim, without numbers on those I could see. Being at the back of the case they were not easily checked, and the person in charge had no access to the case (and did not know they were there). It seems the display cases were set up when the museum opened and then left undisturbed.

Three interesting quotations from local people are displayed on cards headed 'Newhaven Market Box Tokens' and indicate how the tallies were used.

- "Tokens were given when the fishwife or merchant bought the fish from the salesman. They were then handed over at the market gate as proof of legitimate purchase." Esher Liston, born 1896
- "We had a man called James Crawford; he was Secretary of the Fishermen's Association and he stood outside the market with a leather bag over his shoulder in which he kept these tokens. It was a check-up on the boxes you were taking away. It was his job to look after the boxes, which were expensive, 'cos they could build sheds with them. They were given a token when they paid for the box."
Andrew Johnston, born 1900
- "There was a box charge. At one time a man had his fence built up with fishboxes, and his pig pens. Johnston was mad about that."
David Speed, born 1927

The box charge is not specified, but in Glasgow it was a shilling. It was probably stencilled on the box. You got a token as your receipt for the deposit, and you gave it back when you returned the box and reclaimed your deposit. The system encouraged people to bring the boxes back, and stopped thieves claiming money for stolen ones.

The first quotation, from a Newhaven fishwife, describes a different system, possibly at a different date. You were given a token when you bought fish in the market, and handed it over as you left, showing you had paid for your fish. This may be why there were two distinct tallies - a box token and a fish token.

When were the tallies in use? The quoted recollections of them above contrast with the denial of several local lady volunteers at the museum, one of whom worked in the market perhaps 40 years ago. The need for tokens may have disappeared as the market got smaller. They are obviously more recent than those from Glasgow, and one might

guess they date from the 1920s to the 1950s. The serial numbers on the round and octagonal tokens are quite different, which suggests they may not have been supplied at the same date, unless the difference in size and metal is the explanation.

I called on Alexander Kirkwood & Son (established 1826) at their premises in Albany Street, Edinburgh, to ask if they could tell when the tokens had been made. To my surprise they quickly found the mounted dies of the octagonal token, but unfortunately there was nothing to suggest a date. David Kirkwood told me that the firm still had all its customer ledgers, but it would be difficult and dirty looking for the right account, and I declined his generous offer to let me do the searching.

A Silvered and Gilded Bristol City Token of 1660

Terry Winsborough

I recently had an opportunity to examine this interesting piece which is a silver coated version of the well known and documented series corresponding to Glouc. BW 17, Norweb 1511. It is in GVF condition although the CB initials and date with the small R below are well worn (Fig. 1).



The token has been examined, weighed and measured by a numismatist jeweller who found it to be 21.5mm in diameter and weighing 3.12 grams (48.14 grains). In view of the slightly increased weight of the silver coating, the Norweb reference as a copper piece might possibly be narrowed to 1511j. It is covered in good quality silver which has been applied professionally and, in his opinion, had also been gilded at the same time, but this has all worn off leaving a yellow look to the silver. There is a slightly thickened and freshly smoothed and squared off edge at 9 o'clock which the jeweller thought was where a suspension bracket had been fixed, and more recently removed, with fresh silver being added to cover the exposed copper edge.

In view of its slightly worn condition yet virtually intact silver coating, I would say that it must have been in circulation for a while before being silvered, in other words the silvering and gilding was not contemporary with issue. After being silvered and gilded

there would seem to have been a further period of use, enough to wear off the gilding and some small patches of silver on the lettering of the reverse legend to reveal the copper beneath. There is also a small place on the flan edge at 7 o'clock where the copper is showing through.

Whether this later surface war was as a result of the normal handling of a treasured token, keepsake or the fingering of a pendant is impossible to say. The pendant attachment could have been fitted at a later date, say after the recall and suppression of the 17th Century token coinage in which case I would have expected further wear to have been minimal.

As to who would have ordered the gilding of a quite ordinary Bristol farthing in the first place must be pure conjecture. It could have been ordered as a presentation piece to a Bristol Corporation official or a city merchant. It may have some connection with the comparative rarity of the 1660 Bristol token issue, or the fact that it coincided with the restoration of the monarchy.

The placing of a pendant attachment at 9 o'clock is quite illogical whenever it was attached, for the token would have been displayed at 90 degrees from upright whichever side was on view. An alternative idea of my own is that there might have been a hinge fitted at 9 o'clock and the token could then have been attached to a container as a lid, such as a silver inkwell.

The token would then have been displayed upright on whichever side was chosen to be uppermost in the closed position, with the mullet initial mark at 12 o'clock. When the lid was opened, the other side would have been upside down to the user of course. This idea may be reinforced when studying the section of flan edge repair at 9 o'clock which is 12mm long, nor than would have been necessary for a simple pendant attachment.

The present owner lives in Somerset, and found the token in the oddments tray of a West Country antique dealer over 25 years ago when he paid no more than 50 pence for it.

If anyone has further thoughts about the origin or use of this token, I would be pleased to hear of them.

Doubts about an "Uncertain Welsh 17th Century Token"

Roger Paul

A Nottinghamshire metal detectorist has made an interesting find that throws a major doubt over the Welsh attribution of an uncertain 17th century Traders Token.

The token concerned is the Sarah Thomas halfpenny, unrecorded by Williamson but given to Wales in Michael Dickinson's book, "17th Century Traders Tokens and their Values".

Obv: SARAH THOMAS HIR HALPENNY = an oak tree
Rev: GOD SA VE THE KING = bust of Charles II
Diameter: 20mm



No location, date or occupation is given on the token, which to me has a distinct Yorkshire feel. Michael Dickinson tells me that the Welsh attribution was given as a result of the token being included in George Boon's "Welsh' Tokens of the 17th Century", but suggested that other than this there was no actual evidence of the token's "Welshness". I contacted Edward Besly of the National Museum of Wales and he confirmed that the Sarah Thomas halfpenny was included in a collection acquired by the museum and as far as he was concerned this along with the very Welsh sounding name of the issuer was the only reason the token had been considered to be a Welsh issue. Michael Dickinson also informed me somewhat intriguingly of an example of the Sarah Thomas halfpenny reported to him some five years ago as having been found by a metal detectorist in "mid Yorkshire".

The Nottinghamshire example, which I have since acquired, was found on farmland close to the town of Blyth in July 2004. Blyth itself is quite close to the Yorkshire border and coupled with the earlier Yorkshire find suggests to me that this token should now be reclassified as plain "UNCERTAIN possibly Yorkshire".

Two New Leicestershire Tokens, A case for re-attribution

Tim Scotney

The following tokens are currently attributed to Carlton in Craven (West Riding) or Carlton (West Riding Pontefract Parish) and are listed as numbers 59 and 60 in the Yorkshire series.

59. John Hancocke

Obv: IOHN HANCOCKE AT THE= a cock

Rev: IN CARLTON 1668 = a cock

60. John Hancock/WilJiam Balme

Obv: IOHN HANCOCK AT THE= a cock

Rev: WILLIAM BALME 1666 = THEIR HALF PENNY

The tokens are obviously connected by the issuers name John Hancock and the device of a cock, which from the legend would appear to be a place named the Cock probably an Inn.

Williamson although placing these tokens there expresses -great· doubt that they belong to Carleton in Yorkshire and further states that he has inspected the registers and can find no reference to either issuer. Thompson and Dickenson obviously concur assigning them as uncertain. Furthermore there is no entry in the Hearth tax records of Yorkshire for 1672 and I can find no parish record in the near vicinity of any of the Yorkshire Carltons. It therefore seems untenable to sustain the attribution to Yorkshire. It remains therefore to determine from they originate. The place name Carlton is only of limited help, as there are many Carlton's; Cassells Gazetteer of 1898 lists no less than 34 places in the country of this name in 12 counties.

Having studied the hearth tax returns for Yorkshire this county can be eliminated (11 places). Most of the parish records for Nottinghamshire are available from the local family History Society and no likely candidates are to be found in this county, eliminating another 6 places. The hearth tax returns of Derbyshire do not include any entries for the name Balme and the Carlton there can be discounted. This still leaves 9 counties and 16 places called Carlton as possible candidates. Resorting to the Morman records in the IGI, I found in the entries for Leicestershire the following marriage records:

John Hancocke married Grace Deane 28/Jun/1663 at Melton Mowbray

John Hancocke married Grace Dove 25/Oct/1663 at Melton Mowbray

I suspect one of these is a transcription error. In itself this does not seem of much

relevance, Melton Mowbray lies some 24 miles from Carlton in Leicestershire and 16 miles from Carlton Curliou. Wills of the Hancock family, proved in the Archdeaconry court show the family to have lived at Prestwold, 2 miles north east of Loughborough.

The IGI also records:

William Balme son of Roben baptized 6/Jul/1637 at Market Bosworth
William Bal me born about 1643 married Susanna (surname not given) about 1668 at Market Bosworth
William Bal me died 7/Apr/1711
Susanna Balme died 27/May/1706

Further entries record their children:

William baptized 20/Aug/1669 at Market Bosworth
John Balme baptized 23/Nov/1671 at Market Bosworth
Thomas Bal me baptized 26/Oct/1673 at Market Bosworth
Robert Balme baptized 1/Apr/1678 and buried 27/Jul/1687 at Market Bosworth

Checking a list of wills proved at the Archdeaconry court of Leicester I note that:

Robert Balme of Market Bosworth had his will proved in 1670
William Balme of Market Bosworth had his will proved in 1711

These entries are of far greater relevance as Market Bosworth lies less than 2 miles from Carlton in Leicestershire.

Although more research is warranted especially concerning the Hancock family, I feel taken together the evidence merits reattribution of these two tokens to Leicestershire, where they become the first known tokens of this parish, some 8 miles east of Leicester.

Addenda

The Suffolk hearth tax records contain no entries for Balme , thus eliminating the two Carlton's in Suffolk.

A significant sale of 17th Century Tokens -Dix Noonan Webb 14th December 2004

Nigel A Clark

Whether it was due to the lack of any good new stock around for many months, Christmas spirit, or the sheer irresistibility of the lots on offer, the reason(s) may never be known, but nonetheless there were some very high prices, including a new record

for a British mainland piece. The 64 lots on offer came from a variety of sources, but the core came from a single private collector divesting himself of pieces now within categories he'd ceased to collect.

The section opened with a decent but not particularly outstanding Biggleswade heart-shape (one of 9 such shapes in the Sale) which made £200 to a book bidder (all prices quoted are "hammer" prices to which must be added 17.625% for auctioneers' fees etc). Book bidders took nearly half the lots, often to maiden bids. Other record prices included the common John Swinton of Knutsford, Cheshire octagonal piece at £120 (previous record £100 net at Spink 7 in 1979), Sam Endon of Macclesfield at £160 (these last 2 together with a Clitheroe, Lancashire piece had only made £180 as a group at the Shuttleworth Sale in 2001) and the Middlewich, Cheshire heart-shape of Thomas Cotton at £500. The Knutsford and Middlewich went to a book bidder, whilst Baldwin took the Macclesfield. Thomas Graymer of Bakewell, Derbyshire square piece in VF took £480 to another maiden book bid, a good price for the vendor given there have been a few available in the Trade in recent months.

Several lots of Devon, not a county known for its token devotees, sold well. Whilst the unique piece of William Tom of Plymouth went reasonably at £210 (itself more than double the price the same piece made in the same rooms less than 4 years earlier), the surprise was the same maiden book bid for a pair of relatively common pieces (Oakhampton W223 and South Tawton W307) which had a top estimate of £80. William Rowson's piece of Braughing, Hertfordshire made £170 to Baldwin although Judson's slightly poorer specimen had only reached £95 in the same rooms in 2003. Thomas Pepper's unique farthing of Loughborough, Leicestershire fell reasonably to Clark at £290, compared with the £600 (net) the collector's ticket indicated he had paid, and the £410 a somewhat nicer but less rare Medbourne piece had made in the Rains Sale of 2003.

High prices were back on the agenda shortly afterwards. Clark paid £320 for "possibly the finest known" Robert Plucknett of Milbome Port, Somerset, which was soon followed by a group of Yorkshires including pieces which had been in the Norweb sale of 2000. Elizabeth Thompson of Hull octagonal took £290 (£220 in 2000), Mary Witham of Hull heart-shape £420 (£260), Peter Dale of Scarborough heart-shape a new British mainland record of £1250 (£540), and John Rymer of Whitby heart-shape £420 (£320), all of these to a collector in the room. A Robin Hood's Bay heart-shape in "About Fine" went to a maiden book bid at £400.

In a market where many pieces are still around for no more than the cost of a good Co-op token, a middle-of-the-road Inn or 19th Century farthing token, and for much less than a basic guide on the subject, it seems that desirable 17th Century token may at last be moving in price after years on a plateau.

Book Reviews

Catalogue of Co-operative Checks and Tokens. D.R. Rains. 2004 -230pp, AS. £17.50 (including p+p to UK addresses) from; D.R. Rains, 19 Swithland Court, Pinfold, Braunstone, Leicester, LE3 2TY.

Since the 1997 edition of this listing, over a thousand new tokens have been catalogued taking the total to over 7300 issued by 1250 different societies. The catalogue is now rearranged by country; England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands and is alphabetical by society name within. In squeezing such a listing into a slim book, there are no illustrations and there is little space to add detailed background research, however, the previous founding dates have been supplemented for many societies with a short line regarding dissolution, amalgamation etc.

Invaluable for county collectors (though there isn't an index by county), co-op collectors, and local historians. Roy will be happy to receive notice of any pieces not listed, and I understand the supplement already stands at over 100 new pieces and 11 new societies

Gary Oddie

Hero's Handbook on South African Tokens 2004 -316pp, AS. Autographed by authors. £39 (plus £6 p+p to UK addresses) from Afribia Limited, 16 Bury Place, LONDON, WC1A 2JL, United Kingdom.

Twenty six years after Dr. G.P. Theron's pioneering "Tokens of Southern Africa and their History" and its 1991 supplement, this mighty tome has more than tripled the number of listed tokens. This is the result of a concerted collaboration between collectors and museums over the past decades. Where possible, the tokens are illustrated, and though the quality varies, these are perfectly adequate for identification of varieties.

Though extensive; the catalogue covers Africa south of the Zambezi, including Rhodesia/Zimbabwe, South Africa, Namibia/South West Africa, Bechuanaland/Botswana and Mozambique, this book is only a listing and the reader will have to refer to other books (eg Theron, listed in the References) for background information. As always the thorny subject of pricing arises, and this book includes suggested prices (in South African Rands, R 11.2=£1 as I write) in three grades EF, VF and F. Though as is typical of most paranumismatic series, where collectors are often just happy to obtain a specimen in any grade, the vast majority of pieces have an EF

price about 1½ time the fine price. As expected the prices are significantly higher than the price lists of a decade ago, but as many of the pieces are known by just a few specimens, there is still much leeway for a bargain in the rarest pieces.

As expected the hairdressers' tokens of Ogee, Robert Hovenden and P.S. & Co. make an appearance. Of interest beyond the African continent are the presence of large numbers of tokens with just initials etc, and no easy attribution. Unlike Theron, where knowledge of South African geography was required to use the index, this new book has a very useable alphabetical listing at the front.

This book will be the standard reference on South African tokens for the foreseeable future.

Gary Oddie

Also available from Afribilia are the last available "new" copies of Dr. G.P. Theron's "Tokens of Southern Africa", together with the price list and the supplement. £27 (plus £3 p+p to UK addresses) for TCS members or £30+£3 for non-members.

Forget Me Not, A Study of Naval and Maritime Engraved Coins and Plate (1745 to 1918). Sim Comfort. 2004 - 300pp, £60.00 (p+p extra) from; Sim Comfort Associates, 127 Arthur Road, Wimbledon Park, London, SW19 7DR.

In this remarkable book, Sim Comfort has provided a very personal and moving tribute to those most humble of mementoes, being engraved blanks of metal, and usually smoothed coins of the realm, which most frequently carry a view or name of a ship, coupled with an epithet, name or monogram. Some times, the engraving is of an extraordinary high level, and at other times it is basic and crude. Yet each has its own message to tell, documenting from near and from afar love, longing and remembrance - the despair of pain, and the distance of separation.

The approach taken by Comfort is nothing, if not impassioned, and clearly demonstrates an instinctive understanding of the subject-matter, with the knowledge that one is being guided by a very safe and reliable pair of hands. Enthusiasm abounds in the prose, and it is difficult not to get swept up with it, as the historical background and the tales of woe contained within these objects unfold.

Each forget me not is illustrated to a generous size, and a number of those more sumptuously engraved are reproduced on attractive colour plates, which are liberally sprinkled throughout the book. Alongside full descriptions are given valuations and other peripheral information. The quality of the engraved work on the pieces and the

information they provide varies enormously, but Comfort approaches each with rigorous scholarship, and he works the available evidence until the proverbial pips squeak.

For example, the extravagantly engraved views of two Bristol Privateers, the *Tyger* and the *Defiance* (catalogue number EC 4) and the very full inscriptions around each, as provided by a smoothed crown-size silver coin, has not obviated the need for further information. Comfort does not disappoint, providing a very full entry with an abundance of information. At the other end of the scale may be found a modestly engraved Anglesey copper halfpenny token (EC 59), on which is to be found a simple monogram and a two-masted brig called *The Sally*. While no firm conclusion can be reached about which particular vessel is being referred to, one is presented with the choice narrowed down to four such ships. Thus where the information is minimal, Comfort provides a balanced argument as to likelihoods and probabilities. Each piece tells its own individual story, some more fully than others, and while many are now documented, there are no doubt others awaiting discovery and recognition.

Forget Me Not reveals the drama, historical background and emotional pleas of these humble offerings, which have in the past been all too easily ignored or taken for granted. Sim Comfort gives them their own voice and does so in a most compelling manner, for as an historian of all things naval; he has an intuitive grasp of the language being uttered. The level of scholarship is worn lightly, and disguised by the stories that his detective work reveals - stories of everyday folk with which today we can find much in common.

At first sight, this book might appear to be expensive, and particularly when compared to the dross which litters the shelves of bookshops up and down the country. Yet what we have in *Forget Me Not* is a distillation of many years of research and a considerable mine of information, which can be drawn on time and time again, and which will appeal to many types of reader. No doubt at such time as its limited run of 500 copies sells out, it will acquire rarity, demanding in the hallowed precincts of second-hand book dealers a premium over and above its cover price.

At a practical level the values placed by the author of these items, new ones of which await discovery, and the knowledge contained within the book has the potential of paying huge dividends to those with a searching eye and the liking for junk shops and antique fairs. At any level, however, the book is a hugely enjoyable read and can be opened at almost any page, for an individual entry with its own story to leap out at you from the page. For those with a sense of history and the liking of ships and all things naval, I cannot think of a more ideal and lasting present to a friend, to a relative - or to oneself!

Christopher Eimer

Notes and Queries

542 Northampton WMC

Does anybody have a check from a Northamptonshire Working Men's Club?

The only two clubs known so far to have checks are a 1d piece from The James's Northampton branch and 4d item from Queens Park, Northampton. The secretary of Queens Park club confirmed that the check came from the club; he thought they were used to operate the lights on the billiard table. Enquiries have been made at other clubs in the town and country but so far all answers have been negative when asked about checks. A list of known clubs is given below in case anybody has items in their collection.



Brafield WMC, Britannia WMC [Burton Latimer}, Broughton & Cransley WMC [Kettering], Daventry WMC, Earls Barton WMC, Far Cotton WMC [Northampton], Great Doddington WMC, Higham Ferrers WMC, Irchester WMC, Irthlingborough WMC, Islip WMC, Kingsley Park WMC [Northampton}, Little Hill'owden WMC, Monks Park WMC [Northampton], Moulton WMC [Northampton]; Northampton WMC, Queens Park WMC [Northampton], Ringsted WMC [Wellingborough], Rushden WMC, Stanwick WMC, Weedon Conservative WMC, Wellingborough WMC, Wilby WMC [Wellingborough], Woodford WMC, Wooton WMC [Northampton.

PDS Wddll0

521 National Bonus Depots

I have a similar piece, but with a different obverse.



Malcolm Johnson

543 Barber at Chilwell?

The interesting article on the National Shell Filling Factory by Mr. Alan Cope (T.C.S. Bulletin Sept. 2004) left me with niggling thoughts that other tokens for this munitions base existed. Much pondering later and the answer came to me - Four Studies of

British Metallic Tickets and Commercial Checks of the 19th-20th Centuries by R.N.P.Hawkins (Doris Stockwell Memorial Papers No.2. 1975. Published by the B.A.N.S.).

One of the studies within this book relates to Accounting Checks used in Barbers' Saloons and reference is made to a series used for the Chilwell Shell-filling Factory, although this is a somewhat tentative attribution.

My question is did Mr. Cope encounter reference to a Barbers' Saloon during his researches in to this factory, as it was not uncommon for large Military establishments to have such a facility, or can he or anyone else suggest where these Checks were used?

I hold just two related pieces in my modest collection of Barbers' Checks and they are as follows:

1) Obv. 'HAIRCUTTING' around top, with 'C.S.F.' across centre. A '2' has been counter stamped between the two die struck parts of the legend. A ring of joined dots surrounds the legend.

Rev. 'OGEE' in the normal stylised script across centre. A ring of joined dots surrounds the legend.

Comments. Brass. 28mm. Plain edge. The letters " 'JC' have been scratched on to the obverse.

2) Obv. 'HAIRCUTTING' around top, with 'C.S.F.' across centre. An eight point star divides the two parts of the legend and this has a target for piercing within its centre. A ring of joined dots surrounds the legend.

Rev. Blank excepting a ring of joined dots just in from the edge

Comments. Brass. 27.5mm. Milled edge. The dies used to strike this piece would appear to be the same as for the first described piece but with additions/removals.

John R.P.King

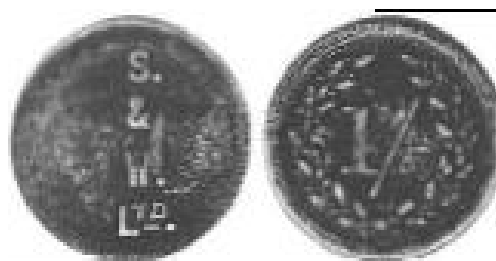
544 S & W. L^{td}

Obv. S. & W. eo

Rev. 1/-in wreath

Al anodized blue, 26mm

[Unusual material, the only other anodized token I have is Stan tons of Bolton. Fizzy pop bottle deposit, c1920's-30's.]



Adverts

WANTED
COMMEMORATIVE OR PRIZE MEDALS
TOKENS, TICKETS OR PASSES
relating to the present Cumbria.
(Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North of the
Sands)

Michael Finlay

(7:12)

DAVID MAGNAY
TOY, IMITATION, MINIATURE AND MODEL COINS and BOXES
IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS
I BUY and SELL MUCH OF WHAT IS IN "TOY COINS"
STOCK DESPERATELY WANTED

(7:12)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire
All series, medieval to present day, but especially Boy Bishop tokens from Ely and
vicinity, lead tokens, and pickers checks in metal and card.

Also Shillings – the more obscure the better. . . .

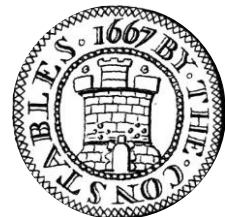
Gary Oddie

(7:12)



WANTED
Somerset 17th C Tokens
227-230 "CONSTABLES"

Richard H. Hardy



(7:12)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

Abyssinie, Addis-Abeba, Bechuanaland, Dahomey (Porto Novo), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire), Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Rhodesia, Uganda.

West Indies, Bahamas, British Guiana, Bermuda, Ireland Island, British North Borneo, Malaya, Singapore, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Pacific Islands, Malta, Gibraltar (not 1802-20), Cyprus, Mauritius, Seychelles, Falkland Co-operative Store.

If you have a token that may be from a colony (or Warrington) then I'm happy to try to identify it.

Bob Lyall, phone 01925 262713 or bob@Lyallr.freeseve.co.uk

(7:12)

Wanted – Hampshire (Including Bournemouth and I.o.W.)

c17th, c18th and c19th tokens; tokens, checks, passes, ads, fobs, medallions and anything else numismatic 1820 to date.

Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland. Books by Birchall, Denton & Prattent and Conder on c18th tokens.

Michael Knight - mikeknight@tinyworld.co.uk
30c Malvern Road, SOUTHSEA, Hants, PO5 2NA

(7:12)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell, 69 Marlow Road, Towcester, Northants, NN12 6AR
Tel: 01327 350970

(7:12)

NORWICH UNOFFICIAL FARTHINGS

The following types wanted

COLMAN (BWS 3960), **COMAN** (BWS 3970), **JEARY** (BWS 4010)
also **ALDEN** ½^D 1849

Chris Parish, 94 Vane Close, Thorpe St Andrew, Norwich, NR7 0US

(7:9)

Adverts

**WANTED TOKENS CHECKS MEDALLIONS ETC
STOCKPORT IN CHESHIRE AND IMMEDIATE ENVIRONS
WHATEVER PERIOD**

Adswold, Bramhall, Broadbottom, Cheadle, Cheadle Hulme, Dukinfield, Heald Green, Heaton Moor, Heaton Mersey, Heaton Chapel, Gatley, Hyde, Hazel Grove, Marple, Reddish, Mellor, Mottram, Poynton, Staleybridge, Withington, Disbury, Hollingworth, Edgerley and Offerton.

AND ANY TOKENS FROM CORNWALL WHATEVER TYPE/SERIES

R. Keith Harrison – 01457 762037

(7:12)

Lists by county of 17th Century Tokens For Sale Available

Collections, groups or singles of same purchased.

Please state interests with SAE

Nigel A. Clark. 28 Ulundi Road, Blackheath, London. SE3 7UG

(7:12)

**WANTED – LINCOLNSHIRE tokens, pub checks, tickets and passes
1820 to date including fruit pickers of South Lincs.**

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson, 47 Pearson Road, Cleethorpes, DN35 0DR
Tel: 01472 697671

(7:12)

**• WANTED •
TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES
OF
• IRELAND •**

Francis Heaney, St. Heliers, Stillorgan Park, Blackrock,
Co. Dublin, Ireland

Tel: Day - 2835156/2832077, Evenings - 2940727

(7:12)

Adverts

WANTED

AUCTIONEERS TOKENS FROM ANYWHERE

Also NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MARKET TOKENS

Telephone or Write to Roy Wells

01636 679535

34 Elizabeth Road, Newark on Trent, Nottinghamshire, NG24 4NP

(7:10)

WANTED:For purchase or exchange

- Seventeenth century tokens of Birmingham and Warwickshire
- Seventeenth century token Plymouth Samuel Seeley W.278
- Perry Barr penny 1811 William Booth W.955 Davis 90
- Admission tickets/checks to cricket grounds and other cricket related medals/tokens/badges
- Medallion for Boxer rebellion defence of legations BHM 3672

Andrew Wager. e.mail: a.wager@talk21.com Tel: 07984 958913 (mobile)

(7:9)

Irish tokens wanted e.g. the following L&N Tea checks wanted

Belfast 1/2Lb; **Carlow** 2oz, 1/4 & 1Lb; **Clonmel** 1/4Lb; **Cork Main St** 1Lb

Drogheda 1/4 & 1Lb; **Dublin Castle St** 1/2 & 1Lb; **Thomas St** 1Lb

Galway 1/4 & 1/2Lb; **Kilkenny** 2oz, 1893 1/4Lb; **Kingstown** 1Lb

Limerick 1Lb; **L'derry** any; **Sligo** 1/2 & 1Lb; **Waterford** 1879 1Lb

£15 min paid or swap similar

Barry Woodside

225 Tixall Rd, Stafford, ST16 3XS (01785) 256656 barry.woodside@ic24.net

(7:7)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Editor
David Young

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Editorial

The membership has been increasing steadily; there are now 182 subscribers from seven different countries. Time permitting; I intend to update the list of subscribers' e-mail addresses, which will be sent out hopefully with the next issue of the Bulletin.

Token Congress 2005

The 2005 Token Congress will be held over the weekend 14-16 October 2005 at the Hilton Hotel, Northampton.

The organisers are Peter Waddell and Gary Oddie.

On the Friday afternoon, informal trips to the nearby Canal Museum at Stoke Bruern will be arranged. An auction of attendees' material will take place on the Friday evening, with Mike Roberts and his assistants in charge. Arrangements are being made with the local Frog Island brewery to provide refreshments at the bar throughout the weekend! The cost of the weekend is £140 per person for the same package as at the previous Congress, i.e. Friday evening meal to mid-day Sunday. Sunday lunch, if needed will be charged extra on the day. Non-residents (i.e. meals only) will be charged £70 for the Congress.

The next Bulletin will be coming out just a few weeks before the Congress, and as we need to have fairly firm numbers for the hotel a month in advance, this is the last opportunity to encourage readers to subscribe to this years event.

Reservations (£40 per person, cheques payable to Token Congress) and lots for the Auction (with details and reserves) are to be sent to.

Gary Oddie

The Seventeenth Century Token Issuers of Wrexham

Tim Scotney

Transcripts of the Wrexham Parish records were recently published by Clwyd Voluntary services council, having obtained a copy of the registers for 1618- 1686, I decided to try and obtain further details of the token issuers of the town. Using as a basis George C Boon's book "Welsh tokens of the Seventeenth Century" from which I hereby quote extensively and all the pictures are taken. This is an excellent guide to the series but a number of discrepancies are shown when the notes on certain issuers are compared to the parish records and this article hopefully will highlight some of these.

THOMAS BAKER = HIS HALFE
PENY
WREXHAM MERCER = T.B.I.



Boon gives the information that Thomas Baker was mercer as is confirmed by the token. He is stated to have been a royalist this definitely not the issuer but is likely to have been his father also Thomas. Both father and son appear to have been mercers. He is also stated to have been a church warden in 1662 this could have been either the issuer or his father; his father had been church warden in 1642-3.

The parish records give the following details of the issuer and his family
Thomas Baker son of Thomas and Ellinor was baptised on 26/feb/1638/8
His brother Faulc Baker (son of Thomas & Elnor) was baptised on 29/jan 1642/3
Thomas Baker of Wrexham Regis married Jane Edwards of Stansty on? (probably 1st or 2nd)/Jan 1662/3
Thomas Baker son of Thomas (Grocer) was baptised on 27/jan/1666
Mrs Jane Baker was buried on 24/jan/1671/2
Thomas Baker (jnr) was buried on 4/jun/1673

The church wardens in 1642-3 were Thomas Baker, Richard Jones, John Rogers & John Sontley,

The church wardens in 1661-3 were Thomas Baker, Henry Jones, Hugh Roberts & Humphrey Lloyd

Fulk Baker son of Thomas (mercier) of Wrexham appears in the London Apothecary Company records being apprenticed to William Boghurst on 5/jul/1659. On 6/may/1662 his apprenticeship was turned over to Thomas Ward Citizen and Apothecary.

GEORGE BUTTALL HIS HALPENNY =
 G.B.G. around floral knot
 IN WRIXHAM IRONMONGER =
 ironmongers arms 1668



Boon gives the information that George Buttall was classed as a gent. His wife's name was Grace. He was an ironmonger as is confirmed by the token and supplied iron beams and lead for repairs to the church he was a church Warden in 1665. He was buried in 1679.

The parish records do not add much further information
 George Buttall of Wrexham Regis married Grace Williams on 17/jul/1664
 George Buttall iron monger of the Lampint was buried on 30/oct/1679
 The church wardens in 1665-6 were John Hughes, George Buttall, Roger Jones and Griffith Lloyd.

LAWRENCE COOKE = a tobacco roll
 IN WREXHAM = L.C.E. D.1



Boon gives the information that the issuer was a tobacconist as seems likely from the device of a tobacco roll on the token. He served with the parliamentary forces. He was a churchwarden in 1675. There is no record of Lawrence Cooke in the Parish registers between 1618 and 1686 except that the church wardens in 1675-6 were Thomas Beech, Lawrence Cooke, Thomas Robinson, Daniel Jones and David Griffith. Unusually there were 5 wardens named for this year rather than the normal 4. His wife's initial as given on the token was E. Boon's History of Wrexham notes that Lawrence Cooke received a parliamentary pension after the civil war for his tobacconists shop was situated on the green in Wrexham.

EDWARD DAVIES 1666
 IN WREXHAM = HIS HALF PENNY



Boon gives the information the issuer was a mercer and a church warden in 1675. This information must be treated with caution. There were several men of this name in Wrexham who could have been the issuer. The token gives no indication of the issuer's trade and the only trade mentioned in the parish records is that of a smith. The token does not have any spouses initial and there are no marriages of men of this name in the parish in the period 1618-1686.

Edward Davies son of Hugh and Magdalene was baptised 14/apr/1641

Edward Davies of Escusham was buried 21/nov/79

Mr Edward Davies of Llwyn y knottie was buried 2/dec/1681

Mr Edward Davies was buried 6/jan/1682

Owen son of Edward Davies (smyth) was buried on 13/feb/1684

The church wardens in 1674-5 were Edward Davies, John Hughes, Edward Williams, and Owen Hughes

A strong contender for the issuer is indicated in Boon's History of Wrexham, "after the civil war 2/3 of the manor of Vale Crucis was confiscated by Parliament due to its owner being Catholic. Edward Davies of Eglwysegle was made steward. He was accused of failing to hold Court Leats and produce accounts". Boon comments he was a low born adventurer whose grasping hands and blue coat won him the nickname "y cneifiwr glas".

JOHN DAVIES OF WREXHAM= HIS
PENNY 1668
FOR NECESSARY CHANGE = I.D.I.



Boon gives the information John Davies was a mercer and died in 1679. The token gives his wife's initial as I (or J). Certainly John Davies mercer of Wrexham did die in 1679 but I feel there are far too many references to men of this name to be certain this is the issuer especially as there is no indication on the token as to the issuer's trade. Other trades noted for John Davies are Slater and Butcher. The slater was not the issuer however as his wife was named Elizabeth. The following references are only a selection of those referring to John Davies. John Davies was a church warden in 1670 There are several marriages listed in the parish records but none to a woman with the initial given on the token ie:-

John Davies married Blanse Husband at Wrexham Abbott 1/jun/1665

John Davies of Wrexham Abbott married?? 6/oct/1665

John Davies married Margaret Smith 10/sep/1666

John Davies son of John (Butcher) of Wrexham Abbott was baptised 16/sep/1666

The transcripts note however a marriage noted in the Bishops transcripts but not in the registers which I believe may be the issuers

John Davis married Jane Trevor in 1666

John Davis son of John (mercier) was buried 2/jan/1675

John Davies (mercier) of Wrexham was buried 27/jan 1678/9

Elizabeth Davies wife of John (slater) of Harwood was buried 13/apr/1679

Tymothy Davies son of John of Wrexham was buried 11/may/1681

Eliz or Jane Davies was buried 7/feb/1682

David Davies son of John of Wrexham Abbott was buried 7/apr/1683

John Davies of Wrexham was buried 4/jul/1683

Sarah Davies daughter of John (butcher) of Wrexham was buried 27/nov/1685

The church wardens in 1670-1 were Edward Jones, William Birch, John Hughes & John Davies.

JOHN HUGHES 1666 = a pair of
spectacles I.K.H.
OF WREXHAM = HIS HALF PENNY



JOHN HUGHES 1666 = a pair of Spectacles I.K.H.
IN WREXHAM = I.K.H.

Boon gives the information that the issuer was Spectacle maker presumably from the device of a pair of Spectacles as appears in the arms of the spectacle makers company. The spectacle makers company was incorporated in 1629, but unfortunately its earliest records were destroyed in the great fire of London. The surviving records date from 1666 and its apprenticeship records were recently published by the society of Genealogists. There is no record of a Thomas Hughes in these records, but this cannot be taken as evidence he was not of this profession, the token seems conclusive evidence that he was. Boon also states there were several persons of this name in Wrexham at the time, one a prominent nonconformist, others a glover and a bookseller. It is not possible to gather much information about the issuer from the parish records there at least 5 John Hughes mentioned occupations noted are:- Corvizer? perhaps choir master cor being welsh for choir or else a cordwainer (see William Lewis below), Flaxman, Weaver, Glover, & Labourer it is however possible to identify his wife as the token gives his wife's initial as K and the only women with this initial and surname Hughes were named Katherine.

Katherine Hughes wife of John was buried on 29/Jul/1663 she was noted to have lived in the township of Wrexham Regis. She had therefore died prior to the issue of the tokens. A John Hughes of Wrexham Regis was buried on 14/dec/1681 and this seems likely to be the issuer.

There is no record of their marriage. If they had any children baptised in the parish they could only have been Jane baptised 8/oct/1633 and /or Catherine baptised 25/oct/1635 and/or Magdalene baptised 27/dec/1635 all of whom are named as daughters of John Hughes but without any note of their mother's names. .

A John Hughes was a church warden at Wrexham in 1665-6 & again in 1670-1 but this is not certain to be the issuer.

ROBERT JACKSON = 3 lions heads
erased
IN WREXHAM = R.I.



Boon gives the information Robert Jackson was a gent and died in 1670; the only reference to him in the parish records is the record of his burial.
Robert Jackson was buried 22/jun 1670

EVAN IONES OF = scales
WRIXAM 1666 = HIS HALF PENY



Boon notes he lived in Love lane apparently next to Thomas Baker.
Lowry Jones supposed daughter of Evan was baptised 26/jan/1630
Evan Jones a poor shoemaker was buried 2/mar/1631
Evan Jones son of Elize and Catherine was baptised 27/feb/1641
There are no further references in the parish records between 1618 & 1686

WILLIAM LEWIS 1666 =L.W.A. around
cordwainers arms
IN WRIXHAM = HIS HALF PENY



Boon gives the information that William Lewis was a shoemaker. This agrees with the device of the cordwainers arms. The parish record notes he was a Quaker. The token gives his wife's initial as A.

William Lewis married Anne John on 1/feb/1637

Martha Lewis daughter of William and Anne was baptised 14/nov/1638

Thomas Lewis son of William and Anne was baptised 22/dec/1640

Joseph Lewis son of William and Anne was baptised 9/oct/1642

Elizabeth daughter of William and Anne was baptised 19/may/1643

Anne Lewis wife of William (Quaker) was buried 18/jun/1675

William Lewis Corvizer of Hope St was buried 3/jun/1686



JOHN PERRY 1667 = HIS HALFE
PENNY
IN WREXHAM = I.K.P.

Boon notes that John Perry was a gent he died in 1676 and was a church warden in 1663. He appears to have been an Inn Keeper or else his widow became one after his death see below

Mary Peri daughter of John and Catherine was baptised 23/may/1643

John Perry gent of Wrexham was buried 7/feb/1676

Katharin Perry (Inn keeper) of Wrexham was buried 22/Apr/1679 (also recorded as Mrs Catherine)

The church wardens in 1663-4 were Nanney Lloyd, John Perry, Randle Jones and David Edwards



THOMAS PLATT = HIS HALF PENNY
IN WREXHAM 1666 = T.F.M.
around floral pattern

Boon notes Thomas Platt was a mercer, he died in 1679, his wife was Mary. He is incorrect about his wife's name Mary was in fact his daughter, the parish records show

his wife was named Magdalene but the same entry confirms his occupation as a mercer. It seems likely he is also incorrect as to the issuer's date of death. It would appear there were 3 men of this name. One of whom was married to Jane and another to Elizabeth, the issuer seems to have been the Thomas Platt described as "the junior" in 1668 and the younger at his burial in 1672 this is almost certainly the son of Thomas and Elizabeth born in 1644

Elizabeth Platt daughter of Thomas and Jane was baptised on 1/may/1638
Thomas Platt son of Thomas and Jane was baptised 1/dec/1639
Ruth Platt daughter of Thomas and Jane was baptised 9/sep/1641
John Platt son of Thomas and Jane was baptised 1/oct/1643
Elizabeth Platt daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth was baptised 28/nov/1641
Thomas Platt son of Thomas and Elizabeth was baptised 22/may/1644
Elizabeth Platt was buried on 17/apr/1644
A daughter of Thomas Platt was buried on 7/jul/1642
Elizabeth Platt daughter of Thomas of Wrexham Regis was buried 11/mar/1663
Evan Platt son of Thomas (Weaver) was buried 3/feb/1666
Thomas Platt son of Thomas (junior) was baptised on 27/feb/1668
Magdalen Platt wife of Thom' (mercier) was buried 9/sep/1671
Mr Thomas Platt the younger was buried on 6/apr/1672
Thomas Platt gent was buried on 29/apr/1679
Mary Platt daughter of Thomas (mercier) of Wrexham was buried 6/jan/1679 (also recorded as Spinster)

Boons list concludes with a note on a token "THE LION AND MAYDENHEAD IN WREXHAM". The existence of this token is suspect and there is insufficient information to examine the parish records for its issuer.

Many other Parish records have now been published by various sources especially the family history societies; no doubt others will soon follow, and although much information has been lost since these tokens were minted details of many issuers can now be fairly easily obtained. The more information we can find and pass on the more enjoyment we will all obtain from our collections.

References

Boon- Welsh Tokens of the seventeenth century
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Wrexham Parish Registers 1666-1686
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Ice Tokens

Gary Oddie

The acquisition of the piece illustrated in fig. 1. started the usual quest of *who, where when and why*. The *who* is reasonably easy, someone called Stevenson and the *why*, less obvious but an ice wells' receipt, prepayment check or similar. Before suggesting a solution to the *where* and *when*, a short digression into the use of ice and a history of refrigeration will be made⁽¹⁾.

Obv. STEVENSON'S / ICE WELLS around ONE SHILLING.

Rev. The same

Cu, Edge Plain, 39mm, 180°



Fig. 1.

In ancient Egypt, jars of water were left on house roofs, that would freeze overnight, this could then be used to keep food or produce fresh during the day. Similarly it has been long known that cloths soaked in water could be used to keep things cool as the water evaporated. Later the Greeks and Romans are known to have stored snow and ice in pits, so that it would last longer than just a day, and about 1000AD the Chinese are recorded to have harvested and stored ice as a preservative.

In 1550, more scientific approaches started to be made when it was noted that when sodium nitrate and potassium nitrate were dissolved in water, the temperature dropped dramatically, and the word refrigerate was coined. By 1600, the reaction with saltpetre was being used to cool drinks in France. In 1664, Charles II had the first custom made ice well constructed in Upper St James' Park (now Green Park). By the end of the century the use of ice for culinary purposes had become more widespread. Many large houses had ice pits or ice wells dug into their gardens for storing the ice gathered from ponds in the winter for use throughout the summer, when iced liquors were the height of fashion.

In 1748, William Cullen, working at Glasgow University, noted that boiling ethyl ether at reduced pressure would absorb enough heat to freeze water.

Digging simple ice pits and ice wells evolved in the 18th century into the construction of purpose built ice houses, though the names do seem to be interchangeable. Between May and December 1784 a large ice house was constructed at Petworth House in Sussex⁽²⁾. Brick built and at 26 feet in diameter and 16 feet deep, being one of the largest and best surviving examples, this building cost £168 9s 1³/₄d. The walls were lime washed, and wooden staging was used to allow safe and easy filling. Good

ventilation and drainage of the melt water maximised the longevity of the several tons of ice through the summer months. Fig. 2. shows drawings and a photograph of the Petworth House ice house.

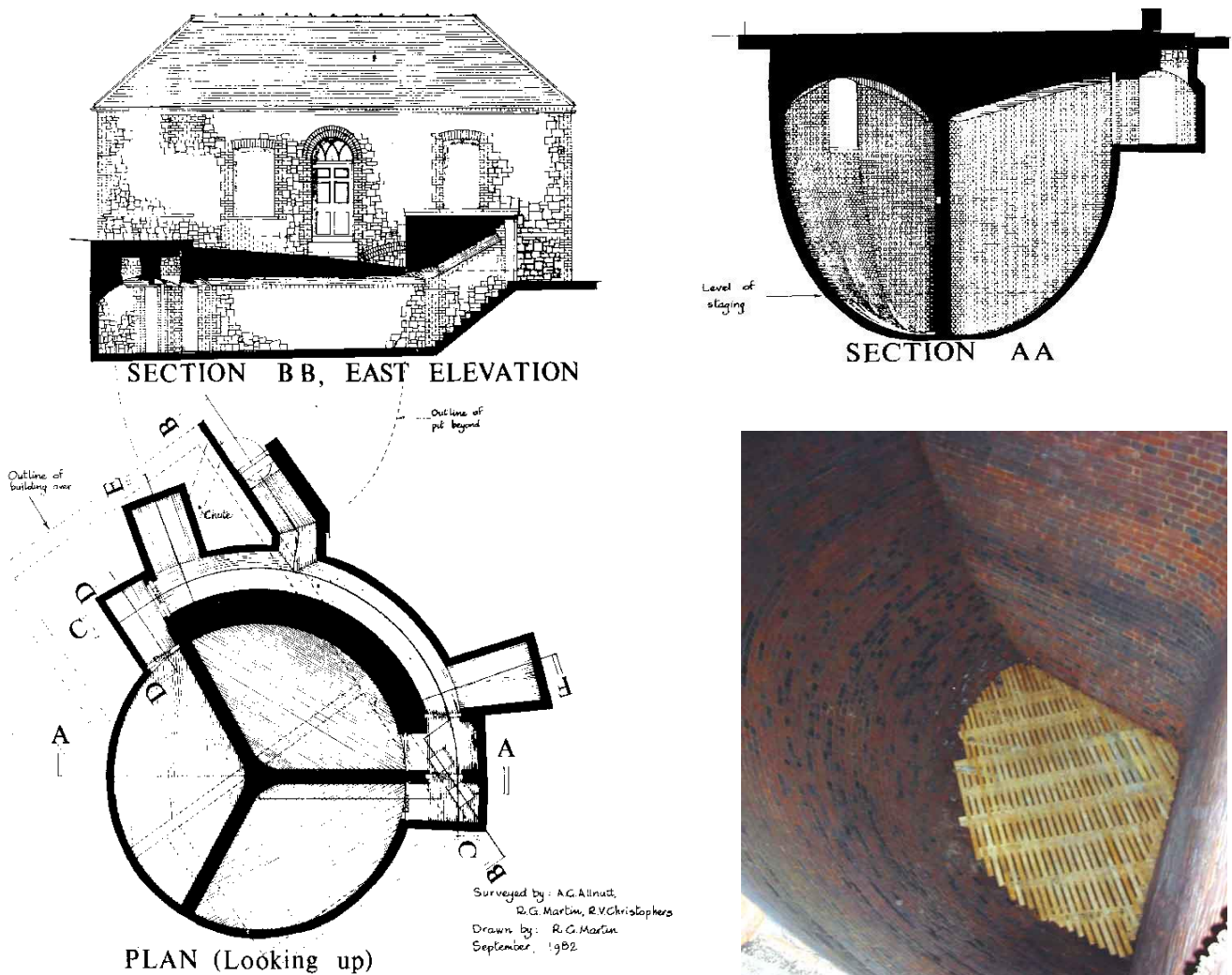


Fig. 2. Petworth House Ice House, from 1784⁽²⁾.

In 1799 the demand for ice resulted in the first ice shipments from New York to South Carolina. Transporting ice was difficult and as much as 66% was lost due to melting. Just a few years later, New England engineers, Frederick Taylor and Nathaniel Wyeth had improved ice cutting, insulation and transportation methods so that the losses were reduced to just 8%.

In 1803 Thomas Moore wrote “An essay on the most eligible construction of ice houses. Also a description of the newly invented machine called the refrigerator.” The refrigerator was just a wooden box, insulated to keep out drafts, so that food and ice inside would last longer. The ice houses were more modest than at Petworth House, being 10 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep, buried in the ground and with the door

facing North in the Northern hemisphere. A more typical ice house can be found at Stanmer in Sussex, as shown in fig. 3.

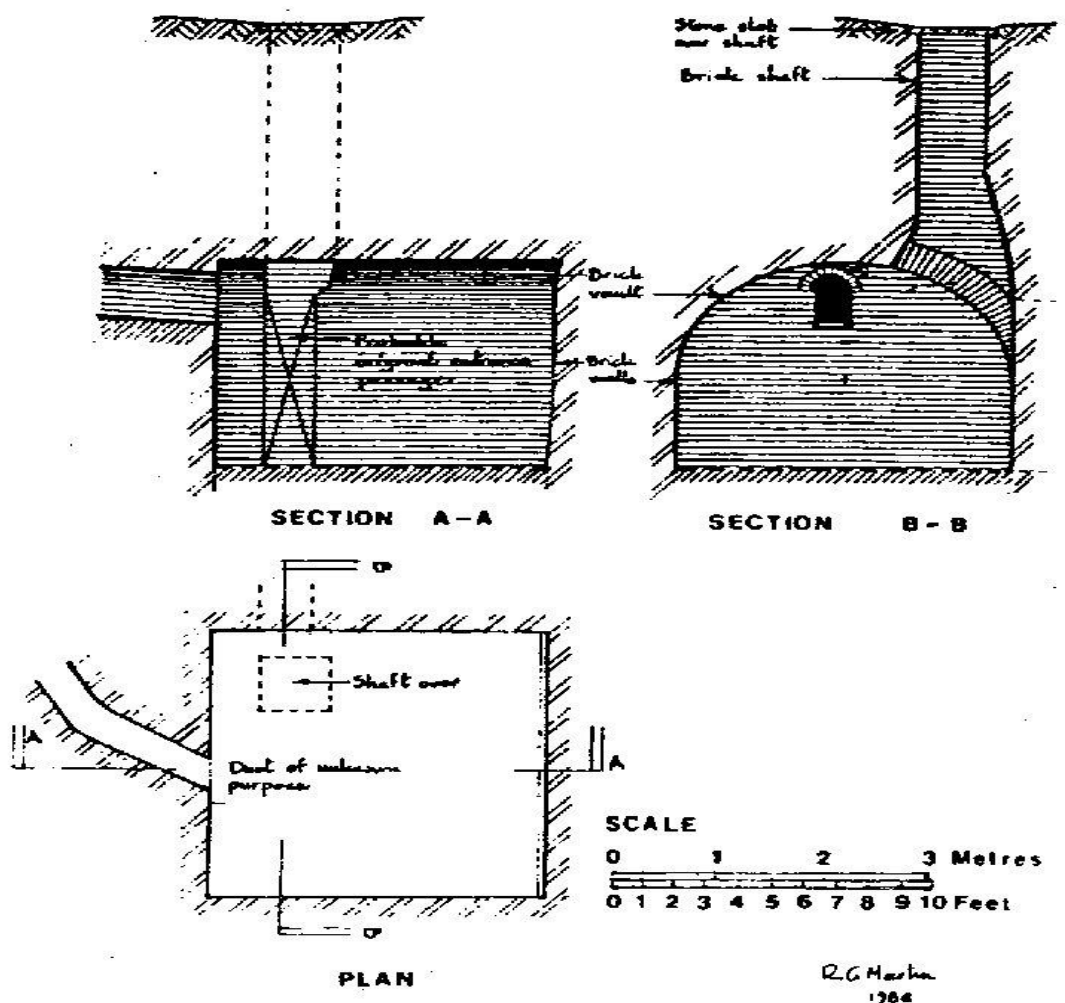


Fig. 3. Stanmer Ice House, Brighton, Sussex⁽²⁾.

In 1805, Ice was being shipped to Martinique at a cost of \$100 a ton and deliveries to Liverpool and Calcutta were also being made from the USA. In the same year, Oliver Evans in the USA started to use the expansion of a vapour to cool objects and Michael Faraday working in England successfully liquefied ammonia gas using pressure.

Between 1834 and 1842, John Gorrie of the USA used the expansion of compressed air as a coolant in hospitals and his patent was granted in 1851. In 1856 Alexander Twining of the USA and James Harrison in Australia started the first commercial scale ice manufacturing. In 1857, Carlo Gatti imported 400 tons of ice into London, which were stored in specially made pits; the ships carried coal on their return journey to Scandinavia. It took until 1859 for Ferdinand Carré to develop Faraday's use of ammonia into a closed loop refrigeration system. In 1867, produce was being shipped all over the USA on trains with special ice bunkers. The use of vast quantities of

natural ice, some lakes providing 1000 tons per day in 1847, fell into decline in the late 1870's, when many natural sources were found to be polluted, and the warm winters of 1889-90 forced the end of natural sources of ice for home and export use.

The UK, however continued to import ice from the Scandinavian sources and fig. 4 shows the imports of ice through Shoreham from 1873 to 1915.

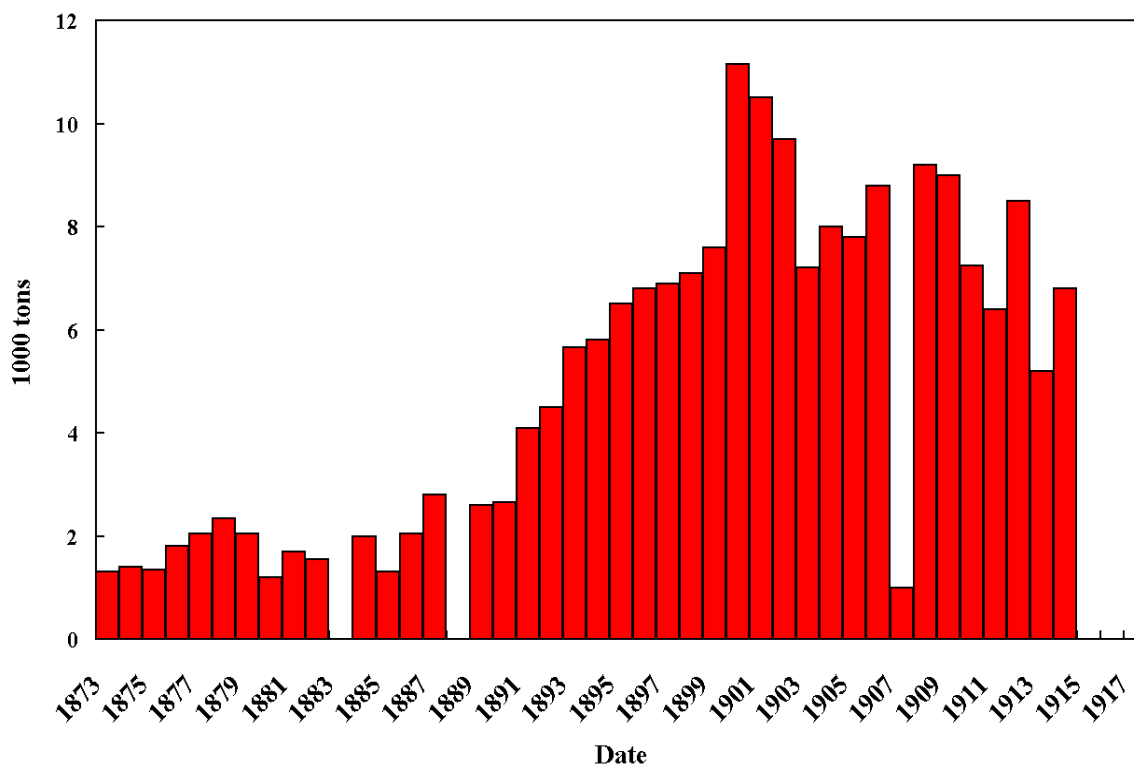


Fig. 4. Ice imports through Shoreham, Sussex, 1873-1915⁽²⁾.

By 1914, American plants were manufacturing 90,000 tons of ice per day and the outbreak of the First World War finally brought an end to the large scale transport of natural ice by sea.

On the domestic front, refrigeration continued to use raw ice and was slow to move down to the general public. In 1911, the General Electric Company in Indiana, produced the first household fridge, an insulated wooden box with a tin/zinc lining, and a simple ammonia based cooling circuit just to keep things cool. In 1915, the Guardian Refrigerator appeared and by 1920 the familiar white enamelled box "The Kelvinator" was available for \$714. The 1920's saw the development of CFC's (ChloroFluoroCarbons) as very efficient, and relatively safe (compared to ammonia) refrigerant gases, such as Freon12. In the 1930's the Servel appeared, by the 1940's fridges and freezers were being mass produced and today 99.5% of households have a fridge or freezer.

Ice wells and ice houses have long been an overlooked feature of town and countryside, often being overbuilt or just filled in, as they are quite dangerous, large holes in the ground. However they do trace an interesting evolution of trade, science and rising living standards. These architectural oddities are now being actively recorded and researched⁽²⁾. Probably typical of many growing towns in the nineteenth century, Brighton is known to have had nine ice wells prior to 1854. Afterwards their number increased and fig. 5. shows the directory listing of ice related businesses to the end in the 1920's⁽²⁾.

1 Centurion Road	1865-1870	Frederick Hayllar - Ice Merchant
14 Centurion Road	1899	Larkin & Co. - Ice Merchants
15 Centurion Road	1878	George Smithers - Ice Store
	1887, 1892, 1899	Larkin & Co. - Ice Store
	1885-1890	J. Leleu - Ice Store
17 Centurion Road	1904-1905	Consumers' Pure Ice & Cold Storage Syndicate, Ltd. (also at Portland Road, Hove)
19 Centurion Road	1907	Mowatts Ltd. - Ice Merchants
21 Centurion Road	1903	Samuel Larkin
	1905	The Kent & Sussex Pure Ice Co.
	1906	Provincial Consumers' Ice Supply Ltd.
16 Henry Street	1869-1892	Wright's Ice Well
Holland Road	1910	United, Carlo, Stevenson & Slater
	1915	Linde, British Refrigeration Co. Ltd.
	1921	Lightfoot Refrigeration Co. Ltd. - Ice Works and Cold Store
39 Market Street	1892 onwards	Samuel Larkin - Fishmonger and Ice Merchants
70 Middle Street	1907-1910	Mowatts Ltd. - Ice Merchants
42 New Dorset Street 4, 5	1874-1875	W.S. Mutton - Ice House
96a North Street	1874/75	Henry Pocock- Ice Well and Stabling
	1884	James Horton Stephens - Ice Well and Stabling
	1879~1903	The Kent & Sussex Pure Ice Co.
	1878	Pocock & Stephens - The-Royal Ice Stores
106 North Street	1887-1890	The Kent & Sussex Pure Ice Co.
10 Powis Groves	1874/75	W.S. Mutton - Ice Well
72 Preston Road	1895	E. Ingarfield - Ice Merchant
1 Prince Albert Street	1862-1875	Frederick Hayllar -Fishmonger and
	1879-1885	John Leleu - Ice Merchant
	1878	George Smithers - Ice Merchant
	1885-1910	Samuel Larkin & Co. - Ice Merchant
Regent Row	1869-1875	Pocock's Ice Stores
	1879	The Kent & Sussex Pure Ice Co.
21a Ship Street	1907-1909	Christiania Lake Ice Store
12/13 Upper St. James's Street	1887	Thomas Crosskey - Ice Merchant
54 Western Road	1862-1895	Pocock & Stevens - Fishmonger and Ice Merchant

Fig. 5. Ice wells and Ice houses traced in Brighton post 1854⁽²⁾.

The next illustration shows the location of the most central of these ice wells on a modern map. Note the six wells near the sea front are all in the area of Brighton Market, from which a series of tokens is known. A further seven are just a few streets away from Brighton rail terminus.

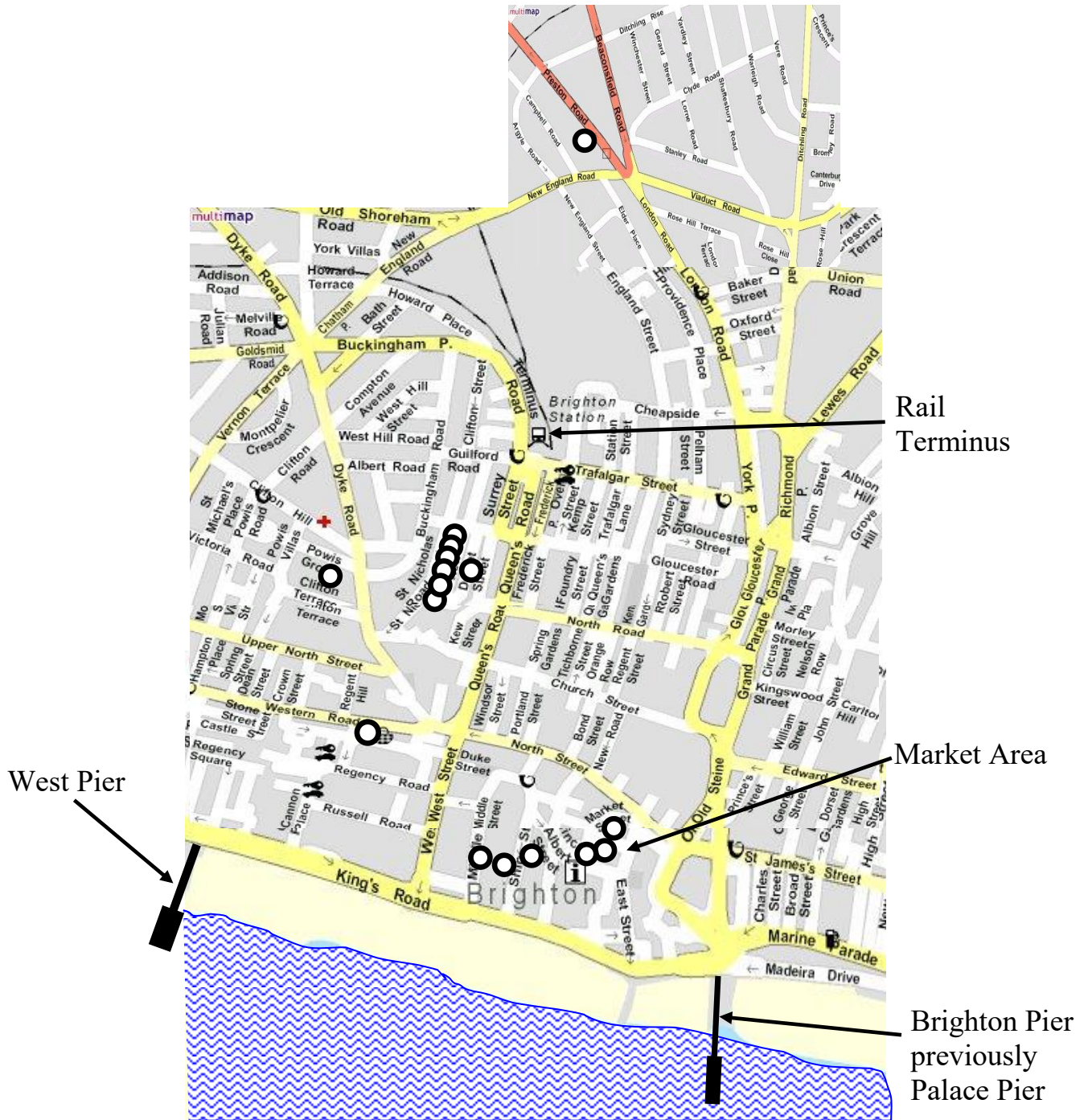


Fig. 6. Location of Brighton ice wells and ice houses.

Returning to the token that prompted this note, we can see a possible candidate for the issuer. The Stevenson might be connected with the business at 10 Holland Road, Brighton, in 1910 in the partnership “United, Carlo, Stevenson and Slater”. This must be treated as a tentative attribution, since only the tiniest fraction of the ice wells and ice companies that must once have existed have been traced. Indeed, the country of origin of the token might not be the centre of the empire, but elsewhere.

This would normally be the point to end the search, however, some of the surnames in fig. 5 seemed familiar and searching through my listings of shilling tokens revealed why. Larkin, Smithers, Leleu and Ingarfield are all surnames of issuers of tokens at Billingsgate fish market, and would be primary users of large quantities of ice. This connection requires further research. Is this just a coincidence or are there rail or sea connections between the businesses, and if fish and ice are being transported, which way are they moving?

Billingsgate is another source of Ice related tokens as follows⁽³⁾.


<p>HULL STEAM FISHING & ICE CO (31mm Brass)</p> 	<p>Various addresses . . .1884~1908. . .</p>
<p>SAMUEL SMITH ½CWT ICE (27mm Brass)</p>	<p>Fish salesman, 87 Lower Thames Street [1876]. . .1879. . .[1884]</p>
<p>J. & A. WALTERS ½ ICE (32mm Brass octafoil)</p>	<p>Various addresses [1889]. . .1894~1914</p>
<p>WREN & CO ½CWT ICE (28mm Brass)</p>	<p>Various addresses [1882]. . .1884~1899. . .1909 with partners . . .1924</p>

Fig. 7. Ice tokens from Billingsgate Market⁽³⁾.

The refrigeration plant at Billingsgate was started in the 1920’s (fig. 8) and was not turned off until the 16th January 1982 when the market was moved to a new site at West India Dock⁽⁴⁾. The thawing of the many feet of permafrost (fig. 9) did not lead to the predicted local subsidence!

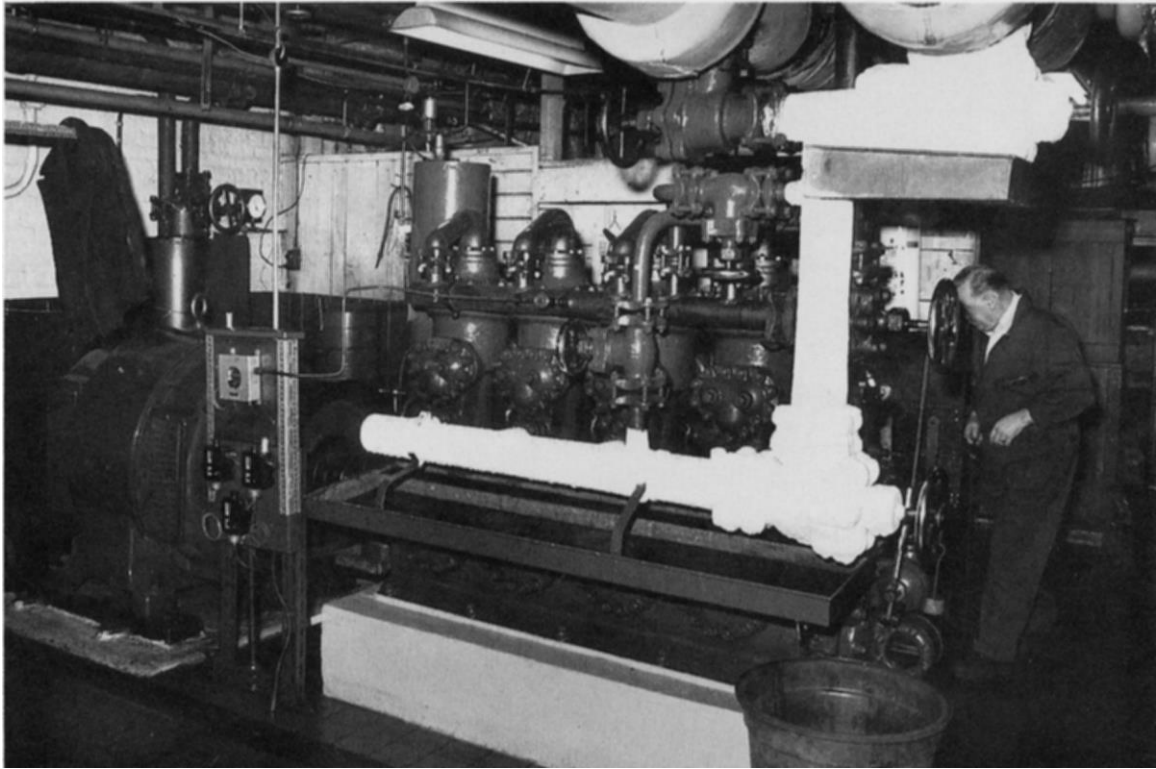


Fig. 8. Ammonia based refrigeration plant at Billingsgate, c.1920⁽⁴⁾.



Fig. 9. Billingsgate store room⁽⁴⁾, in need of a defrost!

Since first presenting this note at the 2003 Token Congress in Eastbourne, under the title *Cool Tokens*, a more systematic search has been made for other ice related tokens from around the world. The following illustrations show all that have been found.

1.
 Obv. E. GODEL &
 SONS, PEORIA, ILL.
 Rev. GOOD FOR 50LBS
 ICE AT ICE PLANT
 28mm square, Al.



2.
 Obv. CHIPLEY ICE CO., CHIPLEY, GA
 Rev. GOOD FOR 100 LBS. OF ICE
 26mm, Al.
 [Chipley, now known as Pine Mountain and home of Callaway Gardens. Chipley Light & Power Company, 1913-1919?]



3.
 Obv. GOOD FOR 35c ICE,
 CAMERON ICE AND
 COLD STORAGE CO.
 Rev. Signed C W
 LAWRENCE, TRES
 35mm, printed black on red
 cardboard



4.
 Obv. GOOD FOR 25 LBS ICE
 SEWARD CREAMERY CO.
 SEWARD NEBR.
 Rev. counterstamped C and 77
 29mm, Al.



5.

Obv. ARCTIC ICE CO INCORPORATED
LOUISVILLE. KY.

Rev. KENTUCKY SALES TAX, ARCTIC ICE
PURCHASE around ON 5^c

Also a 10c piece.

16mm, Br.

[These tokens are listed in the United States Sales Tax
Tokens and Stamps: A History and Catalog by Merlin
Malehorn and Tim Davenport. They are listed as rarity 5
(51-100 known) Minted by Whitehead and Hoag
Company.]



6.

Obv. ALBANY ARTESIAN ICE CO.
around ALBANY GA.

Rev. GOOD FOR 50 CENTS IN ICE
28mm, Br.



7.

Obv. C.P.L.CO. REFUGIO around 2

Rev. GOOD FOR 12½LBS ICE 2

Br, ?mm

[Sold as New York?, but maybe Texas]



8.

Obv. HAUG & CO. BOAT STORE
LANSING IA

Rev. GOOD FOR 5^c IN ICE

Br, ?mm



9.

Obv. FAY'S TRUCK TERMINAL &
CAFE 706000 E. CENTRAL
ALBUQUERQUE N.M. WET & DRY ICE
PH. 5-0876

Rev. GOOD FOR 10^c IN DRINKS

Al, ?mm



10.

Obv. HIELO OBSEQUIO around polar bear

Rev. C^{IA} (004) CERVECERA INTERNACIONAL S.A. around

Polar

31.5mm, CuNi

[Cuba, 1950's Polar is a brand name of beer, company also made ice.]



11.

Obv. LA TROPICAL Y TIVOLI CERVECERIAS HIELO

Rev. NUEVA FABRICA DE HIELO HABANA, SA in logo

31.5mm, wm/CuNi?

[Cuba. Also known with the central design removed with counterstamps T20, T24 and ETACS]



12.

Obv. CERVECERIA "HATUEY" BACARDI around Native American Indian?

Rev. COMPANIA "RON BACARDI" HIELO around a Bat. Al/CuNi, 31.5mm



13.

Obv. LAHAINA ICE CO. / LTD.

Rev. 5 CENTS

23mm, Cu/Br?

[Hawaii, sugar plantation, 1909-1942.]



14.

Obv. ICE / 6^D 6^D / SIXPENCE

Rev. ?

Al, ?mm, central square hole.

[Australia]



15.

Obv. The S.I.C.S. & R. Co. Ltd 10 LBS
Rev. Similar in Chinese. 10Lbs at the bottom and from right to left the first two characters are a trade name, the next is manufactory, the next is a contraction of ice and then company limited.

26mm CuNi?

[Shanghai Ice Company, 1930's, mainland China or possibly USA]



16.

Obv. SANITARY ICE CLEAN

Rev. Uniface

Br, 22mm

[Probably USA]⁽⁵⁾



17.

Obv. M. GREENBERG ICE CO around 10

Rev. ?

Al, ?mm

[Probably USA]



18.

Obv. ICE on large cube, polar bear sat on top

Rev NO CASH VALUE

Br, 25mm, plain edge

[Holiday Inn, Fort Walton Beach, Florida, USA, 1994. Ice dispensing machine⁽⁵⁾.]



19.

Obv. COSTS LESS / REFRIGERATION / SPEND THE DIFFERENCE around CIPSCO CERTIFIED in large ICE logo.

Rev. DOES MORE / REFRIGERATION IT'S MODERN around CIPSCO CERTIFIED in large ICE logo.

Br, 25mm

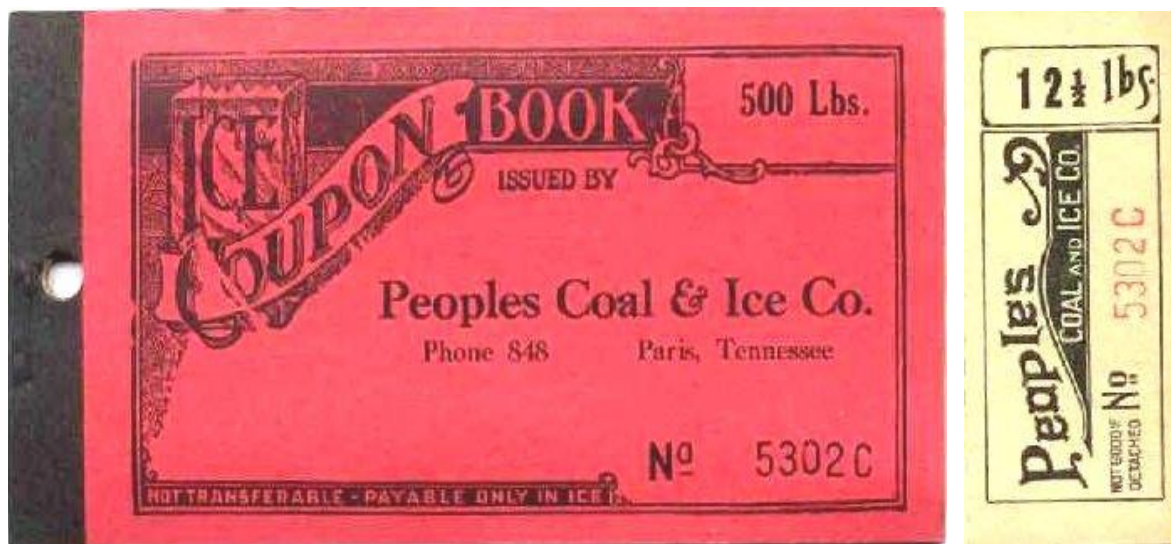
[Central Illinois Public Service Company, 34 ice plants, pre 1951, now Ameren CIPS.]



Coupon books have also been found. Looking at the size of the industry in the 19th and 20th century, it is suspected that many more tokens, booklets and coupons exist.

20. The Peoples Coal & Ice Company.

[Paris, Tennessee (TN). The total value of the book is 500 Lbs of Ice (Payable in Ice Only) - coupons values are 25Lbs 12 ½Lbs.]



21. The City Ice & Coal Co

[Dover, Ohio. The book value is 1000Lbs.]

22. The Irvington Ice & Coal Co.

[Indianapolis, Indiana. The book value is 2000Lbs.]

23. Senath Ice Co.

[Senath, Montana. The book value is 1000Lbs, with 25Lbs coupons.]

Also a window card for ice deliveries has been noted.

24. Ward Ice Co.

[Printed by the Weldon, Williams and Lick Co, Ft Smith, Arkansas. Cards were positioned in the window with the amount in Lbs to be delivered at the top of the card for the delivery man to see.]



References and Acknowledgements

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- (3) Neil B. Todd. *A catalogue of Billingsgate Market Tallies*, 1985.
- (4) C. Manton & J. Edwards. *Bygone Billingsgate*. Phillimore, 1989.
- (5) R. Hayes. *Ice Tokens*. TCSB v5n6 p203, September 1995.

I would like to thank Paul Withers for bringing the Stevenson's token to my attention, Bob and Pam Williams for their help with Billingsgate Market Tallies and Stuart Adams for useful discussions and illustrations for the original talk. Thanks also to Martin Snow and Ron Martin for their illustrations and data regarding the Brighton and Shoreham ice trade.

Post Script

Since writing this article, several "new" ice tokens have been found. Most are generic USA hotel issues (similar to 16 and 18 above) and were given to residents to be used in ice vending machines. Thanks to Forrest Stevens for this listing.

Obv.	Rev.	Details
Polar Ice	NCV, HH(mintmark 1985-9)	Br, 25
Ice Token	NCV	Br, 22
Ice Token RWM (mintmark, 1985-)	NCV	Br, 23
Ice Machine Token, NCV, HH	Radiating lines	Br, 25
Ice Machine Token, NCV, HH	Eagle, HH	Br, 23
Ice Machine Token	NCV	
Ice	-	Brown plastic, 20
Ice	-	
Ice O Matic	-	Br, 23
Free Ice	-	Br, 23
Coin-a-cube Ice token	-	Br, 25
Guest King Ice Token	Good for one serving	Al, 22
Ramada Inn Nice People All Over the World Taking Care of Nice People	Ice Token Ramada Inn NCV	Bz, 25 and Br, 23
Brighton Suites Hotels Ice Token RWM	NCV RWM	Br, 23
Sheraton Shreveporter	Ice Token	Br, 23
Days Inn Shreveport	Ice Token	Br, 23
Ramada Inn Nice People Taking Care of Nice People All Over the World	Grand Island Nebraska Ice Token NCV	Bz, 25
Ft. Lauderdale Oakland Park Inn 563-1351	Polar bear on block of ice	Bz, 25
Wharton Ice Factory, J.J. Wensley, Prop.	Good for 5c in Ice	Br
Artesian Ice Co, 25 Lbs in Ice	Geometric design	CuNi
Aguirre Ice, 5 Cents	? [Salina, Puerto Rico]	Al

Mistress Tisbery's Lament: monograms in Ambrose Heal's manuscript Robert Thompson and Michael Dickinson

Tokens have been known since at least the time of Snelling which bear the name TISBERY, a somewhat rare surname which derives from the town of Tisbury in Wiltshire. The only token-issuer of the name appears to be Thomas Tisbery, oilman in Fleet Street, as described below. Akerman (724-5), Boyne (London 881-2), and Williamson (London 1099, 1100) all simply describe the device on the obverse of the 1653 issue, and on the reverse of the undated issue, as 'A monogram', without venturing to disentangle its letters. Burn (489) gives 'T. T. in monogram', and also documents the presentation at the wardmote court on 21 December 1664 of Thomas Tisberry, oilman, for selling goods by light weight ⁽¹⁾.

However, *Dickinson* (pp. 117-18) records THOMAS TISBERY (C) to mean the presence on the tokens, in addition to the issuer's name or initials, of a spouse's initial C. This was taken, not from sight of a specimen, but from Ambrose Heal's publication of non-Williamson tokens in a manuscript list dating from c.1680. As edited by Heal, the monogram of a C on a letter T with the reading I653 IN FLEET STREET, and with LYON IN FLEETSTREET, are attributed to Tisbery's two issues. What might be of concern is that a similar monogram occurs in the next entry with the reading LYON AND WETHERCOCK IN FLETE STREET, but that has not been identified ⁽²⁾.

Other monograms occur in Heal's publication under the following headings.

LONDON, *Broken Wharf*: Dickinson 439A, but on the Norweb specimen the letters are not in monogram.

Cheapside: the monogram has been confirmed from a Nigel Clark specimen (1977), and from a specimen photographed at Messrs B.A. Seaby in 1979, although in D.598A it should probably have been given as T.A. (C).

Peter Street (Westminster), C|WS: D.2207B, confirmed by a Norweb specimen placed in the collection in Middlesex.

Peter Street (Westminster), M.A: D.2207A, but a Patrick Deane specimen sketched in 1984 was reminiscent of W. Tanner's "sparger", BW Cambs.119 = Norweb 447-8.

Snow Hill: D.2905A, confirmed by Norweb specimens.

SOUTHWARK, *Bridge Foot and Bridge House*: D.198A, confirmed from a John Wetton specimen except that he described the device as "? Merchant's mark".

LINCOLNSHIRE, *Spalding*: the monogram represents the rare tokens of Captain Jacob Wragg, D.227.

Thus there are some problems with the monograms as rendered by Heal, and it would be helpful to be able to consult the original manuscript. Sir Ambrose Heal (1872-1959), furniture manufacturer and bibliographer, is given an illustrated entry in the

Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (Oxford, 2004), vol. 26, pp. 131-33 and online. It mentions various Heal archives, but none appears to hold the manuscript. Perhaps it remains in the family.

To return to the Tisbury specimens in the Norweb Collection, whereas the centre of the monogram resembles a C, the left part of the monogram does not, but exhibits a long curling approach stroke. Examination of earlier alphabets makes it possible to identify the character across the capital T not as C, but as a wide and curving **T** in the Secretary Hand. It is similar to one engraved in the first English copy-book, *A Booke containing divers sortes of hands*, by John De Beau Chesne and John Baidon (London, 1570). This was reprinted in Amsterdam in 1977, but the engraved alphabet has been clearly reproduced by Hilda Grieve, from whose book **Fig. 1** is copied. The Secretary Alphabet has been reproduced also by Fairbank, and by Dawson and Kennedy-Skipton, but in both cases on a grey background which would copy poorly. The first of the four **T** characters most closely resembles what crosses the upright T on the tokens ⁽³⁾.

So Mistress Tisbury might lament that she has been despised, rejected, and misrepresented with a name beginning C. It will be seen that she was called Margaret in 1649, and there was a Mary by 1682, although what happened in the interim has not been discovered. (There are earlier records of a Thomas Tisbury in Guildford ⁽⁴⁾, but no connection has been established). In the City of London parish of St Dionis Backchurch Thomas Tisbury married Margrett Phippes on 14 June 1649, without further details ⁽⁵⁾. The issuer's parish was St Bride, Fleet Street, the registers of which have not been published. In microfilms of the manuscript registers of marriages, baptisms and burials, the only relevant entry found was the burial of Thomas Tisberey on 8 October 1682 ⁽⁶⁾. In the same year administration of the estate of Thomas Tisbury of St Bride was granted to Mary Tisbury ⁽⁷⁾. Unless this was a late second marriage, the Thomas Tisbury who had married Mary Finch at St James, Duke's Place in 1680 may have been the issuer's son, for a son of that name in 1689 renounced to creditors the administration for Mary Tisberry, widow, of St Bride ⁽⁸⁾. The 1698 will of a Thomas Tisbury of Ealing in Middlesex, a bricklayer who owned a smith's shop etc., shows nothing to connect him with the issuer ⁽⁹⁾.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

The tokens may now be described, with their numbers in Williamson's London chapter. Note that in 1099 his FLEET needs to be corrected, and the reverse initial mark is unclear.

1099. ***THOMAS·TISBERY·OLE** around monogram 5.76.148

- **MAN·IN·FLET·STREETE** around **I653**, a rosette above and below.

1100. ***THOMAS·TISBERY·OYL** around a Lion passant guardant

***MAN·IN·FLEET·STREET** around monogram 5.76.148 (Fig. 2)

The top of the last **T** is not visible. Both tokens will be illustrated in Part VII of the Norweb Sylloge, with monogram 5.76.148 described in the Classified Index of Types as 'On a capital T a *T* in the Secretary Hand'.

To conclude, the monogram derives solely from Thomas Tisbery (fl. 1649-, buried 1682). There is no reference to a wife, and "(C)" should be deleted from the two Dickinson entries.

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2. M. Dickinson, *Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles* (London, 1986); A. Heal, *A XVII Century MS. List of Tokens* ([London], 1928); reprinted from *Notes & Queries* 154 (1928).
3. Hilda E. P. Grieve, *Examples of English Handwriting 1150-1750* ([Chelmsford], 1954), Fig. 1; A. Fairbank, *A Book of Scripts*, revised [edn.] (Harmondsworth, 1960), pl. 33; G. E. Dawson [and] Laetitia Kennedy-Skipton, *Elizabethan Handwriting 1500-1650* (Chichester, 1981), pl. 2A.
4. International Genealogical Index.
5. Harleian Society, *The reiester booke of Saynte De'nis Backchurch parishe*, ed. Joseph Lemuel Chester (London, 1878), p. 26.
6. Society of Genealogists, Microfilm 441: marriages and baptisms 1587-1653; Guildhall Library, manuscripts 6540/1: marriages 1653-66, baptisms 1653-74, burials 1653-72 (the last scanned only to 13 Sept. 1665, when Plague burials were at their height), and 6540/2.
7. British Record Society, *Index to Testamentary Records in the Commissary Court of London (London Division) now preserved in Guildhall Library, London*, Vol. IV, ed. Marc Fitch (London, 1992-98, 3 parts), p. 678; the entry is incomplete.
8. International Genealogical Index; Fitch (as note 7), p. 678.
9. National Archives (Public Record Office), Prob/11/447.

Osborne Garrett & Co. Ltd. The Ogee barbers checks

Stuart Adams

The illustrations shown opposite have been taken from the 1935 catalogue of Osborne, Garrett & Co., Ltd. (Ogee). The company was formed in 1883. On the front cover there are four addresses which were located in the major cities of Great Britain. The table below indicates the nationwide hold they had on barbers' accessories.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Addresses</u>
London, W1	51-54 Frith Street, 8-11 Bateman Street and 34/35 Dean Street, Soho W1
Birmingham, 2	10-11 Temple Street
Glasgow, C2	14 Bothwell Street
Manchester, 4	Regent House, 28 Cannon Street

On page 130 checks are offered for sale to be used in the barbers' saloons. The range of token values is not as numerous as those listed in Ralph Hayes' comprehensive article¹. The absence of certain values reflecting the change in prices of the services offered, these are indicated in table 2.

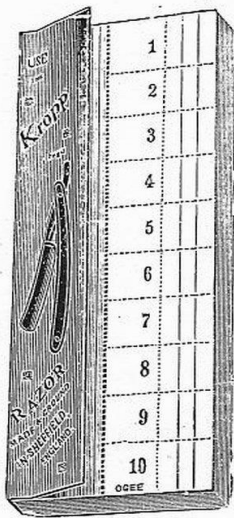
1d	1 ½ d	2d	2 ½ d	3d	4d	4 ½ d	5d	6d	7d	8d	9d	10d
*		*		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
1/-	1/2	1/3	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/6	
*	*	*	*	*	*		*					

Table 2. Comparison of the values from Hayes¹ and those available(*) in the 1935 catalogue. (The abbreviation 2/- represents 2 shillings and was a shorthand way of quoting prices)

Interestingly on the same page paper check books and pads are also offered – was this the beginning of the end for metal checks? The checks at 3/9 per 100 are at least recyclable.

References

Hayes R.(1997) The Toilet Club – Part 2, Personnel Grooming TCSB vol.5 no.10 pg.387.



SALOON CHECKS

● Ogee Check Books and Pads always reach up to that high standard of quality that first gained them such popularity in the trade. In excellence of printing *they never vary*, while there is now a choice of a *dozen attractive colours*. Run over your stocks and replenish where you are short.



“KROPP” PENCE BOOKS

As illustrated. 1,000 checks with counterfoils. Twelve colours.
3/9 per doz. Books.
500 check with counterfoils.
Twelve colours.
1/10 per doz. Books.

CHECK PADS

No. 50.

100 leaves with counterfoils numbered 1-100. Twelve colours. For Ladies' or Gentlemen's Saloons.

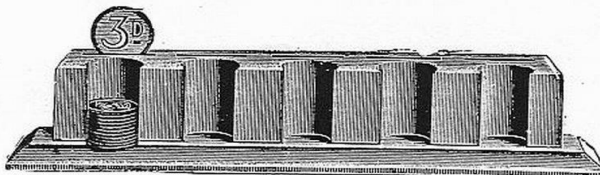
1/4 per doz. Pads.

15/- per gross.

For orders of not less than 1 gross.

In ordering kindly give full description of Books or Pads required.

CHECK HOLDER



Polished Walnut or Mahogany Colour,
1/9 each.

BRASS CHECKS

Suitable for above, in following values :
1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 4½d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1/-,
1/2, 1/3, 1/6, 1/9, 2/-, 2/6.
3/9 per 100.

SALOON CHECK BOOKS

No. 60.

100 leaves with counterfoils numbered 1-100. Well bound, stiff covers.

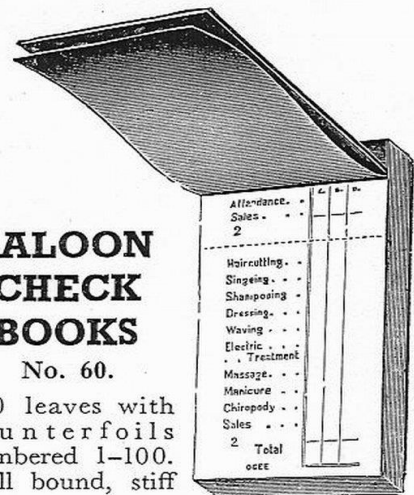
Twelve colours.

For Ladies' or Gentlemen's Saloons.

1/9 per doz. Books.

20/- per gross.

For orders of not less than 1 gross.



Medals of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs

Andrew Bowman

In TCS *Bulletin* volume 8.number 1 (December 2004) mention is made in Peter Waddell's article on the Morley Mint of several medals from the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs which were found in a workman's box. I thought that correspondents maybe interested in their origin and I offer the following

The Bell Medal

This was issued on an annual basis to clubs within the membership of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs (founded 1908) now the National Small bore Rifle Association (NSRA). The issue of medals to clubs ceased at the outbreak of the Second World War and it is estimated the number issued ran to between 50,000 to 55,000. There are several different die variations and as yet the dating of these has not yet been possible. In the Rifleman there are just over 15,000 Bell Medal winners names published.

An annual certificate is still issued to Clubs, the winner of which on registration with the NSRA is entitled to take part in the Chas E. Bell Cup without payment of an entry fee at the annual meeting held at Bisley in August of each year.

The Daily Express Medal

The competition was started in 1911 and sponsored by the Daily Express newspaper. The paper withdrew its support just before 1923, so they were only issued for 12 years, compared with 31 years for the Bell Medal.

It is estimated the number issued was just over 16,000. Winners were registered with the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs and names published in The Rifleman in order for the winner to receive his "free entry for life" to the main Daily Express competition held as part of the annual meeting held at Bisley. The Rifleman has the names of about 7,300 winners.

The Roberts Medal

This is the medal with the bust of Earl Roberts with the seated angel on the obverse. Research by Brian Woodall, suggests that it was one of the medals/certificates (with the Bell Medal, Daily Express Medal, Daily Telegraph Certificate, News of the World Certificate, etc.) given annually to each affiliated club by the Society . It is referred to in the SMRC Handbooks from 1914 to 1927 disappearing from the list such awards in the 1928 Handbook.

In the Handbooks prior to 1914, the "Privileges of Affiliated Units" does not list these awards individually, but just has a footnote of "... a grant of medals for competition is

made annually at the discretion of the Council". References may be found prior to 1914 in The Rifleman to the Roberts Medal as some clubs had "Annual Reports" published, some of which included notes on who had won the Roberts Medal, Bell Medal, etc but these have still to be investigated.

Unlike the Bell Medal and the Daily Express there was no registering of Roberts Medal winners with the SMRC. This was probably because the award of the medal did not confer with it the entitlement to enter a related national competition "without entry free for life". This is probably also the reason why it was excluded from the arrangement for the Bell etc., that an individual should only win it once.

There are suspicions that there might be a second design of medal used as The Roberts Medal in the very earliest period. Brain Woodall is aware of one copy – a bronze medal like the Bell (i.e. circular, no suspension ring, but smaller). On one side is a full-face picture of Lord Roberts, on the other the words "Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs" and "Shooting Award". Scarcity and design suggest that it could have been used as the Roberts Medal, perhaps for a single year, around 1908. At the same period in 1908 and 1909 special one-year medals were produced for the First Stage of the Queen Alexandra Cup.

The Roberts/Seated Angel Medal, does also exist, in very small numbers, in gold and silver colours (not hallmarked and the metal composition is unknown). These appear to have been used in the 1920s and 1930s as an award issued at SMRC Regional Meetings. The number of medals used at these meetings was very small - some were sponsored by organisations and were individual in design (e.g. Daily Mail, Gamage, Jaeger, and Stadium Club); some were SMRC medals (County Sextette, Bell).

The Seated Angel medal with the flat reverse side was used in un-sponsored individual competitions prior to the introduction of competition-specific medals, and also in un-sponsored club team competitions. There was also a special medal for the aggregate, which incorporated Roberts head. However the Roberts/Seated Angel combination seems to have been used for "Championship" competitions held at the SMRC's regional meeting (of which there might be two or three a year).

So far as the Bronze Roberts/Angel medal is concerned, it is a case where more information is likely to come to light from published sources than following up on individual medals - so few of them have any engraved information or other provenance.

In summary, the Bell medal is the most common, while the Daily Express is the scarcer. This would be consistent with the respective lifetimes (31 years for the Bell, possibly about 20 years for the Roberts and 12 years for the Daily Express).

My thanks to Brian Woodall and the other members of the NSRA Historical Society for answering my questions on these medals

Research Requests

Tokens and Commemorative Medals of Cheshire post 1820. By Ken Banham

The above publication, issued in 1989, was followed in 1992 by ***TOKENS AND COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS OF CHESHIRE POST 1820 BOOK TWO***. This publication listed the additional items that had been reported to Ken since the publication of his original book and included some amendments to the main catalogue. The original publication was further supplemented in June 1994 in Volume 5, Bulletin Number 2 of the T.C.S. pp72-73.

As I promised Ken that I would keep his work up to date I have been listing newly reported items together with amendments and additions to existing entries. I hope that the list can be published in the Bulletin but before this is done I would like to make a final appeal for any new information on Cheshire pieces that may not be on record. Any collectors who have any such pieces are kindly requested to let me have details, sent either to Brian Edge. I will be pleased to record and acknowledge any such information received.)

Farm Checks from the Fens

I am looking for details of any holdings, listings, collections of farm or pickers checks from around the Wash – West Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Peterborough and South Lincolnshire. Also, some years ago I heard of the existence of a very large collection of such pieces (over 3000), any help in making contact with the owner would be appreciated.

Contact:
Gary Oddie

Tokens of Berkshire and Oxfordshire

I am currently researching from Trade Directories and other sources the issuers of Berks & Oxon farthings as listed in 'Bell's Unofficial Farthings – A Supplement', by Bell, Whitmore and Sweeny (1994). I hope to publish the results in the TCS Bulletin in the near future.

Whilst doing this research I have accumulated some information relating to Berks and Oxon pub checks and - if not already being done by someone else - would be happy to expand this to cover all such checks (there are only about 10) again for publication in the Bulletin. The only checks I'm aware of are:

Berks	Abingdon, Nags Head, Robert Cornish
Oxon	Benson, Crown Hotel, Edward Glanville
	Henley, White Hart Hotel, Rosina Pickernell
	Oxford, Bell & Crown, George Scown
	Oxford, 'Morrell's Tap'

I would be pleased to hear from any member researching these checks and to receive details, especially rubbings or other illustrations, of all Berks & Oxon pub checks, including the ones listed above, to make the research as complete as possible.

Contact:
David Pottinger

Stockbroker's Medals

In the 1905-06 Stock Exchange Christmas Annual on pages 231-241, J. B. Caldecott wrote an article entitled *Brokers' Medals and Stockbrokers' Tokens*. I would like to update the article and thus require details of any holdings of such items, catalogue listings, sales lists etc.



Contact
John Naylor

Notes and Queries

545 V M

Obv. VM monogram?
Rev. 1/-
Black plastic, 31mm
[Has the appearance of South African mining tokens.]



Gary Oddie

546 G B [NE]

Obv. VALID BETWEEN 5AM-12 NOON
& 1 PM – 5PM around GB and small NE in
rectangle, logo?
Rev. 1/-
Dirty white plastic, 25mm



Gary Oddie

547 J. WILLEY

Obv. J. WILLEY / WORDSBRO BRIDGE around 1/-
Zn plated Fe brac, 25mm

[Can't trace the place name, closest is Worsboro, near Barnsley, W. Yorks, but no Willey's there yet!]



Gary Oddie

548 G. HAMILTON'S STORE and 549 HWH STORE

Obv. G. HAMILTON'S around STORE
Rev. ONE SHILLING / 1842 around central
pellet and circles
Cu, 22mm, 270°

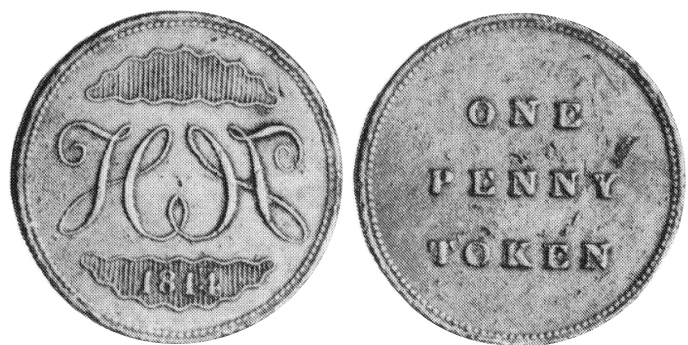
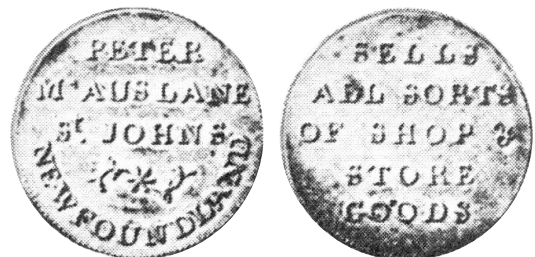


Obv. HWH monogram (?) in script between
wavy lines, 1814 below.
Rev. STORE / TOKEN / FOR GOODS /
VALUE 1^s
Cu, 22mm, 180°



I have put these two tokens together, because they seem very similar – both referring to a STORE and also being dated very early for such a large denomination.

The reverse of the second also has similarities with some rare Canadian tokens, the Peter M^cAuslane piece being an example from Newfoundland (Charlton 194 also in copper and 22mm in diameter). The obverse die is also identical to the one used to strike Withers' 1700 (Davis 41, non-local, Cu, 29mm).



Any thoughts or suggestions would be appreciated.

Gary Oddie

550 IS

Obv. I S

Rev. 2/-

Brass 22mm



Has anyone seen one of these or a companion piece before, any find spot data would be most helpful to aid attribution. I suspect it to be colonial, but someone out there may know better.

Bob Lyall

551 James Clarke

Obv: JAMES CLARKE AUCTIONEER around 6D

Rev: Plain

Brass 32mm plain edge



This token was purchased in York and the ticket that came with it indicates that the issuer came from Preston. However, enquiries there have yielded no record of the name; can anyone help.

Roy Wells

552 B B & R Co

Obv: B B & R Co REFRESHMENTS
around 3

Rev: 3D in wreath, with ARDILL
LEEDS in small letters

Brass 25.5mm grained edge



Can anyone help with identifying this please?

Roy Wells

Adverts

WANTED

COMMEMORATIVE OR PRIZE MEDALS
TOKENS, TICKETS OR PASSES
relating to the present Cumbria.
(Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North of the
Sands)

Michael Finlay

(8:4)

DAVID MAGNAY

TOY, IMITATION, MINIATURE AND MODEL COINS and BOXES
IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS

I BUY and SELL MUCH OF WHAT IS IN "TOY COINS"
STOCK DESPERATELY WANTED

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(8:4)

WANTED

Pub Tokens, Trade Checks and Medallions of North Staffordshire

Staffordshire Unofficial Farthings – R.C. Bell Numbers: 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 15, 19, 21, 23,
32, 33, 35, 37, 40, 43, 44 and 45.

Staffordshire C17th Betley and Batterley – T. Richardson

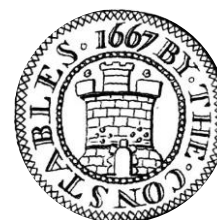
Edward Watkin

(8:4)



WANTED
Somerset 17th C Tokens
227-230 "CONSTABLES"

Richard H. Hardy



(8:2)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

Abyssinie, Addis-Abeba, Bechuanaland, Dahomey (Porto Novo), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire), Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Rhodesia, Uganda.

West Indies, Bahamas, British Guiana, Bermuda, Ireland Island, British North Borneo, Malaya, Singapore, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Pacific Islands, Malta, Gibraltar (not 1802-20), Cyprus, Mauritius, Seychelles, Falkland Co-operative Store.

If you have a token that may be from a colony (or Warrington) then I'm happy to try to identify it.

Bob Lyall

(8:4)

Wanted – Hampshire (Including Bournemouth and I.o.W.)

c17th, c18th and c19th tokens; tokens, checks, passes, ads, fobs, medallions and anything else numismatic 1820 to date.

Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland. Books by Birchall, Denton & Prattent and Conder on c18th tokens.

Michael Knight

(8:4)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(8:4)

WANTED – LINCOLNSHIRE tokens, pub checks, tickets and passes
1820 to date including fruit pickers of South Lincs.

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(8:4)

Adverts

**WANTED TOKENS CHECKS MEDALLIONS ETC
STOCKPORT IN CHESHIRE AND IMMEDIATE ENVIRONS
WHATEVER PERIOD**

Adswood, Bramhall, Broadbottom, Cheadle, Cheadle Hulme, Dukinfield, Heald Green, Heaton Moor, Heaton Mersey, Heaton Chapel, Gatley, Hyde, Hazel Grove, Marple, Reddish, Mellor, Mottram, Poynton, Staleybridge, Withington, Disbury, Hollingworth, Edgerley and Offerton.

AND ANY TOKENS FROM CORNWALL WHATEVER TYPE/SERIES

R. Keith Harrison

(8:4)

Plastic Wanted

I collect tokens, medals, coins, both toy and real checks, counters, etc. in fact anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(8:4)

IRISH 19th/20th/21st Century Tokens Wanted

e.g. £10 for any IRISH CO-OP (undamaged, min Fine) except Belfast 1/2d & 1d

Belfast, Ulster, Ligoniel, Dunmurry, Lisburn, CWS Ltd NI, Armagh & District, Banbridge, Newry, Glenanne, Glenarme, Templecrone, Limerick, Moynalty, Dunsany, Irish Industrial, Dublin North/Friendly/Ind/Market/Joint Stock Soc

Barry Woodside

(8:4)

**• WANTED •
TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES
OF
• IRELAND •**

Francis Heaney

(8:4)

Adverts

WANTED Tyneside Department Stores, and Drapers checks

HOWARD STORES: ½ d, 3d, 2/-, 5/-, 10/-, £1 with and without quatrefoil c/m or edge hole. 6d with c/m only

J T PARRISH LTD: First issue (value inside wreath) All except ½ d, 1d, 6d, 5/-

BELL BROS (NEWCASTLE) All except ½ d & 1d

BELL BROS (WALLSEND) All except ½ d, 1d & 1/-

BELL BROS (N/SHIELDS) All except ½ d, 1d & 2/-

D HILL CARTER (N/SHIELDS) 1/- and upwards

PARKS LTD (N/SHIELDS) All except 1d & 20/-

D Webb, 27 Beech Grove, Whitley Bay, Tyne & Wear, NE26 3PJ

(8:1)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

All series, medieval to present day, but especially Boy Bishop tokens from Ely and vicinity, lead tokens, and pickers checks in metal and card.

Also Shillings – the more obscure the better. . . .

Gary Oddie

(8:4)

WANTED

Contemporary counterfeits or forgeries of all British milled coinage to William IV

Especially the issues of George III from 1797 to 1820

including

The Bank of England oval and octagonal countermarks on Spanish dollars
other Bank tokens from 1804 to 1816, The Bank of Ireland tokens of 1804 to 1813
and regal British sixpence, shilling and half crown of 1816 to 1820

Gord Nichols

(8:5)

Wanted

Evasions, anything Thomas Spence, Theatre Passes, other pre 1850 Tickets,
anything Pantomime

Alan Judd

(8:4)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



Vol. 8 No. 4

BULLETIN
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September 2005

Editor
David Young

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Editorial

My first year as editor has come to an end. With considerable help from Gary it has not been quite as bad as I originally thought when I rather rashly volunteered to take on the job. Thanks are due to all those who have sent in articles and other pieces, but, more articles are required; especially if members wish the Bulletin to remain at its current size. So please do send me your articles, however large or small, they will be of interest to others; and for those who have not contributed before, it is not that difficult. You can send them by e-mail or by post, but please enclose a disk if possible as this saves time with the typing. It is also time for subscriptions to be renewed; these will remain the same as last year; a renewal slip is enclosed.

Token Congress 2005

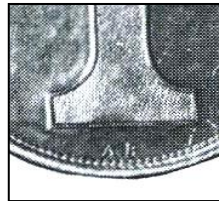
This issue of the Bulletin should be reaching you just a few of weeks before the Token Congress in Northampton is due to start on the 14th October. All attendees should have received reminders for the final payment and further details on how to find the venue. There may still be some spaces left in the Hotel, however if payment has not been received, no assumptions should or will be made.

If readers have any queries regarding the Congress, please contact one of the organisers, Peter Waddell or Gary Oddie directly.

Gary Oddie

Since the publication of the article on ‘ The Morley Mint’ in the TCS bulletin vol.8 No1 Dec.2004 it has been brought to my attention that Format Coins of Birmingham sold a number of items from this source in their sales list of June 1980, ‘ **Format 10**’. See Figures 1 & 2 for illustrations and details coin and tokens. Enlarging the illustrations digitally, shows [Fig.3] clearly the **A.B** mint signature for Ackroyd & Best, under the values of **The Amelia Nitrate** tokens illustrated.

Figure 3.- A. B signature under token value on Amelia Nitrate pieces.



The catalogue description confirms that these items were struck in aluminium. Each set of tokens was offered as extras to the sale of the British East African 1920A shilling/50c pieces. It was found impossible to see the ‘A’ in the field above the ‘1’ in the date on the coin illustrations.

Unfortunately a search through the Ackroyd & Best ‘Directors Minute Books’ [1916- to 1937] did not reveal any minutes referring to either the Amelia Nitrate Co. or the Southern Peruvian Mines Ltd.. Some reference is made to the contract relating to Ackroyd & Best making 1c, 5c, 25c and 50c pieces for East African Currency Board. The meeting for 6th July 1920 item10 – notes correspondence regarding this contract. The meeting of 8th August 1920 item10- reports further correspondence and conversation regarding prices quoted for work. There is no further mention in the minutes about manufacture of the lower valued items under 50cents or even receiving dies, so it is assumed the facts reported in the Royal Mint file are correct [see Fig2.] for 9th August 1920, that Ackroyd & Best were unable to accept coinage dies and thus did not strike a 1c piece. This may have something to do when in the meeting of 8th November 1920 item 14 – where Mr Hailwood reported on a disagreement with the Currency Board regarding metal mixture and also on the price of copper for coinage. He also wanted to do melting and rolling in their brass foundry for the coinage and was asking permission of the board to buy a second hand rolling mill.

On 7th March 1921 item16 - it was reported that Currency Board had asked them to suspend manufacture. [Presumed this was of the 1 rupee and 50c pieces.] The final reference to the East African Currency Board occurs in the meeting of 14th October 1921 - Mr Hailwood reported meeting with them respecting coinage contracts and further work.



Figure 1 – Illustrations of Ackroyd & Best items in Format catalogue.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

coins which had obviously never seen circulation? As a first step we wrote to a British Colonial specialist who possessed an example of the shilling in his collection. He replied that his coin although in reasonable condition was unattractive since it was disfigured by large blotchy marks. Suitably encouraged we showed our specimens to a senior and experienced former mint official. He hazarded the opinion that their appearance was synonymous with striking from a faulty or impure metal mix. A clue to the possible source of contamination of the metal mix is given by the presence of Ackroyd & Best shillings and aluminium tokens together. We have already seen that aluminium products formed an integral part of the company's business, and indeed an example of both the East Africa shilling and florin is known in that metal. If in fact traces of aluminium were allowed to enter a 500 part silver/500 part copper mix, then there would be serious repercussions. The result would be that the aluminium would attack the copper giving an entirely unsatisfactory coin after striking. It would seem therefore that at least two of our Ackroyd & Best shillings may be termed mint rejects. It might be the case that most of the known examples of this excessively rare coin fall into the above category. If any of our collectors are fortunate enough to possess a 1920A 50c/1 shilling we would appreciate receiving any information they can give us regarding its condition.

					£
2600*	1920A	50 c / 1 shilling	Y 18	NEF/VF	1750
2601*	1920A	50 c / 1 shilling	Y 18	GF	1250
	Included with this piece is a mint set of aluminium tokens struck by Ackroyd & Best Ltd. The set comprises four coins, namely 10c, 20c, 1 dollar, and 2 dollars. Obv. The Amelia Nitrate Co. Ltd. - Oficina Aurora. Rev. The denomination in large numerals with the mintmark AB below.				
2602*	1920A	50 c / 1 shilling	Y 18	Fine	1000
	Included with this piece is a mint set of aluminium tokens struck by Ackroyd & Best Ltd. This set comprises five coins, namely 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c, and 1dollar. Obv. Southern Peruvian Mines Ltd., with the value in centre. Rev. Valor En Mercadeira, with the mintmark AB below.				
2603*	1920 no mintmark	1 cent	Fr. 38	AEF	275
	Although the latter coin was purchased completely independently from the previous three lost, surprisingly it may be intimately connected with them. The 1 cent piece has been examined by the Royal Mint who agree with us that it is most unusual, and they can find no trace of a mintmark. Mr. G.P. Dyer, Chief Librarian of the Royal Mint has promised to research mint files for any reference to the piece. In the meantime our own researches have revealed the following:				

Taken from the Royal Mint File No. 2746/20

<u>FROM</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
East African Currency Board	16.7.20.	Prepare punches for use of Ackroyd & Best Ltd. for 50c. 25c. also 10c. 5c. 1c. without mintmarks.
Royal Mint	20.7.20.	Reply to East African Currency Board objecting to lack of mintmarks
East African Currency Board	23.7.20.	Mint marks to be included on 10c. 5c. & 1c.
East African Currency Board	6.8.20.	Ackroyd & Best Ltd. given order for 50c. 25c. 5c. 1c.
East African Currency Board	9.9.20.	Ackroyd & Best Ltd. unable to accept order for above; do not send punches.

Given this confusing situation it is quite feasible that the Royal Mint prepared unmarked punches and dies of the one cent piece and struck a few test impressions from them.

It would appear that ours is not the first unmarked 1920 1 cent piece to put in an appearance. Robert Friedberg in his book "Coins of the British World" published in 1962 mentions :-

"FR 27 1 cent H mint mark 1920 Nickel"

"FR 38 1 cent no mint mark 1920 Nickel"

Subsequent cataloguers have ignored this information and treated the entry as being erroneous. It is with pleasure that we offer an example of Friedberg 38.

6

Figure 2 – Description of Ackroyd & Best items in Format catalogue.

What could Pub Checks buy?

Andrew Cunningham

The attached letter was written to the Pottery Gazette in 1879 and may add a further, and to me totally unheard of, parameter to the debate on the purchasing power of the various denominations of pub check.

There are already a number of inter-related elements in the potential equation. One which can be effectively discounted is the impact of price inflation since there seems to have been no significant increase in the wholesale price of beer during the period of pub check currency, at least until the lead-up to World War 1.

The type of beer on the other hand had a much greater influence than it does these days: the price of Imperial Stout, for example, would be about twice the price of common mild or harvest beer and brewers routinely brewed a much wider range of draught beers than the norm of recent decades. Mild however seems to have been the staple tittle, although considerably stronger than today's version.

There is also the impact of bottled beer as compared to draught. Bottled beer became viable with the repeal of the glass tax which coincided with the start of the pub check era but bottled beer was initially the province of specialist bottlers rather than the brewers themselves, with the exception of Whitbread. Not until the 1880s did it start to become a force in pubs albeit it was universal by the turn of the century. Bottled beer was understandably always more expensive than draught at up to double the price. One shouldn't overemphasise this variable however since its impact falls towards the end of the period in question.

From observation of the prevailing values on pub checks in different parts of the country, it might be surmised that there were regional price variations for beer. 2d dominates large swathes of the north of England, especially Lancashire, whilst industrial South Wales and many parts of the Midlands favoured 1½d and 3d although 2½d is very common in Birmingham and some areas to its west. Bristol wavered between 2d and 3d and although 4d is not particularly common, it seems disproportionately frequent on London checks.

Another determinant is the principle that one pays for one's surroundings. There was always a pricing differential between the back-street beerhouse and the coaching inn with all the stages in between. Equally there would be a difference between the tap room and the saloon or parlour within an individual pub.

Where does this leave us? Well, ignoring the fact that pub checks were also redeemable for wine, spirits, cigars and no doubt other goods, 1d and 1½d were certainly for half pints. 2d would appear to have bought you a public bar pint of mild but only a half pint of stronger beer in a better room. At 2½d, the pint would predominate and the same for 3d and 4d. Above that, we might be into food or a combination of purchases or of course a quart of ale. It is perhaps also germane to point out that if the prime purpose of pub checks was to generate loyalty and increase business, the check need not necessarily have equated to a specific measure: it could be an incentive and contribution towards further purchase, almost certainly the case with the ½d denomination which is found occasionally (and much more frequently on club checks).

In some areas, such as Devon and London, pubs seem to have made a virtue of having a wide range of check values and could no doubt accommodate any measure of any quality of ale in any room! Indeed, the fact that pub checks are almost always denominated in pence rather than in measures, except in parts of Lincolnshire (where a “half pint” is not infrequently found), suggests the need for flexibility to cater for these very permutations.

To return to the Pottery Gazette, are we looking at yet another variable parameter: an extra ½d per half pint (and presumably the same per pint!) to drink from glass rather than pot or pewter? Admittedly the writer is referring to the period around 1850, shortly after the repeal of the glass tax but for how long did the distinction prevail? Was it perhaps absorbed over time into the differential between the best room and the vault?

I suspect this superficial canter over the ground will leave you more confused than illuminated but I hope perhaps that it may stimulate some further discussion on an interesting area of some importance to the pub check collector.

(With thanks to David Vice who brought the Pottery Gazette letter to my attention)

Publicans' Glasses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "POTTERY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to say a word or two in your journal about publicans' glasses. I used, thirty years ago, when I wanted a glass of ale or stout, to get what the trade call a tumbler—yes, and a decent tumbler—and when I wanted a glass of hot grog, I got a footed goblet, all of good sound English flint glass—glass fit for drinking out of, glass that made the beverage taste properly; the old glass of England did give a healthy and delicate flavour to the beverage. Now what do I get in ninety-nine taverns out of every hundred? Why, the coarse, dirty-looking foreign rubbish, inferior by far to the pewter pot; and I get, too, the same glass for ale, stout, and spirits and water, different sorts of glass being now too troublesome to keep. Do, Mr. Editor, if you can reach the publicans, protest against such rubbish being used, or, if it is used, let it be for the public benefit, let us have this common glass of ale at 1½d. and a good sound English glass at 2d. Time was when glasses cost 2s. to 3s. each, and this is why ale by the glass cost 2d., while the half-pint cup or pewter was charged 1½d. Now glass is as cheap as the earthenware cup, but the higher price still remains, and for whose benefit? Why, the publicans. I will say nothing of the size of these reputed glasses of ale; this adds insult to injury. Let us have the pewter, say I, until we can get better glass and better measure.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 20, 1879.

THE RED LION.

[We shall be glad to hear the opinion of other members of the trade upon this important subject.—EDITOR, P. G.]

Introduction

The token illustrated (Fig 1) below turns up in dealer's trays quite commonly and having a couple of examples in my own collection I decided to research this token which often has a dull grey appearance.



Figure 1. The Weekly Telegraph token.
Aluminium, 23.0 mm, milled edge

The Weekly Telegraph Newspaper.

This paper was originally called “The Sheffield Weekly Telegraph” and sold under that name from 5th January, 1884 until 1st October 1887. It then became the Weekly Telegraph beginning on the 15th October 1887 and finishing on the 15th December 1951. Distribution appears to have been nationwide.

It took three visits to the Newspaper Library at Colindale to unravel the story behind these tokens. Faced with looking at 64 bound volumes I concentrated on the first twenty years having decided that the “medal” was earlier rather than later. It must be remembered that although the archives at the Library are pretty comprehensive they do not have every year for every newspaper. Also when requesting a specific year (maximum of 4 volumes at a time) they can take up to 40 minutes to appear from the stores depending on how busy they are.


The Weekly Telegraph “Medal Scheme”


Having ploughed through what was available pre 1900, you can imagine my delight when I turned over the page in the edition published on 2nd September 1905 to find the following advertisement. (see also fig 2) describing the tokens as “Medals”:

“Made in aluminium. Size one shilling. Look out for one of these medals. Some thousands will be distributed throughout the country during the next few weeks. Every medal has a different number. If you find one take care of it. It may be worth £100 to you”.

The editor of the "Weekly Telegraph" has placed in his private safe a sealed envelope containing a certain number. The medal bearing THAT NUMBER will shortly be required and the lucky finder will be paid £100 for same. Every week until further notice certain medals will be called in. Ten medals each week will have a value of £1 each. Next week ten medals will be advertised for by number and the fortunate possessors will each receive the sum of £1 on sending the medal by registered post to the Editor of the Weekly Telegraph.

**"WEEKLY TELEGRAPH"
MEDALS.**





Made in Aluminium.

Size ONE SHILLING.

LOOK OUT FOR ONE OF THESE MEDALS.
Some thousands will be distributed throughout the country during the next few weeks. Every Medal has a different number.

If You Find One Take Care of it.

IT MAY BE WORTH £100 TO YOU.

The Editor of the "Weekly Telegraph" has placed in his private safe a sealed envelope containing a certain number.

The medal bearing THAT NUMBER will shortly be required, and the lucky finder will be paid £100 for same.

EVERY WEEK UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE certain medals will be called in.

TEN MEDALS EACH WEEK have a value of ONE POUND EACH.

NEXT WEEK - TEN OF THESE MEDALS will be advertised for, by number, and the fortunate possessors will each receive the sum of £1, on sending the medal by registered letter to the Editor of the "Weekly Telegraph."

Figure 2. The advertisement that appeared in the Weekly Telegraph (02.09.1905)

From then on the Weekly Telegraph published winning numbers and you could send your token and claim the lower prize of £1. You must remember that in 1909 the average weekly wage was 45/- (£2.25) and since wages were fairly constant around that period a prize of £1 in 1905¹ would have represented half or more of your weekly income.

At the bottom of the title page for the week 9th Sept 1905, was “Look out for a Weekly Telegraph Medal” and this space was used in subsequent weeks to promote the scheme. In the same edition the first numbers appeared and ranged from A656 to A 29111.

Frustration of the readers unable to obtain one of the “medals” was allayed by the following statement on the 23rd September.

The “Weekly Telegraph” medals cannot be obtained by application to newsagents or to this office. Our distributors are going all over the country – it may be several weeks before they get to your town – and are disposing of the medals in such a manner that they must be *found*. The medals are not being *hidden*; they will be found in prominent places, perhaps on the pavement, on a shop window sill, in a tramcar; in fact anywhere and everywhere, but always in places where they cannot be overlooked.

Lists of prize winners grew and were from the four corners of the country. The £100 prize was to stay elusive for some time to come.

The Law and the Newspaper

The “Medal Scheme” continued quite smoothly through the autumn 1905 and well into the New Year. On Thursday 10th May 1906 the Police Commissioners brought an action against the Weekly Telegraph claiming that they were running a lottery and not an advertising campaign. It was claimed that the “Medal Scheme” contravened the 1802 Lotteries Act². At the Mansion House Sir Horace Davies held that it was not a lottery and dismissed the case.

However the Police did not give up and on the 2nd November 1906 the Law ruled that it was a lottery and the scheme was abandoned. The final winning numbers were published on the 10th November.

Varieties

The Weekly Telegraph “medals” fall into two distinct groups; those made of aluminium and those that are tin-plated zinc. The chemical analysis (Table 3) indicates that the aluminium and the underlying zinc in Type 2, were of a low grade.

The Aluminium series: Three varieties have been noted to date and are designated Types 1a, 1b and 1c. These are computer generated drawings and the type face has been matched as closely as possible to the original.



Figure 3. Type 1a



Type 1a: In common with all the other types, including the tin-plated zinc series the legend on the obverse reads: KEEP THIS IT MAY BE WORTH no serifs and in the centre £100. The legend in Type 1a is punctuated at about ten to two with a propeller like motif. The other side has all lettering raised and unique numbers are stamped in to the space provided. The legend reads: A / number / SEE THE / WEEKLY / TELEGRAPH / TO-DAY and below this is the motif again. See figure 3. The “medal” has a diameter of 23.7 mm and a milled edge.

Type 1b: This example is similar to Type 1a and has the same overall layout. However the obverse legend is separated by a dot with an inward pointing arrow either side and the reverse text is larger, i.e. “SEE THE” is 13.3 mm in Type 1a and in this variant is 17.9 mm. The ticket has a larger diameter of 23.9 mm, and a milled edge. The text is plain (No illustration)



Figure 4. Type 1c



Type 1c. Separating the obverse legend is a 6 dotted daisy motif either side at 10 to 2. The text is with serifs. The reverse legend has a fleur de lis either side of the word “WEEKLY” and the legend “Weekly Telegraph” is in inverted commas. Below the legend is a dolphin – like motif. The sequence letter is raised and the running number is incuse. This is all within a beaded border. Plain edge, 23.5 mm in diameter.



Figure 5. Type 1d



Type 1d. This appears to be a transition type as it has features as Type 1c but is struck in zinc and has been tin plated. It is 23.6 mm with a plain edge and the text is with serifs.

In general the aluminium examples weigh approximately 1 gram whereas the zinc series weigh approximately 2.8 grams.

In all examples examined the number stamped on the medal varies in size from 1.2 to 3.6 mm in height. The numbers go up to 99999 for each type.

The tin-plated zinc series

This group falls into two distinct series and is divided by two lettering sequences e.g. A and A¹. The medals are made of tin plated zinc and the tinning readily wears off. The obverse is similar to Type 1d.



Figure 6. Types 2a and 2b

Type 2a. The obverse bearing the £100 is very similar to Type 1d. The reverse does however have a split legend as follows. SEE THE / WEEKLY TLEGRAPH / TODAY. This series has a single capital letter within a circle. Across the field is a stamped number. The text is with serifs; the diameter is 23.6 mm and it has a plain edge. Figure 6.

Type 2b. Very similar to Type 2a but on the obverse the capital letter within the circle has a suffix e.g. E¹ and an incuse number across the centre. The text has serifs; the diameter is 23.6 mm and it has a plain edge.

It is interesting to note that one specimen of Type 2b (illustrated) has been found with no number across the centre. This is the only example seen by the author and is probably quite rare.

The numbers appear to be uniformly 1.3mm in height for both series and go up to 99999.

The alpha / numeric numbering sequence

This falls into three groups but is subdivided by the use of different dies and metals. In all issues the letter **I** was not used. This was to prevent confusion with the letter **J**

The first issue was in aluminium, as advertised, the numbers went up to 99,999 and the letters were **A** to possibly **S**. There are three dies known at present and recorded as Types 1a, 1b, 1c. There is fourth type (1d) in tin plated zinc which can be considered as a transition type

The second issue was in tin washed zinc. It is possible that this was a cost cutting exercise as the value of aluminium in 1905 was £100 pounds per tonne³ and that of zinc £26 per tonne⁴. The respective weights of the aluminium and zinc issues are 1g and 2.8g and even allowing for cost of the tin wash this would give a saving of about 20- 25%. Often the plating would wear off leaving a rather uninspiring dull grey paranumismatic item. There are two letter sequences for the tin/zinc series, **R – Z** and **A¹ – T¹** with die varieties. These are listed as Type 2a and 2b (table 1). The numbers were up to 99,999 in each case.

Date	Letter A – Z (No I or I ¹)	Metal
09.09.1905	A (Type 1a, 1b, 1c) Numbers up to 99999	Aluminium
Change over date unknown Probably 7 th Apr Continued until 21.04.1906	T (Type 1d) R – Z (Type 2a) Numbers up to 99999	Tin washed zinc
28.04.1906	A ¹ (Type 2b)	Tin washed zinc
Finished 02.11.1906.	A ¹ – T ¹ Numbers up to 99999	

Table 1. Start dates for the different metals used and the letter coding for the Weekly Telegraph medals.

Letter	Approximate date of issue
A	09.09.1905 30.09.1905
B	30.09.19.05 14.10.1905
C	21.10.1905 02.12.1905
D	02.12.1905 20.01.1906
E	27.01.1906 12.02.1906
L + M	10.02.1906 24.02.1906
F+N+O	03.03.1906
P	10.03.1906
G + Q	17.03.1906
R + S	24.03.1906
H + U	31.03.1906
V+W+T	07.04.1906
J + Z	14.04.1906
K	21.04.1906

Letter	Approximate date of issue
A ¹	26.04. 1906
B ¹ ,C ¹ D ¹	12.05.1906
G ¹	19.05.1906
J ¹	26.05.1906
K ¹	02.06.1906
L ¹ M ¹ , N ¹ , O ¹ P ¹	09.06.1906 21.07.1906
Q ¹	28.07.1906
R ¹ , S ¹	04.08.1906 11.08.1906
T ¹	18..08.1906 17.11.1906
No More tokens issued	i.e. U ¹ , V ¹ , W ¹ , X ¹ , Y ¹ and Z ¹

Table 2. Dates and letter sequences of the “Medals” published in the Weekly Telegraph so that lucky owners could claim their prizes. No “I” notations were used in any of the series.

The change over date from aluminium to Zinc

At the time of writing only letters up to **P** have been noted for the aluminium series but there is an example of a tin/zinc issue with the letter **T** which appears to be struck using the obverse die for type 1c. From the table above **T** numbers appeared in the Weekly Telegraph from 7th Apr 1906, which is when the newspaper stopped advertising the fact that the “medals” were struck in aluminium. Almost weekly dates can be put on individual “medals” from Table 2, which lists the dates when the different numbers were advertised for people to claim their prize. The total number of tickets produced can be estimated as follows. If the first series runs from A – Z (Types 1 and 2a) and Type 2b runs A¹ – T¹ (letter I absent in all series), then the total number of Weekly Telegraph tickets issued is 4.4 million! No examples of Type 2a A – Q have been recorded from dealers trays, fellow collectors holdings and those offered for sale on E-bay. However this may change in time.

Analysis of the metals

Type	Al	Sn	Zn	Cu	Fe	Ca	K	Cl	S	Si
1	91.1	-	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.7	2.9
2a (V)	0.8	55.0	37.7	3.1	0	0	0	1.6	0.4	1.5
2a (F)	2.2	40.9	46.4	3.8	0.7	1.0	0	1.1	1.2	2.6
2b (R¹)	0	39.2	56.6	1.4	0	0	0	0	1.4	1.3
2b (F¹)	0	72.4	23.7	1.6	0	0	0	0.9	0.5	1.0

Table 3. The scanning electron microscope analyses of the Weekly Telegraph medals.

In all cases the metal used for production of the medals was of low quality. For Type 2a and b the quantity of the tin plating remaining is variable and will subsequently affect the zinc values. Types 2a and b are classified chemically by the copper content this being about 3.5 and 1.5% respectively.

Prizes

As the scheme progressed successive alpha/numeric numbers were published and Table 2 above indicates the date by which the tokens had been distributed. Each time a new letter/number series was published the preceding serial numbers were also included. When the page on which the numbers appeared was full, readers could send an SAE to obtain previously published numbers. A one guinea prize was introduced towards the end of the promotion, the prize number for the £100 prize was published and when claimed another number appeared in the newspaper and in this instance there was a time limit of two weeks to claim. It was declared that by 11 November 1906, £10,000 had been offered in prizes but it is not known how many were claimed. In March of 1906 a 50 guinea piano was offered as a prize and during June “Talking machines” were also offered as prizes.

Other medals associated with the Weekly Telegraph

The newspaper also issued medals for the Kind Hearted Brigade. There was another style for sale on e-Bay which was pear shaped (item No. 3933172346). The obverse had the initials KHB and the reverse read: THE / WEEKLY / TELEGRAPH / KIND / HEARTED / BRIGADE. There was also an advertising ticket, promoting the newspaper itself. On one side is “READ THE / WEEKLY / TELEGRAPH / TO-DAY / AND THEN” and on the other side “PASS / IT / ON”

Summary

The Weekly Telegraph issued promotional “medals” from the 9th September 1905 until 2nd November 1906. They were initially made in aluminium but replaced probably during April 1906 with a tin plated zinc version. Die and metal varieties exist for each series. The term “medal” may have been adopted because generally there is no monetary value associated with a “medal” whereas a token can bear a unit of currency. From the beginning the newspaper may have been aware of the 1802 Lotteries Act but thought that they could get away with it by using the term “medal”.

Note: In table 2 X, Y, E¹, F¹ and H¹ are not noted but some (if not all) of these do exist.

Footnote

This article formed the basis of a talk given at the 2004 annual Token Congress held in Huddersfield. An aluminium facsimile of the Weekly Telegraph “Medal”, which had been made by H.B.Sale of Birmingham, was given to each attendee. Each bore a lucky number (as did the original). A silver one had also been struck on a pre 1920 shilling using the same dies and whoever in the audience had the corresponding number won the silver “Medal” The lucky winner was David Pottinger with No. 3.

The legend on the obverse reads: “SEE THE / T.C.S / BULLETIN / TODAY and around the rim was: H.B.SALE, 2ND OCT. 2004. Above this was an incuse number preceded by the letter A. The reverse is a true replica of the original “KEEP THIS IT MAY BE WORTH / £100. See the TCSB V8, No.1 December 2004, page 21.

In all 180 were struck in aluminium and numbered A1 – A180. Three were struck in sterling silver using worn out shillings. The first was dated 1906 (this was in case I didn’t win!), the second on an old head Victorian shilling and was presented to Mike Roberts as part of a vote of thanks for all his hard work in organising the 2004 Congress and the third on a George 4th shilling (the prize) These were numbered A1 – A3.

Epilogue

When the Weekly Telegraph was taken to court for the second time part of their defence was that the Scheme was so successful that other newspapers had adopted it. At present two other newspapers papers have been discovered that issued “medals” and will form the basis of a second article to be published in the TCSB.

Acknowledgements

The author gratefully acknowledges the access to fellow collectors’ holdings and the help of the staff at the National Newspaper Library, Colindale, and thanks Bryce Nielson for his helpful comments.

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'Bible Truths' and 'Testamental Truths' updated

Bryce Neilson and Andrew T Macmillan

Since ATM's 1996 paper on Edward Thomason's 1835 Bible Truths and Testamental Truths (TCSB 5:324-341), further details have been published and one more mule found (TCSB 5:398; 6:146, 262), bringing the known number of discs to 61 (25 Bible Truths, 25 Testamental Truths with die varieties of 4 of them, and 7 mules).

A full set of 25 Bible Truths in an original box has now been found and duly matches Nos.1-25 (as corrected) of the original list. Despite the existence of a number of Testamental Truths die varieties none is known of these Bible Truths.

Recently two further mules came to light. Though separately reported by J Gavin Scott (No.58) and WBN (No.59) the two form a remarkable pair, being a remix of the four faces of Bible Truths Nos.3 and 4 (using the same dies) to create two new combinations. One of the faces features also on mule No.57. One explanation for mules in this series could be that a die broke and a new pairing was made. But this odd situation smacks more of muddle, or contrivance, than broken dies as the source of these mules. Another instance, previously recorded, relates to mules Nos.51 and 52, which remix the four faces of discs Nos.27 and 48.

Descriptions below are in the same form as before. To update the original list, after inserting the new details on p.339, add reference numbers 58 and 59 to the four texts in the index on pp.339-340, and cross references to the descriptions of Nos.3 and 4 on p.329.

- 58 (a) (As 3(a) above) FROM THE / RISING UP OF / THE SUN UNTO / THE GOING DOWN / OF THE SAME THE / LORDS NAME IS / TO BE PRAISED / PSALMS
- (b) (As 4(a) above) HAPPY / IS THE MAN / THAT FINDETH / WISDOM, & THE MAN / THAT GETTETH / UNDERSTANDING / PROV.
- 59 (a) (As 3(b) above) THE LORD / IS MERCIFUL / & GRACIOUS, / SLOW TO ANGER / & PLENTIOUS / IN MERCY. / PSALMS
- (b) (As 4(b) above) HER / WAYS ARE WAYS / OF PLEASANTNESS / & ALL HER / PATHS ARE / PEACE. / PROV.

WBN has compared all the discs in our and J Gavin Scott's collections, discovering a die variety of No.34. Text and line breaks are the same on both versions. No.34A is in the full set of 25 Testamental Truths listed at TCSB 5:340, and No.34B is in the part set of 19 below it. To update the original list add the following details to the description of No.34, and add A and B as appropriate on p.340.

34A (a) M of MATT below right upright of H of GHOST.
(b) As listed.

34B (a) Same text and line breaks as 34A but lettering positioned differently,
with M of MATT below centre of O of GHOST.
(b) Same die as 34A (b).

An error in the description of No.30 (b) in TCSB 5:333 needs to be corrected: AT THE / NAME OF JESUS / EVERY NAME SHALL / BOW... should read AT THE / NAME OF JESUS / EVERY KNEE SHALL / BOW....

A total of 64 different discs are now known (25 Bible Truths, 25 Testamental Truths with die varieties of 5 of them, and 9 mules). There are also examples of the two box lid inserts, some with plain backs and at least one with a rim on the back.

Mathew Glover Token

Roger Paul

Further to my recent piece in the T. C. S. Bulletin regarding the attribution of the 17th Century Traders Token issued by Mathew Glover of Croydon, I have been contacted by a Surrey metal detectorist who has found an example of this token close to Reigate in Surrey. This now removes any lingering doubts I may have had about Surrey attribution. Allied to information contained in Williamson there can be absolutely no doubt this token belongs to Surrey.

Pepys Currency

Andrew D N Andison

One very frequent item found in numismatic 'junk' boxes is a small brass token inscribed 'Pepys Series Currency'. An enquiry by Yolanda Courtney about this in the *Bulletin* (vol.4 no.9 p.35 N&Q29) was answered by K. P Church and Brian Precious in the following issue. K P Church remembered them from the 50s as part of a board game to do with the Stock Exchange. Brian Precious said that they were from the 40s and were part of a card game called Stocks and Shares. I would like to put a bit of flesh on to the bare bones of their replies.

The tokens:

The tokens themselves (fig.1) are particularly unappealing and are a possible contender for the most horrible looking token of all time. They all have the same design but there are some very minor varieties.



- Obv. Head of Pepys to right with CURRENCY above and PEPYS (scroll) SERIES below.
Rev. Like obverse.
Edge Plain, die axis upright, brass, 21mm, 1.4g

The games:

The earliest game I can find that used the tokens is called Win-a-Lot (fig.2) and it was issued by Pepys Games of 14-17 Cross Street, London, EC1. This was a card game where you bought and sold shares in four companies; Ruritanian Oil, Sovereign Gold, Eraser Rubber and Tiara Diamonds. You had to decide what to buy or sell based on the one card dealt to you and the actions of the other players. At the end of each round the share prices were adjusted accordingly and this depended on all the cards dealt out. This process was repeated as many times as required with the score card allowing for a total of 12 rounds. The winner was basically the one with the most money at the end, although the rules detail a method of working out who was best over all the rounds.



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

The illustration in fig.3 is of a game in progress and shows the various cards, coins, money, shares and share price card. The bowl of strawberries is an optional extra.

In order to buy and sell the shares you need money and the game came with its own “Pepys Currency”. In total there was twenty of each of £50 notes, £20 notes, £10 notes, £5 notes and £1 coins. The tokens therefore represented a gold sovereign. The cover of the box shows the coins.

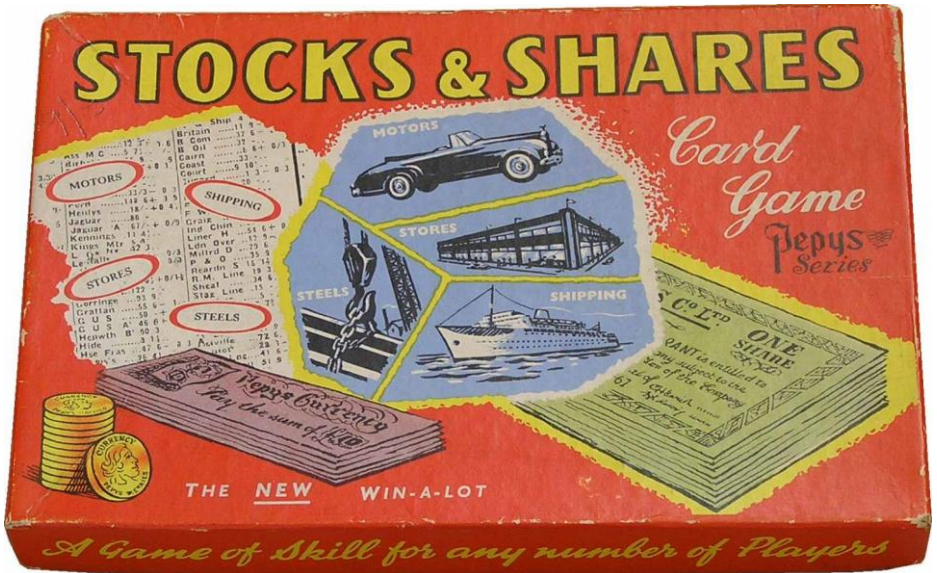


Fig. 4

At some point the game was revamped and changed its name to Stocks & Shares (fig.4). The issuing company was now Castell Brothers Ltd but at the same address as previously. The box has the words “The New Win-a-lot” just to reassure people. The only real changes were that the company names changed to World Shipping Corporation, Royal Steel Co, Arcadian Motors and Capital Stores and that it came with eighteen Pepys Coins instead of the twenty it had before. The coins are still shown on the box lid and the legend is clearly shown.

A further revamp took place and the tokens were consigned to history. Instead of eighteen coins it came with twenty one pound notes. The replacement of coins by notes meant that the box (fig.5) had a redesign and the pile of coins was removed and it no longer said “The New Win-a-lot”. Perhaps if the game was still in production, would they have gone back to tokens to reflect the fact that Britain replaced the pound note by pound coins in 1983?

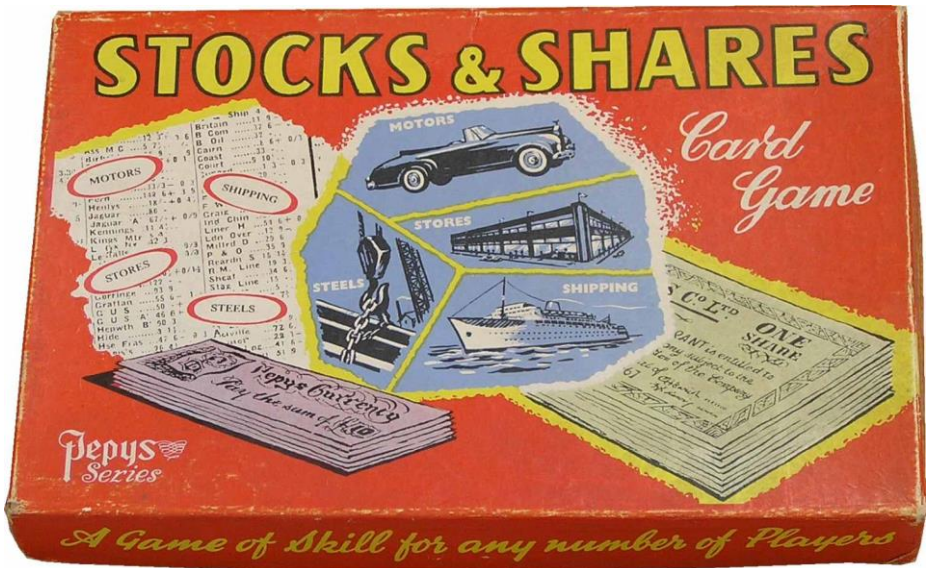


Fig. 5



Fig. 6

Did any other games use the tokens? The last page of the rules of Win-a-Lot gives details of “Other games . . . to entertain you” and lists Fishing, Contraband, Chase and Skid-o. It describes Contraband thus: The ever-popular best-seller for any number of players, attractively boxed and pictured, and containing special Pepys currency and coins. The object is to hoodwink the customs Officer and secrete contraband among your luggage; or alternatively to pretend to be smuggling when your luggage is clear and so gain money for wrongful accusation. A game of skill, bluff and laughter for the whole family.

I have seen quite a few boxes of Contraband (fig.6) but never any with coins. The most common one was issued by Castell Brothers Ltd and comes with £5 notes as the smallest denomination. It mentions Stocks and Shares as a companion game in the rules so it must be fair to assume there must have been an earlier version contemporary with Win-a-Lot.

Finally the games are often short of a few tokens chiefly because they were very easy to lose. When I come across any of these tokens in the ‘junk’ boxes I tend to acquire them and reunite them with the games that used them I am sure most people will agree that this is a very worthwhile mission in life!

The real purpose of the “Dockyard” countermarks

Michael Knight

The recent acquisition of an 1806 half penny (Figure 1), weakly countermarked S ↓/MAR/1821 and traditionally attributed to Sheerness dockyard, caused me to do a speculative “Google” search, that led me to stumble upon what these marks were used for.



Figure 1

Numismatic background

J G Scott in his 1975 work ⁽¹⁾ tentatively attributed the series of countermarks with a broad arrow, dates and the initials C, D, P, S and W to store checks used in the dockyards at Chatham, Deptford, Portsmouth, Sheerness and Woolwich. In addition I

have a piece in my collection from the D G Vorley collection attributed to Plymouth in the Bonhams ⁽²⁾ catalogue of the military related part of his collection – an 1860 bun head penny countermarked with P.L/ DEC /1876 ⁽³⁾. However, the L is not fully struck up, and could be a defective arrow.

The date ranges recorded in published works, supplemented by pieces currently or previously in my own collection can be summarised as:

Dockyard	Scott reference	Date range In Scott	Brunk ⁽⁴⁾ extension to range	MK collection extension to range	Date range
Chatham	18.3	NOV 1812 to APR 1818	N/a	APR 1812 to MAY 1842	30 years
Deptford	22.51	(DE)C 182(?)	JUL 1804 to DEC 1820	N/a	16 years
Plymouth (?)	Unrecorded	N/a	N/a	DEC 1876	N/a
Portsmouth	14.2	NOV 1827 to MAY 1860	N/a	N/a	33 years
Sheerness	18.8	JAN 1841 to JUN 1845	MAR 1831	MAR 1821	24 years
Woolwich	22.72	APR 93 to JUL 1809	N/a	MAR 1855	62 years
OVERALL DATE RANGE		APR (17)93 to DEC 1876			83 years

There are probably other dates not recorded in Scott, Brunk and my collection that will extend these ranges further. However, the date ranges shown here illustrate that this series of stamps was in use over a long period of time.

Nautical background

Most of the information in this following section has been taken from a paper published by John Bingeman and others in the *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* ⁽⁵⁾.

The need to protect a vessel's hull from wood eating molluscs and crustacea (generically called 'worm') had troubled the Royal Navy for years. Various methods had been tried, and in the mid-eighteenth century experiments began using copper sheathings.

One of the earliest records of copper sheathings on a Royal Navy vessel is an order on 16 October 1759 from the Navy Board to Portsmouth Dockyard to have the keels on the *Norfolk* and *Panther* coppered

In 1761 following the favourable results from coppering *Norfolk's* and *Panther's* keels, the 32 gun frigate *Alarm* was completely sheathed in 12 ounce sheets and deployed for a 2 year trial in the West Indies. The results were sufficiently encouraging that further trials in 1764 on 3 ships using thicker copper were made.

By 1779 the practice of copper sheathing was apparently well established because a Navy Board standing order of 3 November laid down that 32-ounce sheets per square foot should be used on bows, 28-ounce on sides, and 22-ounce on bottoms. After this order the Royal Navy seems always to have used 14 x 48 inch sheets at one of these standard weights. Each sheet therefore weighed 9.4, 8.2 or 6.5 pounds. By 1790 all the ships of the line and many other Royal Navy ships were copper-bottomed.

Coppering had many advantages – with cleaner bottoms, the ships achieving greater speed and were more manoeuvrable. They also spent less time in the dock for hull repairs. Despite these advantages, copper sheathing posed questions. Why had some lasted very quickly, while others apparently similar in all respect had lasted longer? Since some ships needed their wasted areas of copper sheet to be renewed at each docking it became the practice to date the sheets in an attempt to discover why copper varied from good to bad – and this is where the countermarks we are familiar came in. By simply dating the copper sheets, the Dockyards were able to record how long they lasted ⁽⁶⁾.

The wastage problem with copper was not completely understood for a long time. It was eventually noticed that 'bad' copper was either near-pure or contained too many debilitating inclusions. 'Good copper' needed only small quantities of enhancing inclusions, e.g. sheets with 1/300 part of zinc could last 20 years. A small amount of copper wastage was in fact required if its use was to be successful. The slight corrosion of the copper created an environment close to the hull that inhibited marine growth. The sheet therefore acted in 2 ways – its presence prevented the entry of

worm, and its slow corrosion maintained a relatively clean fast hull. All this appears to have been discovered by 1863, when Mr W J Hay, Admiralty Chemist and Lecturer at the Royal College Portsmouth gave a resume of the experiments to the Institution of Naval Architects on 27 March of that year.

While the problems with copper sheathing were being investigated, the Royal Navy searched for other solutions. However, the only other alloy used by the Royal Navy was Muntz metal (patented in 1832), a mixture of 60/40 copper and zinc, with a little lead. In 1850 it sheathed 18 vessels in this metal, although by this time iron-hulled ships were being introduced and the Navy was more concerned with chemical sheathing in the form of anti-fouling paints.

Stamps recorded by Bingeman

The earliest stamp that conforms to the numismatically recognised Dockyard series recorded in Bingeman's article was ↓ **C/ DEC /1804**. This is illustrated by him as stamp 15 (see Figure 2 below). This stamp was found on a sheet from *Pomone*, which sank off the Needles (I.o.W) in 1811. Bingeman attributed this to Chatham Dockyard because *Pomone* was built at Brindley's Yard, Frindsbury just across the Medway River from the Royal Dockyard at Chatham. December 1804 was one month before her launch.

Only two further stamps listed by Bingeman fall into the Dockyard series we are familiar with.

The first is stamp 16, ↓ **Po/ MAY/ 1823** (See Figure 2 below). This was found on a sheet from *Victory* together with the 28 oz weight stamp described below. I have a similar stamp for the same year, ↓ **Po/AUG/1823** on a 24mm disc (probably a flattened farthing, see Figure 3a).

Bingeman's stamp 19 reads **o o/P 28/ ↑ 3** (see Figure 2 below). This was found on two 28 oz sheets from *Victory*. I have a similar stamp on a square piece of copper 19mm in diameter, which reads **o↑/P.28/4** (Figure 3b). Another variety of this type is illustrated by Brunk as P-552 (page 73) stuck on a cartwheel penny, which appears to read **o./P28/↑**. For these three stamps, although the O is on a different line, as it is in lower case I think the intention is to read as Po, as an abbreviation for Portsmouth.

Bingeman, in the notes to his stamp 19, assumed that P indicates the Admiralty's Portsmouth Dockyard Rolling Mill, and that the 3 may be an inspector's personal mark. As the stamps are undated, and therefore couldn't be used to show how long a piece of copper had lasted I suspect a weight (28 ozs), source and "mark of approval" use would be most likely.

Since writing his article in 2001 John Bingeman has had two further stamps reported to him ⁽⁷⁾. The first is from Chatham ↓ C/JAN/1807 from *Agamemnon* lost in 1809 at Maldonado Bay between Uruguay and Brazil. The second is from Sheerness S ↓ /MAR/1859 from *Forte* destroyed by fire off Sheerness in 1905. The Sheerness mark is 14 years later than any mark recorded on a coin.

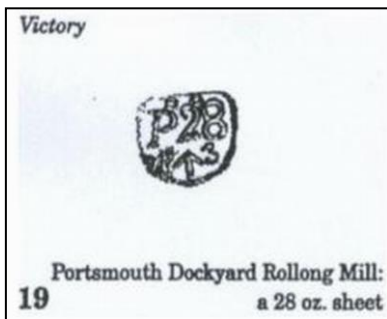
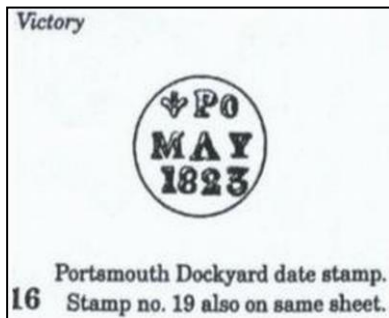
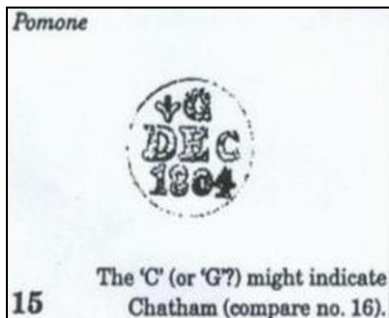


Figure 2 (reproduced from International Journal of Nautical Archaeology Volume 29 Issue 2 August 2000 page 227)



Figure 3a



Figure 3b

Conclusion

We now know what the stamps used to mark coins, tokens and small scraps of metal were intended to mark. My personal view is that the marks probably started to be used in the 1780's, and that the Royal Navy was still using them for experimental purposes until 1863, when W J Hay gave his lecture to Institution of Naval Architects. Any marks after this date were probably just a hang over from early procedures, and as the 'Plymouth' 1876 mark is the only one I am aware of after 1863, it shows that this practice was dying out.

The reason why coins etc were stamped is likely to have been as test pieces, or for the workman's amusement.

Some of the unidentified countermarks listed in Scott and Brunk could prove to be connected to copper sheathings. While 20 additional marks used by manufacturers and Government inspectors are illustrated by Bingeman, none of these are unattributed marks listed by Scott or Brunk. However this is not surprising as Bingeman only studied the marks on sheets from 4 wrecks, so you would not expect the full range of marks used on copper sheathings to be represented in such a small sample.

Sources/footnotes

- (1) Scott JG 'British Countermarks on Copper & Bronze Coins' (1975)
- (2) Bonhams 27 March 1995, lot 13 (part)
- (3) The yard was known as Plymouth Dockyard until Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visited it in September 1843, when authority was given for it to take the name of Devonport Dockyard. As this countermark is dated 1876, and the L is not properly struck up so it could be a defective arrow, it may be from Portsmouth.
- (4) Brunk GG 'Merchant and Privately Countermarked Coins' (2003)
- (5) Bingeman JM, Betnell JP, Goodwin P, Mack AT 'Copper and other Sheathing in the Royal Navy' in International Journal of Nautical Archaeology Volume 29 Issue 2 August 2000 pages 218-229.
- (6) Bingeman J 'Historic Wrecks of the Solent' 10th Annual Public Lecture 2001 to Hampshire & Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology.
http://www.hwtma.org.uk/projects/eastern_solent/unid.htm
- (7) Private communication, April 2005.

Kent 18th century token issuer

Richard Hardy

The following extract from the Kentish Gazette for 7th April 1815 refers to Richard Shipden and his counting house; Shipden was the issuer of an 18th century token. Kent D & H 31. The extracts were transcribed by C P Davies.

In the night of Saturday last, the counting house and banking room of R Shipdem, esq. at Hythe, was burglariously entered by some person or persons, who, from circumstances connected with the robbery appear to have been well acquainted with the premises. The entrance was effected by forcing the sash and cutting a hole in the shutter so as to remove the bar, which fastened it. The locks to the desks were wrenched out, and notes, gold and silver, to the amount of nearly £50, with a watch, were stolen. Fortunately Mr Shipdem had taken to his chamber, property of the value of upwards of £4000. The robbers overlooked £10 in notes and 20 guineas worth of silver, done up in papers in one of the desks.

Conders: A note

Stuart Adams

The term “Conder” often refers to 18th century tokens is also the name and increasingly occurs throughout e-bay token sales lists. But why “Conder”?

The following note is taken from “British Colonial coins and tokens” by J Verner Scaife Jr. and was issued as a booklet reprinted from *The Numismatist 1962*, in the author’s biographical sketches.

“JAMES CONDER (“An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens and Medalets, Issued in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies” 1798), the son of John Conder, pastor of the Congressional Meeting of Protestant Dissenters, London, was born in Mile End, in 1763. He was educated in the Dissenting School at Ware, Hertfordshire, and became a haberdasher at Ipswich, Suffolk. Having gathered together an unparalleled collection of eighteenth century tokens, he published his findings in 1798, and for almost a century, this opus was the best known work in this field. However, Conder’s book was superseded with the publication of Mr. Atkins book on tokens in 1892. James Conder died on March 22, 1823.”

Thus 18th century tokens appearing in James’ book are termed “Conders”.

Co-operation in Biggleswade (Vol.8 N0.1 by Ken Page) Further Notes Roy Rains

Thanks for this article Ken as it has proved that the information I obtained for this Society was inaccurate, I did wonder why I was given no date for the incorporation of the Biggleswade Society into the Letchworth, Hitchin & D.C.S.L. and now I know, the Society had ceased to exist from 1916.

Fig.2 illustration of Biggleswade Co-operative Society Tokens. These pieces are not Tokens but Dividend Checks, and were given to members equal to the value of their purchases and retained by the member to obtain their dividend, usually half-yearly. A bracteate tinned iron 6d also exists of 22mm.

Letchworth, Hitchin & District C.S.L. This Society used Bread and Milk tokens for doorstep deliveries and I would imagine these tokens were also sold at their Biggleswade branch for the same purpose.

The ticket receipt bearing the members number was an example of the "CLIMAX" triplicate paper check system which many Societies used to replace the old metal check systems, each triplicate sheet consisted of 20 numbered perforated receipts (for easy removal) with the Societies name and a code number also, the customer gave the shopman their membership number, which was entered on to the receipt together with the value of their purchase, the top receipt was then torn off and given to the customer, when the page had been filled the copies were returned to the check office who tore off the receipts from the second sheet and filed them against the members numbers (obviously quite a laborious task especially for large Societies) the third sheet was used as a check on the daily takings and an overall total. Customers kept their receipts in a safe place till divi day to ensure their total of purchases tallied with the Co-ops.

Notes and Queries

553 Metropolitan Music Hall

Obv: METROPOLITIAN MUSIC HALL

Rev: SIXPENCE 6^D

Zinc, 35mm, plain edge

Does anyone know the location of this music hall, when the piece was issued and why?



Malcolm Johnson

554 BOND'S TRADING SYSTEM

Obv. BOND'S TRADING SYSTEM around 1/-

Zn plated Fe brac, 24mm



Gary Oddie

555 GEO. LISTER & C^O L^{TD}

Obv. GEO. LISTER & C^O L^{TD}, BONUS CHECK around 1/-

Zn plated Fe brac, 31 x 22mm



Gary Oddie

556 British Restaurants

I have recently acquired a British Restaurants token from Waterloo, and I am trying to pin it down to a location.

British Restaurants were created in 1941 with the aim to provide a decent meal where normal food distribution had been disrupted. Philip Mernick wrote a letter to Coin News in January 1995 listing issuing locations known to him, and Waterloo was not amongst them. I recently e-mailed him, and he kindly confirmed that the token was new to him. My original thought was it was from London, but Philip commented that the restaurants in London were either run by the LCC or the local boroughs and were more often called Civic Restaurants, and that he hadn't seen any definitely from London.

The token I have is oval, 23mm across, struck in a sandy/brown bakelite. Obverse reads WATERLOO and the reverse BRITISH RESTAURANTS.

Multimap.com shows eight Waterloo's, and a circa 1900 gazetteer I have shows four more. Of the seven most can be dismissed as being too rural. From Multimap.com, the Waterloo between Crosby and Bootle in Merseyside, and the one by Pembroke Dock in Wales could be candidates. From my gazetteer, a Waterloo is listed as being a suburb of South Blyth in Northumberland; principle trades included shipbuilding and collieries.



Michael Knight

552 B.B. & R.C.

B.B. & R.C. (not Co) is probably a Lancashire club token, I have a 2d which turned up in Lancashire and another is in a Lancashire museum. Their style is early 20th century to my eye, but I do not have easy access to suitable directories circa 1910 although I have looked in the late 19th century. The likely options would seem to be Blackburn/Bury/Burnley/Bolton Bowling & Recreation Club.

Bob Lyall

543 Barber at Chilwell

In answer to John King's question I have found no references to a Barbers' Saloon in Chilwell. However this doesn't mean that there wasn't one there. Lord Chetwynd was concerned with the health and welfare of his employees, and it was possible that there was a Saloon amongst the facilities. So unless someone can come up with another solution there is no reason why these checks with C.S.F. cannot be tentatively attributed to Chilwell Shell Factory.



Since writing my article, another variety of the works check has turned up. It is the same design as the others but differs from those normally seen in that it is cupro-nickel:-

- Obv: Crowned crossed C's, countermarked THE V C FACTORY above and 1915 1918 either side of the C's.
Rev: CHILWELL in centre, THE PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL SHELL FILLING FACTORY No 6 around, pierced at top, countermarked 1510.

A fellow member of the Numismatic Society of Nottingham has the following copper prize medal which is 38mm in diameter.

- Obv: Crossed C's in centre, CENTRAL ORDANANCE DEPOT CHILWELL
Rev: CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP F SMALLMAN C GROUP 1922 engraved in five lines.

Correction re "Squire Fitzwilliam's Tokens, a Northamptonshire toll, farm or market check? TCSB vol.8 No.2 Peter Waddell

Instead of MARKHAM (village) read MARHOLM in this article. The error is that of the author and he apologises for the mistake.

Adverts

WANTED

COMMEMORATIVE OR PRIZE MEDALS
TOKENS, TICKETS OR PASSES
relating to the present Cumbria.

(Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North of the Sands)

Michael Finlay

(8:4)

DAVID MAGNAY

TOY, IMITATION, MINIATURE AND MODEL COINS and BOXES
IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS

I BUY and SELL MUCH OF WHAT IS IN "TOY COINS"
STOCK DESPERATELY WANTED

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(8:4)

WANTED

Pub Tokens, Trade Checks and Medallions of North Staffordshire

Staffordshire Unofficial Farthings – R.C. Bell Numbers: 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 15, 19, 21, 23,
32, 33, 35, 37, 40, 43, 44 and 45.

Staffordshire C17th Betley and Batterley – T. Richardson

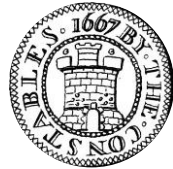
Edward Watkin

(8:4)



WANTED
Somerset 17th C Tokens
227-230 "CONSTABLES"

Richard H. Hardy



(8:2)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

Abyssinie, Addis-Abeba, Bechuanaland, Dahomey (Porto Novo), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire), Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Rhodesia, Uganda.

West Indies, Bahamas, British Guiana, Bermuda, Ireland Island, British North Borneo, Malaya, Singapore, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Pacific Islands, Malta, Gibraltar (not 1802-20), Cyprus, Mauritius, Seychelles, Falkland Co-operative Store.

If you have a token that may be from a colony (or Warrington) then I'm happy to try to identify it.

Bob Lyall

(8:4)

Wanted – Hampshire (Including Bournemouth/Christchurch and I.o.W.)

Tokens; tickets, passes etc., medallions, awards etc. and banknotes
from 17th century to date.

Also British and Irish military tokens. Books by Conder, Birchall, Pye 1801 or later, Waters South London and Conder Token Collectors Journal No 10.

Michael Knight

(8:4)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(8:4)

WANTED – LINCOLNSHIRE tokens, pub checks, tickets and passes

1820 to date including fruit pickers of South Lincs.

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(8:4)

Adverts

**WANTED TOKENS CHECKS MEDALLIONS ETC
STOCKPORT IN CHESHIRE AND IMMEDIATE ENVIRONS
WHATEVER PERIOD**

Adswood, Bramhall, Broadbottom, Cheadle, Cheadle Hulme, Dukinfield, Heald Green, Heaton Moor, Heaton Mersey, Heaton Chapel, Gatley, Hyde, Hazel Grove, Marple, Reddish, Mellor, Mottram, Poynton, Staleybridge, Withington, Disbury, Hollingworth, Edgerley and Offerton.

AND ANY TOKENS FROM CORNWALL WHATEVER TYPE/SERIES

R. Keith Harrison

(8:4)

Plastic Wanted

I collect tokens, medals, coins, both toy and real checks, counters, etc. in fact anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(8:4)

IRISH 19th/20th/21st Century Tokens Wanted

e.g. £10 for any IRISH CO-OP (undamaged, min Fine) except Belfast 1/2d & 1d

Belfast, Ulster, Ligoniel, Dunmurry, Lisburn, CWS Ltd NI, Armagh & District, Banbridge, Newry, Glenanne, Glenarme, Templecrone, Limerick, Moynalty, Dunsany, Irish Industrial, Dublin North/Friendly/Ind/Market/Joint Stock Soc

Barry Woodside

(8:4)

**• WANTED •
TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES
OF
• IRELAND •**

Francis Heaney

(8:4)

Adverts

INFORMATION WANTED

on Devonshire Tickets, Checks and Passes for a catalogue I am compiling

A rubbing, a photo or scan with the details would be helpful

I am also interested in purchasing Devonshire Tickets, Checks and Passes

David Young

(8:4)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

All series, medieval to present day, but especially Boy Bishop tokens from Ely and vicinity, lead tokens, and pickers checks in metal and card.

Also Shillings – the more obscure the better. . . .

Gary Oddie

(8:4)

WANTED

Contemporary counterfeits or forgeries of all British milled coinage to William IV

Especially the issues of George III from 1797 to 1820

including

The Bank of England oval and octagonal countermarks on Spanish dollars
other Bank tokens from 1804 to 1816, The Bank of Ireland tokens of 1804 to 1813
and regal British sixpence, shilling and half crown of 1816 to 1820

Gord Nichols

(8:5)

Wanted

Evasions, anything Thomas Spence, Theatre Passes, other pre 1850 Tickets,
anything Pantomime

Alan Judd

(8:4)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Editor

David Young

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Editorial

After my comments last time articles have been sent in which has enabled me to complete this issue of the Bulletin, but more are still needed for future issues.

Subscriptions have been arriving daily, nearly one hundred in the first two weeks; thank you to all those who sent theirs in promptly.

Token Congress 2006

The 2006 Token Congress will be held over the weekend 20-22 October 2006 at the Hilton Hotel, St Helens, Lancashire.

The cost is expected to be around £145 for the weekend (from Friday evening meal to just before Sunday lunchtime.

The format will be similar to previous years' with a varied selection of talks, a bourse and an auction..

The organiser is
Andrew Andison

Token Congress 2005

The weekend of the 14-16th October saw the 24th Token Congress take place at the Hilton Hotel in Northampton. Delegates had already started to arrive when the organisers set up their table with the usual heap of programmes, name badges, and information leaflets for local amenities.

By the end of the afternoon almost all of the ninety three delegates had arrived and several dozen had made their way to Stoke Bruerne Canal Museum or visited the shops in Northampton town centre. The Friday evening began with a buffet meal, quickly followed by the Congress auction. With Mike and Susan Roberts at the front table, the 137 lots were despatched in just over an hour. Many boxes of tokens made an early appearance in the bar area and trading continued till the small hours. The first two barrels of the Frog Island Brewery best bitter were almost empty when the splinter group that had visited the *Wooden Walls of Old England* pub, just down the road in Collingtree returned.

Saturday morning began with a choice of healthy or cholesterol laden fare and then the Congress began. With Peter Waddell in the chair and making the introductions and Gary Oddie on projectors the usual diverse talks began. It is hoped that several of the talks will be submitted to the Bulletin, so what follows is just a cryptic summary of the talks.

Michael Dickinson started with *Puddington Bared, W. Waller revealed*. A convincing reattribution of the Bedfordshire 18th Century token to Puddington in Devon. This was followed by David Young *Is it Marrowbone or Marybone* and a history of St Mary Le Bone gardens and its tokens.

Following coffee David Powell continued with *Developing a classification system for crude lead tokens*. Alan Henderson described an early 19th century token issued by a transported convict in *Bound for Van Diemen's Land*. The final talk of the morning was by Andrew Wager who has a very convincing solution to *The Greatest Numismatic Mystery of them all* and the identity of Henry Morgan, the infamous token and counterfeit issuer of the early nineteenth century. Hopefully this detective work will be published as a book next year.

Lunch was followed by *John Wilkinson, Ironmaster* by Peter Crummett with his own photographs of many of the important locations in the story and even a cast iron pillar with a John Wilkinson foundry mark! Pam Williams then gave a talk on the early postal system and token issuers in *I'm gonna sit down and write myself a letter*. The background history and a hoard of *Barrow in Furness British Restaurant Tokens* were described by Bill Myers.

Coffee was followed by Tim Millet with *Some Engraved Coins*, who asked for help with several early engravings with anti establishment themes. The final talk on the Saturday was Gary Oddie with *Some Cambridgeshire Farm Tokens*, covering a

history of the Fens, from the early drainage to the coming of the railways and the distribution of agricultural tokens used since then.

Saturday came to a close with Mike Roberts reviewing Token Congress 2004 and Bob Lyall announcing that the 25th Token Congress would be held at the Hilton Hotel in St Helens on 20-22 October 2006. David Young followed with the report of the TCSB and a plea for more articles.

After the Congress dinner the usual bourse took place, with more than a dozen tables filling the room with paranumismatic material.

The Sunday morning introduction was followed by Peter Waddell and a paranumismatic tour of the *Religious Buildings* of Northamptonshire. Robert Thompson then described a surprising number of *Token Issuers in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*. Michael Finlay's talk on *Image processing by computer* was brought forward and showed what could be achieved with a poor digital photograph with a little effort. Researchers' spots filled in the few gaps in the programme, announcing forthcoming books and areas of research.

After coffee David Griffiths presented *Token collectors and their tokens*, connecting important collectors, sales and lists with privately issued tokens. The final talk of the Congress was Gary Oddie's *Power Point for beginners*, showing the ease with which a presentation can be put together, without resorting to the delays and quality control issues of wet film and slides. The Congress was brought to a close by Peter Waddell and the crowds dispersed ready for next year.

A big thank you is owed to all those who helped on the desk, with backup equipment and the staff at the hotel who made everything run smoothly.

Gary Oddie & Peter Waddell

Congress Accounts

Income	Expenditure	Comments
		Balance at start of year
		19 Double/twin @ 280
		53.5 Single @ 140 (0.5 = one person stayed 1 night)
		1 @70 (1 person non-resident)
		Hotel Bill
		Congress Badges
		Auction (10 vendors, 26 buyers, no commission)
		Voluntary bourse table + commission fee
		Backsales - newspaper tokens etc (Stuart Adams)
		Secretary (post, binders, stationary)
		Carry over to 2006 i.e. profit of 291.30
		Totals

The Birmingham Weekly Mercury and Halifax Daily Guardian – The prize medal schemes

Stuart Adams

Introduction

The Weekly Telegraph issued “medals” that bore lucky numbers and readers owning the “medal” with a number corresponding to that published in the newspaper could claim a monetary prize (see TCSB V.8 No.4 p 134). The newspaper was forced by law to stop issuing these “medals” because they had contravened the 1802 Lotteries Act¹. The Weekly Telegraph “medals” were issued from 2nd September 1905 until 2nd November 1906. Tantalisingly the Weekly Telegraph published in their court defence that other newspapers had taken up the scheme but did not say which.. At the time of writing the Weekly Telegraph article, two other newspaper “medals” came to light and these are described below. The term “medal” was adopted by all the newspapers and not the word “token”. It might be that the term medal was used because it implied that no monetary value was associated with such items. The Weekly Telegraph may have hoped to overcome flouting the Lottery Act of 1802.by not using the word token.

(A) The Birmingham Weekly Mercury

This newspaper existed as the Birmingham Weekly Mercury from 08.11.1884 until 28.02.1903 then becoming the Weekly Mercury (07.03.1903 to 10.02.1906) It then became The Birmingham Illustrated Weekly Mercury (17.02.1906 to 21.12.1918). The word “Illustrated” does not appear on the editions examined.



Figure 1. Two of the varieties of the Birmingham Weekly Telegraph “medals”.
Tin plated zinc, 24mm, milled edge.

The “medals” illustrated above have at least two varieties. The first example reads : R / 2065 / SEE TODAY THE / /BIRMINGHAM / WEEKLY / MERCURY and the reverse reads: KEEP THIS IT MAY BE WORTH / £50. The letter / numbers are incuse in both cases. The “X” series appears to have a spelling mistake where Birmingham reads “BIRMIGHAM”. Although advertised (Figure 2) as being made in aluminium it is probable that like the Weekly Telegraph series only the early issues (A to possibly E) were made in this metal. As yet no aluminium Birmingham medals have been seen.

Composition

From the beginning the advertising stated that the medals were made of aluminium and the size of a shilling. The only examples seen however are both tin washed zinc but the tin easily rubbed off and the impure underlying zinc becomes a dull grey.

	Al	Sn	Zn	Cu	Fe	Ca	K	Cl	S	Si
R										
2065	2.4	0	72.5	3.2	3.5	2.8	1.6	1.9	8.4	3.8
X										
6199	1.8	0	81.9	1.4	1.8	3.4	1.2	1.7	2.0	4.7

Table 1. The analysis of the two Birmingham Weekly Mercury “medals”.

The Birmingham Mercury ran its scheme from 5th May 1906 until its closure on the 24th of November 1906. Figure 2 shows the initial advertisement in the Birmingham Weekly Mercury. The winner of the £50 prize was announced on the front page of the issue dated 1st Dec 1906. Unlike the Weekly Telegraph they did not state the reason why the scheme came to an end.

Alpha numeric sequence.

The numbering system on the medals was in the style of a letter followed by a number. The time sequence of winning medal numbers first published is given in Table 2 below. New numbers from all series were published until the end of November.

Date	Series – up to	Date	Series – up to
05.05.1906	A	23.06.1906	Q
12.05.1906	B	30.06.1906	R
19.05.1906	C	07.07.1906	T
26.05.1906	D	14.07.1906	W
02.06.1906	J	21.07.1906	Y
09.06.1906	N	28.07.1906	Z
16.06.1906	P		

Table 2. The weeks in which the letter sequence of “medals” were first published

BIRMINGHAM ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY
MERCURY
MEDALS.



These Medals are being distributed throughout the Midlands. They are made of aluminium, and are of the size of a shilling. Every medal bears a different number.

If you find one take care of it.

It may be worth £50.

Besides the medal that will win £50 a large number of medals has each a value of £1 and lesser sums. The number corresponding to that of the medal that is to win the £50 Prize has been deposited in a sealed envelope, and is only known to the Editor and the General Manager, and at the present time is deposited in the vaults of the London City and Midland Bank, New-street, Birmingham. The other winning numbers have also been sealed, and a proportion will be opened each week. The first instalment of successful numbers will be printed in the "Weekly Mercury" of May 5, and afterwards winners will be declared weekly.

The medals are distributed so widely in public places that everyone has a chance of securing one or more. Whenever you find one, take care of it, because it may be a money-earner; it may be the one selected to win in the FIFTY POUNDS, or one for £1, or one for Ten Shillings or lesser sums.

Distributors of the medals are busily engaged in their work, which operates over the whole of the Midland Counties, and may be in your town any day; therefore, always be on the look-out for "Mercury" Medals.

Readers, bear in mind the Medals are not HIDDEN, but are disposed of in such a manner that they cannot be overlooked.

Employees of the Proprietors of the "Weekly Mercury" are not permitted to benefit under this scheme. If your medal bears a winning number, send it by registered letter to the Editor, or hand it in at the "Mercury" Office, 188, Corporation-street, and the money will be paid to you.

In case of any dispute the Editor's decision is absolutely final, and it is understood any person claiming prizes accepts this condition.

Figure 2. The advertisement that appeared in the Birmingham Weekly Mercury

Claiming your prize

Each week letters appeared from previous series and the claimants only had one week in which to send their medal by registered post to the editor. Registered post was at the time 2d. Weekly prizes of five and ten shilling (25p and 50p) were given to lucky owners and at the end of the scheme the £50 prize was awarded. .

Distribution of the tokens was by agents similar to the Weekly Telegraph i.e. left in shops, on window sills and trams etc. .but the distribution was only in the Birmingham area as observed from the winners lists.

The £50 Winner

Great publicity was given to the £50 prize winner and this quote from the paper of Dec. 8th 1906.reads:

“At the small arms works where Sgt. George Stewart worked one of his fellow employees said “Do you know the number of your medal George?”

“Yes” was the reply and Stewart repeated it. His friend began to dance, a kind of cake-walk. Stewart asked what was the matter. “You have won the prize” was the reply and the other men gathered round.”

Summary

The Birmingham Weekly Mercury ran the scheme from 5th May 1906 until the 24th November 1906.They were a single series of an alpha-numeric system, going from A to Z and numbers up to probably 9999., i.e. they issued 260, 000 medals. They are therefore much scarcer than the Weekly Telegraph “medals” (approximately 4.4 million)..

(B) The Halifax Daily Guardian

This four page daily newspaper which cost 1/2d (0.4 pence) per issue began selling under that name in 1906 and continued until 1926. This promotion began on Thursday 29th May, 1906 and advertised “Lucky medals” with prizes of £5, 10/-, 5/-, 2/6 (50p, 25p, 12.5p) as well as the top prize of £10.

The medals were made of a “white metal” which when analysed showed that they were made from crude zinc (Table 3) but originally tin plated .to give the “white metal” finish advertised. The style of the medal is similar to the Weekly Telegraph and the Birmingham Weekly Mercury (qv). The example below is a dull grey metal and the tin plating has worn off.

:



Zinc, (originally tin plated), 33.2 mm, plain edge.

The advertisement below actually describes them as “white metal” This was simulated by tin plating the zinc core. The quality of zinc used was not the best, as the analysis in Table 3 shows.

Metal	Zn	Fe	K	Cl	S	Si	Al
%	88.6	1.4	0.6	4.9	2.3	1.7	0.5

Table 3. Scanning electron microscope analysis of the Halifax £10 token. The presence of chlorine and sulphur probably there as salts could have come from handling the token and / or soil. All the tin (Sn) plating had worn off.

Advertising the scheme

This is the newspaper advertisement announcing the “Medal” scheme. Similar advertisements followed growing in size as the winning numbers were added to the text.

Each day lucky numbers were published and the sequence below suggests a date of issue for each alpha- numeric series (Table 4).

GREAT
PRIZE SCHEME!

OPEN TO EVERYBODY.
MONEY TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

 **£10** 

IN ONE SUM
and Scores of smaller CASH PRIZES.

 **TO-MORROW** 

THE FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF

'Halifax Daily Guardian'
MEDALS

WILL BE COMMENCED.

These Medals, which are of White Metal, will be freely distributed all over the Borough of Halifax and the Parliamentary Divisions of Elland and Sowerby.

The Sketches below show the two sides of these Medals.



If you find one take care of it.

IT MAY BE WORTH

 **£10** 

TO YOU.

Further particulars of the scheme will be given in to-morrow's issue.

WATCH THESE COLUMNS DAY BY DAY!
It will be well worth your while.

The scheme closed at 8 .00pm 22nd August 1906. The estimated total number of medals issued probably reached 110,000. After 19th June no new series of alpha numeric numbers were released publishing only new ones within the series A – E. There were 1220 prize winners, it is not known if the £10 prize was won. As usual employees were excluded from claiming prizes.

Letter	Top Number	First appeared
A	20.000	30 TH May
B	30,000	2 nd June
C	40,000	7 th June
D	10,000	19 th June
E*	10,000	12 th June

Table 4. Sequence of alpha numeric numbers that were published in the Halifax Guardian. The E* series is an estimated number, the highest seen in the newspaper was 5707.

Summary

The medal scheme adopted by the Halifax Guardian was adopted on 2nd May 1906 and ran until 22nd August of that year. An estimated total of 110.000 were circulated and there were 1220 prize winners. It is not known if the £10 prize was won.

Acknowledgements

The author is extremely grateful to Richard Law for bringing this “medal” to my attention and allowing me to add it to my collection.

Reference

1. Halsbury’s Laws of England (1999) 4th Ed. 36 (2) p427, Pub Butterworth’s.

Peterborough Token, Evasion, Forgery or Proof?.

PDS Waddell

The following example of a Peterborough, Cole & Co., eighteen pence 'token' has been noted, see illustrations below.



Close examination shows that the 'token' has a copper core faced on either side with a thin sheet of silver. Wear on high points of the item has resulted in the silver rubbing away revealing the core beneath. The item has a plain edge.



Close examination on the item reveal shadowing suggestive of silver metal flow on striking. ank

Examination of the design reveals that it is exactly the same as known silver pieces indicating that the same dies were used to strike this item.

In his review^[1] 'The Eighteenth and Nineteenth –Century Tokens of Northamptonshire', William C Wells mentions **proof** tokens for Peterborough 'struck upon a flan composed of a thin sheet silver upon a thicker sheet of copper'. Examples being recorded by him of both the Henry Morgan 2 shilling of George Griffin and the eighteen pence token of Cole & Co.. There is no mention of pieces with plate on both sides.



Diagram: showing shadowing on letters.

A large profit existed for the manufacture of this item if he could get the public to accept it at face value. Was it a 'forgery' struck from the correct dies to make a fast buck?, or was it a proof that escaped?. I suspect it was the former, but do any other collectors have such a piece in their collection to prove this is not an isolated item and more likely to be forgery.

Reference

[1] The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Tokens of Northamptonshire, by William C Wells., BNJ 1927/8 Volume 18 , pages 205&206.

More Ice Tokens

Bob Lyall

In the June 2005 TCS Bulletin Gary Oddie detailed some 24 ice tokens and this is a further listing of the ones I know from the smaller European colonial outposts.

SHANGHAI

No.15 in Gary's list was issued by the Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage & Refrigeration Company Ltd.

25.

Obv:- S.I.& C.S.Co. LTD 10 LBS

Rev:- Chinese characters, presumably similar
26mm; Al; square hole as made.

Issued by Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co. Ltd

26.

Obv:- THE ORIENTAL ICE COMPANY LIMITED around 10 LBS

Rev:- Chinese characters, presumably similar

32mm; cu-ni.

A Shanghai based ice business.

ST. THOMAS,

St Thomas was a Danish West Indian island, one of the 3 Danish Virgins, now American since 1917.

27.

Obv:- RAVEN & Co. * ST THOMAS * around i.c. in which GOOD FOR 1 LB. ICE

Rev:- blank

35mm; br; pierced at side as issued

28.

Similar, but 2 LBS ICE

35mm octagonal; br; pierced at side as issued

29.

Similar, but 3 LBS ICE

35mm; square; br; pierced at side as issued

JAMAICA

There were 9 ice companies in Jamaica that I have traced and they are listed on page 90 of my West Indian token book in case other tokens than are currently known turn up.

30.

Obv:- CONSUMERS ICE M'F'G CO. * JAMAICA *

Rev:- ONE ICE PENNY

21.5mm; azure hard rubber;

The company was incorporated 25th October 1893. The factory was at 1 Gold Street and the office at 44 Port Royal St., Kingston. The company was bought out by its competitors the Kingston Ice Making Company in 1898.

31.

Obv;- GOOD FOR 2 lbs ICE

Rev:- similar

23.5mm; Al?;

The issuing company is not indicated on the tokens and has not been traced but is presumably one of the other 8 companies in Jamaica where the tokens were found.

TRINIDAD

32.

Obv:- ICE ESTABLISHMENT TRINIDAD around i.c. in which is 2d

Rev:- blank

36mm; Br; pierced as issued

33.

Similar, but 1/10d

34.

Similar, but 4/9d

The company was at 46-48 King St., Port of Spain and founded before 1869 when Charles Kingsley said they obtained their ice from Wenham Lake in Massachusetts. It was kept in underground stone or brick lined buildings to limit the West Indian sun melting the profits. The business changed hands c1900 when its name was changed to Ice House, thus establishing the tokens predate 1903.

The 2d token was presumably for domestic purchases and the two higher values for commercial purposes (remember the open fronted fish shops in England with flat lorries delivering blocks of ice, offloaded by the driver with large tongs? They disappeared in the 1950's as best I recall.)

35.

Paper tickets issued by Furness Withy & Co. Ltd for 25 LBS ICE for use in PORT OF SPAIN, SEA LOTS and SAN FERNANDO.

Sequentially numbered and probably sold in books.

I obtained my example from the company in about 1981 when it had long been obsolete.

PENANG – Malaya

36.

Obv:- PENANG ICE & INDUSTRIAL CO.LD. around a recumbent lion beneath a palm tree

Rev:- FIVE POUNDS OF ICE rosette around i.c. in which 5 LBS

32mm; bronze;

Issued by Huttenbach Bros & Co. Sold to customers in advance to enable control over the sale of the ice.

Most of these colonial tokens are extremely rare (suffice to say I have collected and researched colonial tokens for over 30 years and only have the 3 Raven & Co examples and the paper Trinidad one in my collection), so it is likely that this type of token has a very poor survival indicating others were probably issued but not survived. Should any reader know of any other colonial ice tokens, then I would appreciate learning details.

Father of the Plastics Industry

Ralph Hayes



The medal is 42mm in diameter and is very dark in colour with a blue tint to it. The obverse reads PARKSINE EXHIBITION MEDAL AWARDED 1862 A PARKES BIRMINGHAM PATENTEE. The reverse reads PRINCE ALBERT CONSORT OF QUEEN VICTORIA with J MOORE BIRMINGHAM below the head close to the rim. There is a plain

rim on both sides with the reverse having a series of alternate dots and dashes close to its base. The wreath and Prince Albert are in quite high relief. Although the material is thought to have been patented as Parkesine, it was then called Parksine as shown on the medal. Alexander Parkes was born in Birmingham in 1813; he was married twice, his first wife giving him eight children. After she died he married again with his second wife giving him twelve more children.

After serving as an apprentice in a brass foundry he later became manager of a casting department at the Electro-Plate works of Elkington Mason & Co in Newhall Street, Birmingham. By 1862 he had become manager for the Stephenson Metal Tube & Copper Roller Co of 70 Liverpool Street, Birmingham. At the 1862 Exhibition he showed articles made of his discovery "Parkesine" (Parksine) a form of Cellulose Nitrate etc. These articles such as brooches, knife handles etc won him an award for excellence. In 1866 he formed the Parkesine Company of Wallis Road, Hackney Wick. Because of his urge to cut the quality and prices of the goods produced, the Company went into liquidation and was declared bankrupt in 1868.

His ex-manager Daniel Spill took over the works and renamed it the Xylonite Company in 1869. Although having improved the material this company failed in 1874. In his working lifetime Alexander Parkes took out many patents, one quote being 46 in 46 years, another being over 80. Among these were in 1846 "Cold Vulcanisation of Rubber" and "Waste Rubber Reclamation". In 1859 "The Desilverisation of Lead", "The Deposition of Metals by Electricity" and in 1855 "Xylonite". Also there were his inventions regarding Electroplating.

He had an extraordinary life and since the 1862 Exhibition he has been quoted as being the "Father of the Plastics Industry". He died in 1890 after a lifetime involved in his family, chemistry, electro-plating and numerous inventions but most of all he is remembered for the introduction of the first man-made plastics.

References and acknowledgements

Bijker, Wiebe E, 1987, *The Social Construction of Bakelite*
The Cambridge Biographical Encyclopaedia (second edition)
EPIC-Environment and Plastics Industry Council

The British Plastics Federation

Plastics Historical Society

The Concise Dictionary of National Biography (OUP)

Oxford Dictionary of Chemistry

Hackney: Economic History, A History of the County of Middlesex Volume X (TFT Baker editor, 1975)

There is a lot more information to be found in the above references specific to the start made by Alexander Parkes.

Eight years after the sale of the late Dr R.C. Bell's collection of Eighteenth century tokens many of the Conder-collecting cognoscenti again descended on London for another round of quick-fire bidding on some of the best tokens to be offered in London since the Jan sales of 1983-4. The subject matter this time was the first part of the superb collection put together by the late Dr David L. Spence of Pittsburgh, which is being offered in three groups by the specialist auctioneers Dix Noonan Webb. Part of the appeal of the Spence collection, unseen by virtually all the present generation of token enthusiasts, is the fact that it encompasses a group of over 3,300 tokens put together by The Boston collector James Fawcett between the mid-1940s and the mid-1960s. Fawcett bought most of his pieces from the big triumvirate of London dealers at the time Baldwin, Seaby and Spink and he managed to acquire several hundred pieces from the eponymous collection put together by the London coin dealer Frederick Lincoln between sometime in the early 1880s and the beginning of the First World War. This detail, and much else about the formation of the collection, was covered in depth in my introduction to the catalogue so I won't repeat it here.

So, fresh from the annual British Token Congress in Huddersfield and with the prospect of trawling dealers' stands for tokens at the international COINEX show the following day, buyers showed up at the New Connaught Rooms in London's Covent Garden on 7 October for Session 4 of the DNW auction, devoted entirely to 238 lots of Spence material encompassing the county series from Bedfordshire to Lincolnshire and the formative Middlesex high value and penny series. In a briskly-conducted 90-minute dispersal, the tokens sold for £57,860 at hammer prices, or £66,539 with the buyer's premium added on, over £20,000 more than the upper limit of the pre-sale estimates. Gratifyingly, both from my standpoint as cataloguer and auctioneer and from that of Dr Spence's widow, Mary Anne, who had the pleasure of meeting many of the buyers in person afterwards, Spence Part I was well dispersed. Forty individual buyers were successful, 23 in the room and 17 with commissions. Tellingly, no less than 49 others who left mail or internet bids with DNW were unsuccessful at securing anything, such a huge ratio of failure is virtually unheard of at a coin auction these days, in the UK at least.

The Spence collection bristles with rare desiderata. One token I personally had never had through my hands before, the Newmarket halfpenny of 1793 (DH Cambridgeshire 35), was so much fancied that it took a winning bid of £2,990 including premium, from Jerry Bobbe, on behalf of a fellow American collector, to secure it to my knowledge, the highest price ever paid for a Thomas Spence token. An American commission bidder saw off some stiff competition from the floor to buy the silver penny of David Rebello by John Milton, 1796 (DH Middlesex 24), one of only eight struck, for £2,070 including premium; the same collector paid £1,380 including

premium for a Stowe farthing, 1796 (DH Buckinghamshire 29a). Bidding by telephone a titled lady vanquished all opposition to secure Wyon's Newmarket penny token (DH Cambridgeshire 11) at £978 including premium. There were many other rarities worth mentioning. A very attractive example of Rowland Burdon's Sunderland penny of 1796 (DH Durham 3) needed £1,438 including premium, while the Bliss/Longman specimen of Skidmore's very rare Hereford halfpenny of 1794 (DH 6a), auctioned for £6 10s. in 1958, realised £978 including premium. One commission bidder living in the county claimed all nine lots of Kent tokens, 48 pieces in total, for £3,278 including premium and plans to keep them together, while a UK private buyer secured the Mendoza/Ward Boxers' penny, 1791 (DH Middlesex 35) for £1,840 including premium considerably less than was paid for Joel Spingarn's admittedly slight superior example in 2001. A specimen of the very rare private token of the engraver John Milton, dated 1800 (DH Middlesex 36), of which only 12 were struck, realised £978 including premium, it was a surprise to find another example on a dealer's table at COINEX the following day though!

The rarest of the extensive series of London pennies by Kempson and Skidmore, a penny of the latter depicting Christ's Hospital (DH Middlesex 149), bought by Dr Spence for £25 (US\$45) in 1970, fetched £1,058 including premium, while the other pennies of David Rebello were keenly contested, with a mule (DH Middlesex 18a) bringing £1,323 including premium, and an original copper striking by Milton (DH Middlesex 24), £978 including premium.

So, how does the hammer price of £57,860 shake out? Basically, £39,695 worth, or just over two-thirds of the collection by value, was bought on the floor. North American buyers, including Randy Weir (40 lots), Jerry Bobbe (23), Dave McDonald (8), Bill McKivor and Del Parker (4 each) collectively accounted for 79 lots and £20,680. UK buyers, including Richard Gladdle (19 lots) and Baldwin (11), bought 99 lots between them for £19,015, interestingly, UK private collectors outspent the UK trade two to one. Of the 17 successful commission buyers, 10 were from the UK, buying 21 lots between them, while the remaining 7 from North America secured 39 lots. The only institution who bid in their own right, St Albans Museum, purchased the St Albans farthing (DH Hertfordshire 5) for £242 including premium.

Such a huge success has led to speculation in some quarters that the market might have become overheated. I would suggest this is not the case. Twenty years ago at the Jan sales the same thing happened, rarities not on the open market for years will always attract attention from the specialists and, if the quality is right, premium prices. The Farnell and Jan dispersals confirmed to any doubters at the time that the major collector buying power for quality tokens was centred in North America, and indeed this is largely the case today. However, the hard core of English collectors active over the last quarter-century, many of them specialists in one particular area or county as indeed I was myself, have, over the last three or four years, been

strengthened by new blood, attracted (as we have all been) by the broad appeal and charm of Eighteenth Century tokens, coupled with their relative availability in attractive condition at prices that remain very affordable when compared to some of the prices being asked for English coins these days. To my mind at least, that is why they are undergoing a new renaissance, long may it last.

(This report was first published in the Conder Token Collectors Journal volume IX number 4 winter 2004/5 pages 19-21)

An unpublished farthing token of Nathanell Parkins, Montague Close, Southwark **Lamar Bland**

This token, recently auctioned on EBay, bears the name Nathanell Parkins of MowntwgoV Clos. It is unlisted by Williamson (1967), Dickinson (1986), or Norweb (1996), and is not referenced in the December 2002 issue of TCSB devoted to 17th century tokens. Its seller in Kent (who could not fully identify the token) owned it for 25 years after purchasing it in Chester.

On the obverse, NATHANELL PARKINS surrounds the woodmonger's arms; the reverse reads "IN MOWNTWGOV CLOS" around the letters NP, which are separated by a rosette. See Dickinson, pg 273, for an illustration of the woodmonger's arms.



This spelling of Montague Close is unique, the other known variations being "MOVNTAGVE CLOSE; MOVNTAGVE CLOSS; MOVNTVG CLOSE; MOVNTAGOV CLOVS; MOVNTAQVE CLOSE; MOVNTAGV CLOSE". Williamson lists 6 other tokens bearing the woodmonger's arms – 5 with London locality, the other from Middlesex. The token thus confirms that the woodmonger trade was also practiced on the south bank of the Thames.

Watch Club Tickets

David Pottinger

Little seems to have been written about tickets for watch clubs. The purpose of this note is to catalogue a Preston watch club ticket, describe how watch clubs operated, and consider how the ticket might have been used.

Obv: JOHNSON CLOCK & WATCH MANUFACTURER SILVERSMITH
ENGRAVER JEWELLER OPTICIAN & C 11 ORCHARD ST PRESTON

Rev: A Railway Engine PATENT LEVER WATCH CLUB. Above the engine is an engraved number

Plain edge, brass, 29.5mm



Type 1



Type 2

There are at least two varieties:

Type 1 The ST of Orchard Street lines up with the H of WATCH
The ornament to the left of the engine lines with the top of the engine funnel

Type 2 The ST of Orchard Street lines up with the last R of MANUFACTURER
The ornament to the left of the engine lines with the centre of the funnel

JOHN JOHNSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Watch and Clock Manufacturer,
SILVERSMITH,
Working Jeweller, Engraver, Optician, &c.,
11, ORCHARD STREET,
PRESTON,

Respectfully invites the attention of the public to his well-selected stock of first-class Gold and Silver Watches. Every watch sold by him is timed and guaranteed to perform correctly, and kept in good repair, free of all further charges, for three, five, seven, or ten years, according to quality. Parties about to make presentations are invited to inspect the best English Skeleton work, both Silent and to Strike the hours and half-hours, with patent Lever and Pallet escapements; also Foreign Clocks and Timepieces in Polished Marble, by the best makers in Paris, (imported direct); the best English polished work in Clocks and Timepieces, suitable for Hall, Cottage, or Mill, in seasoned Walnut, Rosewood, and other cases, all of which are guaranteed the best that can be produced.

IN THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Will be found, Gold and Silver Guards, Alberts, Brooches, Pins, Locketts, Rings, and Studs, Silver Snuff Boxes, Second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks; Second-hand silver, equal to NEW, and any pattern, procured for inspection, either in complete sets or to match broken sets, from the manufacturer. Inscriptions, Names, Crests, or Devices neatly Engraved on Gold or Silver.

OLD GOLD, SILVER, OR FOREIGN COINS PURCHASED OR TAKEN
IN EXCHANGE.

THE BEST WATCH GLASSES IN THE TRADE NEATLY
FITTED, AT 2d. EACH.

Special attention is given to Cleaning and Repairing all kinds of English or Foreign Watches, Clocks; Timepieces, Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., by competent Workmen, on the premises.

N.B.—ALL REPAIRS WARRANTED.

PLEASE NOTE THE ADDRESS :—

JOHN JOHNSON, 11, Orchard-Street, Preston.

Illustration 3: Johnson's advertisement of 1865

The highest engraved number that I've noted from dealer's lists over the years is 47. However the example in the Harris Museum, Preston, is 98 and is, apparently, in unworn condition. It is curious that varieties should exist for a ticket which clearly has a low mintage. They appear to have been in concurrent use: the tickets engraved with 26 and 40 are type 1, that engraved 35 is type 2. Type 2 has improved spacing of the obverse legend.

John Johnson had premises in Orchard Street, Preston, Lancashire, from about 1865 to 1883, and he advertised in Barretts Commercial Directory for Preston in 1865. About 1883 the shop was taken over by William Melling, and later by Charles Winter, both clockmakers. The significance of the railway engine on the ticket is uncertain. Orchard Street is about 600 yards from the railway station, but it may be a reference to railway engine drivers and guards who by their conditions of employment were required to possess a timepiece and were, therefore, potential members of a watch club.

The origins of watch clubs go back to at least 1830, and probably much earlier. I have not traced Johnson's watch club, but it may have been similar to that of John Fattorini. In 1852 John Fattorini completed a five year apprenticeship as a watchmaker and jeweller and he became manager of the watch and clock repairing department at the family's Bradford store (there were other similar shops in Skipton and Harrogate). He realised that while few working men possessed a pocket watch, even the cheapest one (retailing for about £1) was beyond their reach. His solution was the promotion of Watch Clubs, the members of which met once a week in the local pub in order to subscribe sixpence each into a common fund for a period of fifty weeks. Each club was properly constituted with a Chairman, Treasurer and Committee. Whenever a sum of £1 5s 0d had been accumulated, a silver pocket watch was purchased from Fattorini. A discount was given by the shop and this was put into the club's social fund towards a supper for members at the end of the fifty week period. The watch purchased was then balloted for but the winner continued his subscriptions until the end of the fifty week period. The process was repeated until all members had received their watches, so all risks of bad debts were borne collectively by the club members who were able to exclude bad payers from their membership.

These watch clubs were a success from the beginning, and the meetings became a social occasion. After all members had received their watches, many clubs continued by buying cutlery or other items stocked by Fattorini. Sometimes instead of a draw for a particular article, it was made into a cheque payable in any Fattorini shop. Fattorini issued catalogues and sent goods by post if the club was any distance from the organising shop. The firm's policy of maintaining the quality of the articles sold, whilst keeping prices as low as possible, gave it a sound reputation. By 1900 there

were about one thousand Fattorini Clubs in existence spread widely across the country. At least seven of Fattorini's imitation guineas advertise 'watches', but none mentioning 'watch clubs' are known.

Assuming that Johnson's watch club imitated Fattorini's, what were the tickets for? I assume they were in the nature of membership tickets, not necessarily shown at each meeting, but something to 'prove' membership – after all if you were the last one to be awarded a pocket watch, it would be comforting to have something to show for all the weekly subscriptions you had paid!

Did other watch clubs have tickets? I would be happy to collate details for future publication in the Bulletin.

Acknowledgements

Illustration of type 2 courtesy of Simon Monks, S&B Coins

The Harris Museum & Art Gallery, Preston

Fattorini's Watch Clubs in Industrial Heritage, Summer 1997

Bryce Neilson (personal communication)

The David Spence Collection, Part II

Peter Preston-Morley

As was the case last year, the dispersal of the second part of the important collection of 18th century tokens formed by the late Dr David Spence of Pittsburgh had brought a number of collectors and dealers to London, several from North America. The offering this time, of over 1,900 Eighteenth century tokens in 462 lots, represented the largest and most valuable element of the collection and had been particularly well received, especially the standalone catalogue. Mail bids had flowed in steadily and, despite the fact that the economic climate on both sides of the Atlantic is less favourable than it was in October 2004, with consequently less money around, I felt sure that the day would go well.

At 10am the first lot, a VF Oppenheim halfpenny (Middlesex 398), was knocked down for £253 including premium. Two hours and 40 minutes later, every lot had sold and the hammer total stood at £135,683 with the buyer's premium added on – almost £29,000 more than the upper limit of the pre-sale estimates.

Once again the tokens were well dispersed. Thirty-six individual buyers were successful, 19 in the room and 17 with commissions. Last year, no less than 49 people

who left mail or internet bids with DNW were unsuccessful at securing anything, a huge ratio of failure in the UK; this year that number was gratifyingly cut to 29.

Virtually all the first half of the auction comprised the remaining balance of the Middlesex/London element of the collection, which accounted for £69,472, including premium, of the total. Surprisingly, to my mind at least, the two highest prices were paid for pieces of a medallic nature, the like of which I consciously separated out from the tokens per se. A UK private collector had his persistence rewarded in a battle with a book bidder over one of the finest known white metal medals of Thomas Paine, 1793 (DH 209), but it took no less than £2,013 including premium to secure it. Jerry Bobbe saw off another book bid to take away an attractive but lacquered specimen of the Daniel Eaton Trial medal, 1794 (DH 203) for £1,265 including premium, while a good group of Lutwyche's anti-slavery halfpence and farthings was so much fancied that it took the best of no less than ten substantial mailbids to secure it for £1,438 including premium. Elsewhere, some of the genuine rarities were keenly fought for, with one of Christopher Ibberson's 'small boar' halfpence (DH 339) being bought by an American commission bidder for £1,093 including premium, and a Thomas Hall 'small toucan' halfpenny (DH 318) commanding £748 including premium from another North American book buyer. A most attractive silver proof halfpenny of the musical instrument maker William Forster (DH 302b) needed £759 including premium. No less than 77 lots were devoted to the tokens of Thomas Spence, the best such group to appear at auction since the Noble sale. Keenly in demand, they grossed £25,133 including premium, with the benchmark classic, a Mendoza DH 785, realising £483 including premium.

Numerous rarities abounded in the county series from Norfolk to Yorkshire, with the collection being particularly strong in the Midlands counties of Staffordshire and Warwickshire. The piece which graced the front cover of the catalogue, a uniface trial for Richard Wright's Lichfield penny, Staffordshire 1, was chased from £1,000 to £3,335 including premium, to the illustrious pedigree of Batty, Norman and Hamer can now be added the name of Jerry Bobbe! Another uniface trial, that of the Birmingham penny of Thomas Welch (DH Warwickshire 22), went to the same buyer for £1,495 including premium, while the third significant rarity in this auction, the unique Farnell/Sweet Coalbrookdale trial halfpenny (DH Shropshire 5), received three mailbids in excess of the lower pre-sale estimate and has found a new home for £2,990 including premium.

Two significant rarities from Bath, Somerset, sold to private collectors in the room. A previously unpublished gilt mule halfpenny of William Gye made £1,012 including premium, while a Payne & Turner penny (DH 7), the only specimen I personally have handled, brought £920 including premium. Another token to make £920 was a plain edge penny of the Tamworth printer John Harding (DH Staffordshire 9a); Harding's inscribed edge example (DH 9) cost £736 including premium. His neighbour, the coin

collector Francis Blick, issued a handful of private tokens in silver and one of them (DH 23) was knocked down for £1,150 including premium. In the Suffolks, Richard Gladdle bought an example of the ever-popular Thomas Miller Bungay issue (DH 20) for £989 including premium, and a silver proof halfpenny of James Conder (DH 35), for £690 including premium; oddly enough, Conder's regular series of pennies, DH 10 to 13, sold for inexpensive prices, DH 10 for as little as £103 including premium. Surrey got off to a flying start with a particularly attractive Bermondsey Spa Garden halfpenny of Thomas Keys (DH 4) being chased to £1,035 including premium, and an extremely rare Lambeth penny (DH 2) achieving £1,150 including premium.

Other pieces of note among the later lots were a Bolton Castle penny (DH Yorkshire 1) at £966 including premium, and a Birmingham Associations medal, 1798 (DH Warwickshire 29) at £943 including premium. The Atkins/Sykes Sheffield Constitutional halfpenny, 1792 (DH Yorkshire 61), sold for £190 in 1986, now needed £805 including premium, while a good group of Greatheed Petition medals of 1797 (DH Warwickshire 7-9) yielded copper examples of DH 7 and 8 which brought £874 including premium, and £920 including premium respectively.

Repeating last year's exercise, how does the hammer price of £117,985 shake out? Basically, £77,355 worth (327 lots), or just over 65% of this portion of the collection by value, was bought on the floor. North American buyers, including Bill McKivor (73 lots), Randy Weir (32 lots), Jerry Bobbe (17) and others collectively accounted for 127 lots and £27,875. UK buyers, including Richard Gladdle (83 lots), Baldwin (27) and Simon Monks (24) bought 200 lots between them for £49,480. Of the 17 successful commission buyers, nine were from the UK, buying a mere 20 lots between them, but the remaining eight from North America were particularly successful and secured a total of 115 lots.

So the 'Conder' market has absorbed the most valuable auction of tokens ever held in the UK, even though there was a feeling, shared by others I talked to afterwards, that the budgets of those collectors attending the sale were somewhat exhausted towards the end of the auction. Hardly surprising, when one thinks about it. That said, the quick-witted were able to pick up numerous bargains and the end result demonstrates the continuing healthy demand for the series on both sides of the Atlantic. Long may it continue.

This review was originally published in the Conder Token Collectors Journal volume X number 3, Fall 2005.

Part III of the Spence collection, comprising Wales (including Monmouthshire), Scotland and Ireland, together with the numismatic library, will be sold on 21 June 2006.

The Nags Head – Eynesbury

Gary Oddie

Eynesbury is an ancient village and though always of a comparable size, has been overshadowed by nearby St Neots and Eaton Socon, the former having a long established market and the latter being a significant staging post on the Great North Road.⁽¹⁾

The oldest licence noted for Eynesbury is the Nags Head in 1566/7, next to the church. The original building must have been thatched, as a record of its re-thatching is known from 1820.⁽²⁾

Landlords that have been noted are as follows; In 1567 Thomas Bull took over from Raife Pattinson. In 1743 Simon Staughton took over from Frances Bull. In 1814 John Smith took over from William Dixie who had previously taken over from William Pye.

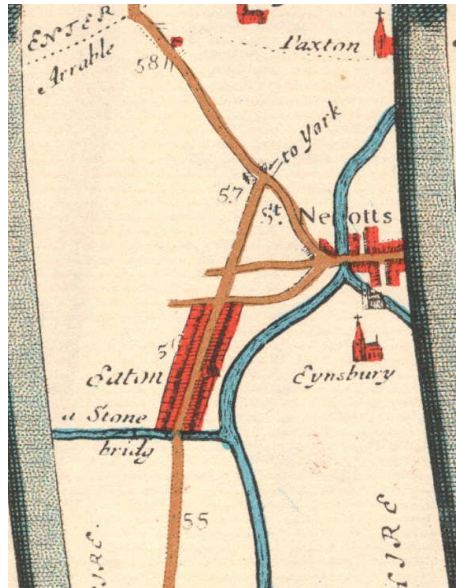


Fig. 1. Eynesbury in 1681 (Ogilby)

From the trade directories we find further; in 1830 Henry Smith, in 1854 Stephen Clarke (a mason), 1862 John Evans, 1870 Samuel Nurrisk, 1877 William “skinny” Bull (b1806, d1889). In 1889 William’s widow, Naomi took over (b1822, d1908), until 1897 with Henry G. Gilbert and 1899 William Stanley finishing of the century.

To this list of documentary records can be added; Robert Bull in 1667.

His token, of which just two specimens have been traced, shows the legend ROBERT BVLL OF / EANSBERY 1667 with a well drawn Nags Head on the obverse and the denomination HIS HALFE PENY on the reverse.



Fig. 2.

The phonetic spelling of the place name is more appropriate to the correct pronunciation as was pointed out to me some years ago by members of the local history society!

A Robert Bull has been traced as a cordwainer in 1657, and whilst publican at the Nags Head was also operating as a grocer. He married his first wife Elizabeth Harris (d1673) in Eynesbury in 1657. His second wife Frances outlived him and in his Will he left to her his “biggest copper mashing vat” and other brewing equipment.

The building itself survived into the twentieth century and was listed as building 13 by the Royal Commission of Historical Monuments in 1926. By then it consisted of a central hall and cross wings⁽³⁾. The North West Part had been extended in the 17th century and the timber framing was still exposed. The Hall still had its original tie beam and moulded battens and a 17th century door survived.

What is more impressive is that a photograph exists, taken in 1924, when a local photographer decided to photograph all of the important buildings of Eynesbury and St Neots (Fig. 3.). This is the only photograph known of the Nag’s Head and the timing was fortunate as the whole site was demolished in 1927 and the new Nag’s Head Hotel constructed in brick! The local history society has successfully identified all of the people shown in the photograph⁽⁴⁾.



Fig. 3. The Nags Head, Eynesbury, 1924.

Borstal Coins

Alan Judd

I was asked by the 'Galleries of Justice' in Nottingham to value for insurance purposes part of the National Prison Collection. As I looked at the documentation my eyes fell on the words 'Borstal Coins'. I expected to see brass blanks with perhaps ½d or 1d stamped on them. However, in front of me were two identical 28mm thin brass tokens with on the obverse the letters H M B I and a fine depiction of a phoenix rising from flames to reverse.



I suspect we have all seen them but I was certainly not aware of an identification. They were issued by HIS (or HER) MAJESTY'S BORSTAL INSTITUTION (or INSTITUTION).

Now we must find how and when they were used. From style they look like they predate the reign of the present Queen, but they may be later. Any old lags out there who can advise me?

Towards the end of the 19th century it was recognised that 'delinquent boys' aged from 16 to 21 should have separate prisons. The idea originated with the Gladstone Committee of 1895 as an attempt to reform young offenders. The first institution was established at Borstal Prison, near Rochester, Kent, in 1902 as a result of work done by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise (1857-1935), a prison commissioner. Borstal training involved hard physical work, technical and educational and moral instruction. An inmate would work through a series of grades, based on privileges, until release. The Criminal Justice Act 1982 abolished the borstal system. Sentence to borstal has been replaced by detention in a youth custody centre or young offender institution.

Book Reviews

Public House Tokens in England and Wales c.1830 – c.1920, By Yolanda C.S. Courtney. RNS Special Publication No. 38, 2004. £50 + £5p+p (£37.50 for members of the RNS)

This book is a condensed version of a PhD thesis, and as such its layout may seem a little unusual to many readers, with numbered sections and significant appendices. The absence of an index will be seen as a hindrance to the merely curious, or to those who want to quickly access the many nuggets of information contained within the 155 pages of text, 65 pages of appendices and 23 plates.

Even on the first reading, this book stands out as something very original. Beginning with a review of what has gone before, it becomes clear that many obscure avenues have had to be pursued to bring this work together. The scarcity of previous work, beyond basic listings of these metal checks, is clear from the start. The pub tokens, of which maybe 11,000 have been catalogued, are often the only solid artefacts surviving from this important period and industry. They are generally well made, but often lack artistry, leaving just space for publicans' names, the tavern name, location and sometimes details such as a makers' name and possibly an advertising reverse. The full die study and attribution of unsigned pieces has been left out of the book, but can be found in the thesis.

There are brief digressions into other types of tokens, from the early issues filling in for a shortage of official small coinage, to the still problematic lead tokens of the middle ages and the later series of metallic coin-like objects. Tokens issued for food, drink and entertainment have been identified from the beginning of the 16th century, however the tokens covered here start in the 1830's coinciding with the decline of the stamped button industry in Birmingham. The uses to which the tokens have been put are identified, but are best summarised by Grant Francis, writing in 1867, that the tokens were simply a "trade convenience", which publicans might use however they choose.

Many maps, graphs and charts are presented showing the very non-uniform distribution of tokens by county and date. The difficulties of dating tokens using directories and census records are highlighted along with the recognition that the tokens were never originally distributed by county (pre 1974!), though they may be collected that way today. There are no simple correlations between population and number of issued tokens, though patterns may appear at a more local level.

The relative stability of prices over the period in question, meant that stock reverse dies could be used over long periods of time and transferred when businesses changed hands. Contemporary records show that the numbers struck ranged typically from 108 to 970, which also suggests that many issues will have been completely lost to the melting pots especially during both World Wars. Price rises, both in beer and in the cost of die and token manufacture and changing social habits after the first world war led to a rapid decline in pub token issuing, though sporadic issues do continue to appear.

The issuers of the tokens are covered in great detail, with, for example, a case study of the activities at St Paul's Square, Birmingham, where addresses, dies and customers changed regularly through the decades.

The tokens were being manufactured by a producer led industry, with salesmen travelling by rail and road, and requests and completed orders being sent by carrier. The manufacturers had to make the customers aware of the tokens, resulting in local advertising in newspapers and trade directories and more national adverts in journals such as *The Co-operator*. It would appear that these factors contribute significantly to the very uneven distribution of tokens around the country.

On reaching the end of the main text, the story stops abruptly. Where one would expect the whole of the thesis to be brought together, with a discussion of the work and its limitations, as well as a summary of the conclusions, the reader is left wanting more.

This book is completely original in its approach, coverage and insight and though there may be minor weaknesses this really does point the way towards understanding how the pub tokens fitted in to their original social and economic environment. This is not a catalogue with background information, it is a study of everything behind the tokens. Other large series of tokens with a large geographic spread, such as co-op, market and farm checks could well be studied in a similar way.

Highly recommended

Gary Oddie.

Hotels and Public Houses in the County of Lincolnshire, Token Coins and Historical Details of Issuers and Premises 1840 to 1940. By N.J. Hutchinson, 363pp, 2004, £30 + £5 p+p. Available from the author.

Following a 38 page introduction to tokens in general and pub and hotel tokens in particular, their uses and some interesting local information regarding the volume of trade at one particular beer house, the main catalogue begins. Each issuer is given a separate page and short notes regarding the token are presented. There is an excellent illustration, for almost every token, and though not life-size, full details are given. Pieces known from old catalogues are also listed and researched, to make the work as complete as possible.

Part two contains much more detailed research on the issuers, pubs and hotels. Listings of activities, directory entries, illustrations of the premises from postcards, photographs, and advertisements are presented. This is followed by the indexes of Licensee's names, other surnames, tokens that show no place name and the general index. An addendum contains details and rubbings of two tokens that appeared after the book was prepared for publication.

The limited edition has been hand bound by the author, with bindings taking a year to complete! The leather half binding and gilt label, combined with fully hand marbled endpapers and edges and a protective slipcase is outstanding. As well as an example of how to comprehensively research a series, this book is also pleasure to hold and possess. Though further tokens will turn up from time to time, this will remain the definitive resource on this series.

Gary Oddie

Hop Token Issuers and Their Tokens Volume Two, The Parishes of Ewhurst, Rye, Sedlescombe, Westfield & Neighbouring, by Alan Henderson.

Now available from the author

Notes and Queries

546 GB [NE]

This is a transport token from Wakefield in Yorkshire. NEGB stands for North Eastern Gas Board and is a pass for employees on duty.

Malcolm Johnson

547 J WILLEY

There is a Worsbrough Bridge about 2 miles south of Barnsley adjacent to the Warsbrough that Gary found. The information is from the AA 2002 road atlas map 32, reference A5.

Malcolm Johnson

546 GB [NE]

The 1/- white token is the highest value in a set of 7 (1d red, 1½d blue, 2d yellow, 2½d orange, 3½d green, 6d black and the 1/- white). These were introduced in about 1956 for use by North East Gas Board employees in the Wakefield area to cover their duty journeys. The tokens were originally injection moulded by Crystalate of Tonbridge, but there are considerable differences in reverse dies in all values (as well as colour/shade variations in the 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d and 3½d values) and it is likely that later batches were made by Woollen of Sheffield. The tokens were accepted on West Riding Automobile Yorkshire Traction and Yorkshire Woollen District Transport services.

The values 1½d, 2½d and 3½d had fallen into disuse by 1970 (after demonetisation of the ½d the previous year), but the other values continued in use until decimalisation in February 1971, when they were replaced by a set of four; 1p green, 2p light blue, 5p black and 10p red. These were injection moulded by Grant of Sheffield and had a slightly modified "time legend" N.E.G.B. "VALID ONLY 8A.M. TO 12 NOON 1P.M. TO 5P.M." They were used as above. I also have a note to say that they were used by Leeds Corporation gas Department, but I have not verified that. They remained in use until about 1987.

John Tolson

548/549

HH

These are listed by Davis & Waters in the section on Truck Tickets, page 336 numbers 19 and 20

Malcolm Johnson

557 Astor County Cup

Obv. ASTOR COUNTY CUP around a tankard

Rev. Two figures standing, possible an Indian and a soldier, with 1300 – 1500 on the left and 1860 on the right

Can anybody help and tell me what this piece was used for

Graham Mills

396 The Bishop's Wine Cellars

A previously unrecorded reverse has been found with Rum on the obverse and the reverse reading "3d Card Counter"



Also found is a "Port & Sherry" with the "1d Card Counter" reverse.

Bryce Neilson

558 L J Bird

Can anyone help with information about this piece, it is a bracteate of tinned zinc or iron, 33mm in diameter and reads L.J.BIRD GROCER around 4d. The piece was acquired in Jersey, however this may not be relevant.



Fergus Hutchison

Adverts

WANTED

COMMEMORATIVE OR PRIZE MEDALS
TOKENS, TICKETS OR PASSES
relating to the present Cumbria.

(Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North of the Sands)

Michael Finlay

(8:8)

DAVID MAGNAY

TOY, IMITATION, MINIATURE AND MODEL COINS and BOXES
IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS

I BUY and SELL MUCH OF WHAT IS IN "TOY COINS"
STOCK DESPERATELY WANTED

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(8:8)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.
HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.
BLUNTS mock spade guinea.
Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

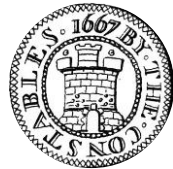
P. Waddell

(8:8)



WANTED
Somerset 17th C Tokens
227-230 "CONSTABLES"

Richard H. Hardy



(8:8)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

Abyssinie, Addis-Abeba, Bechuanaland, Dahomey (Porto Novo), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire), Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Rhodesia, Uganda.

West Indies, Bahamas, British Guiana, Bermuda, Ireland Island, British North Borneo, Malaya, Singapore, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Pacific Islands, Malta, Gibraltar (not 1802-20), Cyprus, Mauritius, Seychelles, Falkland Co-operative Store.

If you have a token that may be from a colony (or Warrington) then I'm happy to try to identify it.

Bob Lyall

(8:8)

Wanted – Hampshire (Including Bournemouth and I.o.W.)

c17th, c18th and c19th tokens; tokens, checks, passes, ads, fobs, medallions and anything else numismatic 1820 to date.

Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland. Books by Birchall, Denton & Prattent and Conder on c18th tokens.

Michael Knight

(8:4)

K & M COINS

We Buy and Sell Tokens (also British and Foreign coins) Send for our latest free list

Or ring Mick

(9:4)

WANTED – LINCOLNSHIRE tokens, pub checks, tickets and passes
1820 to date including fruit pickers of South Lincs.

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(8:8)

Adverts

CORNISH ITEMS WANTED

Trade Tokens (any series), Sack Tokens, Pub Checks, Advertising pieces, Tickets, Talleys, Medallions or any other Cornish specimens.

Also

any like pieces from Stockport in Cheshire and immediate environs (whatever period)

Please contact Keith Harrison

(8:8)

Plastic Wanted

I collect tokens, medals, coins, both toy and real checks, counters, etc. in fact anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(8:8)

IRISH London & Newcastle Tea Tokens Wanted

Belfast ½ lb, Carlow ½ lb, Clonmel ¼ lb, Cork main St 1lb, Drogheda ¼ lb & 1lb, Dublin Castle St ½ lb & 1lb, Thomas St 1lb, Galway ¼ lb & ½ lb, Kilkenny '93 ¼ lb, Kingstown 1lb, Limerick 1lb, Sligo ½ lb & 1lb, Waterford '79 1lb.

Also any 2oz except Waterford and any Londonderry

Purchase (£10-£20 offered) or swap similar

Barry Woodside

(8:8)

• WANTED •
TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES
OF
• IRELAND •

Francis Heaney

(8:4)

Adverts

WANTED TOKENS & MEDALS

Copies of Anglesey D & H 168 or D & H 168a, in any condition
The P M S exception

Copies of Menai Straits Medal showing Menai Suspension Bridge and Britannia
Tubular Bridge, any size, especially struck in copper

C R Hawker

(8:8)

WANTED

St Lucia coaling tokens and all Maderia tokens.

Fergus Hutchison .

(8:5)

WANTED

Contemporary counterfeits or forgeries of all British milled coinage to William IV

Especially the issues of George III from 1797 to 1820

including

The Bank of England oval and octagonal countermarks on Spanish dollars
other Bank tokens from 1804 to 1816, The Bank of Ireland tokens of 1804 to 1813
and regal British sixpence, shilling and half crown of 1816 to 1820

Gord Nichols

(8:5)

Wanted

Evasions, anything Thomas Spence, Theatre Passes, other pre 1850 Tickets,
anything Pantomime

Alan Judd

(8:8)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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David Young

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Editorial

This bulletin has been a struggle and I have only just managed to keep the size the same; there are just not enough contributions. This time last year, having completed the March issue, I already had articles in hand almost to fill the June issue. This year, I have only three items in hand, which is less than a quarter of the normal forty pages.

Many of the talks at last year's Token Congress, or the previous ones, would make excellent articles, or how about interim reports on ongoing research, but is up to you the members. Without more contributions, the size of each bulletin will have to be reduced or there will only be three issues per year.

Token Congress 2006

The 2006 Token Congress will be held over the weekend 20-22 October 2006 at the Hilton Hotel, St Helens, Lancashire.

The cost is expected to be around £145 for the weekend (from Friday evening meal to just before Sunday lunchtime).

The format will be similar to previous years' with a varied selection of talks, a bourse and an auction..

The organiser is
Andrew Andison

Some Notes from Birnbeck Pier

Gary Oddie

At the beginning of the 19th Century Weston had a population of about 100, at the end of Victoria's reign it had grown to over 20,000 and today 70,000. The early industries of fishing, agriculture and mining of calamine and galena (zinc and lead ores respectively) were supplanted by tourism, based around the sea shore. By the middle of the 18th century, doctors began to extol the virtues of sea-water and the fresh bracing air. King George III bathed in and drank the water at Weymouth in 1789 and so set the fashion. For the residents of Bristol and Bath, Weston was the nearest coastal village within easy reach of a road. To cope with demand, the first hotel was opened in 1810, now forming part of the Royal Hotel⁽¹⁾.



Fig. 1. Birnbeck Island and Weston-super-Mare.

Brunel's Bristol & Exeter Railway reached Weston in 1841 and the original single line station was enlarged to take a double track in 1866⁽²⁾. The Improvement and Market Act was granted on 13th May 1842 adding further impetus to the growth of the town.

In 1845 James Dredge made an abortive attempt to build a suspension bridge from the mainland to Birnbeck Island. The General Piers and harbour Act of 1861 made it easier to get permission to build and charge for the use of piers, setting maximum charges as follows; 2d per person to enter, 4d to alight from a boat, 2/6 to land a carriage and £1 to dock a ship. In 1862 the Weston-super-Mare Pier Company was founded. In 1864 a prospectus was issued to raise £20,000 in £10 shares. Though the suggested dividend of 10% ensured all of the shares sold, it would be 21 years before

the shareholders received a return. This set the pattern for the financial problems that followed this and almost every other pier project.

The pier was designed by Eugenius Birch (of Brighton, Blackpool and Eastbourne piers fame) and the foundation stone was laid on 28th October 1864. After improving the local access roads in anticipation of the future visitors and to speed the construction, the pier was finally opened on 6th June 1867. Over the next 30 years jetties were added and extended and a pavilion and lifeboat house were built on the island. In 1903 a Great gale damaged both jetties, and the North jetty was rebuilt in steel in 1905. A half-acre platform was built on the side of the island between 1909 and 1913 and in 1933 an amusement arcade was added to the main pier.



Fig. 2. Birnbeck Island, Pier and jetty, c1930

This combined with the Admiralty taking over the island in 1941-1946 for “secret weapon development” caused trade on Birnbeck to tail off. The pier was bought by P&A Campbell in 1962 who ran paddle steamers and later motor vessels from the pier across to Penarth, near Cardiff and other resorts along the Bristol Channel⁽³⁾.

In 1971/2 the Pier was bought by John Critchley who wanted to adopt a Victorian theme for the pier. After an initial purchase price of £50,000 he developed the island to include a 1000 seat dining room, a music hall, a motor museum and a zoo and after approval from the Bank of England printed his own currency for use on the island.

Visitors could exchange their decimal money at the gates of the pier for this local currency at the rate of £2 for 1 shilling. Both decimal and local currencies were valid on the island. Any spare notes could be reconverted on departure, though any that did escape the island as souvenirs would add to the profits of a very difficult business venture.

Seven notes were issued, with a common image of Birnbeck pier on the obverse and the signature of E. Owen, the Keeper of the Purse. The paper has a printed pattern for security on the obverse along with the serial numbers. The reverse designs are of local celebrities each being printed in a single colour.

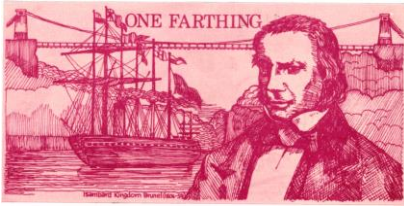


Fig. 3. Birnbeck Island banknote – common obverse (150×75mm).

From the same period a circular advertising paper disc is also known. It is suspected that this was designed to be stuck in car windows as a memento of the visit. There is also a Birnbeck stamp, a ½d orange, depicting John Palmer, the mailcoach pioneer. This is more of a fantasy piece, as it had no legal authority and had to be accompanied with real stamps to the correct value.

In 1974 the pier was listed as a Grade II* building. It was put up for sale in 1975, but with no takers and failing to reach the reserve at auction, the pier fell into decline and the last regular steamer sailed in 1979. The pier was bought by Philip Stubbs in 1989 and was closed to the public as unsafe in 1994. The Friends of the Old Pier Society was founded in 1997 and there was another auction and change of ownership in 1998.

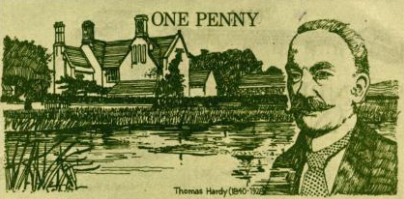
A recent visit to the site revealed it still closed to the public and looking in need of significant renovation.



The farthing note shows Isambard Kingdom Brunel, the S.S. Great Britain and the Clifton Suspension bridge (Claret coloured ink).



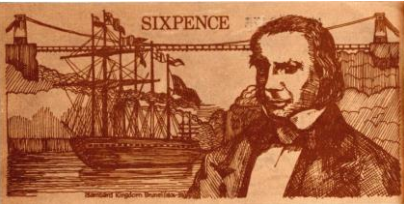
The halfpenny note shows Joseph Fry, a local manufacturer of confectionary, with his factory in Keynsham (Blue ink).



A Penny shows Thomas Hardy who lived in Dorchester, Dorset (Green ink).



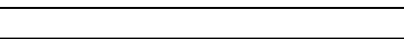
Another Penny shows John Harvey who has possible connections with the Bristol Sherry firm (Violet ink, not seen⁽⁴⁾).



The sixpence shows Isambard Kingdom Brunel (Brown ink).



The shilling shows William Fox Talbot, who is associated with the first photographic image taken at Lacock in Wiltshire (Purple ink).



The two shillings shows W.G. Grace, of cricket fame, who celebrated his 100th century at a banquet at Victoria Rooms, Clifton, Bristol (Red ink, not seen⁽⁴⁾).

Fig. 4. Birnbeck Island banknotes – reverse designs.

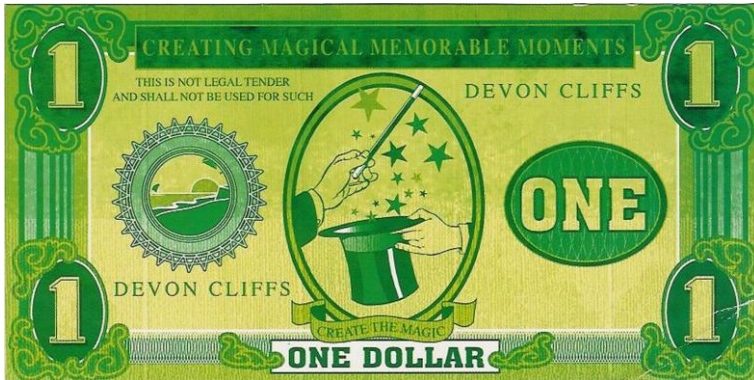


Fig. 5. Birnbeck Island car sticker?
(120mm, maroon ink on cream paper).

References and Acknowledgements

- (1) S. Terrell, Birnbeck Pier, Weston Super Mare – a short history. North Somerset Museum Service, 2001. A summary and photographs of the pier can be found at www.birnbeck.co.uk
- (2) E. Neathey. Railways, Isambard Kingdom Brunel and Weston-super-Mare.
- (3) Anon. Pleasure Steamers of the Bristol Channel. Information sheet No. 14, North Somerset Museum Service, 1999.
- (4) E. Neathey, private communication, May 2005.

Thanks to Liz Neathey and Barbara Haines of the North Somerset Museum Service for their help in researching these notes.



These notes were introduced at the start of the 2004 holiday season as an incentive scheme for staff at the Devon Cliffs Holiday Park at Sandy Bay near Exmouth. When guests arrived they were given some of these notes as part of their welcome pack and told that they could be given to a member of staff as a form of tip. The staff would collect the notes and could exchange them for gifts from a catalogue. The idea was to stop guests giving the staff monetary gifts. The scheme was not repeated in 2005.

Token issuers in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography

Robert Thompson

[Token references are listed at the end; asterisked entries mention tokens in the text].

For more than a century the *Dictionary of National Biography* was the starting point for any historical enquiry relating to Britain. In many ways, however, it had become increasingly out of date. Various supplements covered people who died after publication in 1885-1900; there were *Corrections and Additions*, and a volume of *Missing Persons* (especially women). Also, many of the biographies had come to

seem inadequate. From 1990, therefore, a project of international authorship revised the whole work, culminating on 23 September 2004 in the splendid *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (*Oxford DNB* for short, or unofficially *ODNB*). Sixty volumes contain 50,000 biographies with sources, archives, likenesses, and wealth at death, including black & white illustrations in the print version, also available online with some of the portraits in colour. All persons in the old *DNB* find a place in the new.

The online version has tremendous searching capacities, although token-issuers are not recognised as such. What you can do is make an in-text search on the word ‘token(s)’. You are faced with numerous false drops where something is given or done as a ‘token’ of affection, etc. But persevere, and you find that Katherine **Lowther**, Viscountess Lonsdale (1653-1713, electoral patron), left ‘tokens’ in her will. These ‘tokens’, however, were not Lowther colliery tokens; indeed her Lowthers were a different branch of the family. You will have gathered that peers are put under their family names, the last surname where there is more than one.

The most surprising result of such a word search is the single mention of the issuing of a seventeenth-century token, by the Shrewsbury shoemaker Constantine **Overton*** (1626/7-1690 or later), entered as a Quaker activist, but hardly the best-known of token-issuers. Less surprising inclusions are the holders of the royal farthing patents, John **Harington***, 1st Baron Harington of Exton (1539/40-1613), his short-lived son John, 2nd Baron (1592-1614), and his daughter Lucy whose married name was **Russell***, countess of Bedford (1581-1627). Lord Harington’s man of affairs was Gerard **Malynes*** (fl. 1585-1641, merchant and writer on economics). The sequence of events does not seem very clear, but the patent came to be held by, amongst others, Ludovick **Stuart**, 2nd Duke of Lennox & Duke of Richmond (1574-1624), then, with Sir Francis **Crane*** (c.1579-1636, courtier and tapestry manufacturer), by his widow Frances **Stuart**, duchess of Lennox and Richmond (1578-1639) [**Fig. 1**]. It is odd that their farthings are distinguished by the name ‘Richmond’ from the ‘Lennox’ farthings issued by her husband. There is the helpful statement that Lord Maltravers was the courtesy title from 1624 of Henry Frederick **Howard**, 15th earl of Arundel, 5th earl of Surrey, and 2nd earl of Norfolk (1608-1652), who married the niece of the 2nd Duke of Lennox.

The earliest private token-issuer included is the Edinburgh merchant and financier Sir William **Dick** of Braid (d. 1655). With much searching and some luck, token issuers may be found in the entries for more distinguished relatives. Thus the entry for Jeremy **Bentham** (1748-1832, philosopher, jurist and reformer) mentions his ancestor Francis (d. 1670), a draper from Stafford who established the London branch of the family. London Lord Mayor Sir Thomas **Rawlinson** (1647-1708, local politician) was the son of Daniel (1614-1679), a London vintner who kept the Mitre tavern in Fenchurch Street. The entry for Robert **Yeamans** (d.1643, royalist plotter), mentions

that Sir Robert Yeamans (1617-1674), baronet [and mayor of Bristol], was in royalist accounts falsely affiliated to the plotter. Sir Francis **Dashwood**, 1st bart. (c.1658-1724, merchant), ancestor of the notorious Dashwoods of West Wycombe, was the son of Francis (1619-1683), of Bishopsgate Without in London, member of the Saddlers' Company and Turkey merchant. The entry for Edward **Nourse** (1701-1761, surgeon) mentions his grandfather Edward Nourse of St Michael Cornhill in London.(1) Most interesting of all is to discover that Daniel **Defoe** (1660?-1731), businessman and author of *Robinson Crusoe*, *Moll Flanders*, *A Journal of the Plague Year*, also *A Tour thro' Great Britain*, *The Complete English Tradesman*, and many works on commerce, appears to have been brought up in a token-issuing household, the son of James (d. 1706) and Alice **Foe**, tallow-chandlers in the parish of [St Giles] Cripplegate, though I have not confirmed that in 1658 they were at NEW STREET CORNER. Daniel Foe had adopted the surname Defoe by 1703.(2)

The forty-one token-issuers I have found so far include the Quaker preacher and autobiographer Richard **Davies*** of Welshpool (1635-1708), also the Quaker apostate Francis **Bugg** of Mildenhall (1640-1727) [Fig. 2]. Thomas **Lambe** (fl. 1629-1661), Baptist preacher and soap-boiler, was dwelling in 1656 at the sign of the tun in 'Norton Fall-gate in London', and presumably was not unrelated to the Norton Folgate token-issuer T(homas) L(ambe) at the Tun [an addition to Williamson gives his full name]. There's the Hitchin physician and apothecary William **Drage** (1636-1668). Booksellers include Giles **Calvert** of St Paul's Churchyard (1612-1663), Thomas **Miller*** of Bungay (1731-1804, bookseller and antiquary), James **Lackington*** of Finsbury Square (1746-1815, bookseller and publisher), and Thomas **Spence** of Newcastle and Holborn (1750-1814, radical and bookseller), also Samuel **Speed** in Fleet Street (1633-1679?, printer and bookseller), who just crept into the old *DNB* in order for him to be distinguished from his clerical cousin of the same name, both being grandsons of John Speed the historian. There's the Bradford-on-Avon clothier Paul **Methuen** (1613-1667), the Newcastle merchant and mine-owner Sir William **Blackett***, 1st bart. (1621-1680), the Glanarought ironmaster Sir William **Petty** (1623-1687, natural philosopher and administrator in Ireland), and lord of the manor of Honeychild Sir Charles **Sedley**, 5th bart. (1639-1701, writer and politician).

In the case of the baker Thomas **Farriner** (1615/16?-1670), whose oven sparked the Great Fire of London, the problem was to identify the tokens, which call Pudding Lane REDRIFFE LANE, so were placed in the middle of Rotherhithe.(3) The most extraordinary description is 'actress and transvestite' for Charlotte **Charke** (1713-1760), whose advertisement Andrew Wager discovered, though her tickets for 'wet' admission to a theatre in Mayfair have not been identified.(4) There could be many more biographies amongst the issuers of tickets and passes, but keeping to the main series of tokens, I've noticed for the eighteenth century James **Conder*** of Ipswich (1761-1823, numismatist and antiquary), Daniel Isaac **Eaton** of London (1753-1814,

radical writer and publisher), Gilbert **Pidcock** of Exeter Change in London (d.1810, managerist and showman), Charles **Roe** of Macclesfield (1715-1781, industrialist), John **Wilkinson*** of Willey etc. (1728-1808, ironmaster and industrialist), Thomas **Williams*** of the Parys Mines (1737-1802, industrialist), also Sir Richard **Hotham*** of Lincolns Inn (1722-1799, merchant and founder of the resort of Bognor). For the nineteenth century there is Sir Edward **Thomason*** of Birmingham (1769-1849, manufacturer of buttons and jewellery and publisher of medals), also James Pierrepont **Greaves*** (1777-1842, mystic), whose Randwick token Brian Edge has introduced to us, but has not fully published.

This is a continuing process. There may well be more token-issuers to find, indeed, readers may know of others. If you do not have space for sixty volumes at home, you will find *ODNB* in your local reference library, alternatively one can subscribe online for £195 p.a. plus VAT, or £50 for three months. I thoroughly recommend it.

Token references for the names mentioned (where available)

Bentham, Francis: BW London 558

Blackett, Sir William, 1st bart.: BW Northumberland 2

Bugg, Francis: BW Suffolk 245 = Norweb 4418

Calvert, Giles: BW London 2719

Conder, James: DH Suffolk 35-36

Crane, Sir Francis: North 2275...; Peck 116...; Seaby 3181...

Dashwood, Francis: BW London 282

Davies, Richard: BW Wales 74 = Boon 110

Dick, Sir William, of Braid: BW Uncertain 44 = Norweb 6368

Drage, William: BW Hertfordshire 114 = Norweb 2212

Eaton, Daniel Isaac: DH Middlesex 301

Farriner (FARENER), Thomas: BW Surrey 257 = Norweb 5034 but see note 3

Foe, James: BW London 2055

Harington, John, 1st and 2nd Barons: North 2130-32; Peck 28...; Seaby 2674-76

Hotham, Sir Richard: DH Middlesex 30*bis*

Howard, Henry Frederick, Lord Maltravers: North 2280...; Peck 230...; Seaby 3189...

Lackington, James: DH Middlesex 351-61

Lambe, Thomas: BW London 2089 + Dickinson 2089A

Malynes, Gerard: Peck 28...

Methuen (METHWIN), Paul: BW Wiltshire 20 = Norweb 5422

Miller, Thomas: DH Suffolk 20

Nourse, Edward: BW London 247

Overton, Constantine: BW Shropshire 84 = Norweb 3924

Petty, Sir William: BW Ireland 486 = Norweb 6283

Pidcock, Gilbert: DH Middlesex 414...

Rawlinson, Daniel: BW London 994
 Roe, Charles: DH Cheshire 3, 7-59
 Russell, Lucy, countess of Bedford: North 2133...; Peck 55...; Seaby 2677...
 Sedley, Sir Charles, 5th bart.: BW Kent 354 = Norweb 2612
 Speed, Samuel: Dickinson London 1097C
 Spence, Thomas: DH Middlesex 676...
 Stuart, Frances, duchess of Lennox and Richmond: North 2275...; Peck 116...; Seaby 3181...
 Stuart, Ludovick, 2nd Duke of Lennox and Duke of Richmond: North 2133-37; Peck 55...; Seaby 2677-81
 Thomason, Sir Edward: Davis Warwickshire 47-48; Withers 280-81
 Wilkinson, John: DH Warwickshire 332...
 Williams, Thomas: DH Anglesey 1...
 Yeamans, Sir Robert: BW Gloucestershire 20; Norweb 1585-94

1. See also R. H. Thompson, 'Edward Nourse and a farthing's worth of copper', *British Numismatic Journal* 70 (2000), 147-50: illus.
2. Harleian Society, *The Visitation of London begun in 1687*; editors T. C. Wales, C. P. Hartley (London, 2004), ii. 544, n. 10.
3. R. H. Thompson, 'A token of the London baker whose oven sparked the Great Fire', *Numismatic Circular* 113(5), Oct. 2005, 315-16.
4. Andrew Wager, 'Charlotte Charke and the origin of the check system', *Bulletin of the Pub Check Study Group* no. 13, June 1987, 6-8.

Postscript

The 'Poor Robin' author William Winstanley (d. 1698, compiler of biographies and poet), according to the print edition of *ODNB* was the second son of William Winstanley of Quendon, Essex, and his wife Elizabeth. The father could be presumed to be the issuer of BW Essex 256 = Norweb 1341, a 1669 halfpenny bearing the Drapers' Arms. According to the *DNB* as revised in 1900 (*Errata*, 1904), William senior died in 1687. However, *ODNB* online, May 2005, significantly amends the entry to make the author the second son of Henry Winstanley and his wife Elizabeth. Therefore the token-issuer is not mentioned in *ODNB* – unless he was in fact the author, who was sworn a freeman of nearby Saffron Walden on 21 April 1649, and maintained the association throughout his life.

A suggested name for the issuer of a Warwickshire Token

Tim Scotney

Only one 17th century token issue is known for Griff (Chilvers Cotton parish) in the county of Warwickshire, Williamson 100.

AT GRIFF POOLE IN = a miner holding a pick
WARWICKSHIRE 1654 = V.W.

Unfortunately only the issuer's initials V.W. appear on the token. The Hearth tax returns for Hemlingford Hundred: Tamworth & Atherstone divisions (in which Griff lies) have been published by the Warwick County Record Society. Only one person of these initials appears in the parish a Vincent Wymondisald who I suggest must be the issuer.

Vincent Wymondisald (gent) 4 hearths in 1663
Vincent Womansold 4 1665
Mr Vincent Wymondisald 4 1666

In 1670 the property had passed to a Richard Bayton (Byton 1671, Beighton 1673, Bighton 1674). In 1670 a Mr Wymondsall appears in the hearth tax returns at Nuneaton taking over a property, which had previously been occupied by Jane Vincent (widow), assessed at 2 hearths. He remains in the same property in the returns of 1670, 1671, 1673 and 1674 when the published returns end. In 1670 he was also assessed at 2 hearths on a property at Nuneaton previously occupied by Eleanor Halsall (widow) in 1662. In 1663 & 1665 the property was occupied by an Isaac Gumbley, who regained the property in the returns of 1671, 1673 & 1674 when he was granted an exemption certificate.

Vincent Wymondesold son of Vincent was baptised 11/Sep/1678 in Nuneaton

I suspect he also had a daughter as an Elizabeth Wymondesold married Richard Farmer 3/May/1700 at Nuneaton.

I have been unable to find any further information on Vincent Wymondiswald. From the device on the token I would assume he was a mine owner or somehow connected with the industry.

Patriotics and Store Cards: the tokens of the American Civil War

David Powell

Introduction

The tokens of the American Civil War {CWTs} derive from only a comparatively short period between late 1862 and mid 1864, yet there are over ten thousand varieties representing 22 states, 400 towns and about 1500 individual merchants. They split into two categories, generally known as follows:

- a. Patriotics, which are of a general nature and frequently express political sentiments. Some of these ideas are expressed in the contemptuous or satirical manner reminiscent of the US' earlier Hard Times tokens and, beyond that, the English 18th century official series now popularly known as Condors.
- b. Store cards, which are issued by individual merchants and are very similar in concept and style, if not detail, to the 19th century unofficial farthing; indeed, given the large number of people who emigrated from Britain to the US in the 1840s and 1850s, one wonders to what extent the idea crossed the Atlantic with them.

The issue of these tokens was brought about early in the Civil War by its economic consequences. The Union government's first attempt to resolve the crisis was to issue unsupported paper money, followed briefly in mid-1862 by the issue of postage stamps in small protective containers (!!); then, when these both failed, it fell back on the solution adopted by the British so widely during the Napoleonic era. In other words, let everybody issue and use tokens until the matter could be got under control. Manufacturers commonly charged their clients 73 cents per hundred pieces.

The period of striking of CWTs was actually quite short, from late in 1862 until Q2/1864 when Congress passed two acts forbidding their issue by either firms or individuals. Possibly their use continued a short while longer. Pieces with dates just prior to the CWT period do occasionally occur, but these arguably belong to the Compromise Era which fits between the Hard Times Period and the Civil War. An approximate distribution of dates might be something like:

1862:	1%
1863:	61%
1864:	7%
Undated:	31%
Other	few

One manufacturer, S.D.Childs of Illinois, commonly used the date 1861 on his storecards, but it is debatable whether it is correct.

The vast majority of these pieces, particularly the commoner ones, are copper or brass pieces of the same size as the contemporary small cent, recently introduced in the mid- 1850s; some of them actually state that they are cents, although the majority do not. There are however, a significant number of pieces which are of different value, size or metallic structure, although for the most part these are quite rare. The alternative values, which were usually larger and of a more silvery appearance, were 10c, 15c and 25c; usually for sutlers' tokens, discussed under Store Cards below. Most cents are 19-20mm in diameter, although copper up to 27mm is seen. Some of those in the 24-27mm range which are undated may well be earlier pieces dating from the Compromise Era a few years earlier, during which larger pieces were the norm; after all; as in British numismatics some series merge, and the cataloguers of one place some pieces in the adjacent. There are, indeed, some issuers whose names appear in both the Compromise and CWT series.

George and Melvin Fuld, in their two standard works on this series, identify some thirty- odd die-sinkers, mostly but not always anonymous on their pieces, whose work can be often be identified by their style. Because of the vastness of the US, there is a little more distribution of manufacturer than with the British series, although New York, Waterbury {Connecticut} and Cincinnati {Ohio} predominate. A crude count using Fuld suggests that approximate percentages of the manufacture for these locations, in terms of type rather than volume, might be something like 52%, 16% and 11 % respectively.

In Britain we see very little of the CWT series, except for a few of the commonest pieces in junk trays. These usually depict the words "Our Army", "Our Navy" or the like in a wreath. These celebrate the loyalty of the army and navy, unintentionally aping the Fides Militum sentiments of the Romans some 1600 years earlier.

Cataloguing and Terminology

Like the British 18th century series, the commoner patriotic pieces have a lot of die varieties which are extensively muled to an extent which most collectors decide not to bother with. A side with a head on is more generally considered to be an obverse, whereas one with a wreath on is a reverse; however, there is no hard and fast rule. With store cards, a simple listing of varieties ordered obverse first will suffice, because only one side is patriotic. When both are patriotic, there is a rough pecking order as to which is considered dominant {i.e. the obverse}, and it is necessary to have both obverse- and reverse-oriented cross-reference lists; which Fuld duly gives.

For those patriotics which have more than one die, Fuld divides them into some sixty-odd named families and then provides for each a die-a-gram which considerably eases the identification of individual dies. The name may sound corny but the concept is very useful. These represent most of the major themes, but equally there are a number of others, of no less relevance or interest, for which a single die suffices. Fuld numbers both families and individual dies; adverts and other references frequently just quote die combinations in the form "F.mmm/F.nnn", and perhaps little else.

I mentioned the term "Store Card" as being odd; there are some others. "Business Card" means the same thing, and these terms are occasionally seen on the reverse of pieces; typical, within a wreath. The other strange term is "medal", which is an occasional Americanism for "token". It does appear to be just a synonym, and you must sometimes forget the British sense of the word to remind yourself that a piece bearing it was for use, not ornament.

Patriotics

Manufacturers mass-produced generic CWTs for use by those who did not want the additional expense of setting up dies for specific orders, whilst always being willing to tailor their products to the needs of those prepared to pay extra for personalised advertising. The generic CWTs had to have some theme, and although most pieces carried slogans that were often pro-Union, or occasionally against it, many were politically neutral. Pacifist themes were, for example, sometimes seen. For numismatic purposes, however, all these stock pieces are known as patriotics regardless of their subject matter, probably because that sentiment predominates.

Patriotics depict a relatively small number of common themes. First in sequence are the heads, of which there are about eleven, commencing with the turbaned head as attributed variously to the three major engravers Levett, Glaubrecht and Sigel, followed by several mythical heads which borrow from or foretell the main US coinage, and winding up with several which depict major US personalities of the period: McLellan, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Douglas and others. Next follow a group which depict these same gentlemen on horseback, or other symbols of the Union; shields, eagles, flags and the like, or even the presidential palace, usually festooned with patriotic sentiment.

A third group depicts some of the equipment of warfare; cannon, the US Monitor {the Union's naval flagship}, or a selection of infantry equipment. One version of the cannon, with a pile of balls at its feet, is very much a stereotype; but the other has a marvelously expressive look and tells the world, somewhat cynically but in no uncertain terms, exactly what some thought the answer to the nation's problems was. If any coin can be said to convey grim humour, Fuld 169 takes some beating.

A fourth, non-pictorial, concentrates on statements of patriotic policy or belief alone: "The Federal Union: It Must and Shall Be Preserved", "If Anyone Attempts to Tear It Down, Shoot Him on the Spot". The latter die, known as a Dix after the general who uttered the sentiment, is invariably paired with the Union flag.

The last major loyalist group is those with very short phrases, usually within a wreath, such as "Our Union", "Our Country", "Union For Ever", "Constitution for Ever" or "Remembrance of 1863". A German version of the last-mentioned exists, "Erinnerung am 1863", and also occurs paired with store card obverses, for use by the large population of that origin; not that foreign language appears much otherwise on the series, although one tradesman uses the Hebrew word for "Kosher" on a storecard, which commands a premium in consequence.

One of the more common neutral Patriotics commemorates Diedrich Knickerbocker, the fictional author of Washington Irvine's "The History of New York", whose name is now better known in connection with ice cream. Others are more innocuous, stating simple things like "Good for 1 Cent", "IOU One Cent" or "US Copper" {implying the stability of the latter}; whilst other, by way of explanation, contain the simple statement "Business Card" or "Store Card" within a wreath. One deceptive piece is that depicting Lincoln on one side and "OK" on the other, implying that the country will do well under his leadership; less known is that "OK" stands for "Ole Kinderhook", the nickname of Lincoln's political ally Martin van Buren, called after the town in New York state in which he was born, and that thus a common piece of slang has come into our language.

A number of pieces retain those sentiments from the earlier Hard Times tokens of 1837- 41 which convey an undercurrent of rebellion; one is not always sure whether the speaker is making a statement of belief or being satirical: "Money Makes the Mare", "Millions for Contractors", "Millions for Defence", "Not One Cent for the Widows", "Time is Money", "Penny Saved is Penny Earned".

The peace movement gave rise to a small number of tokens: "Horrors of War, Blessings of Peace", or "Live and Let Live"; the latter piece depicts a pile of vegetables on one side and a turkey, which was Benjamin Franklin's preference over the bald-headed Eagle as a choice of national symbol, on the other. Also included in this group is a clasped-hands piece of the type so beloved by the Romans, in this instance inscribed "Peace Forever" amidst a wreath. The amount of pacifist sentiment was somewhat limited, however, with many people having very different opinions as to how peace was best obtained; as Fuld 169, discussed in para 3.4 above, so amply illustrates..

There were also a small number of pieces which are CWT-like in appearance but which are thought to have been issued for political purposes with no intention of circulation. Nearly all of them issue from the Cincinnati makers and depict larger than usual portraits of the individuals involved. Effectively they are the equivalent of the Skidmore's in the Conder series. There is also one which merely states, "A Token of the War for the Union", without any other statement of allegiance or attribution.

Store Cards

The term "Store Card" appears at first glance a horrible misnomer. Today, it would suggest plastic; earlier, it would suggest a cardboard visiting card. Except that it isn't made of card, however, the CWT is basically a combination of the two; a metal visiting card, which is allowed or assumed to have some value. Virtually all bear the name and most the address of the issuer, as per the British unofficals of a few years earlier, and; many look little different. Certain of the makers, such as the one responsible for several of the commoner New York pieces, have their own distinctive style of lettering.

The wreath continues to be popular, and some pieces state their purpose within in very simple terms. The range of inscription within it, however, is varied and interesting; for example "Business Card" and "Store Card" are both frequent, whilst other more curious expressions such as "Union Flour" are also sometimes seen.

The term "Half Card" is often used as a generic term for tokens which have one specific side and one patriotic; i.e. where the issuer commissioned his manufacturer to design something specific for one side, but was quite happy to take anything the latter offered him for the other. In the latter case, the second side would inevitably be one of that manufacturer's stock, i.e. patriotic, designs. Where this happens, the store card design is regarded as the obverse and the patriotic as the reverse, regardless. Half Cards will, however, be found listed in the Store Card category. Of the pictorial reverses, there are just one or two borrowed from British originals; the Scottish thistle, and the beehive of industry, are familiar enough to those who collect pieces from this side of the water.

The trades represented are to some extent not dissimilar to those featured on the British 19th century unofficial series; although one feels that the range is slightly wider, with possibly a little more emphasis on the practicalities, e.g. hardware, needed to set up home and business in a developing country. For example, one feels that grindstones, saws, garden rollers, safes and fishing tackle are subjects which one would be slightly surprised to find mentioned in the UK series; even if the fishing tackle proprietor did double up as a professional numismatist! There are kettles, but not so many tea dealers; at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, there was already a dealer in mineral water, which one might think more of a late 20th century fad. The stove is a

common reverse, and several different designs are in evidence. Finally, spare a thought for the poor pig depicted on the obverse of butcher Thomas White's piece, who might be feeling a little uncomfortable if he could read the reverse, advertising his master's premises at 13-14 Abattoir Place!

Certain very specific advertisements include some related to the war interest: a few Philadelphia pieces relate to Union Recruitment Fairs, and a number of war agents, concerned with making a living out of the financial logistics of the times, feature amongst the other tradesman. On a lighter note, one common piece of unusual type was issued by the company which ran the New York to Albany Ferry, and what more appropriate to depict on the two sides than the timetable!

There are a number of interesting oddities. A picture of a praying monk and a running elephant are presumed to refer to the names of the establishments which they represent, as the name on the reverse in one case confirms. Occasional pieces double up as weights, depicting a scale on one side and an apothecary's value on the other; whilst amongst the oversize pieces are Matthews Medal, which hints at early Greek coin design, and another piece which appears to depict a US version of Britannia.

Other Features common to both series

There are over thirty known die sinkers, some of whom have distinctive styles; for example the Rhode Island die-sinker, name unknown, who uses lower case lettering, or Marr of Milwaukee, who enjoyed a near-monopoly of Wisconsin's issues. A number, such as the three prolific New York die-sinkers Sigel, Horter and Roloff, sometimes put their full names or initials on the tokens; but for the most part the pieces are anonymous, leaving one with an interesting game of trying to find out, from the die-links with those which are signed, and from the general style, where the rest came from. Some die sinkers are common on patriotics but rare on storecards, or vice versa.

There are amongst the CWT series a high number of defective manufactures, where either a curved segment is missing from the piece or where there is a raised "cud". Offstrikes are also slightly commoner than in most machine-produced series. There are also a number of notable die-cutting errors, mostly letter-transpositions {e.g. "ni" for "in"} and other simple spelling mistakes; Fuld lists nine in the Patriotic series, and there others on the storecards. The most famous one concerns the Unionist General Dix's quotation, "If anyone attempts to tear it" {meaning the Union flag} "down, shoot him on the spot". Most specimens of this common piece quote the phrase as stated, but there was one die-sinker who, having got the double-"O" right in "shoot", then repeated it in "spoot". Such pieces are fancied, and always fetch a little more than their normal counterparts.

Some dealers and collectors like to read significance into minor die varieties, of which there are many, in much the same way that Dalton and Hamer exhorts us to do with 18th century Conders; however, as with that series, many of us choose to ignore them. Likewise with cuds and defectives. There was even one manufacturer, Higgins of Indiana, who produced dies which were "hubbed" from one of his rivals'; that is, stamped from a matrix made with another die. These pieces are often poorly struck up, and infrequently found in better condition.

Sutlers' Tokens

Loosely allied to the Store Card series are a series known as Sutlers' tokens. A sutler was an itinerant vendor of the same type as those who issued store cards but who, instead of setting up shop in one place, got his business by following the army around and selling to it wherever it went. They tend to be rarer, less regular in size and metallic content, fairly plain in design, and highly variable in face value; although because of this, the value is nearly always stated, rather than assumed. The nearest equivalent in English paranumismatics is probably a value-stated check or a market token.

Geographic Distribution

Like the British series also, there are some places which feature as being strong issuers and users, and others not; likewise, the manufacturers are also seem to be confined very much to certain major cities. The chances were that, if you lived east of the Mississippi River in a state that remained in the Union, there was a business in your area that issued Civil War tokens.

Some figures derived from Fuld on the approximate distribution of Store Cards:

	<u>Towns</u>	<u>Items</u>	<u>Issuers</u>	<u>%</u>
Ohio	103	3173	465	36.87
New York	24	1468	148	17.06
Michigan	55	1298	254	15.08
Indiana	69	702	198	8.16
Wisconsin	46	526	189	6.11
Pennsylvania	12	339	58	3.94
Illinois	33	333	110	3.87
Other {16}	49	768	93	8.92
TOTAL:	391	8607	1515	100.00

and on the makers of Patriotics; one presumes that the two series are geographically similar:

		<u>Makers</u>	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>%</u>
New York	NY	10	232	52.4
Cincinnati	Ohio	8	51	11.5
Philadelphia	PA	4	41	9.3
Chicago	IL	2	6	1.4
Waterbury	Connecticut	2	72	16.3
Baltimore	Maryland	1	2	0.5
Hillsdale	Michigan	1	4	0.9
Milwaukee	Wisconsin	1	5	1.1
Mishawaka	Indiana	1	21	4.7
Rhode Island	Rhode Island	1	9	2.0
TOTAL:		31	443	100.0

It will be noticed that there are no known cases of two manufacturing centres occurring within the same state.

Rarity

Like the British 19th century unofficals, many CWTs do not exist in great numbers, and would greatly increase in value if many gravitated to them. Fuld attempts to grade the rarity of all pieces on a scale of R-1 {common} to R-10 {probably unique}, and reckons that nearly 80% are R-7 or higher. Never mind, that still leaves 2000+ for those wanting to build a sample collection from the remainder, which is several times the choice available for 19th century unofficals. Sutler tokens are R5 minimum.

The total number of pieces issued is thought to be of the order of 25 million, the commonest being the million or so store cards issued by the distinctive long-bearded Gustavus Lindenmueller of New York. It was possibly his mocking refusal to redeem his tokens, amongst others, which prompted Congress to put an end to the series in 1864.

References

The main works are:

- George & Melvin Fuld: Civil War Store Cards {1982}
 George & Melvin Fuld: Patriotic Civil War Tokens {1975}
 David E. Schenkman: Civil War Sutler Tokens and Cardboard Scrip {1983}

The almost universally-used Fuld books have been recently supplemented by the "Civil War Token Price Guide" by Byron Kanzinger {2002}, the sole purpose of which is to put values against the rarity indications supplied by Fuld.

The term "Store Card" is also used at an earlier date than the Civil War, and there are other books, such as Edgar H.Adams' "United States Store Cards" which refer mostly to the period between the Hard Times and Civil War periods rather than to the Civil War itself. This period is sometimes known as the Compromise period.

An active Civil War Token Society exists and produces its own quarterly Civil War Token Journal, very much along the lines of the Token Corresponding Society in Britain.

The Octagonal 1667 Town farthing token of Taunton

Terry Winsborough

This token is listed in Williamson as Somerset 231, but merely as “Another, octagonal and thicker” version of W230. The latter is the last noted of the four varieties of the well known large round town farthing tokens of Taunton. All are dated 1667 and issued uniquely “BY THE CONSTABLES”, this particular variety having dots above the T of the rebus (fig.1).



Fig.1

At the time of Dr Williamson's revised edition of William Boyne's publication in 1889-91, his county co-editor for Somerset, William Bidgood, was apparently aware of only one specimen of this octagonal token. This is the piece which was at that time and still is among the County Collection housed at Somerset County Museum (SCM) in Taunton.

I have not had an opportunity to examine tokens in the County Collection for some years, and on the last occasion I did not realise the significance of this octagonal piece and so failed to examine and record it. However David Young has kindly provided me with a photograph of it (fig.2), which shows, on the reverse at least, that it is overstruck on another token.



Fig.2

This has been ascertained to be the 1668 octagonal halfpenny of JOHN CLARKE of Huddleston, Hertfordshire W126, which is noted as such in Michael Dickinson's 1986 catalogue. The SCM specimen is of 23.4mm diameter (corner to corner), weighs 5.88gm with a die axis of 180°, and for many years was assumed by collectors to be the only known example.

Recently however, another similar octagonal piece has resurfaced ex the M. J. Harris collection and purchased by me via Nigel Clark, who also supplied it to him originally and has not seen another. It is in Fair/near Fine condition with a flan crack at 7 o'clock and appears to be struck in low grade brass. Despite its condition, after careful examination it appears not to be overstruck on another token. It measures 22mm (corner to corner), weighs 4.17gm and has a 180° die axis (fig.3).

While the obverse die (transposed from Williamson) of this new piece appeared the same as in Norweb (N4116), the reverse die, while having no dots above the T and similar spacing of the legend, did look different from any other of the round specimens in Norweb because of an apparent retrograde first N in Taunton.

However I was uneasy with die anomaly, as besides the Norweb difference, it also differed from the SCM reverse die and none of the other Taunton town pieces in my collection or any others seen by me featured this retrograde letter. Unfortunately there is neither a specimen of Somerset 231 nor of Herts. 126 in Norweb.

At the recent Congress in Northampton I was able to show this token to Messrs. Dickinson, Thompson and Young, who all agreed that it appeared to be struck on a virgin flan, although Michael Dickinson gave a caveat that due to its worn condition it was not possible to be entirely certain that an understrike had not originally existed.

Both Michael Dickinson and Robert Thompson independently were of the opinion that the retrograde N in Taunton was caused by damage – a surface cut at just the wrong place which appeared to slant the centre bar in the opposite direction. The token is thus the same as N4116 on both sides as is the SCM specimen.



Fig.3

Michael Dickinson and Robert Thompson also agreed that with only two octagonal specimens of W231 so far known, it was almost certain that the use of octagonal flans was due to accidental strikings. The round blank flans for the last (W230) Taunton striking, were probably stored in a bag at the mint which had previously contained finished octagonal flans (and possibly blanks) of JOHN CLARKE of Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire of which a few remained when the bag was emptied. These were then struck again without anyone noticing. When this batch of tokens was put into circulation, a few octagonal pieces may have raised some eyebrows but as they had the correct arms, device, date and legend, presumably they accepted by the townspeople and used, as evidenced by the wear on both pieces.

Other collectors besides myself have probably pondered on the chronological sequence of issue of these various Taunton town tokens, for including the large thick farthing with no legend or date (W226), there five distinct varieties. While the undated farthing is probably an earlier issue of about 1665, the four 1667 issues are thought by Robert Thompson to have been issued in their actual listed order in Williamson. These thoughts are based on the amount of wear in the dies, as shown on various good specimens and in the Norweb photographs.

It is unlikely that the four distinct 1667 town varieties were all issued in that year. More likely that production and issue was spread over at least two years according to demand as the private traders tokens were gradually withdrawn. This reasoning is enforced by the fact that the octagonal SCM farthing (chronologically the last to be issued) is overstruck on a 1668 halfpenny of JOHN CLARKE of Hoddesdon.

The writer would like to know if any other octagonal Taunton town farthings are known to members, or are subsequently unearthed by metal detectorists.

Thomas Smith of Brampton

Tim Scotney

The Following token has had various attributions over the years. The token has been claimed by Brampton Derbyshire, Brampton in Suffolk & Church Brampton, Northantsire. It is currently claimed for Brampton Suffolk for the reason stated below. However I feel this is incorrect and the token probably belongs to Brampton in Norfolk.



THOMAS SMITH = HIS HALF PENY
OF BRAMPTON 1668 = T.S. (conjoined)

The case for Derbyshire

There is no evidence to support a Derbyshire attribution in either Parish records or the hearth tax returns of 1670.

The case for Northamptonshire

Thomas Smith of Church Brampton Northants had a wife Audrey who died 1665. I have no local knowledge of the county & this must remain a possibility.

The case for Suffolk

Attribution has been made on the grounds of a specimen in Ipswich museum with a light green patina suggestive as a local find.

also

Thomas Smith married Margaret daughter of John Leman of Brampton Suffolk.

Margaret Smith died & was buried at Brampton Suffolk in 1670.

John Lemon was assessed at 10 hearths at Brampton Suffolk in 1674.

Thomas Smyth married Mrs Margaret Leman 1/Jan/1654 at Campsea Ash Suffolk (16 miles S)

Thomas Smyth was assessed at 5 hearths at Campsey Ash in 1674

The case for Norfolk

The will of Richard Smith of Brampton (Norfolk) dated 23/Oct/1657 & proved at London 27/Nov/1657. His sons Thomas & Edward acted as executors and the will was witnessed by Robert & Edward Duffield & Joane Dansby.

His son Edward was left lands & tenements a watermill & fishing rights in Burgh near Aylsham, Banningham, Oxnead & Tuttington

His son Robert was left land at Banningham & at Tuttington at age 24, plus £50.

His son Thomas received lands and tenements in Brampton & the neighbouring towns of Buxton, Hevingham & Marsham.

His daughter Sarah was £200 at age 21.

The IGI gives the following information:

Thomas Smith son of Richard Smith & Ann Wilgress was born about 1632 at Brampton Norfolk. His Wife is noted as Elizabeth Phillips but no date is given for their marriage. His will was made 8/Apr/1681

An Elizabeth Smith is noted to have been born in Brampton in 1666 .Her parents are named as Sir Thomas Smith & Elizabeth Phillips Smith.

I remain unconvinced by attribution from a patina, but as the soil conditions are similar in the counties Norfolk would leave a similar Patina to that of Sussex. The existence of a specimen in Ipswich museum need not mean a local find, but the Norfolk town lies only about 20 miles further from Ipswich than the Suffolk town. Unfortunately the hearth tax returns for Norfolk of 1664 do not cover Brampton but I feel the above Thomas Smith is more likely to be the issuer than the Thomas Smith of Suffolk, who is shown by the hearth tax returns to have lived 16 miles away from the Suffolk town of Brampton.

Milford Haven Ice Token

Alan Cox

The majority of ice tokens listed by Gary Oddie Vol. 8/3 and Bob Lyall Vol. 8/5 are from overseas locations but tokens bearing the word 'ICE' must have been used extensively by the fishing industry in this country similar to those listed below for Milford Haven.

Obv. H. BARROW / ICE / R. NEAL 49 & 50 / PERCIVAL ST EC / MILFORD

Rev. Blank except c/m 24M

45mm Round/Brass/Plain Edge/Plug

H. Barrow was in business at the Fish Docks ..1901-1940..when the name is given as H. Barrow & Co.

Obv. JOHN GRAND / 1.KIT ICE

Rev. Blank

33mm Round/Base Metal/Plain Edge

John Grand was in business at the Fish Docks ..1901-1923.. A kit is a wooden tub used for holding fish and ice.

Obv. DAVID H. YOUNG / R. NEAL / 49 & 50 PERCIVAL ST / ICE

Rev. Blank except c/m 17

38mm Round/Brass/Plain Edge

Listed as a fish merchant, Milford Haven Docks ..1900?- 1940..

The fishing industry in Milford Haven goes back to the mid nineteenth century as it was the nearest port to the rich fishing grounds of the Western Approaches and as such it became a boom town with at its peak up to two hundred and fifty trawlers operated out of the port. 2000 people worked in fishing and its ancillary industries. Ice-making plants and smoke houses for curing fish were set up on the dockside together with engineering and ship repairing facilities. In 1932 Milford ranked as the fourth most important fishing port in Britain after Hull, Grimsby and Fleetwood.

Similar worded tokens must therefore have been used at these and other smaller fishing ports around Britain and no doubt many more need to be listed and added to those which have already appeared in the bulletin.

All the above tokens are on display in the Milford Haven Heritage and Maritime Museum adjacent to the now defunct fishing dock at Milford Haven. A small, but interesting museum, well worth a visit if you are in west Wales.

What could a Pub Check buy? – further thoughts

Bob Lyall

I have read the article entitled "What could a Pub Check buy?" by Andrew Cunningham with much interest, most especially intriguing was the differential charging dependent on what container a pint was served in. But I must take issue with Andrew on what went on in Lancashire, (he claimed 2d bought a pint) and the following is a part of the draft introduction to a booklet I am working on for Warrington tokens which shows that checks for 2d and 1 1/2 d were for half pints not pints, 2 1/2d being the cheapest for a pint, usually in beer houses:-

In the 1850's the Fire Police charged one insurance company 12/- for 6 gallons of ale, to refresh the fire fighters, i.e. costing 3d per pint at pub retail prices. In 1853 the Curriers Arms were selling porter (a milder form of stout) for 6d per quart; "XX" stout and "East India Pale Ale" were 7d per quart, again at pub retail prices. In 1873 Maxfield's Borough Brewery was selling, wholesale, barrels of "XX" (mild ale) and porter for £2. 2. 0 and "XXXX" (strong ale) and "BB" (India Pale Ale) for £3. 0. 0, thus costing the licensee 1¾d and 2½d a pint, wholesale, not allowing for wastage. In 1878 Greenall's brewery were selling, wholesale, barrels of beers to pubs at £2 for "XX", £2.6.0 for "beer" and £2.16.0 for "BB", wholesale. Thus the cost price to a publican of a pint was 1.66d, 1.9d and 2.3d not allowing for any wastage. The checks with a value of 2d must have been for a half-pint and the three-halfpenny checks for less strong beer and the 2½d checks from beerhouses, would have been for pints of "XX" or mild beer. By 1942 the price of mild had risen to 5 pence and bitter to 7 pence in the Hatton Inn and other nearby South Warrington pubs.

A mystery pub check

John Greaves

Obv: HEN & CHICKENS HOWE STREET
= W CHINN

Rev: W SMITH MAKER NEW MEETING
STREET DALE END B'HAM = 2d ½



This lonely token turned up in an auction recently, apparently unpublished and location unsure. Because of the establishment's name and street, I assumed it to be a Birmingham issue. The fact that it was made in Birmingham offered no help, since many of these checks were Birmingham made. After much scavenging in the City Library, I established the following facts.

1. It is, in fact, Howe Street in Birmingham, runs between A B Row and Curzon Street. The issuer William Chinn was not a true publican in spite of the "Hen & Chickens" name on the check, but was a beer retailer, which probably means that the beer was brewed on the premises, and sold over the counter into jugs. The 2 ½ d shown on the check, represents, a bottle of stout which he would have been licensed to sell. I have contacted Professor Carl Chinn of Birmingham University, to see if the issuer was an ancestor of his, and I await his reply – Hopefully more information will eventually come to light.
2. The maker of the check was one William Smith, described in Birmingham Kelly's Directory, as a letter cutter, who resided at 12A New Meeting Street.
3. The mystery that remains is, Why on earth, did William Chinn call his establishment "Hen & Chickens". Was it a pun on the pricey establishment of that name in New Street? Again, perhaps the answer may come to light.

The approximate date of the check is between 1868 when William Chinn took over the establishment, and 1886 when he left. The business was then carried on by a Mr Warrilow.

If anyone has any information which may be helpful to this mystery, I should be pleased to hear from them.

Elusive National Aircraft Factory Tokens

Brian Edge

Whilst compiling amendments and additions to Ken Banham's *Tokens and Commemorative Medals of Cheshire Post 1820* I was referred by Australian collector, Malcolm Johnson, to an entry concerning Cheshire tokens in the TCS Bulletin Vol.3 Number 2. Notes and Queries No. 202. author E.D. Chambers.

He wrote: “ **NAAFI TOKENS:** In the Museum of Childhood, Bethnal Green, three tokens are unexpectedly displayed in the middle of some of Britain's products, (toy soldiers, animals and the like). These are described as “NAAFI canteen tokens from the First World War.” Each is about 1 inch in diam. The obverse of two is visible; the inscription appears to be NAF (CML^D) STOCKPORT / CANTEEN. The value appears in the centre. There are traces of surface colouring (paint) remaining, black for the 1d. value and yellow for the 6d. An additional specimen, also black, seems to show the obv. a pattern of concentric circles. Perhaps somebody with better eyesight or the opportunity to make further enquiries could correct or amplify these details.”

As the tokens were from the National Aircraft Factory in Stockport I wrote, with tongue in cheek, to the Museum of Childhood giving them the above information. Not surprisingly, as Mr Chambers visit to the museum was 27 years ago, they replied as follows:

“Thank you for your enquiry about the National Aircraft Factory Canteen Tokens. I fear that these objects are not longer in the museum. In 1978 the museum housed an extensive loan of items by Britains (sic?) much of which was on display. I suspect that the tokens were part of this loan which was returned early in 1994 and subsequently put up for auction by Christie's in June of that year. I am sorry not to be able to help and hope you can somehow track down these elusive items.”

Has anyone examples any of these pieces please?

Two New Leicestershire Tokens (Vol.8 No.2 by Tim Scotney)

Further Notes

Roy Rains

As I use the Leicestershire & Rutland Record Office on a regular basis for Family History researches I have checked out most of the information supplied by Tim. The I.G.I references have been checked against the Parish Records.

Melton Mowbray Parish Records DG36

John Hancocke married Grace Dove at Melton Mowbray on 25th October 1663. However at least three children are listed for baptism between 1664 and 1670 as being daughters of John Hancocke and his wife Grace, so it is most unlikely that this John Hancocke has anything to do with the token issued in 1668 at Carlton in the name of John Hancocke.

Regretably there are no Parish Records for Carlton prior to 1714, according to the archivist Carlton residents came under Bosworth till then, the actual records for Bosworth at this period do not indicate the place of abode and I was unable to find a John Hancockes baptism, marriage or burial, no burial was found at Carlton post 1713 either.

Market Bosworth Parish Records DE2680

I can confirm that William Bamle son of Robert Bamle was baptized on 6th July 1637 (note spelling)

William Balme did marry a Susanna but the marriage is not recorded at Market Bosworth

William Balme **BLACKSMITH** was buried on 7th April 1711 at Market Bosworth

Susanna Balme was buried on 27th May 1706 at Market Bosworth

The children of William and Susanna are as listed on the I.G.I.

The 1664 Hearth Tax for Carlton mentions neither Balme or Hancocke but Balme was taxed for 4 Hearths at Bosworth, only this version was available as other listings has not yet been transcribed.

The I.G.I.states that a John Hancocks married Catherine Atkins on 6th January 1686 at Sheepy Magna which is about 3 miles or so from Carlton.

Sheepy Magna Parish Records DE1621

John Hancocke and Kath Watkins married 6th January 1686, no other Hancocke details found here either.

Was the Cock on the Token meant to represent an Inn??, the earliest available directory listing Inns in Carlton was 1849, two were listed but neither with that name.

Perhaps these extra bits of information will help to prove that the two tokens are from Leicestershire.

Wapping token found giving issuer's full name **Robert Sharman**

A London seventeenth century token from Wapping has recently been discovered on the Thames foreshore, giving the complete surname of an issuer, previously only partly known. The token is London 3295A, listed at the foot of page 155 of Michael Dickinson's book "Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles and their values". I can now reveal that the full name of the issuer is Thomas French, near Wapping Chapel. No other issuer for London is recorded with this surname.

The full details of the token are:

Obv: THOMAS . FRENCH . NEERE around initials T . M . F . with lozenge stops and a five pointed star

Rev: WAPPING . CHAPPILL around initials T . M . F . with lozenge stops and a five pointed star

Brass, 16mm and die axis 180°

In Stow's "Survey of London", published in 1598, Wapping High Street was "a continual street, or filthy strait passage, with alleys of small tenements or cottages, built, inhabited by sailors' victuallers". By 1617, because the area was so densely populated, a chapel dedicated to St John was erected. No doubt, this is the chapel referred to on the token, which was rebuilt in 1760 on the opposite side of the road, but today only the tower remains.

Book Reviews

Warwickshire Tavern Tokens – A Catalogue for Coventry. By Andrew Cunningham and Neil Todd, 38+viii pp, 2005, £5.50 including UK postage. Available from Andrew Cunningham.

In 2003 Neil Todd, in collaboration with other collectors including Andrew Cunningham, completed the listing of Staffordshire inn tokens through a series of eight area booklets. They are now undertaking a similar exercise for Warwickshire and the first volume has been published. The precise scope is the county by its inter-war boundaries minus the City of Birmingham, or in relation to present local government arrangements, the County of Warwickshire, plus the Metropolitan Districts of Coventry and Solihull and that part of Birmingham which was formerly the Royal Town of Sutton Coldfield.

The intention is that this area will be covered in three volumes, first the City of Coventry, then the towns of Warwick and Leamington Spa, an area with an usually large number of inn tokens for its population, and finally the rest of the county as defined.

The Coventry volume is produced on lines which will be familiar to those who have any of the Staffordshire booklets. The tokens are described on the right hand side, while illustrations of obverse and reverse are on the left. Some illustrations are photographic reproductions, but most are taken from rubbings of excellent quality.

The descriptions give a full reading of both sides of the token, followed by shape metal and edge details, and the collection, whether private or museum, from which the information is derived. Finally directory evidence of the inn and of any named issuer is added, which often enable the date of the piece to be calculated with some precision.

The tokens are sequenced in alphabetical order of the named inns with an occasional insertion of an issuer where there is no inn name. The introduction includes a table of makers' stock dies with a comparison of the Coventry statistics with those for Warwick and Leamington, a taste of things to come.

The volume is essential for inn token enthusiasts as well as anyone with an interest in the history of Victorian Coventry.

John Whitmore

Forth coming Publications

The publication on which John Whitmore has been working for more years than he cares to remember is at last nearing completion. It will be a hardback A4 volume of more than 400 pages, entitled *The Token Collectors Companion*, and the contents will include the following,

An undated version of the “Token Tracer” first published in 1990, expanded to some 5000 references.

Introduction to Tokens and Historical Review.

Summary of over one thousand additions and corrections to Dalton & Hamer.

Over one thousand recent auction realisations of tokens within the scope of Dalton & Hamer.

Price guide to Unofficial Farthings.

Checklists of over five thousand inn tokens from Birmingham, Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Herefordshire.

Analysis of makers’ stock dies occurring on the inn token checklists.

Identification of over 2500 British inn tokens without obvious locations.

Comprehensive index to Hawkins’ Dictionary of Makers with 3000 entries.

David Powell is producing a free monthly newsletter, the *Leaden Tokens Telegraph* {LTT}, which may be found online at www.leadtokens.org.uk New issues are added to the site around the beginning of every month; all back numbers remain available, and will shortly be indexed. One of the main objectives is to develop a classification system for crude lead tokens, and this is in progress with an ongoing series of well-illustrated articles in which David explains his system of 32 types {already introduced in TCSB Vol.7 no.12}. The other is to develop a dialogue between numismatists and detectorists, and for that reason the style of LTT is deliberately pitched somewhere between the serious and the informal; pictures of new finds and acquisitions are a regular feature. Readers are encouraged to contribute both photographs and ideas, or to pose questions, and David would welcome hearing from anyone interested on either dmpowell@xxxxx.xxx

Notes and Queries

559 W O

Does anyone know the details of this brass token, and what is the purpose of the three stars under the head of Queen Victoria.



Henry Stern

553 Metropolitan Music Hall

The above named music hall I know was in Edgware Road, London and was featured in the film "The Blue Lamp" with Jack Warner and Dirk Bogarde. I believe it closed in the 1960's and was demolished. Unfortunately I do not know about the token but the Metropolitan had a bar at the back of the theatre where one could buy drinks and at the same time keep an eye on the stage for any changes of acts.

David Allen

553 Metropolitan Music Hall

Further details about this theatre can be found on page 151 of Diana Howard's book "London Theatres and Music Halls 1850 – 1950". The theatre opened in 1836 and closed in 1962.

Malcolm Johnson

560 LCT

Obv: L C T CANTEEN TOKEN around the value,
either 1/- or 1/6d

Rev: Blank

Both are 30mm in diameter and 2.5mm thick, the 1/- is a dirty white plastic and the 1/6 is a navy blue plastic. Can anyone help with these please.



Malcolm Johnson

Adverts

WANTED

COMMEMORATIVE OR PRIZE MEDALS
TOKENS, TICKETS OR PASSES
relating to the present Cumbria.
(Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North of the Sands)

Michael Finlay

(8:8)

DAVID MAGNAY

TOY, IMITATION, MINIATURE AND MODEL COINS and BOXES
IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS

I BUY and SELL MUCH OF WHAT IS IN "TOY COINS"
STOCK DESPERATELY WANTED

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(8:8)

WANTED

Pub Tokens, Trade Checks and Medallions of North Staffordshire

Staffordshire Unofficial Farthings – R.C. Bell Numbers: 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 15, 19, 21, 23,
32, 33, 35, 37, 40, 43, 44 and 45.

Staffordshire C17th Betley and Batterley – T. Richardson

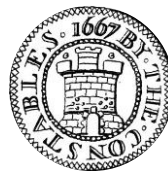
Edward Watkin

(8:8)



WANTED
Somerset 17th C Tokens
227-230 "CONSTABLES"

Richard H. Hardy



(8:8)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

Abyssinie, Addis-Abeba, Bechuanaland, Dahomey (Porto Novo), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire), Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Rhodesia, Uganda.

West Indies, Bahamas, British Guiana, Bermuda, Ireland Island, British North Borneo, Malaya, Singapore, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Pacific Islands, Malta, Gibraltar (not 1802-20), Cyprus, Mauritius, Seychelles, Falkland Co-operative Store.

If you have a token that may be from a colony (or Warrington) then I'm happy to try to identify it.

Bob Lyall

(8:8)

Wanted – Hampshire (Including Bournemouth and I.o.W.)

c17th, c18th and c19th tokens; tokens, checks, passes, ads, fobs, medallions and anything else numismatic 1820 to date.

Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland. Books by Birchall, Denton & Prattent and Conder on c18th tokens.

Michael Knight

(8:4)

K & M COINS

We Buy and Sell Tokens (also British and Foreign coins) Send for our latest free list

Or ring Mick

(9:4)

WANTED – LINCOLNSHIRE tokens, pub checks, tickets and passes
1820 to date including fruit pickers of South Lincs.

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(8:8)

Adverts

**WANTED TOKENS CHECKS MEDALLIONS ETC
STOCKPORT IN CHESHIRE AND IMMEDIATE ENVIRONS
WHATEVER PERIOD**

Adswood, Bramhall, Broadbottom, Cheadle, Cheadle Hulme, Dukinfield, Heald Green, Heaton Moor, Heaton Mersey, Heaton Chapel, Gatley, Hyde, Hazel Grove, Marple, Reddish, Mellor, Mottram, Poynton, Staleybridge, Withington, Disbury, Hollingworth, Edgerley and Offerton.

AND ANY TOKENS FROM CORNWALL WHATEVER TYPE/SERIES

R. Keith Harrison

(8:8)

Plastic Wanted

I collect tokens, medals, coins, both toy and real checks, counters, etc. in fact anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(8:8)

IRISH 19th/20th/21st Century Tokens Wanted

e.g. £10 for any IRISH CO-OP (undamaged, min Fine) except Belfast 1/2d & 1d

Belfast, Ulster, Ligoniel, Dunmurry, Lisburn, CWS Ltd NI, Armagh & District, Banbridge, Newry, Glenanne, Glenarme, Templecrone, Limerick, Moynalty, Dunsany, Irish Industrial, Dublin North/Friendly/Ind/Market/Joint Stock Soc

Barry Woodside

(8:8)

**• WANTED •
TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES
OF
• IRELAND •**

Francis Heaney

(8:8)

Adverts

WANTED TOKENS & MEDALS

Copies of Anglesey D & H 168 or D & H 168a, in any condition
The P M S exception

Copies of Menai Straits Medal showing Menai Suspension Bridge and Britannia
Tubular Bridge, any size, especially struck in copper

C R Hawker

(8:8)

THE PUB CHECKS OF WALES 2005

By Noel & Alan Cox

A major relisting of the pub checks of Wales – 1321 checks listed, described and
researched. 120 illustrations, 140 pages, A4 spiral bound

Order from N L & A G Cox

£17.50 (inclusive of postage and packing), cheques made payable to A G Cox

(8:6)

WANTED

Contemporary counterfeits or forgeries of all British milled coinage to William IV

Especially the issues of George III from 1797 to 1820

including

The Bank of England oval and octagonal countermarks on Spanish dollars
other Bank tokens from 1804 to 1816, The Bank of Ireland tokens of 1804 to 1813
and regal British sixpence, shilling and half crown of 1816 to 1820

Gord Nichols

(8:5)

Wanted

Evasions, anything Thomas Spence, Theatre Passes, other pre 1850 Tickets, anything
Pantomime

Alan Judd

(8:8)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Editor
David Young

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Editorial

Another three months have passed and my plea in the last bulletin has had the desired effect; thank you to all those who responded with articles.

Token Congress 2006

This year's annual Token Congress will be taking place in the Hilton Hotel, St Helens and the dates are Friday 20th October to Sunday 22nd October 2006.

It is intended to have a very similar programme to previous years. On Friday there will be an auction run by Mike Roberts. On Saturday there will be talks in the morning and afternoon with lunch in the middle and the congress dinner afterwards. The bourse will be on the Saturday evening with lots of time to buy and sell. Sunday there will be lectures in the morning.

Accommodation is in modern rooms with en-suite facilities. The majority of rooms are available as twins for single occupancy but those with partners should indicate their preference on the enclosed form. All meals are included from Friday evening to Sunday breakfast. Tea and coffee breaks are included. Again any special needs should be noted on the form.

Speakers are always needed and if you are able to give a talk then please let the organiser know as soon as possible. This year it is hoped that those who have not spoken before can be encouraged to give small five minute talks. As an example most people have managed to acquire a local token because of their knowledge of the area - please take a few minutes to share the information with the rest of us. You will not get a friendlier audience anywhere!

The cost of the Congress is going to be £145 pounds which is just a little more than last year's. In order to book your place a deposit of £40 is required. Cheques should be made payable to Token Congress and sent to the organiser at the address below.

One way of keeping the cost down has been to supply our own projectors, screens and the like, rather than pay for using the hotel's equipment. Therefore there is a general appeal to anyone who has such equipment available that they can lend for the Congress.

Organiser: Andrew D N Andison

If you ask most people to describe Bovril you will get answers along the lines of that it is a beef extract sold in a distinctive little dumpy jar in the same aisle as gravies and sauces. While the description of the bottle is fairly accurate (fig.1), and also its location on the supermarket shelves, the contents are not quite what it appears. If you look on the back label you will see the ‘suitable for vegetarians’ logo which means it is not likely to be made of beef (fig.2). In fact, if you look more closely, you will see on the label that it describes itself as ‘A Concentrated Savoury Yeast Extract Drink’. It was in the late 1990s, around the time of the BSE crisis, that the decision was taken to change the recipe from beef to yeast.



fig.2 Suitable for Vegetarians

Although not as major as the change of recipe from beef to yeast the product’s name has also changed over the years. Bovril itself dates back to the early 1870s, just after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 had finished. The French had basically been starved into submission

with the Siege of Paris. Determined that this was not going to happen again the new Government ordered a million cans of beef and the contract to supply this went John Lawson Johnston. He produced what was known as ‘Johnston’s Fluid Beef’ because it could either be spread or made into a drink. Initially, because there were insufficient cattle in Britain, Johnston moved to Canada to produce his new product but he returned to Britain in 1884 and started a small factory in Old Street, Shoreditch, London.

Although the company was trading as Johnston’s Fluid Beef Company the product he was selling was known as BO_VRIL. The token shown here must have been issued around this time, before the Bovril Company was formed in 1889.



fig.1 Bottle of Bovril



Obv. JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF COMPANY / 10 / TRINITY SQ^{RE} /
TOWER HILL / LONDON / +

Rev. BO VRIL

Edge Plain, die axis upright, bronze, round, 25mm, 4.5g

Xrefs. Dixon, 1974; Bridgeman, 1974; Todd, 1979; PC01-13618

The name on the reverse has a rather odd layout in that there is a hyphen or underscore after the BO and before the VRIL. To explain it you need to understand where the name comes from. The 'BO' part is obvious enough and comes from *bo* or *bos*, the prefix meaning to do with cattle. The 'VRIL' part is less obvious and in fact comes from the novel *The Coming Race* written in 1873 by Edward George Bulwer-Lytton (1803-1973). The novel is almost science fiction and in it the tribe of Vril-ya use Vril as a sort of 'willpower'. In the words of the author himself:

"What is the vril?" I asked.

Therewith Zee began to enter into an explanation of which I understood very little, for there is no word in any language I know which is an exact synonym for vril. I should call it electricity, except that it comprehends in its manifold branches other forces of nature, to which, in our scientific nomenclature, differing names are assigned, such as magnetism, galvanism, &c. These people consider that in vril they have arrived at the unity in natural energetic agencies, which has been conjectured by many philosophers above ground, and which Faraday thus intimates under the more cautious term of
correlation:-

If that description of Vril didn't explain itself very clearly then it is recommended that you read the book. It was a particularly popular book in its day and influenced H G Wells and Aldous Huxley. It obviously impressed Mr Johnston enough for him to use the name in his brand name 'BOVRIL', i.e. a beef product that contained life enhancing goodness.

As an aside, if the name of the author sounds familiar it may be because he is well known for writing the novel *Paul Clifford* in 1830 that starts with the lines:

It was a dark and stormy night; the rain fell in torrents—except at occasional intervals, when it was checked by a violent gust of wind which swept up the streets (for it is in London that our scene lies), rattling along the housetops, and fiercely agitating the scanty flame of the lamps that struggled against the darkness.

Returning to BO_VRIL, it appears that the hyphen or underscore disappeared from the name and as result it wasn't clear how it should be pronounced. The public took to pronouncing the name as it is today with the 'v' firmly added to the first syllable, i.e. BOV'RIL. Over the years there were two distinct camps and so a competition was held to decide on what would be the accepted pronunciation. This article from *The British Journal of Nursing* (4 January 1908) details the outcome of the competition and shows that from that time onwards it was know as Bovril.

Bo'vril or Bov'ril?

The question that has been agitating the minds of the public lately as to the pronunciation of the famous word Bovril has been decided in no uncertain manner by the recent competition. Notwithstanding the large number who voted for BO-vril, the verdict has been given, by a majority of 94,640, in favour of BOV-ril, and Mrs. Brain, of Shirehampton, near Bristol, by giving the exact number forming the majority, has been made the fortunate recipient of £100. The second prize of £25 was, with one of the £5 prizes, divided equally between Mr. E. Chatel, of the Isle of Man, and Mr. Tizard, of Uxbridge Road, London, both these gentlemen tying for second place.

Whether pronounced BO-vril or BOV-ril, this beverage is always very acceptable at this season of the year.

One of the reasons for the success of Bovril was that it advertised heavily and, as part of this advertising, issued tokens in the 1890s. Some were padded advertising calendar medals such as the ones shown here.



The first piece proclaims that FOR VIGOROUS HEALTH USE BOVRIL THE MOST PERFECT / FOOD and that it is 50 TIMES MORE NOURISHING THAN MEAT EXTRACT; while the other says that if you FEEL SEEDY then TRY BOVRIL AND FEEL FIT and also that it is THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF PRIME OX BEEF.

The reverse of both have a calendar for 1895 although from two different dies. They are 38mm and are made of padded aluminium (aluminium skins over a cardboard core).

Other tokens were farthing sized and there are three varieties shown here. One commemorates the diamond Jubilee in 1897, One proclaims that it is '50 times more nourishing than meat extract', while the third gives details of the French address and has the reverse legend in French.



These farthing sized pieces were listed in ‘A Neat Bovril Advertisement’ by F E Dixon (*TCSB* vol.2 no.2 p.35) and Brian Edge in N&Q No.123 ‘Bovril Tokens’ (*TCSB* vol.2 no.7 pp.135-6)

In conclusion, there is often an interesting history behind most tokens, especially when they are for such a well known brand as Bovril. The legends on the tokens reflecting the time when they were made.

Berkshire’s Coffee House Checks

David Pottinger

Introduction

Coffee House checks were bought from the coffee houses by individuals who wished to distribute them to the needy for subsequent exchange for a meal or a drink. They mostly date from the 1880’s and 1890’s. Over the years I’ve noted only four Berkshire establishments issuing such checks. These, plus a British Workman check for Reading, are the subject of this article. All dates are ‘trade directory dates’ unless indicated otherwise.

Maidenhead

Obv. GOOD FOR ONE PENNYWORTH OF
REFRESHMENT AT THE
Rev. CLIVEDON COFFEE HOUSE
MAIDENHEAD
Edge. Plain, brass, 24mm



Obv. CLIVEDON COFFEE HOUSE
 MAIDENHEAD
 Rev. 3D in wreath W. LUDGATE
 MAKER 43 ST PAULS SQUARE
 BIRMm
 Edge. Plain, cupro nickel, 25mm



‘The Cliveden’ (incorrectly spelt on the checks), Maidenhead Coffee Palace Co Limited, Queen Street, Maidenhead, appears in directories (1883)...1887-1899...(1903). Cliveden is the name of an estate (now National Trust) near Maidenhead overlooking the river Thames, the house of which (the third on the site) was built by Charles Barry for the Duke of Sutherland in 1851.

William Ludgate, the maker of the 3d, is listed by Hawkins in his *Dictionary* as a diesinker and engraver of 43 St Paul’s Square, Birmingham in 1877 and 1878. It therefore appears that an old die was used for the 3d, but by whom? Hawkins (on page 279) records Heaton’s involvement with coffee house checks, but I am not aware of any link between Ludgate and Heaton. The reverse of the 1d and the obverse of the 3d appear to be from the same die: both show a die flaw on the N of MAIDENHEAD and a pellet above U of HOUSE, presumably the centre point of the diesinkers compass.

James Daniel Morling Pearce was the managing director of the Maidenhead Coffee Palace Company from at least 1887 until his death in 1898 (at the age of 79) when A H Neve took over. Alfred Thomas Taylor was secretary by 1895 and continued to work for Mr Neve after Mr Pearce’s death. J. D. M. Pearce was a regular speaker against the ‘evils’ of drink. He was a councilor and Borough Magistrate and mayor of Maidenhead on five occasions between 1856 and 1890, and was a considerable benefactor to the town.

Also in Queen Street was the Cliveden Temperance Hotel (...1883-1919), probably under common ownership with the coffee house. This was run by various manageresses including Miss Ann Yearsley in 1883, Mrs Date in 1887, and Mrs Willison in 1899. It was destroyed by fire in 1919.

Newbury

Obv. NEWBURY COFFEE HOUSE
 COMPANY LIMITED
 Rev. 2D CHECK TWOPENCE
 Edge. Milled, brass, 24mm



Newbury Public Coffee House Co Limited has been traced (1877)...1883-1907...(1911), with Thomas Fiddler as manager in 1883. By 1887 it appears that the company, with Joseph Elliot as managing director, was proprietor of two coffee houses, both initially in the Market Place, Newbury: the Fountain Coffee House listed (1877)...1883-1887...(1891) and the Guildhall Coffee House (1877)...1883-1907...(1911), though by 1903 the Guildhall had moved to Mansion House Street. Whilst Joseph Elliot remained as M.D. at least until 1899, managers of the limited company came and went: in 1895 John Hiscock is listed, in 1899 Mrs Stevens, in 1903 Benjamin Blinkhorn, and in 1907 George Ward.

Reading

HIGHBRIDGE COFFEE TAVERN 1d and 2d, recorded but not seen.

Traced (1883)...1884-1892...(1893). The coffee tavern, situated at 7 London Street, was named after the bridge over the river Kennet which separates London Street from Duke Street. In the late 1870's, 7 London Street was occupied by Thomas Simmons, family grocer and bacon factor, but he moved to 9 & 11 London Street, and in 1884 Highbridge Coffee Tavern was established by Thomas Attwell (or Attwells). By 1887 George Cremer had taken over, and in 1893 the premises became called Cremer's Coffee Tavern. In the 1891 census George Cremer (43) is listed as a coffee house keeper, along with his wife Lois (42) and a domestic servant. By 1897 the coffee house had changed hands and was known as Beesley's Coffee Tavern. By 1899 7 London Street had become High Bridge Commercial Hotel under R. White, but it had reverted to a coffee tavern by 1903 and continued as such until at least 1915.

BRITISH WORKMAN READING 1d, recorded but not seen

The first British Workman House Company Limited was opened in the 1860's in Leeds, the birthplace of the Band of Hope temperance campaign, to provide coffee, tea, cordials, snacks and newspapers in a pub-like setting. This formula was soon taken up in London and elsewhere. By 1884 over 1,500 coffee houses had been established across the British Isles.

In Reading, various British Workman have been traced from isolated trade directory listings in 1878-79 in Silver Street, and 1882-84 in Oxford Road (when Thomas Huggins was manager), to extensive listings for those at 23 Coley Street, in the Kings Road, and at 2 Abbey Square. Managers at the 23 Coley Street British Workman came and went on a frequent basis, the following noted from directories:

William Gardner in	1879
James Cook	1882
T Potts	1884-87

George Dann	1888
George Gibson	1889
John Smith	1893-99
Alfred Brunt	1904-10
Thomas James	1920-24

The Coley Street British Workman is not listed after 1924.

The Kings Road British Workman appears to be the earliest one established in Reading, existing ...1875-1887. During this time William Francis Sherval was manager. In 1888 the premises, still under W F Sherval, became the Abbey Café restaurant and continued as such until at least 1899. By 1904 John Edmund Phillips had taken over, and continued until at least 1910.

The 2 Abbey Square British Workman is listed ...1884-95...(1899). In 1884 Alfred Adams was manager, but by 1888 W F Sherval was proprietor. By 1899 the premises, still under W F Sherval, had become the Old Abbey Restaurant, but by 1904 J E Phillips had taken over and he continued until at least 1910.

Of the British Workman proprietors, the most notable was William Francis Sherval. He advertised widely in directories as '*Festival and Refreshment Contractor, The Liversey, Kings Road, and the British Workman Coffee & Dining Rooms at Kings Road and 2 Abbey Square. Tents and Seats for hire*'. From (1894)...1895-1910... the Liversey is listed as 'Liversey Temperance Hotel', with Sherval as proprietor. In 1897 Sherval advertised as '*Sherval & Sons, Refreshment & Marquee Contractor, The Warwick Arms Restaurant, 77 Kings Road, Reading. Ferguson & Son's Superior Ales & Stout. Good Stabling.*'

Wantage

Obv. GOOD FOR ONE PENNYWORTH OF
REFRESHMENT AT

Rev. WANTAGE COFFEE HOUSE
COMPANY LIMITED

Edge. Milled, brass, 25mm



Wantage Coffee House Co Limited, in the Market Place, was established in 1880 and has been traced 1880-1883...(1887). In 1883 Mrs Sarah Betteridge was manageress but by 1887 the premises was called the Coffee Room, and was under the ownership of Thomas Hughes whose family ran the establishment for many years. Sarah Betteridge was described in the 1891 census as '*age 60, widow living on own means*'.

W. F. SHERVAL,
FESTIVAL AND REFRESHMENT
CONTRACTOR,

AND

*Caterer for Dinners, Teas, Cricket Luncheons,
Picnics, and School Treats.*

MARQUEES

WITH COLOURED LININGS

IN VARIOUS SIZES,

FOR

FLOWER SHOWS & GARDEN PARTIES.

BOILERS, URNS, CHINA, TABLE LINEN,

AND A

Large Stock of Cutlery for Hire.

PROPRIETOR

OF THE

"Abbey Cafe," King's Rd.

ALSO THE

"BRITISH WORKMAN,"

2, Abbey Square, King's Road,

AND THE

"LIVESEY"

COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS,

140, KING'S ROAD, READING.

LARGE ROOM FOR MEETINGS, ETC.

Sherval's advertisement in Smith's Reading Directory 1889

In her book 'Victorian Wantage', (published privately in 1968), Kathleen Philip records that the main room on the ground floor had twelve marble-topped tables, Windsor chairs, and a counter with two enormous copper urns. The prices of refreshments are given as:

½d small cup of coffee or cocoa

1d cup of tea, coffee or cocoa; glass of milk; slice of bread & butter; soup; plum pudding

1½d large cup of coffee or cocoa; meat pie

2d bottle of aerated water; hot sausages

Take away prices were:

1½d pint jug of coffee or cocoa

2d pint jug of tea

It is noticeable that in Victorian times tea was more expensive than coffee or cocoa.

Business was especially brisk on market days when cold beef could be bought for 5d, ham at 3d or 6d, and mutton at 9d. Apart from the provision of refreshments, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes were also sold. There was a private room for dinners, teas and suppers. The coffee house provided '*games of all kinds*', together with daily and evening papers and Saturday evening entertainments. On the opposite side of the Market Place was a commercial hotel, part of the same establishment, with '*A ladies room and capital bedrooms*', the latter at one shilling per night.

The coffee house was situated next to where Woolworth's now stands. Examples of Wantage Coffee House cups (mugs of white pottery) are held by Wantage Museum.

If readers can illustrate the Reading pieces or know of other Berkshire Coffee House checks I would be pleased to record them in a supplement. (Address details on page 117 of this volume of the Bulletin.)

References

Hawkins R N P, *A Dictionary of Makers of British metallic tickets etc*, A H Baldwin & Sons, London, 1989

A pilot note on the Cliveden Coffee House 1d appeared in:

Pottinger D, *From Merchants to Maharajahs*, Coin News, November 2004

The Token of Robert Adson

The current note was started as an attempt to identify the following token, which was recently offered on Ebay. It has since been identified as a token of Robert Adson of Bartholomew Close (Smithfield) London ref Dickinson London 128A



Obv; ROBART ADSON AT YE LANT = a lantern

Rev: HOHN IN S BATHOLA CLOS = R.S.A.

Adson is an unusual name. The IGI gives details of only 2 men of this name born in London in the 17th century both unfortunately died in infancy.

Robert Adson son of Thomas was born 15/Jun/1611 & buried 16/Aug/1611 at St Stephan Coleman St London

Robert Adson son of John was baptised 27/Oct/1629 & buried 4/Aug/1634 at St Giles Cripplegate

A man of the name was living in Huntingdonshire at this period but his wife was named Mary & he seems to have raised his family in the County.

Robert Adson married Mary Nott 16/Jun/1645 at Bythorn Hunts

Mary Adson daughter of Robert was baptised 20/Jan/1651 at Kimbolton Hunts

Margaret Adson daughter of Robert & Mary was baptised 20/Nov/1655 at Kimbolton

Mary Adson daughter of Robert & Mary was baptised 23/Jun/1658 at Kimbolton

Margaret Adson daughter of Robert was baptised 19/Mar/1660 at Kimbolton

Another man of the name was evidently living in Colchester where he issued a token ref Williamson Essex 089. Unfortunately no details of this man are readily available from the IGI.



Obv: ROBERT ADSON 1668 = HIS HALFE PENNY

Rev: IN COLCHESTER = the kings head crowned

In her book “The Lives And Wills Of Essex Token Issuers” Eileen Judson notes The Kings head was the leading Inn in Colchester at this time. Colonel Fairfax made it his headquarters on the surrender of the town in 1648. She also notes that Joan wife of Robert Adson (victualer) faced charges before Captain John Dalby, these charges being discharged.

Despite the name of her book she failed to find Robert Adson’s will, which is now available online from the national archives.

The will of Robert Adson of the parish of St Mary at The Wall Colchester was made 24/Oct/1670. The executor & main beneficiary was his wife Sibilla.

There is no mention of any Children of the marriage but his wife had evidently been married twice before. He left £150 to her son Charles Earbee, son of her former husband John Earbee, at age 21. In the case of her remarriage she was to give £160 divided between her sons John, Thomas & Benjamin Hollister.

His brother Samuel Adsell was left £5 & his brother Thomas Adsell was left £12 and his other debts forgiven

The will was witnessed by Robert Over, John Slin & Mathew Scrivenor

This shows that the Colchester issuer had a wife with the same initial as that on the London token. I would hazard the opinion that both these tokens were issued by the same man, the issuer having moved from London where he ran the Lantern to a seemingly better position running the principle inn in Colchester “The Kings Head”.

With the dearth of written information it is difficult to substantiate this theory

There is no record of the baptism of a Samuel Adson in the IGI but a Thomas Adson son of John is recorded as being baptised at St Giles Cripplegate on 20/May/1625 he was a brother of one of the Robert's noted to have died in infancy. It seems possible his father John had further children including sons Robert & Samuel whose baptism's are not recorded. However John had children baptised between 1615 & 1629, Robert's death was recorded in 1634, any additional child of the name would have been born 1634 at the earliest and it is unlikely he would marry a woman old enough to have 4 children by 2 previous husbands. It would also not be consistent with him having a wife Joan in the 1640.s as noted by Eileen Judson. I would hazard the opinion the Robert concerned was a brother of the Thomas whose son Robert died in 1611. John being broadly contemporary is likely to be a further brother.

A possible substantiation of the issuer's identity may be the name of his wife Sibila's former (2nd) husband a John Ereby was baptised 2/Aug/1601 at St Michael Cornhill London

A South Creak token

The following token is quite scarce and no specimen was available in the Norweb collection, it is illustrated from a specimen recently acquired by myself. Notes of the issuer's death were published in Williamson and that of a Sarah Swallow, but as far as far as I am aware nothing has been published elsewhere. Many details of the issuer and his family are included in the Mormon IGI database and are listed below.



Obv: WILL SWALLOW 1667 = a jug

Rev: SOVTH CREAKE IN NORFOLK = W.S.

William Swallow married Jane Greene 6/Jul/1608 at South Creak

Thomas Swallow son of William & Jane was baptised 13/Oct/1611 at South Creak

William Swallow son of William & Jane was baptised 15/Aug/1613 at South Creak

Martha Swallow daughter of William & Jane was baptised 8/Oct/1615 at South Creak

Catherine Swallow daughter of William was baptised 19/Apr/1618 at South Creak

Unfortunately no details of the issuer's marriage are recorded, but his wife was named Catherine and it must have occurred sometime about 1637.

Thomas Swallow son of William & Catherine was baptised 23/Sep/1638 at South Creak

Dorothy Swallow daughter of William & Catherine was baptised 16/Aug/1640 at South Creak

William Swallow son of William & Catherine was baptised 9/May/1642 at South Creak

Jane Swallow daughter of William & Catherine was baptised 21/Mar/1644 at South Creak

Catherine Swallow daughter of William & Catherine was baptised 6/Feb/1645 at South Creak

William Swallow son of William & Catherine was baptised 29/Sep/1651 at South Creak

John Swallow son of William & Catherine was baptised 29/Sep/1651 at South Creak

Sarah Swallow daughter of William & Catherine was baptised 30/Oct/1653 & was buried in Woollen 25/Oct/1669 at South Creak

William Swallow was buried 17/Aug/1680 at South Creak

I Note a Martin Swallow was assessed at 5 hearths at North Creak (2 miles N) in 1666, but no hearth tax returns survive for South Creak in 1666.

John Hubbard of Stoke Ferry



Obv: IOHN HVBBARD OF = the grocers arms

Rev: STOAKE GROCER NORF = I.E.H.

Williamson notes the above token was originally placed by Boyne to Stoke in Kent. As he rightly pointed out the reading of the tokens obverse clearly places it to Norfolk, where it is currently listed as number 239 of the Norfolk series. There are

however 2 Stokes in Norfolk, Stoke Ferry and Stoke Holy Cross. In their listing of the Norweb collection for Sylloge volume 44 Thompson & Dickinson leave the question of Which Stoke open listing it under Stoke Ferry/ Stoke Holy Cross. The issuer's will survives in the national archives and shows that he lived at Stoke Ferry and had two sisters Rebecca & Frances.

Stoke Ferry's marriage & baptism records unfortunately not included in the IGI & although the hearth tax returns for 1666 have been published those for Stoke Ferry have not survived.

The issuer evidently married twice, the token clearly gives the issuer's wife's initial as E and it seems likely the following marriage may be that of the issuer.

John Hubbard married Elizabeth Dallison 2/Jun/1654 at St Peter Mancroft in Norwich (about 30 miles NE Stoke Ferry).

By his first wife he evidently had daughters Anne & Elizabeth It is evident from the will below the issuers wife predeceased him and he remarried.

John Hubbard married Dinah Parnell 3/Aug/1706 at Huntingdon.

The will of John Hubbard of Stoke Ferry (grocer) was made 30/May/1717. The executrix was his daughter Anne Hubbard & the Overseers were his Brother in Law Peregrine Doyly (gent) of Chatteris on the Isle of Ely & his cousin George Phillips of Stoke Ferry (merchant). He was probably a Quaker as he left £7 to the poor of the meeting houses at Stoke Ferry, Kings Lynn, Downham Market & Upwell on the Isle of Ely. He also left 40/- to the poor of Stoke Ferry. He left his cousin Richard Ashby of Thurlton £10 and his wife Elizabeth his kinswoman 2 Guineas. It seems his family had London connections as his Sister Rebecca wife of Joseph Coolby of London was left 2 Guineas, as was his sister Frances wife of William Kent of London.

His wife Dinah, who had been married previously, was left 10 guineas in lieu of her widows third, together with all the goods she brought into the marriage. She was to be allowed to live on at his house rent-free for her lifetime. She was also to have a horse and trap if he owned one at the time of his death. Her children Thomas Parnell & Elizabeth Parnell were to receive £5 each. His daughter Anne wife of Roman Thompson of Kings Lynn was to receive £100 and their son Roman £5. His daughter Elizabeth was his main beneficiary receiving his house and tenements including his shops at Stoke Ferry and his tenements in Wretton. Out of these she was to pay her sister Anne her legacy of £100. She also received the remainder of his household goods & his personal estate including his shares in a Lead company.

The will was witnessed by William Brewster, Robert Frost, John Cook & Mary Hammond

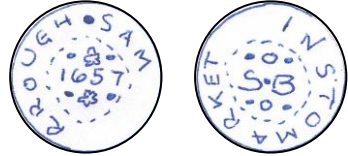
Notes on a 17th century Suffolk traders token not in Dickinson

Roger Paul

I have recently acquired what appeared to be an unpublished seventeenth century traders token issued in the Suffolk town of Stowmarket. The token, which is a farthing and 15mm in diameter, reads as follows:

Obv: SAM.... RRROUGH around 1657

Rev: IN STOMARKET around the initials S B



Unfortunately the token is in poorish condition but the “In Stomarket” is clear and indisputable as are the first three letters of the Christian name and the last six of the surname. Also clear are the central designs of the date and initials.

Having studied the token at length my guess was that this piece was issued by Samuel Burrough who traded in (but was not a resident of) Stowmarket. This of course would make it difficult to research the issuer although he may have been a member of the “Burrough Family” who issued several tokens during this period in nearby Ipswich. The token does not give any information regarding occupation or trade. I have been unable to establish any provenance as this piece was part of a job lot from a dealer in the north of England and included tokens from several counties as far a field as Yorkshire and Hampshire. Michael Dickinson had confirmed that he has no knowledge of this token and it came as something of a surprise to me to find that another of these farthings was known.

By a curious coincidence a few days after acquiring this piece I was reading a back issue of “The Searcher” (always an interesting magazine for anyone involved in collecting coins or ancient artefacts) and in his monthly “Token Watch” article Derek Rowland reported he had seen an example of this farthing which had been found close to Stowmarket by a metal detectorist named David Pearce. He subsequently published a comprehensive report in the March 1992 edition. In fact this example must have been in better condition than mine as it is completely readable and corrected my guessed spelling of “Burrough” to “Borrough”. The present whereabouts of this second example is unknown but will hopefully have found its way to a collector of Suffolk tokens. All details of the second token appear to be identical to the readable parts of my example and it would I think be a not unreasonable assumption that both tokens were produced from the same dies.

I would be delighted to hear from any collector of Suffolk tokens who has an example of this piece and I can be contacted on 020 8950 4168.

Peterborough Town Club

P. D.S. Waddell.

Antony Gunstone in his survey ^[1] of the checks and tickets in Peterborough Museum noted that there was a piece labelled PETERBOROUGH TOWN CLUB, stamped 115 in the field, with 6D inside an olive wreath on the reverse. He also records another piece with the same obverse but stamped 85, and with 3D on the reverse inside a wreath. Just lately the author became aware of two other items in private collections, namely another 6D and a 1/- item. These again were stamped on the obverse with the numbers 119 and 52 respectively. All items are 26mm in diameter and made from brass.



The author wondered if the town club was either a football or sports club so enquiries were made at Peterborough Library. The library ^[2] came up with a newspaper report [see figure 1] from the Peterborough Standard of 18th October 1879 detailing the establishment of Peterborough Town Club by subscription.

It turns out that it was a chess and billiards club, which intended to take over the premises of a previous club. The club was in the Cumbergate area in the centre of Peterborough. The old club was established in 1867. This was also a chess and billiard club and moved to new purpose built premises in Priestgate in December 1879. The original club was also formed by subscription and details of this appear in Whellan's Directory of 1874. [see figure 2].

So Peterborough Town Club was formed in in 1879. A local newspaper 'The Peterborough Advertiser' of 26th of April 1884 records, that the club was in liquidation, and that fixtures and fittings would be sold by auction on 1st May 1884. Wright's 1884 Directory of Northamptonshire shows at the Cumbergate address the following entry – Peterborough Town Club ' Peterborough Advertiser' office, J.S.Clarke proprietor. It is presumed that this was a forwarding address although the newspaper had offices later in this area.

So Peterborough Town Club existed c1879 to c1884. It used checks that have values of 3D , 6D and 1/- , all of which have punched in numbers on them. It is not known if any other values were issued. It was a billiard and chess club with a news- room, formed by subscription of members.

PROPOSED TOWN CLUB FOR PETERBOROUGH.—A meeting was held at the "Greyhound" Hotel, Peterborough, on Monday evening, for the purpose of establishing a town club for Peterborough. Mr. E. Vergette presided, and there were also present Messrs. Rawlinson, J. W. Buckle, Payling, A. M. Pentney, L. J. Deacon, Foote, Herbert Smith, J. Willis, Johnson, Lay, Brainsby, Cook, Oliver, Buglass, Pettit, Morley, Gollings, Blake, Mills, Craig, Blackman, Christian, Baker, Heanley, Harrison, G. Bistow, J. Wheeler, Wenlock, Custance, Jamblin, Er Vergette, jun., &c. The circular calling the meeting was read. Mr. E. Vergette, jun., explained the objects of the meeting and invited discussion and expression of opinion from the meeting as to whether or not it was desirable to form a club for Peterborough. After considerable discussion it was proposed by Mr. J. B. Craig, and seconded by Mr. Christian, and carried *nem. con.*, that it was desirable to form a club, to be called "The Peterborough Town Club," for billiards, chess, &c., and providing a news room. A committee was formed of the following gentlemen, viz.:—Messrs. Edward Vergette, sen., Thos. Blackman, Robt. Christian, John Simpson, John Wheeler, J. B. Craig, Herbert Smith, Fred. Morley, and Henry Buglass, for the purpose of furthering the objects of the club, and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held next Thursday. It was stated in the event of a company being formed that the fresh buildings in Cumbergate of the billiard and chess club could be obtained on a lease for the use of the proposed new club. It was resolved that those present should state the amount they would be willing to subscribe towards the formation of a company, and a list was prepared and signed by nearly all present. Mr. Edward Vergette was requested to act as secretary to the committee. It is proposed to raise £1,000 in £2 shares. 237 shares were subscribed for in the room, and about 100 have been taken since.

Figure 1- Extract from Peterborough Standard 18th Oct 1879.

Peterborough Billiards and Chess Rooms are situate in Cumbergate, and were established in 1867, at a cost of £1000, raised in 200 £5 shares. There are 143 members, each of whom are shareholders, and eight directors; most of the latter reside in the town. The Chess-room is on the same landing as the Billiard-room, and both rooms are fitted up with every necessary accommodation and convenience. Mr William Wilkins, solicitor, is the secretary.

Figure 2 – Entry in Whellan’s History , Topography and Directory of Northamptonshire: 2nd edition by Francis Whellam & Co 1874 p628.

References.

[1] Catalogue of the Collection of Tickets, Checks and Passes of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries from Great Britain and Ireland in the Peterborough Museum And Art Gallery - Antony Gustone – Lincolnshire Museums.

[2] Letter from Richard Hillier, Local Studies Librarian, Peterborough Central Library, Broadway, Peterborough, PE1 1RX. - 20th February 2006.

Postscript:- If any readers have any other pieces could they inform the author, thank you. [See address in bulletin advertisement.]



Rubbings of items in Peterborough Museum.

Billingsgate Fish Market – trading figures 1884 – 1895

Stuart Adams

The table below has been taken from “London in the Reign of Victoria (1837 – 1897) page 238, .by G. Laurence Gomme FSA, published by Blackie & Son 50 Old Bailey E.C. 1898, to provide background information for anyone studying this market. The total wastage for Billingsgate and Shadwell in 1895 was 0.6%.

238

London.

The total weight of fish of all kinds received in London by land and sea in 1895, and also the quantity seized as unfit for food, was as follows:—

Market.	Fish delivered.			Fish seized and condemned as unfit for food.
	By land.	By sea.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Billingsgate	110,820	33,069	143,889	930
Shadwell	—	27,613	27,613	121
Total	110,820	60,682	171,502	1,051

The number of boxes of salmon (each box weighing about 1 cwt.) sold at Billingsgate from 1884 to 1895 was as follows:—

Year.	Scotch.	Berwick-on-Tweed.	Irish.	English and Welsh.	Total Boxes.	Total Weight in Tons.
1884	27,219	1792	5,979	1600	39,300	1965
1885	30,362	2455	8,375	1897	46,374	2318
1886	23,407	2227	6,507	2204	37,554	1878
1887	26,907	2250	7,072	2324	42,673	2139
1888	22,859	2055	7,915	2326	39,087	1954
1889	21,101	1105	7,892	2012	34,538	1727
1890	18,931	1285	10,710	1641	34,400	1720
1891	25,889	1796	10,131	2755	42,631	2132
1892	21,919	1343	9,245	2411	37,659	1883
1893	18,903	944	6,783	2310	33,069	1653
1894	15,031	616	10,058	1677	29,900	1495
1895	25,629	1081	7,922	2533	38,721	1936

- p.30 **Brightside & Carbrook (37)** colour is **Green** not Dark Brown
- p.33 **Burnley C.S. (5)** is **3 Pence** not 3d
- p.36 **Cainscross & Ebley (13)** is **20mm** not 16mm
- p.77 **Higham Ferrers (16) Rev.** has **Border & circle** not Rev. same
- p.85 **I.O.W. C.S.L. (2)** this piece is **Hexagonal**
- p.102 **Market Harboro C.S.L. (21-23)** should be **Market Harboro. Industrial C.S.L.**
- p.106 **M.I.C.S.L. (Mossley)** should be **Morley 1866 Yorkshire** and numbers (21 and 20) **should now be (11 and 12)**
- p.109 **New Brompton Equitable** should be **New Brompton Economical**
- p.114 **N.W. Durham** should be **North West Durham**
- p.114 **North West London (7)** is **Uniface** not Rev. Border & circle
- p.121 **Plymouth Mutual (11)** is **24mm** not 20mm
- p.135 **St. Blazey (2) One Pint** not Title only
- p.141 **Shepton Mallet Co-op & Industrial Provident S.L.** should be **Shepton Mallet C.S.L.**
- p.142 **Silverdale (13 & 14) Rev.** is **Border & circle** not Uniface
- p.149 **Steeton & District C.S.L.** should be **Steeton & Industrial C.S.L.**
- p.152 **Swindon & District (16)** is **Uniface** not Rev. same
- p.152 as above **(18)** is **Round** not Square
- p.157 **Twerton (18 & 19) Rev.** should be **Title. BREAD HALF QR.**
- p.163 **West Shropshire (1)** colour is **Red** not Turquoise
- p.179 **Gorslas (12 & 13)** should be $\frac{1}{2}$ **PT** not $\frac{1}{2}$ **PINT**
- p.181 **Nantymoel (11) Rev.** is **Border & circle** not Uniface
- p.183 **Rhyl (2)** should be **Title only Rev. 1 PINT**
- p.184 **Skewen (1)** should be $\frac{1}{4}$ **d** not $\frac{1}{2}$ **d**
- p.185 **Tredegar (16 & 17)** are not Uniface but **Rev. same**
- p.187 **Ynysybwl (14-15a) C/mark** is on **Rev. which is Border & circle** not Uniface
- p.200 **Dunfermline (12 & 13) Half Loaf** should be $\frac{1}{2}$ **LOAF**
- p.200 as above **(16)** is **Hexagonal** not oval
- p.217 **Port Glasgow (22)** colour is **Yellow** not Red

There are other minor errors or alterations which will be corrected in the next edition.

The following Co-op Societies also issued Tokens or Checks often confused with UK issues.

Equitable (Australia)
Broken Hill (Australia)
New Plymouth C.S.L. p.111 this is also a **New Zealand** Co-op
Lithgow (Australia)
Newcastle & District (Australia)
Newcastle & Suburban (Australia)
Salisbury Dairymans (Rhodesia)
Strathbogie C.S.L. p.221 is **Australian** Co-op not Scottish
West Wallsend (Australia)
United Farmers (New Zealand)

My sincere thanks to all the collectors who have informed me of any errors they have noticed your help is much appreciated.

Pub Check Values: a Further Revisit

Andrew Cunningham

Bob Lyall (TCSB, Vol.8, No.6, p.233) disputes that a 2d pub check could buy a pint of beer. I have previously alluded to the multiplicity of variables affecting the price of beer which, though stable throughout the relevant period, was impacted by the quality of beer, surroundings etc. (TCSB, Vol.8, No.4, p.131/2). However, mild was the staple drink of the working classes (the dominant consumers of beer) and indeed for many brewers in the North and Midlands it remained the highest volume product until the 1970s. Thus, when discussing whether 2d was sufficient to buy a pint or not, we are looking at the price of mild in the public bar. Bob Lyall makes wholesale and retail points, so let us look at both.

I have checked thirty wholesale price lists, covering the 1850s to early 1900s, which happened to be easily to hand from my collection. For all but two, the cheapest wholesale price was 36/- or less per barrel (1½ d per pint) and in 40% of the cases, it was 30/- per barrel (1¼ d per pint) – only William Younger of Edinburgh (1862) and

Workington Brewery (c. 1900) started above this level, at 38/- per barrel (1.6d) and 40/- (1.67d) respectively. The lists cover London and other large brewers: Flowers (1854), Allsopps (1878), Charringtons (1889), Manns and Benskins with the cheapest, Murless and Loxham, starting at 1d per pint. Off these list prices, some brewers were advertising a discount of up to 10% for immediate payment. These prices clearly gave plenty of scope for retailers to start their prices at 2d per pint: 33% gross margin on 1½ d and a massive 60% on 1¼ d per pint. Modern landlords would be delirious at a margin of this size yet there is ample evidence that many nineteenth century publicans did not find the occupation profitable (Prof David Gutzke, personal communication at the Victorian Society Seminar 25/02/2005).

Turning to retail prices, direct evidence is less readily available but I will quote from some established authorities: “The price of beer rose from twopence a pint at the beginning of the war to about sevenpence a pint in 1919” (H.A.Monckton, *A History of the English Public House*, 1949, p. 114). “The price of beer varied according to type and strength and with the standard of the establishment, but over this whole period [1870-1914] it was remarkably stable. At a fully licensed house, such as the Caledonia Hotel, the basic beer was 2½ d a pint....In a beerhouse the range of beers was narrower but overall cheaper. At the Burke’s Arms, Silsbridge Lane, for example, beer sold for 2d, 2½d or 3d a pint” (Paul Jennings, *The Public House in Bradford 1770-1970*, 1995 p. 202). “The 1830 Beer Act had an immediate effect on prices. Porter....fell to 4d a quart by the end of 1830. Prices remained remarkably stable for the next 50 years or so....By the middle of the 19th century...prices typically ranged from 3½d or 4d a quart for dark, relatively weak mild to 8d a quart for stronger ales....Prices remained fairly stable until the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 when beer of medium strength was typically 2d a pint in the public bar” (Brandwood, Davison and Slaughter, *Licensed to Sell: The History and Heritage of the Public House*, 2004, p. 32).

One final point from the empirical evidence of the checks themselves: if 2d was always for half a pint, one would expect to see a lot more 2½d, 3d and 4d denominated checks, yet the vast majority of Lancashire pub tokens are for 2d at a time when the pint had taken over from the quart as the standard unit of dispense.

So, in summary, whilst 2d would certainly only buy a half pint of beer of better quality or in a better room, the pricing structure undoubtedly permitted the basic mild to be sold at 2d a pint in the public bar or beerhouse and this was clearly what happened in practice.

The Royal School of Church Music

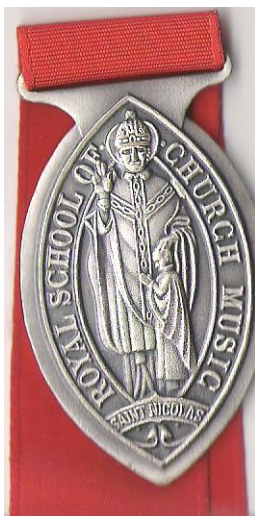
Ralph Hayes

The school of English Church Music (SECM) was started by the initiative of Sir Sydney Nicholson who was the organist of Westminster Abbey. At a meeting held in the Jerusalem Chamber of the Abbey on the 6th December 1927, the SECM was inaugurated. It was to consist of a training college for church musicians (the College of St. Nicolas) and an association of affiliated churches who committed themselves to attaining high standards. The School was housed at Buller's Wood in Chislehurst, Kent. The college was opened there in 1929 but closed in 1939 when most of the students were called up for military service. During those first ten years major choral festivals were held triennially in London (1930 at the Royal Albert Hall, 1933 & 1936 at Crystal Palace). A medal is recorded for Crystal Palace, 19th June 1936 School of English Church Music. It is oval alloy 42x24mm. In 1945, by command of King George VI, the SECM became the Royal School of Church Music (RSCM). Canterbury Cathedral allowed the school to function within its precincts and the College of St. Nicolas re-opened there in January 1946. By 1952 over 3000 churches were affiliated. In 1954 the RSCM and the College of St. Nicolas moved to Addington Palace near Croydon, the former country residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The College of St. Nicolas was closed in 1974 and the RSCM then concentrated on short courses and work in the regions with new structures of voluntary committees.



In 1977 the RSCM celebrated its 50th anniversary and issued the superb medal shown to commemorate the event. The reverse shows the crest and motto of the RSCM, the Latin phrase 'PSALLAM. SPIRITU. ET. MENTE' usually being translated as 'WITH SPIRIT AND UNDERSTANDING'. It is silvered bronze and 50mm. diameter.

The membership increased with a peak of almost 10,000 affiliates in 1980. In 1996 the RSCM moved to Cleveland Lodge near Dorking in Surrey. The RSCM will be moving to Sarum College, Salisbury, Wilts. In the summer of 2006, already having a connection there holding courses for volunteer organists. Under the heading 'Voice for Life' the RSCM provides a framework for the Choir Trainer as well as the individual singer. Books are available as required for use by the Choir trainer as well as one of each for the four levels of 'Voice for Life'. Each level of 'Voice for Life' has graded targets which are assessed informally by the teacher or choir trainer. Once a singer has completed the necessary training etc. for that level they can be awarded with a 'Voice for Life' badge and/or ribbon and medal which depicts by colour the level reached. The first level is Light Blue, 2nd is Dark Blue, 3rd is Red, with 4th Yellow.



The medal shown is the one awarded for each level, with the colour of the ribbon being changed as appropriate. It is of a bright alloy and measures 57mm x 33mm and uniface. The badge is also of bright alloy with 'Voice for Life' silver colour letters with the background enamel the appropriate level colour. Fixing is the Tie-Tack type and it is made by Fattorini, measuring 20mm x 14mm.

The RSCM provides a complementary system of awards designed to be assessed through formal examination. After the Voice for Life levels of light and dark blue have been achieved application can be made for the Bronze (or Dean's) award. Further progress and achieving the Red level means application can be made for the Silver (or Bishop's) award. Both the Bronze and Silver awards are administered and examined on a local basis by a voluntary network of RSCM committees. After the Yellow level has been achieved, the final medal of Gold can be applied for. The examinations for this are administered from the RSCM central office and arranged for June and November each year.



As with the Voice for Life medals they are worn with appropriate ribbons as follows; Bronze award with Green; Silver award with Purple; Gold award with dark Red. The Bronze medal shown is one of the earlier types not being produced to wear with a ribbon. It measures 50mm and has a blank reverse. This medal was acquired in Farnham so is possibly from the Guildford Diocese



In the past a Diocese could have its own variety of medal produced and issued and the following two pieces are considered supplementary to the standard medal issued by the RSCM. Both have a swivel suspension bar that can be changed if necessary. The ribbons are of the same colours as for the levels attained in the “voice for Life”, the Choirmasters being red and the Head Choir Girls being Light Blue. The medals are of a bright alloy and measure 45x35mm.both being uniface. They were acquired in Wells so are possibly from the Bath and Wells Diocese.



It is unfortunate that none of the pieces shown have been engraved with a personal or location name.

Acknowledgements;

www.rscm.com/about-us/brief-history.htm

Introduction

Oxfordshire's four Unofficial Farthings are well catalogued and illustrated by R C Bell (1975) and Bell Whitmore Sweeny (1994) but virtually no information about the issuers is given. The purpose of this article is to provide dating and where possible other details. All the tokens have plain edges, are of copper or bronze, and have a diameter of 22 to 23 mm (except the Falkner piece which may be slightly larger). Dates are directory dates unless otherwise stated.

Banbury (BWS 80)

Obv. FALKNER 10 HIGH ST BANBURY CLOTHIER TAILOR HATTER & HOSIER

Rev. SHIRTS GLOVES & HANDKERCHIEF WAREHOUSE

David Baseley Falkner was present (1847)...1852-1876...(1882) being described variously as a woollen draper, clothier, tailor, hatter, hosier, and from 1864 often as an outfitter. An 'outfitter' sold all manner of goods for the well dressed man, whereas 'clothiers' supplied only ready-made and made to measure clothes. Falkner does not appear in the 1881 census for Banbury. Since the token shows 'clothier' rather than the more prestigious 'outfitter' it may pre-date 1864.

Richard Falkner listed as a chemist and druggist at 12 Market Place, Banbury, 1854-1882, may be related.

Banbury (BWS 90)

Obv. Queen Victoria MAPPIN. TRUSS MAKER 61 NEWHALL ST BIRMINGHAM

Rev. Wm GAZEYS WINE & SPIRIT VAULTS PARSONS ST BAMBURY (sic) THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY

Hawkins (1989) says John Mappin was active at 61 Newhall Street from (1843)...1844-1854, and that William Gazey was at Parsons Street 1850-1873. However, Gazey appears in Kelly's directory 1883 (but not in Rusher's 1883, which shows Heritage & Bennett at the wine vaults), so the dates can be expanded to (1847)...1850-1883. Throughout this time Gazey was at 5&6 Parsons Street with a business described as 'wholesale and retail wine and spirit merchants', and additionally as 'British wine dealer' in 1852; the term 'vault' (which appears on the

token) is used in the 1876 and 1883 directories. The 1881 census lists William (aged 77), wine merchant, together with his wife Charlotte (49) and daughter Mary (22). With Mappin as maker, the token dates from c.1850-54.

William Gazey (presumably the same person) is also listed as a victualler at the George and Dragon, Horse Fair, Banbury, ...1839-54....

Banbury directories record other Gazey's who may, or may not, be related. John Gazey is listed 1839-64 variously as a wholesale and retail wine and spirit merchant, cigar dealer, seed and hop merchant at 39 High Street, and in 1852-54 at the ale, wine and spirit vaults, Calthorpe Lane, Banbury. By 1864 the Calthorpe Lane business had been taken over by Eden Gazey.

Deddington (BWS 1520)

Obv. Queen Victoria VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN
Rev. JOHN DEAN GROCER & TEA DEALER DEDDINGTON

John Dean was present (1847)...1852-54...(1863). He is listed variously as grocer, provision merchant, tallow chandler and hop merchant; there is also a John Dean, farmer, of Hempton, Deddington, who may, or may not, be the same person. Hawkins (1989) suggests the Ingram workshop as the possible token maker. The population of Deddington in 1851 was 1,543.

Nettlebed (BWS 3700)

Obv. Knight on horseback 1835
Rev. CHAMPION GROCER & IRONMONGER NETTLEBED

The likely issuer, William Samuel Champion, has been traced (1839)...1842-1854...(1863). The date of 1835 on the token is earlier than the directory listings found: the directories may be incomplete or the token issued later than it is dated. William is listed in Snare's 1842 directory as a grocer and general dealer, and maker of and dealer in British wines. Pigot's 1842 directory clarifies what a 'general dealer' might include by listing William's other activities as tea dealer, corn & hop dealer, mealman, and linen & woollen draper. By 1847 the activities have expanded to include ironmonger, stationer and druggist: this is the earliest mention of ironmongery that has been found. In the 1851 census William (aged 38) is shown as a grocer, draper and ironmonger employing one apprentice (William Cox, aged 20): this is the latest mention of ironmonger found, the 1852 and 1854 listings are simply as grocer, draper and druggist. William has not been found in the 1861 census. The token may date from c.1847-51 when William was known to be an ironmonger. Bell

notes the obverse design alludes to the issuer's name, the knight on horseback representing the King's Champion: this is an imaginative design for an unofficial farthing.

Nettlebed is a small village (population 690 in 1841) 5 miles north west of Henley on Thames. In the mid-19th century, Nettlebed's most prominent member of the Champion family was James Champion (possibly William's father). James was an auctioneer living at Nettlebed House, his forthcoming auctions can be found advertised in the Oxford Gazette in 1831. In 1839 he is listed as auctioneer and grocer, the only mention of grocer that has been traced. He is not listed as ironmonger and so is unlikely to be the token issuer. In 1842 and 1844 he is auctioneer and agent to Clerical Medical and General (Life) and also to Phoenix (Fire). In the 1851 census James is shown as auctioneer and churchwarden (aged 68) with his wife, two children, two grandchildren together with a servant and a groom / gardener. The latest directory listing found (as auctioneer and appraiser) is in 1854. The 1861 census lists his wife Mary (74) 'landed proprietor' as head of the household which includes a grand-daughter Louisa (19), probably a living-in companion to Mary. Louisa's father, Henry James Champion, assisted his father James, and appears in the 1851 census as assistant auctioneer (aged 43).

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Michael Dickinson and John Whitmore for comments on a draft of this article.

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Book Review

**Warwickshire tavern Checks – A catalogue for Leamington Spa and Warwick.
By Andrew Cunningham and Neil Todd, viii+76pp, 2006, £7+70p postage for
UK. Available from Andrew Cunningham.**

This is the second of three planned booklets that will describe the known tavern checks from Warwickshire. The first booklet covering Coventry appeared in 2005, the third booklet is in preparation and will cover those areas of Warwickshire not covered by the first two. This second issue follows the usual style with an alphabetical listing of token issuing premises for the two conurbations; Leamington Spa and Warwick, illustrated where possible with good scans or rubbings and with directory entries helping to date the issues.

The range of issuing dates 1840-1900 also covers an interesting period in the development of the two towns; the decline of the spa, the coming of the railways and an expanding population eventually leading to the convergence of the two localities into a homogeneous residential refuge from the nearby industrial regions.

With 48 issuing premises listed for Leamington Spa (population 23000 in 1871) and 66 for Warwick (population 11000 in 1870) this tavern token issuing hot spot is most interesting and the book will be essential for local historians, inn token enthusiasts and also those who are looking at the reasons for the non-uniform distribution of tokens displayed by many series.

Gary Oddie

HOTEL & PUB CHECKS OF GREATER LONDON

A supplement is being prepared for the above and details would be appreciated of any pieces not recorded in Volumes 1 & 2 and TCS Bulletins Volumes 5/5, 5/7 and 6/2. The usual details are required; scans or rubbings, material and size. All will be acknowledged.

Please send to Ralph Hayes

Notes and Queries

557 Astor County Cup

This is a rifle competition organised by the National Rifle Association which was founded in 1860 hence the date. The figures are a Bowman and a Musketeer. The competition is held every year with the final at the Imperial Meeting at Bisley between the various counties. The NSRA also run a similar competition for smallbore rifles on the same basis with the final held at the Championship weekend in August at Bisley. They use the same medal as the NRA and the only difference would be any engraving.

Andy Bowman

561 PX Section

This aluminium disc is 25mm in diameter and about 1mm thick, with a raised rim beaded within on both sides. The inscriptions on both sides are angled about 120 degrees from the coin alignment. The obverse reads PX with SECTION below and the reverse has ½ MK.



Could it be the US equivalent of a NAAFI token for use in Germany. But I found no reference to it in “WWII Remembered” by Schwan & Boling, or elsewhere. In any case it is not clear how it would relate to MPCs. Has anyone got any other thoughts on the use of this piece.

Rex Edwards

562 5 R.M. Jersey

This piece is a uniface brass rounded equilateral triangle of side about 45mm. Within an interior beaded triangle, side 28mm is 5 R.M. with JERSEY below, around the exterior is OFFICIAL TOKEN FIVE REICHMARKS. As I have not found a reference to it in Schwan & Boling, I question is it a coin?



Rex Edwards

563 Askanier

Can anyone help with this piece, it is a thin brass disc 25mm in diameter which has been countermarked with "100 ASKANIER".



Malcolm Johnson

564 Car Park Token

This token can be obtained from a machine at Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood for 50 pence and enables car users to extract themselves from the car parks. The alternative is cash of £2.10, no change being given. The token reads the same both sides is brass and 29mm.



Dllwyn Chambers

565 The Canister

Is this an unlisted Unofficial Farthing? Bell lists a J.B. Morriss token (5200), which pictures the Golden Canister at Worcester on one side, and a Victoria head on the other side. Is this a Morriss holiday token?



Lamar Bland

566 Anglesey Druid Token D & H 245

Does anyone know anything about the damage to this token shown in Dalton & Hamer. The mistrike shows a slight split in the token, at 7.30 pm. No reference to the damage is made in the book or in Atkins, or in the 1930 auction catalogue of Hamer's collection. That this token was shown implies that Hamer did not have another copy. There is a small edge knock and blundering on the opposite side. Therefore if the example is so rare, then what journey has it made to my collection where it now lies.

Colin Hawker

567 Old Fox checks

I was interested to read in *The Lost Pubs of Bath* (Swift and Elliott 2005, p.272) that when an inventory was taken at the Old Fox, Holloway, Bath in 1879, there were around 500 brass checks in the bar parlour with “stamps for making same”. Specimens of these tokens survive (*Somerset Public House Tokens*, Minnitt, Durnell and Gunstone, no.90) with the initials WJW for William James Williams whose occupancy is given as 1848-1879/9 but not 1880/1. It is therefore probable that the inventory was made on his demise/departure. However, we also know that J.B.Bowler was involved in the ordering and supply of these checks because drawings are extant in the Bowler archive (*Tickets Checks and Passes from the County of Somerset*, Minnitt and Young, 1990, p.102). Bowler’s Camden Works became something of a time capsule: we know from surviving paperwork that he acted as an agent and middleman between the customer and the Birmingham check makers and no less than sixteen dies still remain at the Works. The assumption in *Somerset Public House Tokens* (p.18) is that “Bowler was acting as middleman in the ordering of dies and checks. Once utilised, the dies were returned to him”. However, as pointed out by Yolanda Courtney (*Public House Tokens in England and Wales c1820-c1920*, 2004, p.116), practice varied according to the wishes of the client and in this instance, the customer held the dies rather than Bowler or the manufacturer. In the introduction to *Somerset Public House Tokens*, the authors identify twenty-five checks from the sixteen dies and related invoices but Bowler clearly acted as agent for additional checks. This could well include some for which even the rough drawings have perished and it is possible that he may have played a significantly greater part in the promotion and dissemination of checks in the Bath area than is suggested by the surviving evidence.

Andrew Cunningham

Request for Information

If any one has any Farringdon Market tokens (London) I would appreciate notes on any holdings. This is to help compile a list of the tokens issued and will be for a forthcoming talk at Congress and hopefully a publication. All items used will be fully acknowledged. Please write to Stuart Adams

Adverts

WANTED

COMMEMORATIVE OR PRIZE MEDALS
TOKENS, TICKETS OR PASSES
relating to the present Cumbria.

(Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North of the Sands)

Michael Finlay

(8:8)

DAVID MAGNAY

TOY, IMITATION, MINIATURE AND MODEL COINS and BOXES
IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS

I BUY and SELL MUCH OF WHAT IS IN "TOY COINS"
STOCK DESPERATELY WANTED

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(8:8)

WANTED

Pub Tokens, Trade Checks and Medallions of North Staffordshire

Staffordshire Unofficial Farthings – R.C. Bell Numbers: 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 15, 19, 21, 23,
32, 33, 35, 37, 40, 43, 44 and 45.

Staffordshire C17th Betley and Batterley – T. Richardson

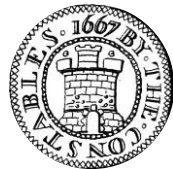
Edward Watkin

(8:8)



WANTED
Somerset 17th C Tokens
227-230 "CONSTABLES"

Richard H. Hardy



(8:8)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

Abyssinie, Addis-Abeba, Bechuanaland, Dahomey (Porto Novo), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire), Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Rhodesia, Uganda.

West Indies, Bahamas, British Guiana, Bermuda, Ireland Island, British North Borneo, Malaya, Singapore, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Pacific Islands, Malta, Gibraltar (not 1802-20), Cyprus, Mauritius, Seychelles, Falkland Co-operative Store.

If you have a token that may be from a colony (or Warrington) then I'm happy to try to identify it.

Bob Lyall

(8:8)

Wanted – Hampshire (Including Bournemouth and I.o.W.)

c17th, c18th and c19th tokens; tokens, checks, passes, ads, fobs, medallions and anything else numismatic 1820 to date.

Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland. Books by Birchall, Denton & Prattent and Conder on c18th tokens.

Michael Knight

(8:4)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(8:8)

WANTED – LINCOLNSHIRE tokens, pub checks, tickets and passes

1820 to date including fruit pickers of South Lincs.

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(8:8)

Adverts

WANTED TOKENS CHECKS MEDALLIONS ETC
STOCKPORT IN CHESHIRE AND IMMEDIATE ENVIRONS
WHATEVER PERIOD

Adswood, Bramhall, Broadbottom, Cheadle, Cheadle Hulme, Dukinfield, Heald Green, Heaton Moor, Heaton Mersey, Heaton Chapel, Gatley, Hyde, Hazel Grove, Marple, Reddish, Mellor, Mottram, Poynton, Staleybridge, Withington, Disbury, Hollingworth, Edgerley and Offerton.

AND ANY TOKENS FROM CORNWALL WHATEVER TYPE/SERIES

R. Keith Harrison

(8:8)

Plastic Wanted

I collect tokens, medals, coins, both toy and real checks, counters, etc. in fact anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(8:8)

IRISH 19th/20th/21st Century Tokens Wanted

e.g. £10 for any IRISH CO-OP (undamaged, min Fine) except Belfast 1/2d & 1d

Belfast, Ulster, Ligoniel, Dunmurry, Lisburn, CWS Ltd NI, Armagh & District, Banbridge, Newry, Glenanne, Glenarme, Templecrone, Limerick, Moynalty, Dunsany, Irish Industrial, Dublin North/Friendly/Ind/Market/Joint Stock Soc

Barry Woodside

(8:8)

• WANTED •
TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES
OF
• IRELAND •

Francis Heaney

(8:8)

Adverts

WANTED TOKENS & MEDALS

Copies of Anglesey D & H 168 or D & H 168a, in any condition
The P M S exception

Copies of Menai Straits Medal showing Menai Suspension Bridge and Britannia
Tubular Bridge, any size, especially struck in copper

C R Hawker

(8:8)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

All series, medieval to present day, but especially Boy Bishop tokens from Ely and
vicinity, lead tokens, and pickers checks in metal and card.

Also Shillings – the more obscure the better. . . .

Gary Oddie

(8:8)

K & M COINS

We Buy and Sell Tokens (also British and Foreign
coins) Send for our latest free list

Or ring Mic

(9:4)

Wanted

Evasions, anything Thomas Spence, Theatre Passes, other pre 1850 Tickets, anything
Pantomime

Alan Judd

(8:8)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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David Young

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Editorial

This is the end of my second year, doesn't time fly! As I said when I took on the role of editor I would do it for three years, I am now looking for someone to take over from me at the end of next year. PLEASE NOTE THE NEW ADDRESS

Token Congress 2006

This year's annual Token Congress will be taking place in the Hilton Hotel, St Helens and the dates are Friday 20th October to Sunday 22nd October 2006.

It is intended to have a very similar programme to previous years. On Friday there will be an auction run by Mike Roberts. On Saturday there will be talks in the morning and afternoon with lunch in the middle and the congress dinner afterwards. The bourse will be on the Saturday evening with lots of time to buy and sell. Sunday there will be lectures in the morning.

Accommodation is in modern rooms with en-suite facilities. The majority of rooms are available as twins for single occupancy but those with partners should indicate their preference on the enclosed form. All meals are included from Friday evening to Sunday breakfast. Tea and coffee breaks are included. Again any special needs should be noted on the form.

Speakers are always needed and if you are able to give a talk then please let the organiser know as soon as possible. This year it is hoped that those who have not spoken before can be encouraged to give small five minute talks. As an example most people have managed to acquire a local token because of their knowledge of the area - please take a few minutes to share the information with the rest of us. You will not get a friendlier audience anywhere!

The cost of the Congress is going to be £145 pounds which is just a little more than last year's. In order to book your place a deposit of £40 is required. Cheques should be made payable to Token Congress and sent to the organiser at the address below.

One way of keeping the cost down has been to supply our own projectors, screens and the like, rather than pay for using the hotel's equipment. Therefore there is a general appeal to anyone who has such equipment available that they can lend for the Congress.

Organiser: Andrew D N Andison



Aluminium 25mm [1 inch] diameter

The above item had been sitting in my junk box for a while until I discovered whilst researching Lotus shoes in Northampton that Delta was part of the Lotus shoe group. A quick survey of some token^[1,2] sales catalogues showed that a number of the Delta discs existed with various style numbers on them and fixed monetary values.

- E.g. 17/11 had been listed with style numbers 3629 & 3593
- 21/- had been listed with style numbers 3822, 3823 & 3646A
- 23/9 has been listed with style numbers 3722, 3516 & 556

As yet I have not found any similar items for Lotus shoes.



A request to the Boot & Shoe section of Northampton Central Museum about the dating of the items revealed that they had a ladies shoe in their collection^[3] with a tag attached. [i.e. for 21/- with style number 3822]

The style number was also stamped on the shoe lining. The shoe was thought to be of the period 1920-23, but they had no catalogues to confirm this dating.

<p>LOTUS Width Half-size Broadform2-8</p>  <p>Last 228, round toe; 1 1/8 in. heel; EXTRA FLEXIBLE welted sole.</p> <p>4141.....Black Glace Kid</p>	<p>DELTA Width Half-size Broadform2-8</p> <p>A COMPANION SHOE IN BROADFORM TO STYLE 4251. See page 61</p>  <p>Last 228, round toe; 1 1/8 in. heel; M. Sewn sole. Creased vamp.</p> <p>4294.....Brown Willow Calf</p>	<p>LAST 228</p>
<p>DELTA Width Half-size Broadform2-8</p> <p>A COMPANION SHOE IN BROADFORM TO STYLE 4253. See page 68</p>  <p>Last 228, round toe; 1 1/8 in. heel; reversed and specially treated welted sole. Storm-welt. Creased vamp.</p> <p>4295.....Brown Willow Calf</p>	<p>DELTA Width Half-size Broadform2-8</p>  <p>Last 228, round toe; 1 1/8 in. heel; pump sole. Gusset, tab, slide.</p> <p>2X2a.....Black Glace Kid</p>	
<p>DELTA Width Half-size Broadform2-8 Also in Midform 4X on Last 264. See page 59.</p>  <p>Last 228, round toe; 1 1/8 in. celluloid covered heel; Stick-on (mock) pump sole. Gusset, tab, slide.</p> <p>3633.....Black Glace Kid</p>	<p>DELTA Width Half-size Midform 4X.....2-8</p>  <p>Last 232, medium pointed toe; 1 1/8 in. heel; M. Sewn (mock pump) sole.</p> <p>3684.....Kaffa Glace Kid 3685.....Patent 3699.....Black Glace Kid</p>	<p>LAST 232</p>

By a stroke of good fortune two 'LOTUS & DELTA SHOES – styles for women' catalogues for 1933 and 1932 were found at a car boot sale. These catalogues also had inside them as inserts the 'Current Retail Price Lists' and 'Current Price Lists'. The later list has also both the trade price and the retail prices as well as the discounts available for prompt payment. The catalogues also include children and maids shoes. The prices of the children and maids shoes vary according to shoe size, unlike those in the general part of the catalogue, where prices are fixed for a given style of shoe.

Out of the eight tags listed above only one style number 3516 was not found in the catalogues. It could be the missing item is a man's shoe.

Oddly enough the catalogues show that Lotus and Delta style numbers are different for the same shoe type and also that same shoe in different materials can have either a Lotus or Delta style number. See illustration on previous page.

It was thought that maybe that difference between the shoes being called either a Delta model or a Lotus model was that the shoes were made in different factory locations. Lotus Ltd. was a joint company formed through an amalgamation of shoe firms of Fredrick Bostock Ltd of Northampton and Edwin Bostock & Co of Stafford & Stone^[4, 5] in 1918-20. The Bostock shoe business in Northampton was formed in 1836 by Thomas Bostock, but it was only in 1912^[6, 7] that the firm was listed as Fredrick Bostock Ltd.. The managing director of new Lotus Ltd was Mr Henry John Bostock. His bust appears on the long service medals awarded to shoe employees who had worked for the firm for over 40years. i.e. often the combination of years with Lotus and Bostock's.



The Lotus bronze long service medal designed by P.M. [Percy Metcalfe] was made by Pinches of London. It is 51mm in diameter. The edge inscription gives the name of recipient and the year the medal was awarded, e.g. Benjamin Wooding 1915. After the death of H.J. Bostock a different medal was given. The original die looks as though it was altered as the initials PM have been removed as well as the date 1943. This was replaced with the date range 1870-1956.

H.J.Bostock was the eldest son of Henry Bostock of Stafford and died at his home in Stafford in^[8] 1956.

Edwin Bostock at his Stafford factory initially specialised in the manufacture of women's shoes, whilst Fredrick Bostock in Northampton specialised in fine quality men's shoes. It is not known after the formation of Lotus Limited if they expanded their production ranges.

Analysis of the sales catalogues show that Lotus and Delta shoes were given blocks of style numbers. There were no style numbers 1000 to 3520 in the catalogues, maybe these were reserved for men's shoes. With numbers under 1000 it was not a easy to allocate blocks to one factory, as with model numbers from 3500 to 4500. Luckily most of the model numbers were larger than 3500. This suggests that either different locations were used for Delta and Lotus shoes manufacture or that the sales accounts could be drawn up separately.

In many cases the same Delta style number was used when the shoe was listed as being made with a different last, e.g. 4109(219), 4109(932). This distinction has not been noted on the tags seen. It is presumed that the more popular shoes were offered in two different last types.

Analysis of the sale price distribution of the Delta style numbers revealed that although the prices ranged from 12s/9d to 55s/- that certain prices were likely to be encountered, viz. 17s//11d – 15%, 18s/9d - 10%, 21s/- -30% and 23s/9d – 19%.. That is three quarters of the style numbers were in these four fixed prices. This may explain the three values found were also the most likely to be encountered using style numbers.

This may not reflect the actual sales as one style could be more popular than another.

When Delta metal price tags were put on shoes is not known. The museum example suggests that they were in use in the 1920's very close to the establishment of the firms of Lotus and Delta shoes. How long they were used for would be conjecture, but did they continue past the austerity of the 1940 war?.

It is not known if the discs were removed on sale of the shoes and were used as an internal audit for sold items.

If any readers can throw further information about these items please could they write to the TCS Bulletin.

References-

- 1] Brian Hennem's -Token sales lists 2004.
- 2] Duncan Pennock's- Token sales lists 2005.
- 3] Correspondence with Rebecca Shawcross, Northampton Central Museum and Art Gallery , June 2005.
- 4] ' Shoe and Leather Trades Record' of March 4th 1954 records the amalgamation under the name of LOTUS Ltd. the firms of F. Bostock Ltd. and E.Bostock &co. in 1919.
- 5] The Northampton section of Kelly's Trade directory of 1910, lists (The) Lotus Shoe Man. Ltd., at 5 Victoria Street Northampton. At the same address are a number of other firms including Fredrick Bostock shoe manufacturer.
- 6] ' Shoe and Leather Trades Record' of March 4th 1954 records that in 1912, F Bostock Ltd. was formed as a private company
- 7] Lea's Northampton Trade directory of 1912 shows F. Bostock as shoe manufacturer in Victoria Street Northampton. In 1914 the entry shows F. Bostock Ltd. at that address. It is presumed the change came to late for the entry to be altered.
- 8] Obituary of H.J.Bostock – Northampton Independent 4th January 1957 page 10.

British Restaurants

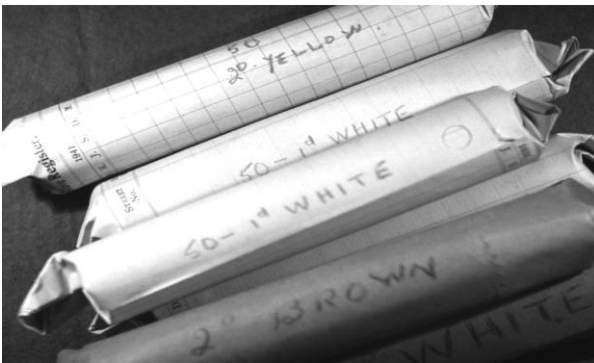
Bill Myers

This is the story (given as a brief talk at the 2005 Token Congress) of a hoard of 2,073 plastic British Restaurant tokens ordered by Barrow Borough Council for use during the Second World War.

They were found in their original delivery box at a terraced house on Walney Island, Barrow-in-Furness, now in Cumbria but before 1974 part of Lancashire. The cardboard box measured 7 inch by 8.5 inch by 11 inch (18cm by 21cm by 28cm). Most of the original address label was still there. It shows that the tokens were made by Souplex, of Morecambe, Lancashire and sent to the borough treasurer at Barrow Town Hall. Sadly the box was delivered by a courier called Lawrence and does not bear a postmark to precisely date the tokens. Clearly the contents of this box did not represent all the tokens used by British Restaurants in Barrow.

An official kindly marked the box in pencil "2 black 980" and 109 plain". Inside the box 105 plain black tokens were evident (four short of the total) but only 49 black two-pence tokens. It would make sense if Barrow council had ordered the tokens in batches of 1,000 or possible 10 gross or 1,440. Inside the box the vast majority of the tokens were rolled like Smartie tubes in sheets of unused pages from accounts books. Each hand-rolled tube contained 50 tokens of the same type. All the tokens are of 30mm diameter and have a plain reverse.

There are 12 different types. Eight have stated values and four have a central blank space. There is a total of 643 penny tokens. 447 of them are white and 196 are green. There is a total of 785 two-pence values. 296 of them are brown, 248 in yellow, 192 in red and just 49 in black. There is a total of 296 six-pence values. 295 of them are blue and there is just a single example in green. There is a total of 349 blank values. 195 of them are orange, 105 in black, 48 in yellow and a single example in brown.



The use for the blank tokens remains a mystery. The black, yellow and brown tokens could represent price rises on former twopence values in the same colours? There is no token in the hoard with a stated value to correspond with the blank orange tokens.

Evidence for what the value stated tokens bought is provided by the Barrow News of November 22 in 1941 which recorded prices at Dalton-in-Furness. This British Restaurant was five miles from Barrow but had its own design of plastic tokens. At Dalton twopence bought a good helping of soup, 6d was the price of a main course and 1d bought you a cup of tea.

In the 1930s and 1940s Souplex, maker of the Barrow tokens, made handles for razors, including the Double Six for men and the Nymph for Women. The firm was founded in 1926 and at one time employed more than 400 staff with an annual turnover of £20 million. By 1999 it had been acquired by the American-owned Moll Industries. It kept Souplex Precision Plastic Mouldings as one of its brand names. The firm's specialism was injection moulding. A total of 172 workers lost their jobs when the 70,000 square foot plant on Ovangle Road, Lancaster, closed in 2002. The site had been cleared by October 2004.

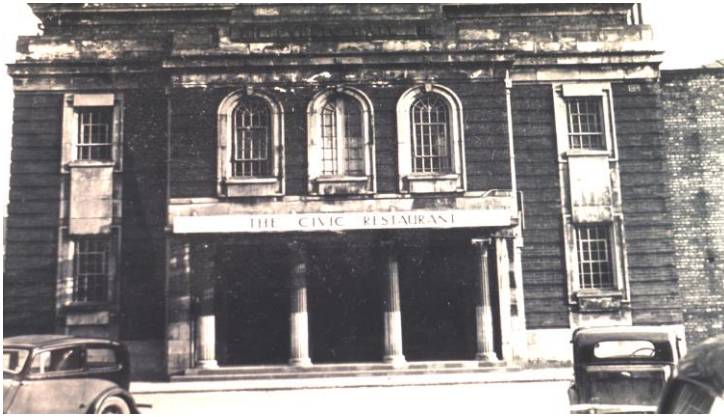
Why did Barrow need a British Restaurant? It was a Ministry of Food scheme to encourage communal eating. Cooking in bulk used less energy and produced less waste. It also had



benefits for the diners as the meals were off ration. One diner in the first week of Barrow's British Restaurant claimed his plate had more meat on it than he usually got on ration book coupons for an entire week. By early 1941 food wasting was a serious crime. A Clydeside man, working in Barrow was sentenced to three months' hard labour for opening and contaminating 74 tins of food after a row with his landlady.

Barrow had a major shipyard building submarines and warships. It also had heavy engineering works an ironworks and steelworks. This made it a target for bombing raids. The Barrow Blitz started on April 14 in 1941. The period from May 3 to May 10 that year was the peak time for destruction. The last bombs fell on Barrow on October 12. As a result, around 100 people were killed and more than 600 homes were eventually demolished. Another 1,400 houses were badly damaged. An estimated 6,000 people left the town centre every night to sleep where they could away from the bombing. If you were without a house, or had lost your gas supply, cooked meals at a British Restaurant or a mobile kitchen were essential.

Barrow's first, or Number One, British Restaurant opened in May 1941. It started life in the Public Hall, a dance hall next to Barrow Town Hall. It was called a Civic Restaurant but council accounts show it was known as a British Restaurant certainly by the end of March 1942. Barrow eventually had branch restaurants called the Devon, Central, Strand, Anchor and Craven Park. The British Restaurant left the Public Hall in 1946 and the building was demolished in 1999 after use as a nightclub.



An article from the North Western Daily Mail for May 1941 describes the opening of the restaurant. It was serving 400 meals a day in the first week and a typical day's menu was soup, joint, potatoes, carrots, or turnip, semolina or ginger pudding, tea, or coffee. The cost was a maximum of 10d. Tickets, rather than tokens, were in use when the restaurant opened. It was: "Organised on the cafeteria system, the diner purchases his tickets for the dishes he desires at a paybox in the vestibule of the hall, where the menu and prices are plainly shown". So far I have been unable to find any newspaper reference to the use of plastic tokens in Barrow. Dating evidence comes from the council's annual accounts booklets which give brief reports of committee activity - including the catering sub-committee.

In January 1942 tickets were still in use and it was resolved that advance tickets were not to be issued in future. The first mention of a token system is in the catering sub-committee minutes of July 10 in 1942. It noted: "The town clerk submitted a circular letter from the divisional food officer, Ministry of Food, Manchester, with regard to the use of plastic tokens for meal tickets.". At some time between then and May 1943 the council decided to give plastic tokens a try. It proved to be a short-lived scheme. On May 14 in 1943 the catering sub-committee minutes noted: "Resolved - that the issue of tokens be discontinued, and the ticket system re-introduced." The council had to wait until June 1943 to get permission from the divisional food officer of the Ministry of Food to scrap the tokens - but only if the council could get hold of scarce paper for tickets. Automaticket Limited agreed to provide the tickets if one of its model H machines was rented for 53 shillings and 4d a month. The ticket machine was put into operation at the Public Hall restaurant on October 18 in 1943. Whether the plastic tokens were used at branch restaurants remains unknown.

An Unrecorded 17th Century Token Die of Southampton Corporation.

Susan Stewart

Seventeenth century tokens were intended to be used to facilitate trade where no small change was available. The problem regarding the security of small change was at first felt at the end of the reign of Elizabeth 1 in 1603. Her successor James 1 gave his prerogative to Lord Harrington to strike copper farthings. Similar farthings followed in the next reign but their size, weight and quality diminished. The failure of the patentees to re-change them led to their suppression by parliament in 1644. The country was once again in difficulty owing to the lack of small change.

In 1648/49 during the reign of Charles 1, private traders commenced issuing their own tokens. Unlike the farthings made by Lord Harrington, these, although not uniform in weight or size contained the Christian and surname of the issuer, his or her trade or occupation usually in the form of a sign and also the town where they resided. In addition we often have the value, year of issue, as well as the initials of the issuer and his wife. They were usually struck in brass or copper. Tokens to the value of farthings and halfpennies were issued in their thousands until all the small change in the kingdom under one penny in value consisted of these pieces.

People living in a close knit community had no problem using the local trader's tokens. However there was a problem if people wanted to purchase goods from travelling men. These travellers would probably not take handfuls of these base metal pieces in exchange for their goods knowing that it would be useless medium of exchange away from the local area. Also there was no guarantee that a local trader who had issued large quantities would redeem them, as tokens were an unofficial coinage. There was also a concern for the poorer inhabitants who, if they had tokens which few were prepared to accept, would be in financial difficulties and have the poorhouse staring them in the face.

In the years 1667, 1668, 1669, to overcome this problem many towns, corporations and overseers of the poor, issued a proclamation that they would issue farthing and halfpenny tokens suitably stamped. Private traders were to call in their own tokens and in future obtain their needs from the corporation.

In Southampton the Corporation by order of Nov. 26th 1669 required all traders to recall their halfpence and farthings by 1st Jan 1670, it being arranged that the Mayor should send for £20 worth of halfpence and farthings, to be stamped on one side with the town arms and on the other with "The Corporation of Southampton". These were to be for distribution to shopkeepers and for the benefit of the poor.

Also on 6th May 1670 it was ordered that Mr Mayor send for an additional £20 worth of halfpence and farthings and cause them to be stamped with the same stamp as the other halfpence and farthings.

The following are extracts from The Southampton Assembly Book of 1642-1669. (The letter or letters between the [] indicate an extension to the word.)

Die Ven[er]is 26^o No[vember]: 1669

Halfpence and Farthings.

This house haveing taken into Considerac[i]on the practice of the City of Winton and the Corporac[i]on of Rumsey in setting out of halfe pence and farthings for changing of Money, have unanimously Ordered that Whereas Severall Inhabitants of this Towne and County have heretofore put forth halfe pence and farthings upon their owne private Account, Proclamac[i]on to be forthwith made that they the severall Inhabitants or the Towne and County aforesaid, doe by the first day of January next call in all their halfpence and farthings by them sev[er]ally sett forth against which said first day of January, Itt is desired that the Mayor of this Towne send for Twenty pounds worth of Brasse halfpence and farthings, and cause them to be Stamped with the Towne Armes on one side and this Inscript[i]on on the other side (vizt.) The Corporac[i]on of Southampton, to be distributed to the severall Shopkeepers that have occasion for the same, for the benefitt of the Poore of this Corporac[i]on.

Dis Veneris 3^o Decemb[er]: 1669

The Proclamac[i]on for halfe pence & farthings.

The Right Wor[shi]p[ful]l the Mayor of this Towne & County with the Aldermen his Brethren (having taken into Considerac[i]on that the City of Winton & other Corporac[i]ons doe sett forth halfe pence and farthings under their sev[er]all markes and Inscript[i]ons for the changing of money) doe hereby p[ro]claime that in like manner halfe pence & farthings shall be sett forth by the first of January next for the benefitt of the poore of this Corporac[i]on & doe hereby give notice to all manner of p[er]sons that have any halfe pence or Farthings, sett forth by any of the Inhabitants of This Towne and County that in the time they bring in their s[ai]d halfpence & farthings to the Respective Setters forth of the same & have the vallue in Currant Silver for the same w[hi]ch upon all Occasions this Corporac[i]on will doe by the halfpence & Farthings sett forth by them.

Die Ven[er]is 6^o Maii 1670

Itt is this day Ordered & desired that Mr Mayor send for 20li worth of Brasse Farthings & Halfpence & cause them to be stamped with the same stampe as the other halfpence & Farthings were w[hi]ch appears in fol[i]o 224 °.



Obverse and reverse of the Southampton Corporation Farthing, Hants WB 185

Obverse: THE CORPORATION OF SOVTHAMTONS FARTHING
(In seven lines)

Reverse: (No legend) Arms of Southampton

Over 300 years later, on March 16th 1977 my father, the late Harold J. M. Good, a founder member of the Southampton and District Numismatic Society, visited the Southampton Archive Department. Miss S.D. Thomson, the then City Archivist, and Mr. R.G. Thomson, then Keeper of Archaeology were discussing the find of the OBERSE DIE used to strike the Southampton Corporation Farthing.

Mr H.J.M. Good recorded "That the die appeared to be cast of wrought iron, the base about 1½" square with the die head, welded to the block. The weld had been cleaned up and neatly blended into the block. There were neither key ways nor pegs for alignment but a punch mark appeared on one side of the block." This 17th century farthing token die had lain unknown and unrecorded for 300 years.

Mr H.J.M. Good was able to supply the archive department with specific information about Southampton's 17th century tokens and the rarity of their dies. Unfortunately the archive department only possess the one obverse die, the reverse die and those of the corporation half penny WB184 having been lost.



Obverse Die used to strike the Southampton Corporation Farthing.

The token die was conserved and put on display throughout July 1977, after which it was carefully stored among the City Museum artefacts and temporarily lost from sight.

The story continues over 25 years later.

The Southampton and District Numismatic Society, of which I am a member, was founded in 1953. The society celebrated its 50th anniversary at the Eagle Warehouse in French Street, one of the storage facilities used by Southampton Museum Services. It was here that, Karen Wardley, Curator of Archaeology, presented the members with an informative display of coins and artefacts related to Southampton. Having read in my father's research about the existence of the Token Die, used to strike the Southampton Corporation Farthing, I asked for it to be on view for this occasion. As far as I am aware it was the first time that the token die had been on public view for over 25 years. It was undoubtedly a very rare and exciting exhibit.

Karen Wardley kindly allowed me to view the Die again at the Museum of Archaeology and take photographs and measurements. Dimensions of the Die are:- base 35mm x 35mm and height of 33mm.

The Die may be viewed at any reasonable time by appointment with the Curator of Archaeology, Heritage Services, Tower House, Town Quay Road, Southampton, SO14 2NY, telephone 023 8091 5728 or email karen.wardley@southampton.gov.uk . The Die can also be found on the collections database which is available on the internet at <http://corp-intranet/archaeology> , and can be searched for from its museum accession number A.2004.248. It is hoped that the Die will eventually be redisplayed at the Tudor House Museum after it reopens in 2007.

The extracts from the Assembly Book 1642-1679 were transcribed with the help from the staff of the Southampton Archives.

This article has been written using information from the unpublished research of my father the late Harold J.M. Good. Titled --- "17th Century Token Dies". This research on Token dies took him 6 years to complete from 1977 – 1983.

Introduction

Berkshire's Unofficial Farthings are well catalogued and illustrated by R C Bell (1975) and Bell Whitmore Sweeny (1994) but no information about the issuers is given. The purpose of this article is to provide dating and other details to give a picture of Victorian life in Berkshire; it also records a possible addition to the unofficial farthing series. Detailed family trees have not been attempted and conjectural information is shown as such. For consistency, the brief description of the pieces follows Bell, even though in some cases the wording perhaps suggests the obverse and reverse would be better the other way round. Unless noted otherwise, all have plain edges, are of copper or bronze, and have a diameter of 22 to 23 mm. Dates are directory or census dates.

Blewbury (BWS 1070-72)

Obv. Sportsman with gun and dog WHOLESALE (sic) DEALER IN GUN MATERIALS

Rev. S. HUGGINS GUN MAKER BLEWBURY

Samuel Huggins has been traced ...1847-1871... (1876). 1871 is a census date. In 1847 he is described as a farmer and gunsmith, and continues to be similarly listed until 1868 at least. The 1851 census shows Samuel (aged 55) had 18 acres and employed two men; the household consisted of his wife Catherine (42), their four children and one servant. From 1854 Samuel's business diversified to include ironmongery. Perhaps because of this diversification, the 1861 census describes Samuel as a general dealer, employing his sons Samuel (20) and Charles (16) as assistants. Whilst directories of 1868/69 variously list his activities as farmer, gunsmith and ironmonger, the 1871 census shows Samuel (now 75) as grocer and farmer employing two men: the household consisted of just his wife. No later listings have been confirmed.

His son Samuel had, by the 1871 census, set up as a wood and coal merchant. Harrod's Directory for 1876 shows a Samuel Huggins as ironmonger and coal merchant, and whilst this could conceivably have been Samuel senior, I think at the age of 80 this is unlikely. More likely Samuel senior had died by then, and his son was temporarily managing the family assets: by the 1881 census, he had reverted to just the wood and coal business.

The Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal, Volume XVI (1910) says that in the 1850's members of Samuel Huggins family in Blewbury included a blacksmith, a boot and shoe maker, and a 'blacksmith and schoolmaster'. The blacksmith was

possibly Job, described as retired in the 1851 census (when he was 69), but still listed as a blacksmith in 1854. He is not in the 1861 census. However it could have been Francis, in the 1851 census as blacksmith journeyman aged 58. Francis has not been found in subsequent censuses, but trade directories show a Francis Huggins, blacksmith in 1863-68, and also at the Red Lion 1863-77. Whether this is journeyman Francis has not been ascertained (he would have been 84 in 1877!).

The boot and shoe maker has also not been positively identified since there are two contenders, confusingly both William. The elder appears only in the 1851 census as widower (61), shoemaker. The younger is in the 1851 census as cordwainer (52), in 1861 as shoemaker master employing one man, and in 1871 as widower shoemaker (72). Trade directories of 1847-77 simply list a William as a boot and shoe maker.

The 'blacksmith and schoolmaster' would have been Henry Seth, a grocer and blacksmith in 1847, a smith, farrier and grocer employing one man in the 1851 census (when he was 38), and a blacksmith and day schoolmaster in 1854. He may have died young: the 1861 census records his wife Sarah as head of the household.

Blewbury was a somewhat remote agricultural village on the Berkshire Downs; in 1841 it had a population of 1,096. It is interesting that a token should be issued in a relatively small village, perhaps suggesting the distribution of regal farthings was uneven and resulted in local shortages. The token, which may have been used as a substitute farthing in the ironmongery business, has an attractive, imaginative design. The misspelling of WHOLESALÉ was corrected on a subsequent variety.

East Ilsley (BWS 1590)

Obv. Queen Victoria VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN
Rev. ADAM W. WHEELER DRAPER & GROCER EAST ILSLEY

Adam Walker Wheeler is listed (1848)...1850-1854...(1863) as a linen and woollen draper, hatter, clothier and grocer. Adam is in the 1851 census as a draper and grocer (age 25) employing an assistant draper and an apprentice draper and grocer. He is not in the 1861 census, which narrows down the date of issue by two years. Hawkins in his *Dictionary* (1989) notes this token appears in Neumann (no. 22658) and hence pre 1865, and suggests Ingram as the possible maker. Since drapers habitually priced goods at a farthing less than a round sum, this token may well have circulated as a farthing.

East Ilsley, 7 miles from Wantage, is even more remote than Blewbury, and had a population of only 746 in 1861. Despite its small size, directories of 1840-50 list another tailor and draper, John Wheeler, and in the 1851 census John (38) is shown as a tailor employing six men. The 1861 census for Wantage shows a Maurice Wheeler

(25), tailor and outfitter master, employing 17 people, and his directory listing in 1876 says the business was established in 1834. The relationships, if any, between Adam, John and Maurice have not been established. In the 19th century East Ilsley was famous for its sheep fairs and this presumably generated business to support both Adam and John.

Newbury (BWS 3705)

Obv. H. CUMBER BAKER NEWBURY

Rev. Blank

Directories show Henry Cumber was present (1840)...1844-1869...(1874) as a baker of Cheap Street, Newbury. In 1850 he is additionally listed as a flour dealer. He is in the 1841 census as a baker with two apprentice bakers; no wife is mentioned, but he has two daughters Susannah and Sophia Ann. In the 1851 census he is listed as a baker employing one man, and in 1861 as a master baker (56) with his daughter Sophia Ann (29) as bakers apprentice and employing one general servant. He has not been found in the 1871 census, so the dates for the token can probably be refined to 1841-1869.

Newbury (BWS 3710)

Obv. Three-quarter length figure of a boy

Rev. ROAKE NEWBURY 1839 DRAPER & GENERAL DEALER

The issuer could have been Jacob Roake listed ...1823-1830...(1840): in 1823 as a linen draper and hosier of Bartholomew Street, Newbury, and in 1830 as a haberdasher, hosier and furnishing undertaker. However the issuer is more likely to have been James White Roake present (1830)...1840-1854...(1863). James may possibly have been Jacob's son, and the date of 1839 on the token when the business was passed down. Again this is a drapery business where farthings would have been useful.

James Roake is listed in 1840 as a pawnbroker and general dealer of Bartholomew Street, and in 1844 as a haberdasher and hosier, pawnbroker and linen and woollen draper, all at Bartholomew Street, and additionally as a coal merchant at Newbury wharf (on the Kennet and Avon Canal). From 1847 to 1854 his activities at 14 Bartholomew Street are variously described as linen and woollen draper, haberdasher or hosier, while in 1854 he is additionally listed as agent to the Albion Life. The 1841 census shows James (aged 45) as a draper, and the 1851 census lists James as a draper, haberdasher, and hosier employing two assistants and one boy; one of those assistants was his son Jacob (19). The family also employed a general servant. James has not been found in the 1861 census, and by 1863 14 Bartholomew Street was

occupied by Augustus Angell Roake (James son?), linen draper. Augustus appears in the 1861 census as draper aged 32 employing two assistants.

Another Roake, John (James son?), appears to have taken over the pawnbroking business between 1844 and 1847 when he is listed as a clothier and pawnbroker of 13 Bartholomew Street. In 1854 John was a pawnbroker and agent to the Defender Fire & Life Office, and the pawnbroking business at 13 Bartholomew Street continued until at least 1869. In the 1841 census John is simply listed as a 'shopman' (aged 20) of Bartholomew Street, whilst the 1851 census shows him, together with his wife Ann (26), as pawnbroker and clothier employing two men and a boy. The 1861 census listing is similar except that 'clothier' has been replaced by 'salesman'.

Reading (BWS 4400-20)

Obv. Queen Victoria VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN

Rev. CAVERSHAM HOUSE ACADEMY

Of brass with a diameter of only 19 - 20mm

There are three varieties, two with BRITAIN truncated to BRIT. One variety bears the initials S A D F for S A Daniell Fecit. Daniell was a Birmingham manufacturer active from 1862. Caversham House Academy was situated in Church Street, Caversham, originally a village on the Oxfordshire bank of the River Thames, across from Reading. The Academy had a long successful existence into the 20th century. It remained in the same family throughout and although advertised in 1882 as '*founded in 1830*', its roots can be traced back even earlier. Based on the manufacturer and the name 'Academy', the token could have been issued anytime during the period 1862-1895.

Francis Frank Knighton is believed to have started a school in Reading in 1822; by 1826 it was situated at 6 Gun Street, and in about 1830 moved to 142 Friar Street, and was still there in 1837. An 1841 Directory records the Academy at 23 Church Street, Caversham. In 1849 Caversham House, a plain brick building built as Grove House in c.1760, was bought at auction (the usual practice at this time) so that the school could be enlarged. By 1852 Knighton provided (at a time when there was no state education) a commercial and agricultural education for 100 boarders and 60 day boys. Subjects included commerce, French, drawing, classics, mathematics and science with fees of 22 guineas (under 12 years of age) and 24 or 26 guineas (over 12 years of age) per annum for boarders.

In 1872 a tunnel was constructed under Church Street to connect Caversham House with additional classrooms and the playground across the road. By 1882, when the establishment was stated to have been founded in 1830, fees had risen to 8 to 10 guineas per term. By 1895 the name seems to have been changed to Caversham

House School (not Academy). The 20th century saw a decline in the school's fortunes: the playground was sold about 1907 when the Caversham Free Public Library and the Caversham Electric Theatre Co Limited were built on the site. After 1912 the school had much depleted numbers. Caversham House became the private home of the Knighton family, and around 1921 the remaining business of the school was sold off. The house was demolished about 1965 to make way for St Martin's Shopping Precinct. A classroom on the opposite side of Church Street survived as Caversham Men's Social Club.

Caversham House Academy,
NEAR READING,
CONDUCTED BY MR. KNIGHTON, SON, & THREE
RESIDENT MASTERS.

THIS School has maintained a large number of Pupils many years, whose Education, Comfort, and General Deportment are objects of unceasing solicitude.

TERMS.

Board and Instruction in all branches of a sound English Education, with the Classics, Mathematics, &c. :—

For Pupils under Twelve years - - 22 Guineas per annum.
,, above Twelve years - - 24 Guineas ,,
Laundress, 30s. per annum.

The Vacations are short, at Midsummer and Christmas. The French Language by a resident Parisian. Drawing, Dancing, and Music Masters attend on moderate terms. Music is also cultivated as a recreation. A School Band is formed, which has proved a great source of amusement to the Pupils and others.

The Premises have been much enlarged, there will therefore be several Vacancies after Christmas.

Advert from Macaulay's Berkshire Directory 1859

Throughout the nearly 100 years of its existence, the school remained in the Knighton family. Francis Frank Knighton (1803-1883), who founded the school, was a keen musician: he was organist and choir master at St Peter's Church, Caversham and regularly led a band of 30 school boy musicians at Reading Town Hall and other venues. He died on 7 October 1883 aged 81. His obituary appeared in the *Reading Mercury* for 13 October 1883 stating that his Academy was founded in 1849 (actually the date of purchasing Caversham House) and also noting he was for many years the

secretary of the Reading Amateur Musical Society. His son, Francis William Knighton, succeeded him, and did not retire until about 1912. Other sons Charles and Frederick and daughters Elizabeth and Clara also helped run the school.

Reading (BWS unrecorded)



Hemdean obv



Hemdean rev

Obv. Queen Victoria VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRIT:

Rev. HEMDEAN HOUSE

Edge. Milled, brass, 20mm

For comparison, two of the Caversham House Academy dies are also illustrated:



Academy obv



Academy rev

Obv of BWS 4400

Rev of BWS 4420

The Hemdean House obverse die is also very similar to BWS 4350 and BWS 3550 (but not to BWS 3552). Like the Academy token, the Hemdean House token is likely to date from 1862-95.

Molly Casey has written a history of Hemdean House School. It was founded by Francis Knighton in 1859 at Verona Lodge, one hundred yards from Caversham House in Church Street, as a ladies boarding school to be run by Rosa (1836-1905?) and Matilda (1839-1927), two more of Francis' daughters. It was an immediate success and soon required larger premises. By 1862 a new school, four storeys high, had been built on nearby agricultural land off a lane locally known as 'Emdean Bottom', renamed to the more 'polite' Hemdean Road.

At first it was only a boarding school, but from about 1870 day pupils were admitted. Sisters of boys attending the Academy were often pupils and there were some joint classes for music and dancing. Matilda Knighton, described as 'educated and of strong character', was still principal in 1921, finally retiring in 1926 aged 87. That both the Academy and the school remained in the same ownership for so long is a tribute to the energy of the Knighton family. In 1926 another long standing member of staff, Elizabeth Kennet, also retired after over fifty years at the school (having joined the staff in 1875 aged 17). For a time after 1920 the school ceased to take pupils over 12 years old and boarding also ceased. From 1927 the school continued with a Miss Olivey who retired in 1972 aged 75. Today Hemdean House School continues as an Independent Day School for girls up to the age of 16 and boys up to 11 years.

Ladies' School.

HEMDEAN HOUSE, CAVERSHAM,

CONDUCTED BY THE

MISSES R. & M. KNIGHTON.

Young Ladies are received on moderate and inclusive Terms. The studies include a sound English Education; French constantly used in conversation; Drawing, Dancing, Music, Paper Flower Making, and other accomplishments essential for a polite and useful education.

Advert from Macaulay's Reading Directory 1867

Both the Academy and the School tokens are unlikely to have been unofficial farthings combating a shortage of circulating regal farthings. They were possibly school counters issued perhaps as rewards of merit which the pupil could exchange for extra holidays or other benefits, or used to pay off fines for misdemeanors. Today's relative scarcity and their usual worn condition may suggest a school counter use.

However they may simply be advertisement pieces: Francis Knighton advertised extensively in the local trade directories, and the tokens could have been promotional items.

Reading (BWS 4430-32)

Obv. Queen Victoria VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN

Rev. POLE TEA DEALER 16 DUKE ST. READING

There are two varieties with differing Victoria head dies.

Edward Pole was present (1853)...1854-1856...(1859). Hawkins in his *Dictionary* notes this token appears in Neumann (no. 24012) and hence pre 1865, and suggests Ingram as the possible maker, with 1849 as a likely date of issue. This is a little earlier than the directory dates. Edward Pole is listed as a grocer and tea dealer, and additionally in 1856 as a provision merchant. His advertisement in 1854 reads: '*Pole, wholesale and family tea & coffee dealer and Italian warehouseman, offers the greatest advantage to large consumers and families generally. Teas & coffees at wholesale prices*'. By 1859 16 Duke Street was a '*tea, grocery, provision and Italian warehouse*' run by William Hilder who advertised his business as 'late Pole', suggesting that Edward had only recently moved out.

It will be apparent that more research could clarify some of the family relationships, but it is hoped that a window into Berkshire 19th century life has been provided.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Michael Dickinson and John Whitmore for comments on a draft of this article.

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When the Royal George was launched in 1756, she was one of the largest ships of her day⁽¹⁾. At 178 feet long and 52 feet wide, weighing in at 2,047 tons, the 108 gun three deck ship had taken 3,840 trees from 110 acres of forest to build her. The total cost of construction was £65,274^(2,3). She arrived just in time for the start of the Seven Years' War, during which she carried Admiral Edward Boscawen's flag in the Western Squadron on blockade service and then the flag of Admiral Sir Edward Hawke when he virtually annihilated the French Fleet at the Battle of Quiberon Bay. She had also survived many other actions under the flags of Admirals' Anson, Rodney and Howe.

In 1762, she was sent to Portsmouth for repairs, but as the war had almost ended, she was then laid up under the supervision of her standing officers and dockyard crew. In 1768 she received an overhaul, but was not put back into service until 1778 on the outbreak of hostilities with France.

In October 1780, her rudder had just fallen off her stern, and hasty repairs were made. In January 1781, the Royal George helped to escort a British convoy to Gibraltar, capturing a couple of Spanish convoys along the way. With a decisive victory against the French at Ushant, Richard Kempenfelt was promoted to Rear-Admiral.

On 29th August 1782, she was returned to Portsmouth for more repairs and loading with provisions. A water release valve needed replacing below the water line. As there wasn't time to use a dry dock, or the usual method of attaching ropes to the masts and pulling the ship over the several degrees necessary, the commanding officer, Captain Martin Waghorn, decided to



Fig. 1. The Royal George, off Deptford, as painted by John Clevely the Elder in 1756. This design was also used on a 35c stamp for the Cook Islands, 23 July 1979, though the ship is erroneously called the Endeavour.

heel the ship by shifting the centre of gravity by moving the guns below decks to port.

As the ship was due to sail shortly, she not only had her full crew, but also several hundred visitors, family and tradespeople on board. The angle of the ship meant that the gunports were being used to load barrels of rum from the cutter, Lark, tied along side. Ordinary Seaman James Ingram, was the first to notice the water starting to slop in through the lower gun ports and reported his concerns to the Lieutenant of the watch, Monins Hollingbery, only to be dismissed with “Damme, Sir, if you can manage the ship better than I can you had better take command.” Ingram then went to the commander, who ordered the cannon to be restored to their normal positions, but it was too late and moments later the ship started to capsize. It was estimated that only 320 were saved and somewhere between 800 and 1400 drowned. Amongst the dead was Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt.

On hearing the news just a few days later, Lady Austen asked William Cowper to write a poem in remembrance of those lost.

Toll for the brave!
The brave that are no more!
All sunk beneath the wave
Fast by their native shore.

Eight hundred of the brave,
Whose courage well was tried,
Had made the vessel heel,
And laid her on her side.

A land-breeze shook the shrouds,
And she was upset;
Down went the Royal George,
With all her crew complete.

Toll for the brave!
Brave Kempenfelt is gone;
His last sea-fight is fought,
His work of glory done.

It was not in the battle,
No tempest gave the shock,
She sprang no fatal leak,
She ran upon no rock.

His sword was in its sheath,
His fingers held the pen,
When Kempenfelt went down
With twice four hundred men.

Weigh the vessel up,
Once dreaded by our foes;
And mingle with our cup
The tears that England owes.

Her timbers yet are sound,
And she may float again
Full charged with England's thunder,
And plough the distant main.

But Kempenfelt is gone,
His victories are o'er;
And he and his eight hundred
Shall plough the wave no more.

Fig. 2. Toll for the Brave, William Cowper, 1782.

In his poem Cowper gave over-heeling and a gust of wind as the reason for the loss of the ship. However, the court martial that followed the disaster, having considered causes such as these⁽⁴⁾, eventually ruled that it had been the result of serious structural failure⁽⁵⁾. The redistribution of the cannons' weight on the ship's frame caused excessively decayed timbers of the hull to break. Politics may well have played a role in this decision at that time, the dockyards fell under the Navy Board, an organisation often criticised by the Admiralty for mismanagement and corruption. Even so, the finding was suppressed by the Admiralty and did not become generally known until well into the next century.

The Royal George finally came to rest in some 60 feet of water in the Solent just off Spithead. A few months later an attempt was made to refloat the ship, but without success, and material close to the surface was salvaged. In the 1830s, the Admiralty commissioned two brothers, John and Charles Deane, to work on the possible removal of the wreck. The Deanes had devised a diving apparatus consisting of a weighted helmet, into which air was pumped via a hose from a surface vessel. The diver used a weighted ladder to descend, and had a signal line for communicating with the surface. Between 1832 and 1839, the brothers salvaged various items from the wreck, and John Deane also discovered the nearby wreck of the Mary Rose.



Fig. 3. Mr. Deane's diving operations. Lithograph by E. Wallis, 1833.

From August 1839 to the summer of 1844 the salvage work was continued by the divers of the East India Company, under the direction of General Pasley. They used an improved diving apparatus invented by August Siebe in 1837. This type of diving equipment would be the standard for the next century.



Fig. 4. The wreck of the Royal George. Lithograph by W. Kolder, 1845.

Mementos were made from the salvaged material, including miniature cannon and paper knives, but also the frame of a billiard table that can be found in Burghley House in Lincolnshire. A book entitled “A Narrative of the Loss of the Royal George” was published anonymously in 1844 and was bound in thin wood boards made from the wreck.

At the end of the salvage operation, the divers set explosives and destroyed what remained of the ship. Its location disappeared from the records until it was rediscovered by Alexander McKee during his search for the Mary Rose in 1965. What remains now is little more than a burial mound.

More fitting memorials were erected in St Mary’s Churchyard, Portsmouth, where 35 of the dead were buried⁽⁶⁾. Designed by James Hay, the monument was noted in local newspapers and the Gentlemen’s Magazine for 1783⁽⁷⁾.

Another contemporary memento is the engraved piece shown below.



Fig. 5. Engraved “shilling” for the “ROYAL GEORGE, Sunk at SPITHEAD 1782”.

Though certainly made from silver, at 27mm diameter, with no traces of a coin undertype visible, this piece may be a beaten out and smoothed coin or just a disc of silver. On checking through the excellent book by Sim Comfort⁽⁸⁾, no other pieces naming the Royal George are listed, and hence this short note.

The Royal George became a popular name for Public Houses, and one in Birmingham produced an enormous model of the ship as its sign, easily 20 feet high⁽⁹⁾. A recent visit to the site on Park Street, near the Rotunda, found the pub closed, boarded up and the sign gone (26th March 2006).



Fig. 6. The Royal George pub sign⁽⁹⁾.

More permanent records of establishments named after the Royal George have been produced over the ensuing years and the following table lists some tokens from Inns and Hotels.

County	Location	Name	Licensee	Value	Notes
Birmingham	Aston Newtown	Royal George Inn, New Street	A. Bond	1½d	
	Aston Newtown	Royal George Inn, New Street	C. Povey	1½d	. . 1864. .
	Birmingham	Royal George, Garrison Lane	J. Jones	2d	
Herefordshire	Hereford	Royal George	E.R. Fleming	1½d, 3d	
	Hereford	Royal George		3d	(Fig. 8a below)
	Hereford	Royal George	E. Bigglestone	3d	
	Hereford	Royal George Hotel		1½d	
Lancashire	Heywood	Royal George			Also a square piece
Leicestershire	Loughborough	Royal George Inn	Augustus New	3d	(Fig. 8b below)
London	London	Royal George	G.R. Linford	1½d, 4d	[1857]. . 1858-63. . [1864]
Monmouthshire	Newport, Portland St. Pill	Royal George Inn		3d	
	Newport	Royal George Hotel	R. Plummer	3d	. . 1887-98. .
Somersetshire	West Coker	Royal George	John Dodge	3d	[1883]. . 1889-1902. [1906]
Staffordshire	Walsall	Royal George Inn	Thos Hedge	6d	. . 1868. . (Fig. 8c below)
	West Bromwich	Royal George Inn, Church Vale	W.A. Rogers	1½d, 3d	
	Wolverhampton	Royal George, Salop Street	William Derry	2d, 3d	1852/58
Worcestershire	Kidderminster	Royal George	Joseph Brown	2½d	. . 1876-84. . [1892]
	Kidderminster	Royal George	F.J. Mumford	2½d	[1884] . . 1892-96. .

Fig. 7. Table of some Royal George Tokens.

This final illustration shows a few of these pieces that illustrate the ship itself.



Obv. ROYAL GEORGE, HEREFORD
 Rev. 3^D GAME
 26mm, Br, milled edge



Obv. THO^S HEDGE, ROYAL GEORGE,
 INN, PARK STREET WALSALL
 Rev. 6^D WINE & SPIRIT STORES,
 FINE ALE, PORTER CIGARS & c
 23mm, Br, milled edge



Obv. AUGUSTUS NEW, ROYAL
 GEORGE INN, LOUGHBORO
 Rev. 3^D FOREIGN WINES AND
 SPIRITS
 23mm, Br, milled edge

Fig. 8. Some pictorial Royal George tokens.

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- (3) Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1911.
- (4) F. Whymper. *The Sea: Its stirring story of adventure, peril and heroism*. Cassell and Co, 1888.
- (5) F.C. Bowen. *The Sea, Its history and Romance*. Halton & Truscott Smith, Ltd. 1925,
- (6) Hampshire Chronicle, 28th April 1783.
- (7) Gentleman's Magazine, May 1783.
- (8) S. Comfort. *Forget me Not - A Study of Naval and Maritime Engraved Coins and Plate (1745 to 1918)*. Privately published, 2005.
- (9) On trawling the web, several interesting and useful sites were found, including <http://www.midlandspubs.co.uk/pubsigns/r.htm>, the Cowper and Newton museum in Olney, Bucks, <http://www.mkheritage.co.uk/cnm/index.html> and a fascinating history of diving at <http://www.scienceandsociety.co.uk/results.asp?txtkeys1=Diving>.

Many thanks to Andrew Cunningham for providing all of the details and illustrations of the Royal George pub tokens. If any readers know of other such pieces or further background information on those listed, we would be pleased to hear.

This second alphabetic series is basically recorded as before, the main difference being that where possible the checks are now being scanned. This now shows a hole when appropriate and also if there is a stamped number, letter or trade mark. I would like to thank those who have sent me the details of pieces from their own collections that do not show the location. New pieces are still required for future lists, please.

190.A.C.CARS LTD. Motor Car Mfrs. Ferry Works & High St. Thames Ditton, Surrey. Formed c.1907 the A.C. standing for Auto Carriers. Recorded as Auto-Carriers (1911) Ltd. in 1919. Recorded as A.C.(Acedes) Cars Ltd. in 1928 & 1943. Acedes Magna & Acedes Royal motor cars were produced 1930-1932. Recorded as A.C. Cars Ltd. in 1946 and continue to 1980. The firm was defunct by 1985. Although the attribution of the check is tentative it could well have been in use before 1928 and still in use towards 1980. (C.1907 to 1980) Blank Reverse 31.5mm.



191.AINSWORTH CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES PTY. LTD. Dentists supplies, Merchants & Importers. Corner of Morley St. & Dunning Ave. Rosebery Sydney, N.S.W. - 1968. The only record found in the directories available. The reverse has 2 circles in relief. 30.5mm.

192.THE AIRSCREW CO. LTD. Air Conditioning Plant. Head Office Grosvenor Gdns. S.W.1. 1943 to 1950. Aircraft fittings & Accessories, Weybridge, Surrey. 1946 Aircraft Propeller Makers. Weybridge 1948 & 1950. In 1955 as Airscrew Co. & Jiewood Ltd. at same address. (1943 to 1950) All engraved no rim Grey fibre. 31mm.





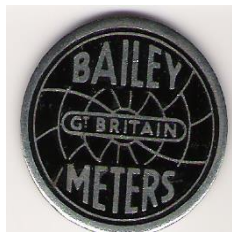
193.ALLEY & McLELLAN LTD. Engineers & Shipbuilders, Sentinel Works, Polmadie,Glasgow –1919.Air Compressor Makers 1928 to 1955. Valve & Steam Traps, Sentinel Valve Works, Bromyard Rd. Worcester.1943-1966 (1919 to 1966) Not in 1968. Rev. blank with dotted border. Milled edge.32mm.

194.ANGLO-CELTIC WATCH CO.LTD.(THE)Watch Mfrs.317,Edgware Rd.N.W.2 1955.Not in 1959.Gurnos Works,Ystradgynlais,Glamorgan.1961 to 1970 Not in 1972. 31mm.



195.ANTI-ATTRITION METAL CO.LTD.(THE)Founders & Engineers, Glengell Works Glengell Rd.S.E.15.(1919 – 1945)1928 records Anti-Friction Metal Mfrs.From1941 to 1961 recorded at Woolands Park Works, Cannon Lane, Maidenhead, Berks. By 1968 the entry is under G K N Castings Ltd. as the Anti-Attrition Metal Co.(Trading)Ltd. at Temple Manor Works, Rochester, Kent.(1919-1961)Not in 1968. 30mm.

196.AVENUE CARBONISATION AND CHEMICAL PLANT, N.C.B. Wingerworth Nr. Chesterfield. Built to produce Coke and a range of coal derived chemical. There was a Coking Plant at Grassmoor but this was replaced by Avenue Plant and closed c.1961.Avenue Plant opened in 1956 and closed 1981.Black letters. 2 layers of white ivoryine. Probably a time check. 31.5mm.



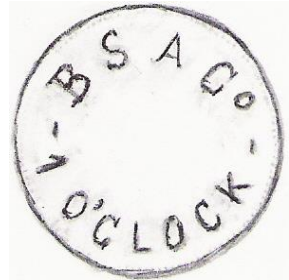
197.BAILEY METERS & CONTROLS LTD.Engrs.Industrial Instrument Makers, Progress Way, Purley Way, Croydon. (1941-1973)Not in 1979.Silver colour plated Obverse on brass. Reverse being flat without any intended markings. All the letters And the design are in relief with a black background. Not having a suspension hole or a stamped number it may be a label. 30mm.

198. WILLIAM BEARDMORE & CO. LTD. Parkhead Forge, Rolling Mills & steel Works Glasgow. 1919-1980. Speedwell Iron Works, Coatbridge, Paisley Underwood 1919-1928) Shipbuilders, Dalmuir, Glasgow (1919-1943) (1919 –1980) 35mm.



199. BELLIS BROS. LTD. Fruit Merchants with 7 branches in Farndon and District Cheshire. 1954. 1954 to present. 29mm.

200. BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS COMPANY LTD. Mfrs. of Bicycles etc. Motor Bicycles, Machine Guns, Military Magazine Rifles, Sporting, Miniature & Air Rifles & c. Twist Drills, Milling Cutters, Reamers etc. Small Heath, Birmingham 1919. By 1968 there were 11 different recorded firms with the title starting with B.S.A. By 1979 there were only 4 and the Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd. is not Recorded. (1919-1973) NOT in 1979. 37mm.



201. B.S.A. AUTOMATIC MACHINE CO. LTD. Marston Green, Birmingham-1943 This is the only record found in the directories to hand. The obverse does not have a rim. The reverse is of standard design and has a beaded rim with TOOL CHECK curved and No in the central circle. 36.5mm.

The David Spence Collection becomes the most valuable collection of trade tokens ever sold in Britain

Dix Noonan Webb's second token auction of 2006, the company's first auction at their new venue, the Washington Hotel in London's Mayfair, featured the third and final part of the important 18th century collection formed by the late Dr David L. Spence, of Pittsburgh. Tokens of Wales, Scotland and Ireland, together with 280 duplicates and some token books grossed £37,360 (£43,221 including buyers' premium), bringing the grand total for the Spence collection to a sell-out £213,205 (£245,443), easily a British auction record for any collection of tokens. Demand was perceptibly stronger than at the last dispersal in September 2005, with 119 of the 203 Spence lots secured by British buyers; bidders from North America were more selective on this occasion although many of the rarities in the collection have gone back to the USA.

Among them were the two best Welsh tokens in the sale. A 1797 halfpenny of Bangor, Carnarvonshire (DH 1), featured on the front cover of the catalogue, was knocked down for £820 (£943), while a uniface die trial for the obverse of a 1792 halfpenny for the Carmarthen ironmaster and banker John Morgan (DH 1), which had languished in the trays of a London dealer for the best part of 18 months before being bought for £30 in 1974, needed £800 (£920). A slightly impaired 1788 silver proof halfpenny of the Parys Mine Co, based at Amlwch on Anglesey (DH 339), which had fetched the phenomenal price of £400 at auction in 1984, changed hands for £520 (£598), while a pattern halfpenny by John Westwood for the same issuer (DH 270) was bought in the room for £370 (£426). The Scottish series sold well in excess of expectations, with a commission bidder from Scotland claiming an example of the popular penny featuring the head of the economist Adam Smith (DH Fife 1) for £600 (£690), while an attractive Aberdeen halfpenny, 1797 (DH 1) needed £500 (£575). A Dundee penny depicting Adam and Eve (DH Angus 6) brought £340 (£391), as did an extremely rare 1797 halfpenny of the Perth issuer John Ferrier (a mule of DH 2 and 1). Irish tokens were keenly contested, with a good group of 31 pieces of the Hibernian Mine Co from Ballymurtagh, co Wicklow, bringing £660 (£759).

Token books from the Spence library attracted quite a lot of interest, although on the day the big surprise was a bidding battle in the room for a copy of Arthur Waters' specialist work on Thomas Spence, of which 75 copies only were printed in 1917. Bought by David Spence at the Myles Gerson sale in 1986 for £410, it was valued on the day at £1,050 (£1,260). Considerably rarer, though, was a copy of Thomas Spence's 1795 publication, *The Coin Collector's Companion*, also bought in the room

for £520 (£624). A bound collection of the writings of the radical Thomas Paine, which used to belong to the ketchup magnate H.J. Heinz, went to an American commission bidder for £550 (£660), while a most interesting copy of James Conder's 1799 publication, extensively annotated by a collector at the beginning of the 19th century who bought many tokens from Conder himself, realised £410 (£492). A copy of Charles Pye's 1801 reference, once owned by the dealer Richard Miles and the noted collector Samuel Hamer, needed a surprising £400 (£480).

The token element of the morning's proceedings, which grossed £67,125 (£77,319), also featured a good group of 19th century silver pieces. Here, a rare two-shillings of the Peterborough issuer George Griffin, 1812 (D Northants 1) made £310 (£357) and an 1811 shilling from Steyning, Sussex (D 17) sold for £230 (£265); unfortunately, three rare tokens of the Chichester traders Henry Comper and Benjamin Charge were not fancied and remained the morning's only unsold lots. A collection of 19th century unofficial farthings was well received and grossed £3,595 (£4,134), while of the miscellaneous 18th century tokens from other properties, a mule penny of the Parys Mine Co (DH Anglesey 260) brought £320 (£368) and a very attractive example of the penny issued by Birmingham auctioneer Benjamin Jacob in 1798 (DH Warwickshire 31), £230 (£265).

An Apology

I wish to apologise to Mr R.H. Thompson & all other interested parties for publishing unauthorised copies of Photos of tokens from the Norweb token collection, as published in the Sylloge volumes. As readers are aware this is by far the largest collection of photos of the 17th century series & likely to remain so for many years. I was under the impression these were published as a source for further research, and the copies were made only to illustrate my own findings. I can only apologise for any insult or injury caused. I will endeavour to provide more inclusive references in any future articles.

I am grateful to Mr Thompson for noting an error in my article on Thomas Smith of Brampton, the Norfolk hearth tax referred to should have been 1666 as far as I am aware those of 1664 have not yet been published. I will endeavour

Tim Scotney

Notes and Queries

562 5 R.M. Jersey

A.L.T. McCammon in his book "Currencies of the Anglo-Norman Isles" illustrates this item on page 166 figure 114 and I quote Mr. McCammon "Spurious occupation token. About ten such creations are known of various shapes and themes. They were produced in some numbers by an American entrepreneur in the 1970's.

Fergus Hutchison

Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletins of November 1972 (p.450) and December 1972 (p.487) has an article on these tokens where they are illustrated and discussed, with the opinion of the Occupation Museum of Guernsey being that the tokens are spurious.

Francis Heaney

An article about these tokens by Nick du-Quesne-Bird was published in the May 2006 issue of Coin News.

Peter Waddell

568 Falcon Restaurant

Obv. FALCON RESTAURANT around
naively drawn bird
Rev. 1^s incuse stamped
25mm, milled edge, CuNi?



Gary Oddie

569 Bulldog Club

Obv. BULLDOG CLUB around line drawing
of a bulldog
Rev. 1^s
23mm, plain edge, Brass



Gary Oddie

Adverts

WANTED

COMMEMORATIVE OR PRIZE MEDALS
TOKENS, TICKETS OR PASSES
relating to the present Cumbria.

(Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North of the Sands)

Michael Finlay

(8:8)

DAVID MAGNAY

TOY, IMITATION, MINIATURE AND MODEL COINS and BOXES
IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS

I BUY and SELL MUCH OF WHAT IS IN "TOY COINS"
STOCK DESPERATELY WANTED

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(8:8)

WANTED

Pub Tokens, Trade Checks and Medallions of North Staffordshire

Staffordshire Unofficial Farthings – R.C. Bell Numbers: 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 15, 19, 21, 23,
32, 33, 35, 37, 40, 43, 44 and 45.

Staffordshire C17th Betley and Batterley – T. Richardson

Edward Watkin

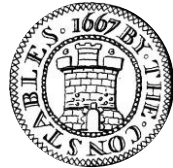
9, Betley Hall Gardens, Betley, Crewe, Cheshire. CW3 9BB

(8:8)



WANTED
Somerset 17th C Tokens
227-230 "CONSTABLES"

Richard H. Hardy



(8:8)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

Abyssinie, Addis-Abeba, Bechuanaland, Dahomey (Porto Novo), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire), Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Rhodesia, Uganda.

West Indies, Bahamas, British Guiana, Bermuda, Ireland Island, British North Borneo, Malaya, Singapore, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Pacific Islands, Malta, Gibraltar (not 1802-20), Cyprus, Mauritius, Seychelles, Falkland Co-operative Store.

If you have a token that may be from a colony (or Warrington) then I'm happy to try to identify it.

Bob Lyall

(8:8)

Wanted – Hampshire (Including Bournemouth and I.o.W.)

c17th, c18th and c19th tokens; tokens, checks, passes, ads, fobs, medallions and anything else numismatic 1820 to date.

Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland. Books by Birchall, Denton & Prattent and Conder on c18th tokens.

Michael Knight

(8:8)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(8:8)

WANTED – LINCOLNSHIRE tokens, pub checks, tickets and passes

1820 to date including fruit pickers of South Lincs.

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(8:8)

Adverts

**WANTED TOKENS CHECKS MEDALLIONS ETC
STOCKPORT IN CHESHIRE AND IMMEDIATE ENVIRONS
WHATEVER PERIOD**

Adswood, Bramhall, Broadbottom, Cheadle, Cheadle Hulme, Dukinfield, Heald Green, Heaton Moor, Heaton Mersey, Heaton Chapel, Gatley, Hyde, Hazel Grove, Marple, Reddish, Mellor, Mottram, Poynton, Staleybridge, Withington, Disbury, Hollingworth, Edgerley and Offerton.

AND ANY TOKENS FROM CORNWALL WHATEVER TYPE/SERIES

R. Keith Harrison

(8:8)

Plastic Wanted

I collect tokens, medals, coins, both toy and real checks, counters, etc. in fact anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(8:8)

IRISH 19th/20th/21st Century Tokens Wanted

e.g. £10 for any IRISH CO-OP (undamaged, min Fine) except Belfast 1/2d & 1d

Belfast, Ulster, Ligoniel, Dunmurry, Lisburn, CWS Ltd NI, Armagh & District, Banbridge, Newry, Glenanne, Glenarme, Templecrone, Limerick, Moynalty, Dunsany, Irish Industrial, Dublin North/Friendly/Ind/Market/Joint Stock Soc

Barry Woodside

(8:8)

**• WANTED •
TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES
OF
• IRELAND •**

Francis Heaney

(8:8)

Adverts

WANTED TOKENS & MEDALS

Copies of Anglesey D & H 168 or D & H 168a, in any condition
The P M S exception

Copies of Menai Straits Medal showing Menai Suspension Bridge and Britannia
Tubular Bridge, any size, especially struck in copper

C R Hawker

(8:8)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

All series, medieval to present day, but especially Boy Bishop tokens from Ely and
vicinity, lead tokens, and pickers checks in metal and card.

Also Shillings – the more obscure the better. . . .

Gary Oddie

(8:8)

K & M COINS

We Buy and Sell Tokens (also British and Foreign
coins) Send for our latest free list

Or ring Mick

(9:4)

Wanted

Evasions, anything Thomas Spence, Theatre Passes, other pre 1850 Tickets, anything
Pantomime

Alan Judd

(8:8)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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December 2006

Editor
David Young

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Editorial

The Token Congress was a great success and is over for another year; and I start my final year as editor of the Bulletin. Thank you to all those who have paid their subscriptions promptly, this does help to keep the finances in a healthy state.

Although I have a few articles in hand more are required please. Some of the talks at the recent Congress would make excellent articles.

Token Congress 2007

The 2007 Token Congress is being organised by Stuart Adams, Tony Gilbert and Philip Mernick; and will be held at the Madison Hotel and Conference Centre in Swindon over the weekend 12th to 14th October 2007. The price will be similar to this year's but will include lunch on Sunday.

Token Congress 2006

The 25th Token Congress was held at the Hilton Hotel in St Helens from 20-22nd October. The Friday afternoon was spent renewing acquaintances, visiting the Pilkingtons' World of Glass Museum next door to the hotel, or sat in traffic jams on the M6. Most of the delegates had arrived in time for the evening meal and the now familiar auction. With Bob Lyall on the gavel, the two hundred lots were dispatched in just over an hour.

Saturday morning began the usual varied range of talks and short notes. Following the introduction by Andrew Andison, Yolanda Courtney began with *Inspector Hailstone Investigates*, the tale of an over-zealous police officer repeatedly trying to take Victorian pub token issuers and manufacturers to task over the issuing of coin-like pieces. David Powell followed with an extensive description of *Tesserae: The paranumismatica of the ancients*, the crowd participation in interpreting the designs, especially those illustrated with line drawings in old catalogues, highlighted the ambiguity of the possible interpretations of these pieces. Stuart Adams followed with a complete history of *Farringdon Market* and its tokens. This will be published shortly. The last talk of the morning was Chris Leather on *Matthew Boulton – the tokens*, an excellent and thorough history of the events leading to the Boulton empire and the impact on 18th century token issues and the evolution of large scale industrial coining.

Saturday afternoon began with a short note by Bob Lyall asking *What is a token?* Just where are the edges of token collecting. David Young followed with *Entertainment for a winter's evening* (Theatres) then Alan Henderson described *An uncommon Scottish custom*. After coffee, Alan Cope described the official and unofficial issues related to internment in the Isle of Man in *Island of barbed Wire*. Brian Edge was then presented with a medallion to commemorate his founding the Token Congress as this was the 25th and Silver Jubilee Congress. He gave a personal history of the beginnings and memorable events of past Token Congresses. The rest of the afternoon was taken with short notices from Bob Lyall, Gary Oddie (Token Congress 2005), Geoff Stone on the recently launched TCS website (<http://www.tokensociety.org.uk/>), David Young on the TCSB and a final discussion on the location for the 2007 Token Congress.

The Congress Dinner had wines sponsored by DNW, who are heartily thanked. This was followed by the Bourse, with tokens changing hands into the small hours of Sunday, by which time the four barrels of local ale had long since gone.

The first talk on Sunday was *Animal Crackers* by Pam Williams, the story of Pidcocks Exhibition and the problems of keeping large and live animals in buildings

long before zoos as we know them existed. John Tolson brought a local theme with *Transport tokens of St Helens, Leigh, Wigan and Warrington*. Noel and Alan Cox's research on *Unofficial Farthings – A Welsh Update* finally confirmed that T.W. Ingram was the name of the issuer of the unofficial farthing at Abergavenny, unrelated to the medallist of the same name. Bill Myers followed with *A Tale of Two Hoards*, then John Theobald gave *Notes on Some 17thC. Surrey tokens – or Taking the P*ss*, with the device on Henry May's Godalming token being a specimen bottle and the issuer in the medical profession. Robert Thompson then went *Looking for the Complete English Tradesman* and the token issuing connections of Daniel Defoe. The final talk on *Modern Irish Political Countermarks* by Martin Ruigrok was the result of decades of study in tracking down the issuers in often dangerous and politically sensitive situations.

With another successful Congress completed, Andrew Andison and Bob Lyall are to be congratulated on maintaining the high standards in organising the venue, speakers and programme. Thanks must also go to those who manned the reception desk on the Friday and the various projectors through the event, all leading to a seamless programme. An especial thankyou must go to Mike Roberts who organised the auction, but could not attend the Congress in person.

Gary Oddie

Introduction

Berkshire is not well represented regarding 19th century paranumismatics, and little has been published. This article looks at two token issuers from Reading: Joseph Chesterton and Robert Tompkins. All dates are trade directory dates unless indicated otherwise.

Joseph Chesterton

Obv. CHESTERTON & SON CLOTHIERS
21 KING ST READING

Rev. CHESTERTON & SON BOY'S
TAILORS HATTERS ETC. READING



Edge. Plain, brass, 21mm

This is one of the series of hatters and clothiers advertisement tokens of thin brass issued in the 1880's, mainly in the Midlands. Chesterton has been traced (1853)...1854-1887...(1888), with the token issued between 1885-87.

There is an isolated reference to Joseph Chesterton in the Post Office Directory for Berks, Northants and Oxon, 1854, as a clothier in King Street. No street number is given and the contemporary Billings Directory is silent. Subsequent directories do not list Chesterton, and indeed show other traders at numbers 21 and 22 King Street where Chesterton was later to establish his business. In 1859 Daniel Walden, tea dealer and grocer, was at number 21, and was still there at the time of the 1861 census. In 1856 John Cremer Clarke, woollen draper and outfitter, was at number 22, but by the 1861 census the business was under Lewis Livings (age 33), woollen draper employing two assistants, both of who lived on the premises.

Dutton's 1863 Directory shows Joseph Chesterton & Co, woollen drapers, at 22 King Street, but the status of the business seems uncertain since in 1864 the business title is Chesterton and Livings, merchant tailors at both 21 and 22 King Street. The partnership, however, was short-lived, and from 1865 Chesterton, clothier, is operating under his own name from both 21 and 22.

Chesterton's advertisement of 1867 reads '*J Chesterton & Co, merchant tailors, woollen drapers, hatters and general outfitters, 21 & 22 King Street, Reading.*'

Juvenile clothing, liveries of every description. Sole agent and depot for H J & D Nicol's registered paletot and other patented garments'. An 'outfitter' sold all manner of goods for the well dressed man, whereas a 'clothier' only supplied ready-made and made to measure clothes. The business activities in 1869 also included shirt maker and hosier.

EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.

CHESTERTON & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Hatters and Outfitters,
21 & 22, KING STREET, READING.

CHESTERTON'S
CELEBRATED
13s. 6d. Trousers, to measure,
The stock of Shrunk Cloths from which they are made will be found more varied and extensive than ever.
21 & 22, KING STREET, READING.

CHESTERTON & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
Registered 'Air-Cushioned' Hats,
Delightful and easy to the forehead, impervious to grease, and surpassing all other hats for comfort.
21 & 22, KING STREET, READING.

CHESTERTON'S
Fishing Suits, Boating Suits, and Cricketing Suits
Supplied to order on the shortest notice. Tenders given for the complete dress for boating crews and cricketing clubs.
21 & 22, KING STREET, READING.

CHESTERTON'S
Knicker, Harrow, and Eton Suits, 12s. 6d., 16s. 6d.,
and £1 1s.—Shrunk Cloths.
21 & 22, KING STREET, READING.

advertisement from Lock's Reading Directory 1870.

The 1871 census listed Chesterton as a woollen draper and tailor, together with his wife Elizabeth and four live-in woollen draper shopmen, giving an idea of the size of the business that had been built up. Chesterton had seven children living at home (six of whom were boys) and the household included three general servants and a nurse (presumably to help look after the younger children).

The 1881 census shows Joseph (now 56), Elizabeth (49), and five children living at home, including young Alfred born since the 1871 census. Two sons, Joseph (20) and Harry (16) are shown as clothier and apprentice tailor respectively, but no live-in shopmen are listed, suggesting perhaps the business was not as busy as ten years earlier.

In 1884 Joseph (jnr) was taken into partnership as Chesterton & Son, but the business contracted further: in 1885 22 King Street was disposed of to Thomas Thorp, stationer and bookseller. Chesterton & Son continued at 21 King Street until 1887. In 1888 Richard Bastin, proprietor of the Bazaar, is listed at number 21.

Since the token shows the business as ‘& Son’ at 21 King Street, this narrows down the date of its issue to 1885-87.

Robert Tompkins

Obv. ROBERT TOMPKINS
READING

Rev. the same

Edge. Plain, brass, 6 sided, 26mm,
central hole




Previously unrecorded? This is an auctioneer's token probably of 1856-1891, although the business continued at least until 1911.

Robert Tompkins was born in 1833 and brought up in Buckinghamshire before coming to Reading in late 1855, establishing his auctioneer business in 1856. The earliest directory listing traced, 1859, shows Tompkins as a horse and cattle auctioneer of 18 Oxford Street, Reading. In 1860 he moved to 27 Broad Street in the centre of Reading, and by 1863 his activities had expanded to include a horse and carriage repository. In 1867 he is additionally listed as a horse dealer.

In 1869 he moved to 25 Friar Street which runs parallel to Broad Street, advertising his business as 'horse and carriage repository, general auctioneer and valuer'. By 1874 the title had become Royal Horse Repository & General Auction Mart.

In the 1871 census Tompkins is listed at 25 Friar Street with his wife Sarah, three daughters and four servants, one of whom was a groom.

THE READING DIRECTORY. 213



TOMPKINS'
ROYAL
HORSE AND CARRIAGE
REPOSITORY,
READING.

ESTABLISHED 1856. UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

—oo—
STABLING FOR 200 HORSES,
AND
STANDING FOR 100 CARRIAGES.
—oo—

Sales of Horses Weekly.

This Repository is acknowledged to be one of the Best in the Kingdom for the Sale of Valuable Horses of all descriptions.

Agricultural & General Auction Offices
R. TOMPKINS,
Sole Proprietor and Auctioneer.

advertisement from Smith's Directory of Reading 1884.

In 1876 and 1877 ownership seems to have changed, the directories showing ‘*Tompkins Royal Horse & Carriage Repository, agricultural and general auctioneers, valuers, estate and land agents, Hammond & Co proprietors*’. Hammond & Co were agricultural, hide, skin and general auctioneers, stock salesmen, valuers, estate and land agents of Friar Street. By 1882 references to Hammond & Co cease and Tompkins resumed as proprietor.

The 1881 census lists Robert (47), Sarah (44) and the three daughters. No servants are listed. By the time of the 1891 census, Tompkins lived elsewhere and 25 Friar Street was occupied by an auctioneer’s assistant (31), his wife and daughter.

Late in 1891 the business was converted into a limited company, Tompkins Horse & Carriage Repository Limited (‘Royal’ being dropped from the title, though as late as 1893 directories give the old title). Robert Tompkins died on 7 February 1897 aged 63, but his company continued with various company secretaries being listed: W H Pountney in 1895-99, A E Pountney in 1903 and W Potter in 1907. Services offered in 1903 and 1907 included ‘*job master*’, showing the business supplied part time workers, probably for agricultural needs.

By 1907 the business had moved from 25 Friar Street to 24 Friar Street. The final directory listing traced, 1911, advertised ‘*Sales by auction every Saturday. TOMPKINS Horse & Carriage Repository Ltd, READING. Horses, Carriages, Motor Cars, Agricultural Implements, Harness & C. Horses on private sale and let on hire for any period. Agricultural Auctioneers, Valuers and Estate Agents. Commissions faithfully executed. Prompt settlements. Telegrams: TOMPKINS, READING. Telephone 302. Auctioneer & Manager DAVID WHITE.*

After over 50 years of trading, the company had ceased to exist by 1914. An obituary for Robert Tompkins appeared in the *Reading Mercury* of February 13, 1897. Tompkins was a Conservative member of the Reading town council for six years from 1872-78, and supported the rebuilding of the Town Hall Chambers and Queens Hall. He was a good judge of horses and had a stud at Winchester. A keen sportsman, he presented a cup to be competed for at Reading Regatta. He left a widow, three daughters and a son (who lived in Egypt).

The token cannot be closely dated but it was presumably used in the auctioneer business where casual labour, employed to move the horses and cattle, would have been rewarded with tokens for exchange in local pubs.

Note:

A general survey of Berkshire and other Thames Valley tokens appeared in: Pottinger D, *From Merchants to Maharajahs*, Coin News, November 2004.

The Ivies of Wincanton: coiner, informer, token-issuer

Robert Thompson

In the May 2006 supplement to the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* there is an entry for Edward Ivie (d. 1698), informer and coiner. He was the youngest son of Thomas Ivie of Wincanton in Somerset, but as an ardent royalist he felt isolated within his family. He claimed to have been part of Penruddock's rising in 1655, that conspiracy by members of the Sealed Knot which led to the beheading not only of colonel John Penruddock but also of the Hungerford token-issuer John Lucas (BW Berkshire 36, Norweb i. 83). Ivie survived, but in 1662 he was convicted of stealing £30 from his own widowed sister. After two years, through turning informer, he won his pardon and went to Ireland, where, by 1679, he was informing against the earl of Tyrone. Ten years later in London he re-married, though within a few years he also had a mistress, who joined with his wife and widowed daughter in clipping silver coins and in counterfeiting. Eventually he was indicted, outlawed, and arrested in Dublin. Taken to London for trial, he died in Newgate Prison.

The *ODNB* records that Edward was nephew of John Ivie of Salisbury, puritan activist and civic reformer, who left him just 6d. in his will, whereas three of Edward's brothers received 10s. each. This will (PRO Prob/11/322) names the three brothers as George, John, and William, the last of whom was granted Edward's five-hearth house in Wincanton after he was convicted in 1662. This house appears in *Dwelly's National Records, Vol. 1: Hearth Tax for Somerset, 1664-5* (Fleet, 1916), p. 86, with the name 'Edw. Ivie' but the note 'These are in the possession of very poore p'sons and noe distrees [distress, i.e. having nothing to distraint]. Wm. Ivie of the same owner'. He is the only William Ivie listed, and one can be confident that he is the same as the William Ivy who issued the following token, with W rendered more correctly as VV:

Obv. · [ring & pellet] **VVILLIAM · IVY · OF** · · around seven stars 1-2-1-2-1

Rev. · **VVINCALTON · I659** ∴ around · **I · VV E**

Refs. BW Somerset 319; Norweb iv. 4171.

The ring & pellet presumably represents the full moon, or a moon in her complement or plenitude, as in Randle Holme's *Academy of Armory* (Chester, 1688), Book 2, chapter 1, fig. 52, so making the house-sign the Moon & Seven Stars. Wincanton, the 'Settlement on the river *Wincawel*', occurs as *Wincaulton* in 1291. The wife's initial E can be expanded from the baptisms of the children of William and Elizabeth Ivy in Wincanton from 1653 to 1673 (International Genealogical Index).

An ODNB correction

So there is more to add on token-issuers in the *ODNB*, but I ought to take this first opportunity to make a correction to my article of March 2006, p. 214. Following a query from Michael Finlay, it has become clear that the ‘tokens’ in the will of Katherine Lowther, Viscountess Lonsdale (1653-1713, electoral patron) must have been tokens of affection in the figurative language of the *ODNB* contributor, for the word does not appear in her will.

Some ODNB additions

An additional name unknown to us when we published *Norweb Tokens Part III* is the brother of the scientist Robert Hooke in Newport IoW, see Spink *Numismatic Circular*, April 2006, pp. 81-2. A couple of additions are in the forthcoming *Norweb Tokens Part VII* covering the City of London. Also, I quite overlooked Henry ‘Orator’ Hunt (1773-1835), though I had long wondered whether he could possibly have been the issuer of the Rowfant shilling, Dalton Sussex 14. This was only confirmed by James O’Donald Mays, *Tokens of those Trying Times* (Ringwood, 1991), pp. 60-2, and now by *ODNB*. Perhaps someone else might like to write him up.

Other Royal George tokens

Michael Knight

I was interested to read Gary Oddie's article in *TCSB* Vol 8 no 8 on The Royal George.

There exists a medal, struck by the Dutch that commemorates the sinking, the other side depicting the blockade of Gibraltar. I have an example struck in copper, 33mm in diameter. The medal is also known struck in silver and white metal (C. Eimer 'British Commemorative Medals and their Values' 800).

I also have an engraved 24mm copper disc which I suspect was made to be attached to a relic recovered in 1830s and 40s, or possibly made from metal actually recovered. It depicts the ship's stern, with the name ROYAL GEORGE, with a legend around the edge reading in script RELIC OF ROYAL GEORGE SUNK AT SPITHEAD AUG 29 1782.

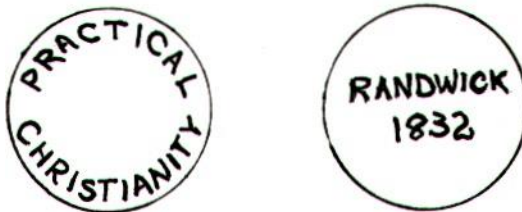
The Randwick Token

Brian Edge

Robert Thompson has asked me why I have not published the complete story of the "Randwick Token." The original version of my study was issued as a handout to complement my talk at the 1990 Token Congress at Beaumont Hall, Leicester University. It was also published about the same time by *Coins of Beeston* in one of Alan Judd's lists. However since then the project has been considerably expanded and I agree with Robert that the full story of this rare and uncatalogued token should be published.

For about 55 years I had kept a small tin box which contained all my bits and pieces of unidentified paranumismatica. Through the helpfulness of fellow token collectors the contents of my mystery box reduced in number considerably over the years, yet it still yielded a 'gem'.

One day I was at a loose end. I casually picked up the tin, opened it, shook it around a bit and peered enquiringly within. I grimaced at the miserable looking contents and was about to close the box when a small round leaden disc attracted my attention. I had no idea from where I acquired it or how long it had lain there. Even the most devoted collector could reasonably be excused for treating the piece as insignificant, but in spite of its unattractiveness it had a remarkable story to tell.



I gave it the most obvious name the Randwick Token. It is round, lead and only 17mm in diameter. It can be simply described PRACTICAL (cc) / CHRISTIANITY (cac) // RANDWICK / 1832.

My gazetteer told me that Randwick was a parish and village, in the County of Gloucestershire 2 miles NW of Stroud, with a population of 1031(1831) and 484(1931). It is the only place with that name in the British Isles. The name it seems derives from the Saxon, 'Rend' meaning edge or ridge and 'wick' meaning hamlet. Translated one gets 'a hamlet just on the edge'. There have been many spellings of the place name over the years e.g. Rendewiche 1121, Renewike in 1145 and Rindewyk in 1220, etc.

I decided that I needed to go there and as a result found it to be a sleepy place, the stone buildings scattered around the ridge of the Cotswold plateau just as suggested by its Saxon name. It was difficult, however, to envisage the scene there c.1830 and there does not appear to be any useful contemporary prints of the place. In the early 19th century Randwick's main industry was weaving cloth. The manufacture of woollen cloth is of very ancient origin.

The Romans taught spinning and weaving to Britons and they had a manufactory of woollen cloth and linen at the Venta Belgarum (Winchester - the 5th largest Roman Settlement in Britain). The Saxons practiced these arts and also that of dyeing material in the 12th Century. It was the Normans who brought with them artisans from the continent, mainly Flanders, and the industry flourished until the time of Edward II (c.1327) when the trade was lost.

Edward III revived the industry (c. 1350) by bringing in seventy families of skilled Flemish workmen to settle in England, particularly in Gloucestershire. Cloth was not woven in mills in those days but in weavers' cottages. The Master Weaver often employed as many as six tradesmen who would work in a shed adjoining his house. About 1830 the Master Weaver began to be displaced when large mills opened their own weaving sheds. Also the introduction of more efficient equipment caused much distress to hand loom weavers. The decline of the industry led to strikes which in turn led to great hardship. This was aggravated further by the introduction of the Beer House Act of 1830 which empowered any ratepayer to open his house as a Beer Shop free from any Justices licence, or control. All that was required was a payment of two guineas to the local Excise Officer. These houses were haunts of bad characters and receivers of stolen property, particularly slinge (as the theft of wool waste etc was called). The value of slinge was 7 shillings per lb. although the "slingers" often only received 10 pence per pound from the receivers who had an organised system of transferring the stuff from one district to another to avoid detection. Of course there was no police force in operation in those days and law and order rapidly deteriorated.

One particularly hard hit community in 1830 was the village of Randwick, and this is where the story of the token actually begins. A certain J.P. Greaves and his sister moved to Randwick from London in December 1831 and on arrival they found the place "in a state of physical want and moral degradation." This was mainly due to waste, extravagance, drunkenness and riotous living on the part of the unemployed weavers who barely existed there. Robbery and vandalism to property was commonplace. Greaves being a Christian was distressed at the state of affairs that faced him in Randwick and being concerned that giving to the poor would eventually ruin the independent spirit of man, he and his sister decided to try to do something about the situation.

So two months later in the February of 1832, they formulated a plan to alleviate the problem. When their plan was complete Greaves went to the Camp Green¹ in Randwick where all the men idled away their time and he faced a group of about 30 desperate men. The men he spoke to were completely wretched, dirty and without any decent clothing. Greaves had a magnetic personality that drew people to him as if under some spell. His presence was said to be more fascinating than anything he ever said or did. He pulled no punches when he addressed the men. He told them that their problems were not entirely the result of the slump in the weaving industry but much was due to their pure laziness, drunkenness and complete lack of self respect towards themselves and indeed their families. After having gained their confidence the men asked Greaves if he could find them work so they could feed their suffering wives and children. Greaves who had very little money of his own wondered if it would ever be possible to relieve suffering on such a large scale. He and his sister had already collected a large amount of second hand clothing and the plan was that the men should be encouraged to work for potatoes, almost sufficient to feed their families, and any surplus value of labour would be paid in the form of good quality clothing. The men worked for six weeks hard labour with only potatoes for food and Greaves was pleased to find that much of the drunkenness ceased. The success changed everyone and the effect on the neighbourhood was quite remarkable.

The plan did not, however, satisfy the Parish Officers as they claimed that the improvement meant that the Poor Rate would have to be reduced. The payments to the poor at that time were:

A man and his wife received 1/6d per week

An old man broken down with age received 1/0d p.w.

A crippled lady 6d p.w.

A sick man, wife and five children 4/6d p.w.

Greaves argued with the Parish Officers that the object of his plan was not to reduce the poor rate but to relieve the poor themselves. He did, however, successfully negotiate the continuance of the poor rate for a period of about nine months, provided that the men continued to work under his direction. The whole matter could then be reviewed and the Parish could then share in any success. The Parish Officers suggested that Greaves' plan would make people reluctant to seek work elsewhere which made Greaves think and as a result he experimented in paying off the harder workers in order to encourage them to strive to provide for themselves. However, only a few who tried succeeded in obtaining work for two or three days or so. The remainder pressed Greaves to keep them employed only for potatoes even if they could not go on earning the clothing. However, calico and gingham were provided and given in payment and this was made up into frocks and pinafores. One man upon returning home after two days absence seeking work burst into tears when he saw the appearance of his children although he was generally considered a hardened and desperate man.

Personal Decency promoted,
AND
IMMORALITY CHECKED,
BY
*Exchanging Men's idle time for the Blessings
of Food and Raiment.*
RANDWICK. 1832.

The Man who cannot find Work may have Employment, as a public act, on the following comparatively beneficial Conditions— (Food.)

A Basket of Potatoes for one day's work.
Six Quarts of Soup, for one ditto. One Quart to be delivered daily to his Wife.

Clothing.

For 8 days' work, a Sunday Hat.
3 ditto, Calico for a Sunday Shirt.
1 ditto, A large coloured Neck Handkerchief.
12 ditto, Pair of excellent Shoes.
4 ditto, Pair of knitted worsted Stockings.
12 ditto, Sunday Waistcoat.
30 ditto, Coat.
15 ditto, Trowsers.
13 ditto, Breeches.
6, 7, or 8 ditto, A workman's Smock-Frock, according to length.
3 ditto, A common round Hat.
6 ditto, Russia-Duck Trowsers.
1 ditto, Flannel Belt.
4 ditto, under Waistcoat.
6 ditto, A working Waistcoat.

When the Man works for his Wife and Children, he may have

For 8 days, A Pair of Women's Shoes.
2 ditto, Cloth for a Shift.
1 ditto, Apron.
2 ditto, Stockings.
1 ditto, Neckhandkerchief.
3 ditto, Flannel Petticoat.
6 ditto, Upper ditto.
6 ditto, Gingham Gown and Lining.
1 ditto, Cap.
8 ditto, Straw Bonnet.
14 ditto, Duffle Cloak.

No. 1.—The Labourer may give the number of Days with intervals, as it may best suit with his other engagements,—the sole object being the profitable employment of his idle time in some publicly useful act.

No. 2.—The sample of each thing to be shewn to the Man before the engagement for work is made.

No. 3.—Nothing to be delivered till three Days after they are earned.

No. 4.—As it is wished that every Person in the Village should have his or her hair cut to promote external decency, a Hair-Cutter is employed to go from House to House for this purpose.

No. 5.—Not more than one Basket of Potatoes to be delivered to a single Man, and two to a married Man per Week, that they may have the more Clothing.

No. 6.—The Boys are to have a quart of Potatoes per Day, for Stone-breaking.—Each Man after his work must claim a Randwick Token, which is a round piece of Metal, impressed on one side with the words "Practical Christianity," and "Randwick" on the reverse.

For 2 days, Child's Shift Cloth.
2 ditto, Shirt Cloth.
4 ditto, Pinafore for Boy, made up.
2 ditto, Girl.
2 ditto, Flannel Petticoat.
4 ditto, Leather Cap.
6, 7, or 8 ditto, Pair of high Shoes for a Child.
2 ditto, Worsted Stockings.
14 ditto, Sunday Jacket and Trowsers.
5 ditto, Gingham for Girl's Frock.

House.

For 18 days, A good single Bedstead.
6 ditto, Three Straw Mattresses.
5 ditto, A Blanket.
12, 14, or 18 ditto, A Pair of ditto.
7 ditto, Rug Cover for the Bed.
6 ditto, One Pair of strong warm Sheets.

Tools, &c. for the Labour on Land.

6 days for a Pickaxe.
4 ditto, Spade.
5 ditto, Broad Shovel.
4 days for a Rake.
15 ditto, Wheelbarrow.
ditto, Hoe.
ditto, Grubber.
1 ditto, A Packet of Garden Seeds.
1 ditto, for the loan of Garden Tools for a week.
1 ditto, One Cwt. of Coals, delivered at Ebley.

Books of Religion.

days, A Bible.
ditto, Prayer Book.
ditto, Testament.
ditto, Hymn Book.

BUCKNALL, PRINTER, STROUDWATER LIBRARY.

The number of applicants for work increased every day. They could, however, only offer their hands as they had no tools, these having been sold for rent or food previously. Greaves and his Sister bought a quantity of rakes, spades, hammers and wheelbarrows. They then organised the men, appointed a foreman, and a clerk, to keep regular accounts of the names of the families and men, how many days they worked and the articles of clothing that they stood in most need of. The first job after obtaining the tools was to repair the path to the Church and Sunday school and this was put in beautiful order. This was followed by the whole gang of fifty men and boys being engaged to mend one and a half miles of road leading to the house of a gentleman who was always very benevolent to the poor. Whilst Greaves was busy cheering the men along the road, his sister was occupied paying out the women with clothing which their husbands had earned by their labours. When a garment was earned the old clothes were collected and burnt. She also encouraged the wives to earn what they could by doing needlework and dozens of shirts and shifts were made ready for distribution. Not a penny was paid in cash just in potatoes and clothes and in this way drunkenness and the other extravagances were eliminated. The change in the people was already surprising. They looked happier and had a greater sense of honour and they began to be more watchful over their tools. One night some of the men, after a hard days work volunteered to sit as watchmen over the tools which could not be put under lock and key. The scheme developed further and one man and his wife were set to weave flannel and were paid in calico and gingham. Another man redeemed his loom from the pawnshop to weave cloth for jackets. Amongst the men there was a carpenter, stonemason, gardener, shoemaker and tailor and each man was restored to his trade. A hairdresser was appointed and one day all the boys hair was cut and the next day all the mens.

A further facility that was installed was the provision of a copper of soup every week so that any sick or nursing mothers could have a good meal and later the pair established a public kitchen, where wholesome soup and vegetables were made at least possible expense. A woman was hired to look after the kitchen and to be always there. A large tub of water and soap was also provided so that everyone could have a good meal and go away clean. The numbers of well dressed men attending the church increased weekly. Previously many had hid themselves in a wood to escape observation at times of divine service. Miss Greaves obtained a large bag of needles and worsted to teach knitting of stockings earned by the men. There were soon 40 knitters. The men were encouraged to put all their own cottage gardens in order that they should become self sufficient in food. A local gentleman was so struck with the success of the scheme that he donated six acres of his land for cultivation for the next winter. The men then ploughed the field with a breast plough prior to setting the seed potatoes. Soon a more efficient method to control payments was required and as a result the Randwick Token was introduced. Every man would claim one token after

each days work and this would, in turn be handed in, in exchange for food, clothing, furniture, tools or religious books. The terms of the mens contract together with details of the method of payment for their time is given on the poster issued by Greaves at Randwick on the 18th March 1832.

James Pierrepoint Greaves was born at Merton in Surrey in 1777. He was described by one of his contemporaries as possessing a "lofty forehead, a well-defined contour, a nose inclined to the aquiline, a deep, slightly sonorous voice, and a stature rather above the middle height²." Another source added that he was "clean shaven except for side whiskers". He became a partner in a firm of wealthy merchants, with premises in King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street, E.C. with large continental connections. As with other merchants in the time of the Napoleonic Wars, together with the effects of inflation, were ruined by the Berlin and Milan Decrees of 1806. (Napoleon the First's embargo on trade between Britain and Europe). As a direct result of this Greaves had to surrender all his goods and private property to his creditors and was made to move and live as best he could.

Some years later he became interested in the work of Johann Heinrich Pestolozzi (1746-1827) the Swiss educationalist at Yverdun and in 1817 at the age of 40 migrated and remained there for four years absorbing Pestolozzi's doctrine and living abstemiously on biscuit and water. In 1821 Greaves left Pestolozzi and began 4 years of teaching English first in the University of Basel and then at Tubinghem in Wurttemberg, where Johan Strauss (the elder) was one of his pupils.

In 1825 he returned to England where he founded the London Infant School Society of which he became Secretary. Then in 1831 he heard about the hardship at Randwick and in December of that year he and his sister travelled to Gloucestershire on his first practical exercise in relieving hardship and social discontent. He may have remained there until 1837.

In 1841 Greaves, then described as a mystic, founded the Society of Concordians and his disciples opened a Concordium called Alcott House, in Ham in Surrey. This was based on Bronson Alcott's Temple School in Boston, U.S.A. and was named after him. (Alcott was the father of Louisa May Alcott the authoress). They were a strange sect whose members slept with their feet out of the window and lived largely on uncooked cabbage and cold water and shrank away from anything that offended their principles. One contemporary writer wrote that they represented celibacy, mysticism and long beards and that the cardinal doctrine of the inmates was that happiness was wrong! They also had the great merit of pausing before they did anything until they had found out why they should do it - a doctrine which would put a stop to the mischievous activity of a great many people if thoughtfully followed!

Greaves was a semi invalid during the last years of his life and it is recorded that he wielded his influence from a large armchair he being clad in a grey dressing gown. He died on the 11 March 1842 and was buried in St Andrew's, Ham on 16th March 1842, with a memorial stone. In life he seems to have been searching for an alternative society and with the hope that his ideas on community living, austerity, vegetarianism, love and industriousness would spread to the rest of society. It would seem that he was ahead of his time in his theory on the effects of diet on human conduct which is only now being taken seriously.

Bronson Alcott visited Alcott House in Ham from his home in America arriving soon after Greaves had died. When he returned to the States in the October of 1843 he had with him Greaves library of 1000 volumes. I found the thought that Greaves may have kept a diary intriguing. If he had, was it possible that his diaries were part of the 1000 volumes collected by Alcott in 1843? Enquiries at the Boston Library, the Boston Atheneum and at Harvard University traced several hundred volumes from Greaves' library but alas no diary could be found.

It is not possible to say for how long the Randwick Token system operated but its rarity would tend to indicate that it was for a short period only. One person who could have told us everything was the Vicar of Randwick, the Reverend John Elliott. Elliott was born in the year 1791 and was appointed to Randwick in 1819. He gave his last address in September 1890 - 71 years later! At 97 he was the oldest clergyman in the country. Elliott would have known the story from start to finish but so far as can be established, nothing of direct interest to this study did he put down in writing. However, in the years following 1832, emigration was encouraged in an effort to ease the problems of the inhabitants of Randwick. Many benevolent residents contributed in order to make it possible for a number of emigrants to sail from Bristol to Australia. The Reverend Elliott was one such benefactor and one such bounty emigrant was Simeon Henry Pearce who was born at Mount Farm, Randwick on the 27th January 1821. Pearce was 11 years old in 1832 and no doubt he would have been involved in, or aware of, the existence of the token system. He left England on the 20th August 1841 on the 'Lady Clarke', bound for Botany Bay, New South Wales, and he arrived on Christmas Day 1841 without a friend or a pound in his pocket, but intent on making his fortune. That he very quickly did. He found work, married well, bought acres of land and developed a suburb of Sydney. He called it Randwick after his homeland village. He became the Mayor six times and was a very 'colourful' character indeed. Many books were written about him and his life is a fascinating story. The Church at Randwick New South Wales contains a piece of stone from its Gloucestershire equivalent and the stained glass window in Randwick Parish Church Gloucestershire shows the Coat of Arms of Randwick New South Wales. In more recent times followers of cricket must have heard the commentator say "and he comes up to bowl from the Randwick end."

In concluding this paper it must be said that this story would never have been reconstructed had it not been for the emergence of the token and of course the curiosity of its owner. The research took me around England and in correspondence to the far corners of the world. I am sure that this paper adequately demonstrates the value of paranumismatica in historical study.

Notes.

¹ The modern day *Randwick Historical Association* who concentrates mainly on 20th Century history could not tell me the exact whereabouts of the area of Randwick known in the 1830's as the Camp Green.

² G.J. Holyoake (see Bibliography).

Acknowledgements

Evelyn Pritchard of Richmond, Nial R. Morrison, Geoffrey Bavington, Andrew Tweedie, Robert Thompson, H.B.Pie, William Kennett, The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, The Boston Athenaeum, U.S.A., The Houghton Library at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. U.S.A., Boston City Library, Mass. U.S.A, and the City of Sydney Public Library, New South Wales.

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Attribution from patina (Tim Scotney, March 2006, PP. 230-1) Robert Thompson and Michael Dickinson

In his article 'Thomas Smith of Brampton' Tim Scotney criticises the Norweb Sylloges for a statement they did not make. Not that he identifies what he criticises, which is the note to no. 5402 in Norweb Tokens Part V. addenda, attributing to Suffolk Thomas Smith of BRAMPTON.

He says he remains unconvinced by attribution from a patina, and asserts that, as the soil conditions are similar in the counties, Norfolk would leave a similar patina to that of Sussex (evidently Suffolk is meant). On most drift maps, we believe, the soils are liable to vary within metres, and would not be consistent across a county. For example, the Geological Survey's Brampton map exhibits seven types of soil in just one part of the Eden Valley in Cumberland. We are not aware that any soil has been associated with a particular patina on zinc-bronze artefacts of the seventeenth century.

On the contrary, Norweb 5402 was attributed to Suffolk from a specimen in Ipswich Museum, not because we could identify a 'Suffolk' patina, but because an example with patina has ended up in that museum (no accession details survive). This strongly suggests that the specimen had been found in the ground. The Ipswich Museum Service collects the archaeology of Suffolk.

In our view, Tim Scotney has succeeded in adding Norfolk to possible attributions for Thomas Smith of BRAMPTON, but more evidence is required to know where the issuer really belongs. With such a common personal name as Thomas Smith (forty-six entries in the Suffolk 1674 Hearth Tax Returns), such evidence is likely to come from finds. So far we have indications of one find only, in Suffolk.

Norfolk Hearth Tax

Since not everyone will have on their shelves the published Hearth Tax volumes for Norfolk, it is necessary to correct Tim Scotney's statement at the foot of page 319 in the September 2006 Bulletin. He has misunderstood what I wrote to him, and has failed to check his references.

The Norfolk Hearth Tax for 1664 has been published.⁽¹⁾ Contrary to his statement on page 231 of the Bulletin for March 2006 (when he seems to have known it had been published), the volume does cover Brampton, on page 91. There is no Thomas Smith.

(1) Norfolk genealogy, Vol. XV: NorfolkHearth Tax Assessment, Michaelmas 1664, transcribed by M. S. Frankel & P. J. Seaman (Norwich, 1983).

Siegfried Schwer, known to most in numismatics as Fred, sadly succumbed after a fight over several years with cancer, on 1 September, one day after his 70th birthday.

Fred was already an established coin dealer when I began in the trade full-time at the end of 1975. British milled coins were his speciality, although he handled useful parcels of hammered and foreign coins too. Early on in my dealing days he sent me little lots of tokens at either cheap prices, or for me to bid on, and we did some useful 2-way business over the years. Before the 70s were out, he'd got the token bug. He began a collection of Suffolk 17th Century tokens initially with a largish parcel of my duplicates & extended the collection to 18th & 19th Century pieces. Soon, regular token lists were appearing under the banner of "The Token Specialist". He had a wide mailing list, both at home and overseas, and one had to be quick in those days to get the pieces one cherished when his lists appeared.

It was the 18th~19th century tokens that eventually formed the greater part of his token business & this led on to his publishing a still used price guide to the 18th century series. His next publishing venture was the reprinting of Bell's Unofficial Farthings with a price guide attached, & he later brought Bell's last work into print.

He was a regular exhibitor at the frequent Coin Fairs there used to be in the 70s & 80s all over the country, including Coinex as a BNTA member. For many years he managed to dovetail these obligations with his work as a Golf Professional. A glance at the honours boards at Felixstowe Ferry GC shows that he won tournaments himself after eventually retiring as a Professional & regaining his amateur status, and that his three sons have done likewise. He was a good teacher as exemplified by his getting me to play some decent shots during a round with him at his club. And as with golf, he was happy to exchange knowledge with a fellow numismatic enthusiast too.

Eventually, some 12 or so years ago, he saw more business opportunities in the gold bullion & jewellery trade, and he relinquished the remains of his numismatic stock and useful numismatic library in a Sale at Glendinings. After that, we saw less of Fred in numismatic circles of course, although he kept up his membership of the BNTA and acted as a numismatic agent for Dix Noonan Webb, bringing them at least 2 named collections of tokens for sale. I last saw Fred at the Judson Sale of Suffolk tokens in 2003 and we managed to have a pleasant chat before hostilities began in "the room". In fact his main fight (not with me) secured him his local Landguard Fort token which he gave to his son Paul.

I shall remember Fred as a man of great personal charm, of integrity, wide interests outside numismatics & a sound knowledge of his subject, & above all as a friend.

**Charles Friswell. Cycle and Athletic Provider,
97 Newgate S^T E.C. London**

Stuart Adams



Brass, 26 mm, milled edge

Charles Friswell was a bicycle manufacturer and he first appears in the London directories in 1894 at 207a Pentonville Road, London N. The address that appears on this advertising piece of 97 Newgate Street, E.C. is recorded along with the previous location in 1895. Two years later there was an additional outlet at 3, Holborn Viaduct and as cycle factors at 112, Newgate Street,

Friswell's exhibited at the Stanley Show annual exhibition of cycles, This was held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, London N. usually at the end of November or early December and had been established in 1877.

The addresses given in the show catalogues available (Table 1) provide missing dates in tracing the activities at 97 Newgate St.

Year	Address		
1893	Friswell & Co.,	207 Pentonville Rd, N	Stall No 30
1894	“	“ 97 Newgate St. EC	1
1896	“	“ , 97 “	207
1899	“	“ Cars, 18 Ho;born Viaduct.	163
1900	Friswells Automobile Palace,	48 Holborn Viaduct	1

Table 1. Addresses abstracted from the Stanley Show Catalogues.

The price of their bicycles in 1893 ranged from £15 to 20 and a tricycle was available at £26. In 1899 they branched out into cars and prices ranged from £164 for a Renault Baby to £294 for a Voiturette Peugeot (3 H.P.).

This token therefore dates to 1894 – 6

Acknowledgements. The author gratefully acknowledges the help of the London Museum for providing photocopies of the Stanley Show catalogues.

The Penny Token of J. Atherton, Bilston, 1813

David Pottinger

James Atherton's token is catalogued as Davis, Staffordshire 32, and as Withers 33. It depicts on the reverse three balls arranged in an inverted triangle formation, with two balls at the top and the third beneath. The purpose of this short note is to re-open the debate on what the three balls represent.

Writing in 'The Bazaar, The Exchange and Mart', 26 January 1887, R T Samuel suggested they were not pawnbroker balls since they were not connected or hanging from a frame, but proposed that they were cannon balls which Atherton, as an iron-founder, may well have produced. Samuel did, however, note that the balls are not piled in a pyramid as one would expect if they were cannon balls.

Paul and Bente Withers in 'British Copper Tokens 1811-1820' record an 1818 directory listing Atherton as a nail caster and pawnbroker, the latter occupation apparently unknown to Samuel. In the light of this, and the fact that a token would have been more useful in the pawnbroker business than in an iron foundry, I suggest that the three balls – depicted pawnbroker fashion of two balls above the third – represents pawnbroker balls, rather than cannon balls, the hitherto accepted identification.

I look forward to counter arguments in the next Bulletin!

Time, Pay and Tool Checks – Part 10

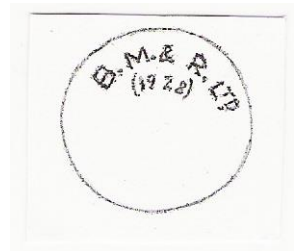
Ralph Hayes

202.BOOTH MACDONALD & CO. LTD. Agriculture Implement Mfrs. Colombo & Carlyle St. Christchurch ,New Zealand. (1904 to 1961) Not in 1968. Reverse TOOL within circle. 26mm.



203.PETER BRASSHOUSE LTD. Tool Makers,180, Spring ll, Birmingham. 1928-1959. As above plus Drilling Machine Tool Division, Leighwood Rd. Aldridge,Staffs.1961.Special purpose machinery at Leighwood Rd.1968 to 1970. (1928 to 70)Not in 1972.All incuse, No rim. Rev. Beaded Rim. 29mm.

204.BRECKNELL, MUNRO & ROGERS LTD. Mechanical Engineers, Thrissell St. Bristol.1919. 1928 also records64, Lawrence Hill, and the addition of Brass Founders.1932 BRECKNELL, MUNRO & ROGERS(1928)LTD. Automatic Vending Machine Mfrs. Pennywell Rd. Bristol and 1943. 1946 & 1948 Moulding & Wrapping Machines for butter, margerine etc. Ticket issuing or change giving machines, egg grading machines etc.1955 records BRECKNELL DOLMAN & ROGERS LTD. (1919 to 1953) Not in 1955. Brass 26mm.



205.BRIGGS MOTOR BODIES LTD. Motor Car Body Builders ,Dagenham, Essex.(Birmingham & Doncaster)1940-1948. 1955 & 59 also include Swaythling, Hants.(1940 to 1959) Not in 1961. Oct. 30mm.

206.BRITISH,BELTING & ASBESTOS LTD. Belting, Brake Lining & Asbestos Mfrs. Scandinavia Mills, Cleckheaton, Yorks. (1928 to 1961) Not in 1968 Rev. blank with beaded circle close to rim. 30mm.



207.BRITISH CELLULOSE & CHEMICAL MFRG. CO. LTD. Holm Lane, Spondon, Derby. 1919 –21.Classified trade leading, cellulose-acetate. 1932 records British Celanese Ltd. Mfrs. of Celanese Fabrics, Spondon Derby. (1919 to 1921)Not in 1932. (By NEAL-no address) 28.5mm.

208.BRITISH ENGINES LTD. Mfrs. of internal combustion engines & general engineers, ferrous metal founders & pattern makers. Glasshouse .St. Peter's, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (1932 to 1973) Not in 1980 25.5mm.



209.BRITISH OXYGEN CO.LTD. Oxygen Gas Mfrs. and of Industrial& Medical Gases, Welding & Cutting equip. etc. Saltley Works, Birmingham and various.1919-1955.BOC GASES LTD. Various 1959-1961.There are various addresses for Oxy-Acetylene Welding Plants and 1969 includes location for Aviation Services at Pinnacles Works, Elizabeth Way, Harlow Essex.(1919 to 1980) Note the title change in 1959 & 61 only. All incuse and black filled. No rim. Alum. 28.5mm.

Update on three 17th C. Tokens of Bramley and Godalming

1. JOSEPH CHITTY of BRAMLEY. Williamson's Boyne Surrey 18
2. HENRIE CHITTIN of GODALMING Williamson's Boyne Surrey 86

We now know that these two token issuers in nearby Surrey villages were Brothers. This has been established, thanks firstly to research in the 1970's by the late Erik Chitty into the origins of the London Chitty Family. Erik was a well-known TV comedy actor, appearing in such programmes as "On the Buses" and 'Please Sir". Erik's information has been passed on to us by one of his relatives, Mike Chitty, who lives in the Manchester area. His Family records can be traced back to Godalming and Bramley in Surrey, where two of his forebears each issued a 17~ C. trade token! Earlier this year I gave a talk to the Bramley History Society, which included details of Joseph Chitty's Blacksmith's token. Mrs. Evelyn Hodgson, an enthusiastic member, offered to research Joseph's Family Tree and verified that Henry of Godalming was his older Brother. A further Family Tree has been prepared, including details of their Parents and Grandparents. Details are now lodged with the Bramley History Society and the Godalming Museum.

3. HENRY MAY of GODALMING. Williamson's Boyne Surrey 90, 91 & 92

WB 90 can be discounted, because it was a mis-reading of a partly detrited WB 91. However, the description provided for that token by George Williamson - A BOTTLE - ought to have given subsequent students a clue. Mary Pritchard, a Friend of Godalming Museum, tracked down a Daughter of Henry May who was buried in the Parish Church Yard in 1662. That was an unusual occurrence in those days and indicated a Family of some substance. The records reveal that her Father's profession was - DOCTER - so the "Leathern Bottle" turned through 90 degrees becomes - A URINAL! How timely and appropriate, because we are assembled for Congress this year in the historic Glass Town of St. Helens.

Dr. Mary Alexander, the Curator of Archaeology at Guildford Museum identified and confirmed this attribution and provided some helpful contemporary illustrations to support her case. Robert Thompson then kindly provided even more relevant data and accepted the submission.

The medieval Wealden Glass industry flourished around Chiddingfold, a few miles from Godalming, until the beginning of the 17~ Century, when further use of local timber for the furnaces was prohibited by the Monarchy. The greater need was for

shipbuilding and so a once-famous local industry died out almost overnight. Chiddingfold village was at the heart of the Wealden glass industry, where the Urinal might have been made. So because of the Glass connection with St. Helens, I commissioned a modern Somerset sculptor to produce a replica hand blown Urinal for delegates to see and handle. He used similar materials and methods to the former Wealden glass blowers.

Incidentally, George Williamson lived at Guildford whilst writing the revised version of Boyne's original catalogue towards the end of the Nineteenth Century. He was a member of the Surrey Archaeological Society and wrote extensively on a variety of antiquarian subjects. Several of his Papers were printed in the Surrey Archaeological Collections at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th Centuries, Importantly Mr. Williamson generously donated two 17th c~ Godalming tokens to the Godalming Museum, where they remain to this day.

Godalming and Guildford British Restaurants in WW2

This item complements the timely arrival of the Token Corresponding Society Bulletin Volume 8 Number 8 September 2006. Bill Myers penned a fascinating article on British Restaurants in Borrow. Godalming Museum has recently acquired a Token dispenser and a quantity of 8 differently coloured tokens for the Godalming British Restaurant. A local wartime trade directory pinpoints the Restaurant's location in about 1942.

A short Paper has been prepared for Godalming Museum to support the "find". David Rose, Archive Editor of the Surrey Advertiser, expressed considerable interest in the story and ran a feature on the single Godalming and five different Guildford British Restaurant locations. Mrs. Alison Pattison, Curator of Godalming Museum, very generously has entrusted me with examples of the 8 differently coloured tokens to show at Congress. These are available for inspection and she has requested that additional information on their use would be most welcomed.

"Project Matrix"

This is an initiative of the Surrey History Centre at Woking, which started about two years ago. Since then, two volunteers, Norman Clarkson, Secretary of Kingston Numismatic Society and Brian Wood an expert photographer, have generously undertaken to record and photograph many of the COINS, NON-MILITARY MEDALS AND TOKENS that are housed in 35 of Surrey's Museums. To date almost 10,000 photographs have been taken (of both sides of each piece, naturally)

and the results often are truly breathtaking. Roman and Greek pieces feature strongly, but one of the “pearls” as far as Congress is concerned, was the subsequent agreement to allow Tokens to be added to the Project. As a direct result, we are indeed fortunate that the significant joint collection of Surrey 17~ C. Tokens in the care of the Surrey Archaeological Society and Guildford Museum has been included. The Penfold Bequest for the Surrey Tokens and the late John Wetton’s Collection together constitute a superb heritage for us mere mortals to savour. Brian Woods’ photographic skills have dramatically enhanced many of the pieces, allowing detail to be observed that previously might have escaped notice.

The intention eventually is to allow the digital photographs to appear on a Surrey County Council website. Problems to resolve before that can happen include the protection of the relevant Museum’s security for pieces of value; plus the protection of the copyright of all the photography, which belongs to Brian Wood. More news on the progress of this exciting Project Matrix will become available in the coming months.

Joplin’s Ales Advertising Token

Gary Oddie

Obv. JOPLIN’S ALES, BREWERY, &, HEAD OFFICE, ALWAYS * ALIKE, 196 TO 200, LONDON R^D L’POOL, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING in 8 lines from top to bottom. Rev. ONE, SHILLING, PER, GALLON within wreath; crown above, 1879 below.



24mm, plain edge, Zn, wm? VF+ with traces of lustre, but also suffering the black surface rot which makes scanning and photography difficult. The reverse is very similar to circulating Victorian shillings of the period, with excellent die engraving, and getting very close to counterfeiting.

This advertising token with more than the average information, including a date, adds another data point to the recent discussions between Andrew Cunningham and Bob Lyall in these pages. I suspect this 1½d per pint in the Liverpool area in 1879 to be a wholesale price. A gallon of ale is a large volume for a single customer transaction, even for “treating”, unless readers know otherwise. . . .

Introduction

R C Bell in *'Tradesmen's Tickets and Private Tokens 1785-1819'* records, on page 259, the extremely rare token of Lt Colonel B Lowsley of Hampstead Norris, Berkshire, but gives no information about the issuer. This note gives an outline of this now largely forgotten numismatist.

The Token

Bell gives the following description:

Obv. A shield of arms and a crest. TOKEN OF LT. COLONEL. B.LOWSLEY. ROYAL. ENGINEERS. ISSUED. 1889.

Rev. View of a church and graveyard. TOKEN. VALUE. FIVE. SHILLINGS. HAMPSTEAD NORRYS. CHURCH. CO. BERKS RESTORED 28TH APRIL 1880

Edge. Plain, in a collar

The description is taken from the *British Numismatic Journal*, Volume 1, (1903-04), page 321, where the author, S H Hamer, records the diameter as just over 1½ inches and that the manufacturer, John Pinches of London, made only a few specimens in silver, copper, bronze and white metal for members of the Lowsley family. Hamer obtained this information direct from Lt Colonel Lowsley. Today the village is usually referred to as Hampstead Norris or Norreys, rather than Norrys.

Family Background

Barzillai Lowsley was the eighth child of Job and Ruth Lowsley (the usual spelling of the surname, of which more shortly). From 1827, Job (1790-1855) lived at the Manor House, Hampstead Norris where he farmed over 1000 acres of the Berkshire Downs, owning 850 acres of it and employing (in 1851) 58 labourers. He was regarded as rather eccentric in his ways, and was very fond of books, particularly on natural history. He was an acknowledged authority on agriculture and something of an antiquarian, responsible for several digs into ancient barrows on the Downs. For 14 years he was churchwarden of Hampstead Norris church, and his sons Luke and Jethro were also churchwardens for 36 and 26 years respectively. Auctions of Job's 40,000+ books took place 40 years after his death, following the death of his son Luke in 1892. The rarer volumes were sold at Sotheby's in 1894 (791 lots), with further auctions in 1896 (of *'a gentleman's library of 20,000 volumes'*), and in 1904, both of these locally in Newbury. Many of the Berkshire books were subsequently given to Reading Public Library, the foundation of their collection.

Barzillai Lowsley

Barzillai, the fourth son of Job and Ruth, was born on 19 September 1840. He did not follow his father into agriculture, but attended the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and in 1862 became a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. In 1863, Barzillai changed his name from Lowsley (the spelling in use from the early 18th century) to Lowsley (the spelling in the earliest records traced by the family). In 1871, still a Lieutenant, he was stationed in Barbados. On 28 January 1873 he married Ada Mansfield, elder daughter of J H Pollard of Demerara, British Guiana. In 1889, whilst based in Limerick, he became a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society, and from 1890-92 he was stationed in Colombo, Ceylon, by now a Lt. Colonel.

In 1888 Barzillai published '*A Glossary of Berkshire Words and Phrases*', and in the Numismatic Chronicle for 1895 he published an article on '*Coins and Tokens of Ceylon*', 36 pages on the coins and 21 on the tokens, listing 45 varieties of coffee pickers tokens. Although many more tokens have been listed since, the article was the basis of our knowledge of this series, and had the advantage of being compiled within 20 years of their use. Barzillai inserted standing advertisements in the most widely circulating daily newspaper and '*employed natives to make enquiries*'. The article in the Numismatic Chronicle gives other background information including how the tokens were given in exchange for a bag of clean picked coffee for later redemption for regal coinage.

Barzillai resigned from the Royal Numismatic Society in 1895, perhaps because of his move to Jersey where he became Deputy Governor. Again he studied the local coinage and wrote '*The Coinages of the Channel Islands*' in 1897. Barzillai maintained his keen interest in family history, and privately printed his '*Record of the Family of Lowsley*' in the same year. Although Scaife states that Barzillai died '*about 1896*', Burke's Landed Gentry (1952 edition) records his death as 25 July 1905, being survived by his wife and three children. Inglis (1875-1901) was a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, dying at Middelburg, South Africa, on 26 February 1901. Herbert (1877-1936) was mentioned in dispatches five times in WWI, and in 1926 became a Colonel in the Royal Engineers. Details of the third child, Grace, are not recorded.

In 1899 Barzillai's collection of coins and tokens was auctioned by Sotheby's in 392 lots over two days. The first 81 lots consisted of over 3,800 17th century tokens, including 204 which were wholly unpublished, or new varieties. Two of these were Berkshire tokens: John Shipway of Reading and J Sealy of Speenhamland. From the late 18th century series of tokens were proofs of the Slough halfpennies of John

Peckham and of the Red Lion Inn (both actually struck by William Till in the late 1830's). Lot 264 consisted of 48 coins from the Channel Islands, lots 282-325 of coins and tokens of Ceylon, including lot 313, copper-gilt proof 1/48, 1/96, 1/192 Rix Dollars, 1802, now in the Lindsay Carnegie Collection at the National Museum of Scotland.

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Conclusion

With his father and two brothers as churchwardens and his keen interest in family history, it is perhaps not surprising that Barzillai depicted Hampstead Norris church on his private token. Although army life saw him posted around the world, he maintained his affection for his family, providing a memorial tablet inside the church in memory of his grandfather, father, and eldest brother Luke. The church was closed for restoration from 13 April 1879 to 28 April 1880. A new chancel arch was built, windows restored, a 13th century mural painting revealed, and the old square pews and three decker pulpit replaced, all at a cost of over £1,500. Today Barzillai Lowsley is largely forgotten, one of Berkshire's few numismatists.

References

- Hamer, S H, *Notes on the Private Tokens, their issuers & diesinkers*, BNJ, Volume 1, (1903-04)
- Lousley, J E, *Job Lousley (1790-1855) of Blewbury and Hampstead Norris*, Berkshire Archaeological Journal, Volume 63 (1967-8)
- Scaife, J V, *British Colonial Coins and Tokens*, reprinted from *The Numismatist*, 1962
- Sotheby, auction catalogues of books (1894) and tokens & coins (1899)

CATALOGUE
OF
THE COLLECTION OF
TOKENS AND COINS,

THE PROPERTY OF
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL B. LOWSLEY

(Retired) Royal Engineers; of Southsea, Hants,

INCLUDING

AN IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TOKENS
FOR ENGLISH COUNTIES;

Proofs in Silver of EIGHTEENTH CENTURY TOKENS;

THE SERIES OF SILVER TOKENS AND COUNTERMARKED COINS, almost
complete, as given in *Boyne's Work on Silver Tokens*;

EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURY TOKENS;

MEDALLIONS AND A FEW MILITARY MEDALS;

ANCIENT BRITISH GOLD STATERS, AND $\frac{1}{2}$ rd STATERS; SAXON, EARLY
ENGLISH AND LATER ENGLISH COINS; IRISH COINS;

FINE SETS OF COLONIAL COINS AND TOKENS, including some Early
American; SETS FOR CEYLON, containing some Unpublished EARLY GOLD;
SEVERAL RARE SPECIMENS OF OLD DUTCH AND PORTUGUESE TIMES IN
CEYLON, AND THE VERY RARE COINS OF *Codaganga Deva*, AND *Nissanka
Malla*, and the *Parakrama Bahu* LION MASSAS: FISH-HOOK MONEY;

OLD INDIAN AND EASTERN COINS, AND A FINE SERIES OF WEST INDIAN
COUNTERMARKED DOLLARS AND FRAGMENTS; *Proofs* IN SILVER OF
COLONIAL AND INDIAN COINS, AND SOME ROMAN AND FOREIGN; also

Numismatic Books.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MESSRS.

SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE,

Auctioneers of Literary Property & Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts,

AT THEIR HOUSE, No. 13, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd day of MAY, 1899, and Following Day,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

May be Viewed Two Days prior. Catalogues may be had

Dryden Press: J. Davy & Sons, 137, Long Acre, London, W.C.

Title page from the 1899 auction at Sotheby's

Reassignment of a Somerset token

Tim Scotney

The following token is incorrectly assigned to Godney in Somerset & should be resigned to Gedney in Lincolnshire.

Anne Orgainer

Obv: ANNE ORGAINER = HER HALF PENY

Rev: OF GODNYE = 1665

Ann Organer was the widow of William Organer who obviously died 1663-4

Ann Organer daughter of William was baptised 4/Apr/1663 & died 7/Sep/1663 at Gedney

William Organer son of Ann was baptised 20/Jan/1664 at Gedney

Richard Stow married Mary Stow 22/Dec/1663 at Gedney

John Stow son of Richard & Mary was baptised 5/Aug/1665 at Gedney

Mary must have died 1665-7 as

Anne Orgainer married Richard Stow 2/Jan/1667 at Gedney Lincolnshire

Richard Stow son of Richard & Anna was baptised 24/Mar/1667 & buried 21/Feb/1669 at Gedney

Ann obviously died 1667-1670 as Richard Stow married Elizabeth Atkinson 12/Oct/1670 at Long Sutton Lincs

Christiana Stow daughter of Richard & Elizabeth was baptised 27/Feb/1671 & died 6/Jun/1673 at Gedney

Joseph Stow son of Richard & Elizabeth was baptised 1/Apr/1673

Sarah Stow daughter of Richard & Elizabeth was baptised 15/Nov/1675

Richard Stow son of Richard & Elizabeth was baptised 5/Oct/1677

Peregrinus Stow son of Richard & Elizabeth was baptised 4/Oct/1682

Jana Anna Stow daughter of Richard & Elizabeth was baptised 6/Jan/1684

Book Reviews

Warwickshire tavern Checks – A catalogue for the Smaller Towns and Villages. By Andrew Cunningham and Neil Todd, viii+64pp, 2006, £7.70 including UK postage. Available from Andrew Cunningham.

This is the third and final booklet describing the known tavern checks from Warwickshire and covers the rest of the county and pieces not included in the earlier two booklets, the first of which appeared in 2005 covering Coventry and the second earlier this year covering Leamington Spa and Warwick

The format is the same as the first two parts and there is a full description of each of the 103 tokens listed; followed by directory information of the inn and of any named issuer. Most pieces are illustrated with good quality scans or rubbings.

The introduction includes a map showing the position of each issuing town or village; and there is a useful bibliography on the last page. This book will of interest to pub check enthusiasts and especially Warwickshire collectors.

David Young

Military Tokens of the British Commonwealth by John Yarwood published 2006 by Tremadoc Publishing P0 Box 966 Horsham Victoria 3402 Australia.

A much expanded and enlarged to A4 version of the authors work in 1998 of “A guide to British Military tokens”, it is also more user friendly with spiral binding allowing the book to open flat. The book catalogues and illustrates more than 500 tokens, an invaluable reference for dealers and collectors.

Malcolm Johnson

Notes and Queries

566 Anglesey Druid Token D & H 245

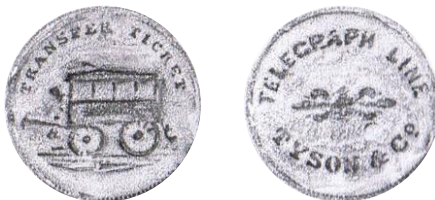
The token Mr Hawker refers to was in part III of the David Spence collection (DNW 15 March 2006, lot 107, part). Reference to the footnote in the sale catalogue will show that the token was owned by Richard Dalton (NOT Samuel Hamer) and was in that part of Dalton's collection acquired by Albert Baldwin Sr subsequent to Dalton's death in 1922. The token remained with the Baldwin family until 1985 (Spink Auction 43, lot 190) when it was acquired by Jim Noble; at Noble's sale it passed briefly into the trade before being acquired by David Spence in 1999. Although he is known these days principally as a collector, Dalton was very active in the token-dealing world in the years immediately prior to World War I, acquiring large groups of tokens in most of the auctions of the day and supplying many pieces to collectors such as William Longman. Doubtless Dalton acquired his DH 245 as a result of this activity.

Peter Preston-Morley

569 Telegraph Line

Obv: TRANSFER TICKET above a depiction of a horse drawn bus or van.

Rev: TELEGRAPH LINE above an ornament and TYSON & CO below.



The token is brass, 26mm and quite thick, information required please..

Andrew Cunningham

570 National Bonus Depots Ltd

Does anyone know who issued these tokens; I have been unable to find any information about them, the closest I have found is the National Deposit Friendly Society.



John King

Adverts

WANTED

COMMEMORATIVE OR PRIZE MEDALS
TOKENS, TICKETS OR PASSES
relating to the present Cumbria.

(Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North of the Sands)

Michael Finlay

(8:12)

DAVID MAGNAY

TOY, IMITATION, MINIATURE AND MODEL COINS and BOXES
IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS

I BUY and SELL MUCH OF WHAT IS IN "TOY COINS"
STOCK DESPERATELY WANTED

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(8:12)

WANTED

ANYTHING WOLVERHAMPTON AND BILSTON

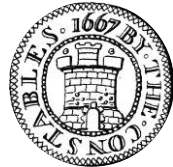
Mike Bagguley,

(8:12)



WANTED
Somerset 17th C Tokens
227-230 "CONSTABLES"

Richard H. Hardy



(8:8)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

Abyssinie, Addis-Abeba, Bechuanaland, Dahomey (Porto Novo), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire), Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Rhodesia, Uganda.

West Indies, Bahamas, British Guiana, Bermuda, Ireland Island, British North Borneo, Malaya, Singapore, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Pacific Islands, Malta, Gibraltar (not 1802-20), Cyprus, Mauritius, Seychelles, Falkland Co-operative Store.

If you have a token that may be from a colony (or Warrington) then I'm happy to try to identify it.

Bob Lyall

(8:12)

Wanted – Hampshire (Including Bournemouth and I.o.W.)

c17th, c18th and c19th tokens; tokens, checks, passes, ads, fobs, medallions and anything else numismatic 1820 to date.

Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland. Books by Birchall, Denton & Prattent and Conder on c18th tokens.

Michael Knight

(8:8)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(8:12)

WANTED – LINCOLNSHIRE tokens, pub checks, tickets and passes

1820 to date including fruit pickers of South Lincs.

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(8:12)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

Collector living in deepest Cornwall would be most grateful for the chance to buy or exchange for Cornish items

Pub Checks, Sack Tokens, Passes, 18th and 19th century
Tokens (Mining or Other), Advertising Pieces.

Please Contact

R. Keith Harrison

(8:12)

Plastic Wanted

I collect tokens, medals, coins, both toy and real checks, counters, etc. in fact anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(8:12)

IRISH 19th/20th/21st Century Tokens Wanted

e.g. £10 for any IRISH CO-OP (undamaged, min Fine) except Belfast 1/2d & 1d

Belfast, Ulster, Ligoniel, Dunmurry, Lisburn, CWS Ltd NI, Armagh & District,
Banbridge, Newry, Glenanne, Glenarme, Templecrone, Limerick, Moynalty,
Dunsany, Irish Industrial, Dublin North/Friendly/Ind/Market/Joint Stock Soc

Barry Woodside

(8:12)

• **WANTED** •
TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES
OF
• **IRELAND** •

Francis Heaney

(8:12)

Adverts

WANTED

SILVER THREEPENCES or SIXPENCES
ENGRAVED ON ONE SIDE WITH EITHER
A BOY or GIRLS NAME

Brian Edge

(8:11)

WANTED

Kingston upon Thames, Surbiton, New Malden, Hook, Tolworth, Chessington:
Tokens, medals, ephemera, anything

Communion tokens of Argyllshire, Inverness-shire and the Western Isles.
Walsingham, Norfolk: Religious medals, Pilgrim badges, medieval and modern.
British Political Party badges, also woodcraft Folk, Kibbo Kift badges. .

Tim Everson

(9:4)

K & M COINS

Po BOX 3662, WOLVERHAMPTON, WV10 6ZW

We Buy and Sell Tokens (also British and Foreign coins)

Send for our latest free list

Or ring Mick

(9:4)

Wanted

Evasions, anything Thomas Spence, Theatre Passes,

other pre 1850 Tickets, anything Pantomime

Alan Judd

(8:12)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Editor
David Young

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Editorial

Thank you to those members who have been sending articles, I now have a few in hand for the June issue but am looking for more, so do please start writing.

Token Congress 2007

The 2007 Token Congress will be held over the weekend 12-14 October 2007 at the Madison Hotel and Conference Centre, Swindon.

The organisers are Stuart Adams, Tony Gilbert and Philip Mernick.

The cost will be £146 and will include meals from Friday evening to Sunday lunch.

For further details and to make Reservations contact Philip Mernick

Engravings of male and female names on low value British Silver coins in the late 19TH and early 20TH centuries

Brian Edge

During the last decade of the 19th century it was the vogue for ladies to wear silver bracelets on which they collected low value engraved coins bearing the name of initials of the loved one, friend or relative who had given it to them. As I see it such a bracelet can be likened to an autograph book, a vogue of the same period; a collection of personal memories. However, no written confirmatory evidence has been seen by the writer to confirm that this was what actually happened but an existing piece engraved “who the devil can this be from” would tend to confirm my belief.

We loosely call these pieces “love tokens” but they are but a small sub section of the fascinating series of that name which goes far back in history. I have seen examples of French, American, Dutch, Moroccan, and Italian coins being so engraved but I suspect that the vogue was almost universal. In our part of the world the coins involved were principally silver threepences, to a lesser extent sixpences occasionally shillings. Copper coins can be found with similar engravings but these were not produced for the same purpose.

The reverses of the coins were usually planed blank and are engraved thereon. Only occasionally is the obverse engraved upon, a deed which defaces the head of the monarch. The pieces were then either holed for the insertion of a silver ring or alternatively they had a small silver ring soldered to their edges at twelve o'clock for suspension from a thin cheap silver bangle. The engravings show male or female names also Mother, Father, Sister, Brother, Auntie, Uncle, Nurse etc. In some cases these are followed by a name e.g. Auntie Cis, Uncle Bill or Nurse Ada etc., or alternatively there are only initials shown usually in the form of a monogram. The latter are probably more common than those showing names and perhaps not so interesting, but it has to be said many of the monograms are of exceptional workmanship. I feel fairly sure that those with just initials were given to the lady as one often sends a Valentine Card i.e. without openly declaring the name of the donor.

Only a small percentage of this form of love token is dated but such dates clearly help to identify the period of the vogue. The dates I have noted, which are additional to the engraved name, are between 1888 and 1913. Engravings that show only an actual date e.g. 6th April, are probably birthdays, betrothal or wedding dates etc.

What is really special about these items is that every piece is quite unique. These were certainly produced on a very large scale and the writer has always imagined that they were engraved by jewellers, but as it was an offence to deface a coin of the realm I could imagine that many jewellers would not wish to be associated with such work

and I imagine the most likely source could well be skilled engravers who worked at stalls at seaside resorts and in markets. The vogue seems to have ended in early Edwardian times although often Victorian coins were still used.

Enquiries were made Victoria and Albert Museum and the reply read “Your letter is very informative, and I am most grateful, but I am afraid I cannot give you any information. In that they are adaptations of coins they are reminiscent of the enamelled coins which were in vogue from about 1887-1901. In that they are engraved with names, they are like the brooches with names of all kinds like 'Baby', and 'Mother'. But I know much less than you do about the engraved coins which you describe.” The British Museum did not reply to my enquiry so I have assumed that they too have no knowledge as to the history of these pieces. Has any reader of these notes anything to contribute please?

Delta Shoe Price Tags [TCSB Vol.8, No. 8] updated

Peter Waddell

Following the above article a number of new Delta tags have been reported^[1] with different style numbers to the author. What has also been reported ^[1, 2] is the equivalent price tags for Lotus Shoes.



Lotus shoe tags, aluminium, 25.5mm diameter, pierced.

The author was not aware of these ‘Lotus’ items which for some reason are not as common as the ‘Delta’ tags, so thanks readers for bringing these to his attention. The Lotus style 46A is listed as a women’s black glaze kid Oxford shoe in the 1932 Delta and Lotus women’s shoe-catalogue, but there is no mention of a Style 3860 shoe in the index.

References

[1]- private communication D. Rees.

[2]- private communication G. Scott.

Robert Blackaller

ROBERT BLACKALLER = the mercers arms
OF ABINGDON MERCER = HIS HALF PENY

Robert Blackaller was master of Christs Hospital 1673, 1693 & 1707. He was mayor of Abingdon 1680, 1692 & 1697.

Robert Blackaller son of Robert was baptised 19/Sep/1662 at St Helens
William Blackaller son of Robert was baptised 15/Jan/1663 at St Helens
Jane child of Mrs Blackaller was baptised 9/May/1666 at St Helens

Robert Blackaller was buried 16/Dec/1662 at St Helens (unchecked data)(probably the son born in the same year)

George Blackaller son of Robert & Jane was buried 5/09/1671 at St Nicholas

Jane Blackaller, wife of Robert, was buried 11/Sept/1674 (on ye right hand of her brother)

Richard Ely

RICHARD ELY = a lamb
LAMB IN ABINDON = R.E.

A William Elye son of William was baptised 11/Aug/1621 at St Nicholas

The verbal will of a William Ely of Abingdon (Inn holder) was made 15/Jun/1659. There is no mention of a Richard Ely. The executor was his wife Elizabeth Ely. His son John Ely was left £10, his son Robert £5 & daughter Katherine Anger was left a shilling. His remaining estate was left to his wife Elizabeth. The will was witnessed by Abraham Cossens, Robert Ely, June Itchin, & Margaret Fontaine.

Richard Ely son of Richard & Frances was baptised 23/Nov/1641 & buried 26/Nov/1641 at St Helen's

Frances Ely daughter of Richard & Frances was baptised 6/Dec/1642 at St Helen's
Elizabeth Ely daughter of Richard & Frances was buried 23/May/1654 at St Helen's
William Ely son of Richard & Frances was buried 19/Aug/1655 at St Helen's

Ann Ely daughter of Richard & Priscilla was buried 23/Oct/1654 at St Helen's

Richard Ely Principle Burgess was buried 10/Dec/1665 at the south side of Font Alley within 5 feet of the font.

Thomas Geagle

THOMAS GEAGLE AT THE = three clubs
BRIDWELL IN ABINGDON = HIS HALF PENY

Ann Geagle daughter of Thomas & Katherine was buried 14/May/1655 at St Helen's
Joshua Geagle son of Thomas was buried 19/Aug/1660 at St Nicholas
Anne Geagle daughter of Thomas & Katherine was born 25/Feb/1660 (recorded at St Nicholas) (1662 added in a different hand)
Charles Geagle son of Thomas & Katherine was baptised 9/Sep/1662 at St Nicholas
Jane Geagle daughter of Thomas & Katheren was baptised 29/Nov/1664 at St Nicholas
Charles Geagle son of Thomas & Katheren was baptised 9/Sep/1662 at St Nicholas
Francis Geagle son of Thomas & Katherine was buried 21/Aug/1671 at St Nicholas

John Hall

JOHN HALL GROCER = the grocers arms
OF ABINGDON 1667 = HIS HALF PENY I.B.H.

John Hall son of Robert was baptised 6/Dec/1604 at St Mary's
Ann Hall daughter of John Hall of Hale was baptised 24/Sep/1620 at Mary
John Hall married Barbara Drew (of Longworth) 18/May/1654 at St Mary's

Thomas Hartwell

THO HARTWELL OF ABINGDON = a lion passant guardant ½
THO HARTWELL OF HIGHWORTH = a crown ½

Thomas Hartwell was a churchwarden at St Mary's in 1663
Paul Hartwell son of Trisram was baptised 14/Feb/1603 at St Mary's
John Hartwell son of Trisram was baptised 24/Feb/1604 at St Mary's
A Child of Trisram Hartwell was buried 17/Sep/1606 at St Mary's
Trisram Hartwell son of Trisram was buried 17/Sep/1611 at St Mary's
Thomas Hartwell son of Trisram was baptised 15/Feb/1619 at St Mary's
Ann Hartwell daughter of Trisram was baptised 12/Oct/1623 at St Mary's
Elizabeth Hartwell daughter of Thomas & Mary was baptised 18/Jan/1648 at St Mary's
Mary Hartwell wife of Thomas was buried 17/Sep/1663 at St Mary's at St Mary's

Robert Liford

ROBERT LIFORD OF = spectacles & scissors

ABBINGTON MILLINER = a comb and fish hook

The published Norweb specimen is very clear giving the name as ABBINGTON, my apologies to the issuers of this excellent work for breach of their copyright, in publishing this photo, which I do purely to confirm their own attribution.



Robert Liford's will appears in the National archives as of Robert Liford of Avingdon Berks, a town near Newbury, the town's name in the will reads as Abington.

The will is dated 26/Sep/1656. The executor was his wife Elizabeth Liford & the overseers his brothers Thomas Liford & William Liford.

I presume his wife had been previously married as he left £10 each to 4 of his children ie; his eldest son Richard Williams, youngest son John Williams, eldest daughter Katherine Williams & second daughter Susan Williams.

His youngest daughter Elizabeth Liford was left £120 and all the goods in his best forechamber (mainly furniture).

His remaining estate was left to his wife Elizabeth Liford.

The will was witnessed by Richard Wyatt, Thomas Liford & John Wyatt

The registers of Abingdon St Helens & Abingdon St Nicholas confirm attribution to Abingdon Berks as follows.

Robert Lyford son of Robert & Elizabeth was buried 18/Jan/1654 at St Helen's

His wife appears to have been the widow of John Williams.

Katherine William daughter of John & Elizabeth was baptised 8/Aug/1637 at St Nicholas

Richard William son of John & Elizabeth was baptised 14/Aug/1638 at St Nicholas

John Williams son of John & Elizabeth was baptised 11/Aug/1640 at St Nicholas

John Williams (farrier) was buried 11/Aug/1648 at St Nicholas

Henry Meales

HENRY MEALES IN = 1657

ABINGTON BAKER = H.M.

HENRY MEALES IN = 1657

ABINGTON = H.M.

Mary Meales wife of Henry was buried 21/Jun/1641 at St Mary's

Sary Meales daughter of Henry was buried 15/Apr/1647 at St Mary's

Mary Meales wife of Henry was buried 15/Oct/1654 at St Mary's

Henry Meales was buried 17/May/1665 at St Mary's

John Meales son of Henry was baptised 20/Mar/1672 at St Mary's

Joan Meales daughter of Henry was baptised 1/May/1678 at St Mary's

Henry Meales son of Henry & Mary was baptised 8/Aug/1688 at St Mary's

William Meales son of Henry & Mary was baptised 23/May/1690 at St Mary's

Thomas Meales son of Henry & Mary was baptised 23/Mar/1691 at St Mary's

Thomas Meales son of Henry & Mary was baptised 22/May/1693 at St Mary's

John Meales son of Henry & Mary was baptised 18/Apr/1695 at St Mary's

Sarah Pleydell

SARAH PLEYDELL = the mercers arms

OF ABINGTON 1667 = HER HALFE PENNY S.P.

Sarah appears to have been the widow of Samuel Pleydell, the following details appear as unchecked data in the transcripts of the parish records.

Joshua Playdell son of Samuel & Sara was baptised 27/Sept/1656 at St Helens
Arim Playdell son of Samuel & Sara was baptised 20/Apr/1658 at St Helens

No other information found

William Stevenson

WILLIAM STEVENSON = the grocers arms
IN ABINGTON GROCER = W.M.S.

Mary Stevenson daughter of William was baptised 23/Aug/1660 at St Mary's
Martha Stevenson daughter of William was buried in the chancel at St Mary's, by her mother, on 27/Jul/1666

Martha Stevenson wife of William was buried in the Katherine chancel, just within the groundsil on the door out of the church & into the chancel, on 8/Nov/1665 at St Mary's

William Stevenson (mason) married Joan Coales 12/Apr/1664 at St Mary's

Mr Stevenson (ye elder) was buried in St Helens Chancel of St Nicholas church 30/Sep/1683

John Wells

IOHN WELLS OF = a man making candles
ABINGTON 1667 = I.W.

Thomas Wells son of John & Dorothy was baptised 5/May/1672 at St Mary's

A William Wells son of John (deceased) of Abingdon was apprenticed as a gunmaker to John Hawkins (jnr) on 15/Apr/1714. I would estimate his birth to have been about 1700 & doubt he was a son of the issuer.

Sources

Description & occasional notes as per Williamson & Dickinson
Photo from the Sylloge volume 31 the Norweb collection part 1
Parish record transcripts as per Oxfordshire Family History Society transcripts
Copies of All wills are available from Documents online at the national Archives
London Apprenticeship records Cliff Webb

Introduction

An appeal in the June 2005 Bulletin for details of Berks & Oxon pub checks resulted in a quick response from Andrew Cunningham. Even so, the total tally for the two counties (including all known values) remains at only 15: for whatever reason, there seems to have been little demand for pub checks in these two rural counties.

Berkshire Pub Checks

Abingdon

Obv. R. CORNISH NAGS HEAD INN
ABINGDON

Rev. 2D S.A DANIELL MAKER,
LION WORKS EDWARD STREET,
PARADE BIRMINGHAM

Edge. Milled, brass, 26mm



Similar, but 3D

Robert Cornish was present (1881)...1883...(1887). 1881 is a census date: in that year Robert Cornish (aged 29) was innkeeper at the Roebuck Inn, Stert Street, Abingdon. S. A. Daniell was active at the Lion Works address from 1875-1930. The Nags Head stands on an island between the River Thames and a mill stream, and beside the bridge which crosses both to provide the southerly approach to Abingdon. The bridge was originally built in 1416; the earliest reference to the pub so far traced is 1686 when a John Fountain was lessee at a rent of 5 shillings per annum. The pub served the river trade and had stabling on the opposite side of the road for barges horses: this site is now occupied by a boat hire centre. The pub still exists and is probably named after the horses that pulled the barges.

Oxfordshire Pub Checks

Banbury

Obv. G W BRUERTON 3D BANBURY

Rev. George and Dragon depicted

Edge. Milled, brass, 22mm



George Wallace Bruerton was licensee of the George and Dragon Inn 1874-80. Harrods 1876 Directory confirms the presence of Bruerton at this coaching inn, and advertises ‘*Good stabling and lock up coach houses. An ordinary every Thursday Horse and Sheep Fair*’. By 1882 W Hall was licensee.

Obv. WM GAZEYS WINE & SPIRIT
VAULTS PARSONS ST BAMBURY (sic)
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE
COUNTRY



Rev. Queen Victoria MAPPIN, TRUSS
MAKER. 61 NEWHALL ST
BIRMINGHAM

Edge. Plain, copper, 23mm

Listed as an unofficial farthing in Bell (1975) page 96, and in Bell, Whitmore, Sweeny (1994) as number 90. This is a doubtful pub check, appearing to be primarily an advertising ‘farthing’, but it is included here for completeness sake.

Hawkins (1989) says John Mappin was active at 61 Newhall Street from (1843)...1844-1854, and that William Gazey was at Parsons Street, Banbury, from 1850-1873. However, Gazey appears in Kelly’s directory 1883 (but not in Rusher’s 1883, which shows Heritage & Bennett at the wine vaults), so the dates can be expanded to (1847)...1850-1883. Throughout this time Gazey was at 5&6 Parsons Street with a business described as ‘*wholesale and retail wine and spirit merchants*’, and additionally as ‘*British wine dealer*’ in 1852; the term ‘vault’ (which appears on the token) is used in the 1876 and 1883 directories. The 1881 census lists William (aged 77) wine merchant, together with his wife Charlotte (49) and daughter Mary (22). With Mappin as maker, the token dates from c.1850-54.

William Gazey (presumably the same person) is also listed as a victualler at the George and Dragon, Horse Fair, Banbury, 1835-44. He was succeeded by William Herbert, his son in law, who remained at the George and Dragon until at least 1852. Under the will of John Gazey, the George and Dragon was sold on 16 October 1866.

Banbury directories record John Gazey, ...1839-64, variously as a wholesale and retail wine and spirit merchant, cigar dealer, seed and hop merchant at 39 High Street, and in 1852-54 at the ale, wine and spirit vaults, Calthorpe Lane, Banbury. By 1864 the Calthorpe Lane business had been taken over by Eden Gazey.

Obv. W HAYWARD WHITE HORSE
HOTEL BANBURY

Rev. BANBURY CRICKET CLUB
CHECK 3D



Edge. Milled, brass, 25mm

William Hayward has been traced in directories (1847)...1852-54...(1864) but information in Mike Brown's book shows that the actual dates are likely to be c1850-59, with a family involvement before then. On 31 August 1829 Charles Hayward, victualler of Hook Norton, took out a loan from Hitchman, brewers of Chipping Norton, and by 1830 he was running the White Horse Hotel. Kelly's Directory for 1847 shows that Charles was still at the White Horse, described as a commercial inn and posting house in the High Street, and that Charles was additionally a wine and spirit merchant and an ale and porter brewer. His son, William, is listed as a beer retailer and basket maker in Broad Street, Banbury.

Charles died in June 1850 and the business passed to his son William. The 1852 and 1854 directories describe the premises as a hotel, commercial inn and posting house, with William as a brewer, maltster and wine and spirit merchant. A posting house provided horses for hire for the next stage on a coaching route. William was at the White Horse in 1856, and probably still there in early 1859. On 30 April 1859 the inn and brewery were for sale under the terms of the will of Charles Hayward, and it was again for sale on 26 July 1859 following the early death of William, aged 34. By 1863 Richard Tanner was at the White Horse. The legend BANBURY CRICKET CLUB suggests this check had a 'wet rent' use.

Benson

Obv. E. GLANVILLE
CROWN HOTEL BENSON
2D

Rev. E. GLANVILLE
BUILDER & CARRIAGE
MAKER BENSON 2D



Edge. Plain, brass, 34mm

Edward Glanville was present (1854)...1861-1869... (1871). 1861 is a census date, showing Edward (aged 28) as builder and innkeeper of the Crown Inn, together with his wife, two children, a servant, visitor, two boarders and two lodgers. This gives an indication of the people staying at the inn on census day. Edward was occupant, but not full owner, of the Crown on 18 July 1860 when the inn was for sale as a result of Richard Costar's death – he was the publican in the 1854 directory. 1871 is also a census date, showing Thomas Evans as licensed victualler at the Crown Inn. In 1876 Edward Glanville is listed in Benson as a general builder. The combination of pub landlord with coach making, mentioned on the check, was not unusual.

Kate Tiller gives a history of Benson. The population of Benson remained stable at around 1,200 people throughout the Victorian period, but the nature of the village gradually changed. The village was on the coaching route from London to Oxford and beyond, the section between Henley on Thames and Oxford (in which Benson is situated) was turnpiked in 1736. The Crown Inn (along with the Castle Inn, White Hart, and Red Lion) served the coaches: in 1829 there were 7 coaches daily from Oxford to London, plus the Royal Mail Coach. The Crown was well situated for the Royal Mail since the Post Office was next door. After the Great Western Railway opened in 1840, coaching declined and by 1854 there were only 3 per week. The second half of the 19th century also saw the decline in the number of coach builders and smiths from 6 in the 1851 census to none by 1899. At this date, the Benson inns were offering hotel accommodation close to the River Thames to attract the leisure trade to compensate for the loss of other business. The pub has the date 1709 and the initials T R I: the date probably refers to the addition of a new façade of stone and brick. A horse mounting stone still exists on the corner of the building. The pub was acquired by Morland and Co Ltd in 1889 and still exists.

Chipping Norton

Obv. J. WILLES UNICORN INN
CHIPPING NORTON

Rev. 3D in wreath

Edge. Plain, brass, 26mm

A 1½d, also in a wreath, has been recorded.

John Willes has been traced at the Unicorn Inn, High Street, Chipping Norton (1863)...1864-69...(1876).



Deddington

Obv. HENRY E STURCH CROWN
& TUNS DEDDINGTON
BAGATELLE

Rev. 3D

Edge. Plain, brass, 29mm



Henry Edmund Sturch has been traced in directories at the Crown & Tuns, New Street (1863)...1864-69...(1876). The Crown & Tuns is not listed at all in Duttons 1863 directory but additional information suggests Sturch was actually present c1857-74. According to Brown, the previous publican (Thomas Stevens) was said to be 'leaving' in 1855, whilst in April 1875 (when the premises were to let) it was stated that Sturch had been there 18 years (i.e. since c1857). On 16 October 1874 a shop and bakehouse in New Street were sold under the will of H E Sturch, and on 24 June 1875 the pub was up for sale together with its brewing plant, with the comment '*for many years a commercial and brewing business, late H E Sturch*'. The legend BAGATELLE suggests this check was used in connection with the provision of a bagatelle table.

Also in Deddington was William Sturch (presumably a relative) who was victualler at the Red Lion in 1839 and maltster and brewer at the Unicorn Commercial Inn, Market Place, ...1842-67...

Henley on Thames

Obv. J PICKERNELL WHITE HART
HOTEL HENLEY ON THAMES

Rev. 3D WINES & SPIRITS FINE
ALES

Edge. Plain, brass, 24mm



A 1½d has also been recorded (but not seen) for J Pickernell at the White Hart.

According to Ann Cottingham, Jonathan Pickernell was present 1867-1871 and succeeded by his widow Rosina Pickernell from January 1871 until 1877. The 1871 census shows Rosina Pickernell, hotel keeper, with a living in work force of two men and a boy. The White Hart (listed as Commercial Inn and Posting House in 1868)

was situated in Hart Street, the central thoroughfare of Henley. It is mentioned as 'Le Herte' in the 1428-9 Court Roll, though it may well date back to the reign of Richard II (1377-99) referring to his badge of the White Hart. At this time the street was known as the High Street, before being renamed Hart Street after Henley's oldest pub.

The White Hart was Henley's main public coaching inn, one of four coaching inns in Henley: an advertisement announces a twice weekly coach service from the White Hart to London '*begins December 9, 1717*'. In 1826 the pub offered stalled stabling for 33 horses and open stabling for 40 horses. In the 1830's, before the opening of the Great Western Railway, up to 18 coaches per day from London (including Royal Mail ones on several routes) stopped at the White Hart on their way to Gloucester, Stroud, Shrewsbury, Oxford, Cheltenham, Worcester, Holyhead and other destinations. The White Hart also served as the start point for more local coaches to Reading, Marlow and High Wycombe. By 1883 all the coaches had gone, leaving only one carrier. As late as 1931 the pub still advertised '*stabling, motors*'.

In 1826 the freehold was held by Joseph Benwell in partnership with the local brewery W H Brakspear. The pub was bought by W H Brakspear in 1865 after Joseph's death. The pub has a gabled front with modern half timbering. At the back is a courtyard closed at one end by weather boarded buildings over a carriageway. The side of the inn has a projecting upper floor reached by an external stair. Sadly, after some 600 years as a hostelry the pub closed in December 1996 to reopen in 1999 as a pizza and pasta restaurant.

Oxford

Obv. MORRELL'S TAP ½ PINT

Rev. blank

Edge. Plain, zinc, 30mm



Obv. MORRELL'S TAP 1 PINT

Rev. blank

Edge. Plain, zinc, 30mm



Obv. MORRELL'S 3 PINT

Rev. blank

Edge. Plain, brass, 30mm



Other values (e.g. 2 Pint) may exist. The different metal and the absence of TAP on the 3 pint may possibly indicate a different use.

The Brewery Tap was often a free standing pub adjacent to the brewery, usually with a normal pub name but recognized as also the tap house for the brewery. The Morrell's checks just state 'Tap' so they may have been used inside the brewery. To discourage illicit drinking, it was normal practice for breweries to provide employees with a daily beer allowance, and the checks were probably issued for this purpose. The style of the checks suggests they date from the 20th century.

The old established brewery of the Tawney family (located at the 'Lion Brewery' in St Thomas's Street, Oxford, from 1782) took on Mark Morrell (father) and James Morrell (son) as partners in the late 18th century. In 1803 they acquired the lease of the Tawney brewery site, and together with Halls came to dominate brewing in Oxford (although several other breweries existed). In 1855 James died and the business passed to his son, also James. In 1943 the brewery became a private limited company under the control of the Morrell family, but changes in the control of the company eventually led to its sale in 1998 and the brewery closed. Of the 132 tenanted pubs, 107 were subsequently bought by Greene King in 2002.

Obv. GEORGE SCOWN BELL & CROWN 3D

Rev. MAGDALEN STREET OXFORD

Edge. Plain, copper, 21mm



George Scown was at the Bell & Crown, 17 Magdalen Street (1847)...1852-54...(1863). The 1854 directory lists him as victualler, painter and grainer. By 1864 he was a plumber, painter and glazier of St Ebbe's Street, Oxford, and by 1867 he was a painter, grainer and publican of the Three Tuns, St Ebbe's Street, having taken over this pub from Edwin Scown.

According to Derek Honey, the Bell & Crown seems to have been first recorded as the Oxenford Inn in a grant of tenement to a Richard Broke in 1357. By 1443 it was known as the Belle Inn, and by 1842 as the Bell & Crown. In 1850 the leaseholder and licensee was Joseph Alexander. The date the pub ceased to exist is not known, but it was situated on the corner of Magdalen Street with Friar's Entry, and became the site of the Oxford Cinema in 1924.

Conclusion

Half of the pubs listed in this review were originally involved in the coaching trade (or the barge trade in the case of the Nags Head, Abingdon). With the growth of railways in the 1840's, the coaching business declined and publicans sought to diversify their activities. Maybe the use of checks was one response to trying to attract and retain new business.

There are other tokens which may have pub / hotel connections, including:

- Deddington Friendly Society, Dinner Ticket 1812
- Thame Hand in Hand Benevolent Society, 1868, 3d (with clasped hands)
- Wantage Friendly Society, Established 1808 (with beehive and bees)

The Wantage piece is associated with the Bear Hotel, Wantage, where the society (known as the 'Beehive Club') met. The society ceased c1860. These pieces are, however, outside the scope of this article.

It is rumoured there may be a check for the Bull, Nettlebed, and I would be pleased to receive details of this and any further Berks & Oxon pub checks so that they can be listed in a supplement.

Acknowledgements

I am indebted to Andrew Cunningham for not only providing details of four issuers and several values completely unknown to me, but also for providing information from 'Oxon Brews' by Mike Brown, for the majority of the illustrations and for commenting on a draft of this article. Any remaining shortcomings are my responsibility alone. Alan Cox kindly drew my attention to the book by Honey.

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TILLER, K (ed.), *Benson – a village through its history*

Tokens attracted the lion's share of the interest in DNW's final coin auction of 2006, staged on 13 December. The late Barry Greenaway's collection, dispersed in 231 lots, was a sell-out at £40,175 including premium and accounted for the majority paid in the day's final session of tokens, tickets, passes and paranumismatica. The principal focus here was on the Greenaway series of over 700 West Country tickets and pub checks, the largest group of its type ever sold by public auction, which grossed £26,496 including premium.

Mostly bought by people in the room, one exception was a good group of eleven pieces from Tewkesbury (lot 1123), for which an institutional buyer paid £403 including premium. A tin bracteate shilling of the Old Passage ferry across the River Severn from Aust to Beachley (lot 1051) was much fancied and needed £276 including premium. Elsewhere in the Greenaway collection there was considerable interest in a 17th century halfpenny of Richard Hitchcott of Ludlow (lot 1003), almost certainly the only known specimen, which was bought by Nigel Clark for £863 including premium. A very attractive example of the rare 1811 penny issued by the Staverton woollen magnate John Jones (lot 1024) cost £552 including premium and a Thomas Spence halfpenny featuring the Jewish boxer Daniel Mendoza (lot 1011), always a popular item, fetched £472 including premium; one of only two gold tokens issued by the mercurial Melksham coin dealer Fred Jeffery in the early 1970s (lot 1195) was a good buy at £322 including premium. A group of Georgian evasion halfpence and farthings (lot 1203) was claimed by an American telephone bidder for £1,265 including premium.

From time to time significant previously unknown tokens emerge onto the open market and when they do, the sky is often the limit for price. Back in March DNW auctioned a somewhat worn Scottish countermarked dollar issued by a trader in Paisley for £2,530 including premium, of which no specimen had been believed to have survived. This time it was the turn of Ireland, with a copper twopence issued in 1735 by Robert Sindaire, a trader in Ballywalter, co Down (lot 1292). The early 18th century Irish token series has been the subject of recent exhaustive study, but no tokens from Ballywalter had previously been recorded; bought by the vendor as part of a miscellaneous group of copper coins from an antique shop in Colwyn Bay, North Wales, for £22 in 1987, it was hammered down for £2,070 including premium.

Another rare Irish token, a late 18th century Dublin farthing of Samuel Cooley (lot 1294) was bought in the room for £667 including premium, while a circulated example of the 1813 pattern penny issued by Edward Stephens (lot 1308), from an old North American collection, needed £380 including premium. Among the tickets and passes, an attractive engraved silver piece for the Cliff Bridge, Scarborough, 1827 (lot

1350), named to a man from Kippax who became a respected merchant in the city of London, sold on commission for £805 including premium, while £495 including premium was needed for another completely unpublished piece, a lead twopence of 1799 issued for the Causeway Friendly Society and tentatively attributed to the village of the same name near Tralee, co Kerry.

The “Trail of ‘98” Kinema (sic) tokens

Stuart Adams

The story behind these kinema (from the Greek meaning movement) tokens is not dissimilar to the £100 prize tokens issued by the Weekly Telegraph in 1905/6 (Adams 2005) both in distribution and how the wording of the reverse compares with the obverse phraseology of the Weekly Telegraph tokens. This time however it was the Daily Sketch that distributed the tokens but there were no monetary prizes. The prize this time was for tickets to see the “Trail of ‘98”

The Tokens



Var.1



Rev.



Var.2

There are two varieties

1. The title reads: “The Trail of ‘98” is around the rim and TIVOLI is horizontal about 2/3rds from the top.
2. The second variety reads “ The Trail of” with (‘98) just above TIVOLI

There is a common reverse legend which reads:

KEEP THIS / IT MAY BE / LUCKY / number / SEE / DAILY SKETCH

All lettering is incuse. They are made of brass, 25.5 mm in diameter, have a plain edge and a thickness of 1.1mm.

The Tivoli

The Tivoli was originally a music hall built in 1890 and closed in 1914. (65-70 1/2 Strand, London). It was rebuilt as a cinema in 1923. (The London Encyclopaedia)

Date of issue

Halliwell's Film Guide states that the film was released in 1928. The critics state that "Impressive spectacular while it stays outdoors, not so good when the plot takes over".

A search at the National Newspaper Library of the Daily Sketch for that year revealed that on the 17th September 1928 the following was published;

TICKETS FOR DISCS Kinema Seats for Lucky Numbers in the "Daily Sketch"

" For some days past golden discs have been scattered throughout London, and readers of the *Daily Sketch* will know that these discs bearing certain numbers will entitle finders to free tickets for "The Trail of "98"

The management of the Tivoli have decided to give away 60 free seats weekly instead of the 30 originally stated.

Mondays numbers are : 77, 92, 308, 723, 1133, 1855, 1430, 1030, 982, 3388.

Anyone having picked up a disc stamped with any of the above numbers, on presentation of the disc at the Tivoli box office, will be given two tickets for either the afternoon or evening performance today.

Watch the *Daily Sketch* for Tuesday's lucky numbers."

I could not find any preamble in the preceding issues of the *Daily Sketch* about the scheme. On various days in the week "Lucky numbers" were published, this was often Mondays and Fridays but not necessarily on consecutive days and difficult to spot.

The numbers on the discs, as indicated above and in subsequent issues covered a wide range and went up to about 25,000. The dates found for which “Lucky numbers” were published are as follows;

Date	Page	Number of numbers	Date	Page	Number of numbers
17.09.1928	26	10	02.10.1928	9	10
18.09.1928	9	10	05.10.1928	22	10
21.09.1928	16	10	08.10.1928	8	20
24.09.1928	13	10	12.10.1928	No edition	on file
28.09.1928	9	10	15.10.1928	Nothing	
01.10.1928	11	10			

Summary

The scheme started on 17th September 1928 and ended about the 12th October 1928. There is no indication as to who manufactured the discs nor how they were distributed. High and low numbers seemed to have run concurrently.

Footnote

The Daily Sketch

First issued 02.03.1909 and continued until 1st June 1946, when it incorporated the Daily Graphic and became just the *Daily Sketch* until 1971 (London edition). The London office was at 180 – 1 Fleet Street and the paper was published by Sir W.C. Lang & Co.

Eventually taken over by the Daily Mail

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Adams S.J. (2005). The Weekly Telegraph Advertising Medals, TCSB V8, No.4, pp134 – 143.

Halliwell’s Film Guide, 8th Edition, Editor: ;John Walker 1992, Pub: Harper Collins Manufacturing, Glasgow.

The London Encyclopaedia, (1985) Edited by Ben Weinreb and Christopher Hibbert, published by Book Club Associates, London/

In the March 2006 edition of the T.C.S.bulletin I detailed reasons for casting serious doubts regarding the 17th century halfpenny token issued by SARAH THOMAS and attributed by Dickinson to Wales Uncertain 91B. Further evidence has recently surfaced with the unearthing of another specimen also found by a metal detectorist. This example was sold at the December auction of D.N.W and made the not inconsiderable sum of £280 despite being described as in only fair condition.



The story behind the find was written up by coin specialist Peter D Spencer in the SEARCHER magazine after he had been contacted by the finder and asked to research the token. Peter contacted me after being told that I also had an example of this very rare piece and we were able to establish that the find spots of both tokens were fairly close. Initially the D.N.W catalogue listed the find spot of this latest token as Blyth (this coincidentally is where my example was found) but corrected it to Bawtry in Yorkshire shortly before the sale commenced. Bawtry incidentally, is some half a dozen miles north of Blyth and just over the county boundary. There are now to my knowledge four examples of the SARAH THOMAS token in existence, two with confirmed find spots (Blyth and Bawtry) one with a rumoured find spot of Central Yorkshire and the Museum of Wales example where the find spot is unknown. Clearly this token can no longer be considered Welsh and in my view the probability is that it belongs to Yorkshire. (The bust of King Charles 11 being particularly popular in this county).

Yorkshire collectors with access to local historical records for the Bawtry area may be able to trace a SARAH THOMAS trading somewhere in the vicinity and consequently throw a little light on this mystery. If anyone should have any further information on this token or indeed have an example of it I would be delighted to hear from them and can be contacted on 020 8950 4168.

My thanks go to Peter Spencer for supplying me with information on this latest find.

T.W. Ingram Tea Dealer and Grocer, Abergavenny

Alan Cox

An unofficial farthing for T.W. Ingram is well known and has appeared in listings of such tokens as far back as Batty but has always remained something of a mystery as the entry in Bell's Unofficial Farthings 1820-1870 for the county of Monmouthshire clearly indicates:-

Abergavenny Unknown Issuer

Monmouthshire No. 1 Batty 578

Obverse A bust of Queen Victoria facing left, and the legend: VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN



Reverse An inscription in six lines, the first and last two being curved: T.W. INGRAM TEA DEALER & GROCER -.- HIGH St. ABERGAVENNY

Edge Plain. Scarce (2)

Diesinker and manufacturer: T.W. Ingram.

The inclusion of Ingram's name in self advertisement on this piece is confusing; and liable to be misinterpreted as the name of the issuer.

Bell issued his book in 1975 and this farthing is one of three listed for the county of Monmouthshire, the other two being for J. Conway, also of Abergavenny, and T. Perkins of Chepstow. Bell gives you very little background information as to regards the issuers and it is basically left to you, the collector, to make what research is necessary to satisfy your own requirements. From my own research I know that Conway was in business 1844-1871 and Perkins 1843-1876. However, I failed to find any trace of Ingram despite searching all available trade directories known to me.

In his list of acknowledgements for help given in compiling his listing Bell includes the names of D.W. Dykes and R. Hawkins both of whom had a wide knowledge of such farthings. It is probably the former who indicated to Bell that whilst the farthings for Conway and Perkins were genuine there was no trace of Ingram a consequence of such being that they came to the conclusion that this was probably a die sinker's self advertisement. Hawkins also expresses this opinion on page 317 of his Dictionary of Makers of British Metallic Tickets published in 1989. However, he also tells us that T.W. Ingram, the diesinker, died in May 1844 which is possibly before the main period of unofficial farthings.

The most recent listing of such farthings is 'Bell's Unofficial Farthings A Supplement' compiled by Bell, Whitmore and Sweeny and published by Whitmore in 1994. They again refer to the possibility of this farthing being a trade sample, but suggest that numismatic evidence points away from Ingram as the maker and towards Cottrill on the basis that the die obverse QV9 is of a later date.

Having now collected tokens for some forty years and having had a specimen of Ingram's farthing in my collection for the greater part of that time I have long held the opinion that it must be a genuine issue and hoped that eventually I would track him down.

I based my thoughts on the fact that whilst trade directories are an excellent source of information there are long gaps. For those covering Wales and Monmouthshire there is one for 1852 but the next does not occur again until 1858/59. Again why chose Abergavenny for a trade sample? There are only nine such farthings listed for Wales and Monmouthshire. Surely in order to solicit orders a town name where there are a number of such farthings would have been more appropriate?

THOMAS C. INGRAM,
Wholesale General Furnishing, and Saddlers'
IRONMONGER,
BIRMINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD WAREHOUSEMAN,
NEVILLE STREET, ABERGAVENNY,
Manufacturer of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND CABINET GOODS,
And Dealer in
Barometers, Thermometers, and Looking Glasses; Builders', Cabinet Makers', Watch-
makers', Saddlers', and Shoemakers' Materials in great variety; Stove Grates, Trough-
ing, Piping, &c.; Wool Sheets, Sacks, and Sacking. Travellers supplied with Jewellery,
Cutlery, and Hardware, on the Lowest Terms. Houses Completely Furnished on the
shortest notice. An extensive variety of Paper Hangings, always in stock.
N.B.—LICENSED DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER.
28 SW 59

Figure 1

Again what Bell and Hawkins did not tell us that there were Ingrams living and trading in the nineteenth century in Abergavenny. One of whom was T.C. Ingram (Figure 1 Advert) in business from 1830 to 1865 as an ironmonger etc in Neville Street just around the corner from the High Street, but he apparently had no need to issue his own farthing.

Additionally my own experience tells me that this is a fairly common farthing. They have four of them in Abergavenny Museum, all local donations, and including the one in my own collection I know of 10 in other museum and private collections in south Wales alone.

Over the past few years a new source of relative information has become available to us that being census returns from 1841 through to 1901 which we can now access from the comfort of our own living rooms. Earlier this year having used such returns with some success in tracing my own family tree I experimented with names of tokens issuers in the hope that additional information could be forthcoming. One of which was T.W. Ingram and I started with the 1851 census in the hope that he was after all an inhabitant and possible a tea dealer in that town. I came up with the following entry:

‘Thomas Wallace Ingram. born 1832, town of birth Abergavenny, occupation Ironmonger’s assistant, town of residence Pontypool’.

So there was a young man aged nineteen in 1851, born in Abergavenny, but he was not a tea dealer. A quick look at the 1841 census when he would have been a young lad indicated that he was in fact the son of T.C. Ingram, the ironmonger, so that’s why he had despatched him ten miles down the road to Pontypool to learn the trade of ironmonger.

I quickly moved on to the 1861 census to discover that he was now resident in Swansea with a wife and three sons and trading as a grocer at 15 Wind Street. This means that sometime between censuses he had not only changed occupation, got married, but had also moved to Swansea. A re-examination of Slater’s Trade Directory for 1858/59 and the Cambrian Newspaper indicate that he was already in Swansea by March 1859.

It is also possible to access the marriage index online which informed me that he had married in Abergavenny in the final quarter of 1854. I established that the marriage register for St Mary’s church, Abergavenny is deposited in the Gwent Records Office and a visit to the records office revealed that he had married Ann Ellis Giles on the 5th October 1854. Occupation of Ingram given as Ironmonger, resident in Pontypool. Father of Ann Giles given as Benjamin Giles, occupation grocer, of Flannel Street, Abergavenny. This family business was again in existence 1830-1865, but like Ingram senior apparently had no need to issue their own unofficial farthing.

This means that at the beginning of October 1854 he returned to his home town to marry the daughter of a grocer and sometime between then and 1859 he had not only

changed occupation, but also moved his family to Swansea. All three sons are listed as being born in Abergavenny which indicates that he in all probability was resident in Abergavenny from October 1854 to March 1859, but was he trading as a grocer/tea dealer during this time? Perhaps his wife preferred to be married to a grocer rather than an ironmonger.

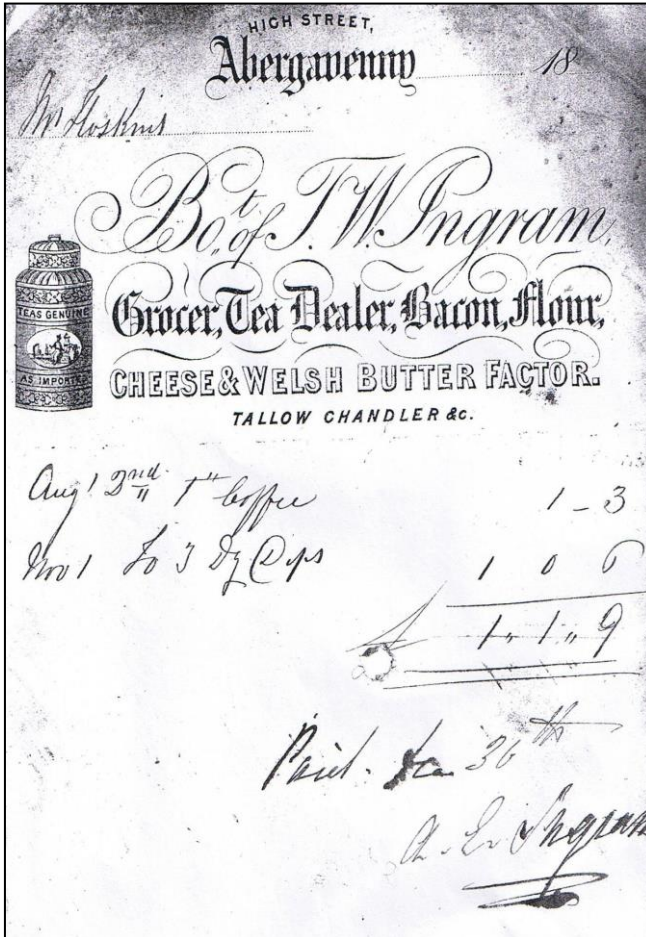


Figure 2

In the past enquiries made with the curator of Abergavenny Museum have proved fruitless, but as it some time since I last spoke to him I contacted the current curator in the hope that something had turned up. She told me that with the help of volunteers from the local history society they are building up a data base of past inhabitants of the town mainly from documents and papers deposited with the museum over many years. She promised to let me know if they could find anything.

Three weeks later I received a letter from Abergavenny Museum enclosing a copy shop bill issued by T.W. Ingram (figure 2 Shop bill). This gives us the evidence that the unofficial farthing issued by T.W. Ingram is in fact genuine and can take its place along side the other farthings issued and used in Monmouthshire. The bill itself is not fully dated, indicating 18--, but it is receipted by A.E. Ingram, his wife, so it must be after the date of her marriage and before the move to Swansea.

No wonder no one has been able to find him in the past as he was only in business as a grocer/tea dealer in Abergavenny for a relatively short period of no more than five years and outside the scope of any available trade directory.

This is a classic example where use of the information held on census returns can help solve some of the mysteries concerning token issuers and I am sure that given a little patience other outstanding names can also be resolved.

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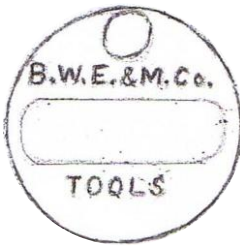
Cambrian Index, Swansea

Abergavenny Museum

Time, Pay and Tool Checks - Part 11

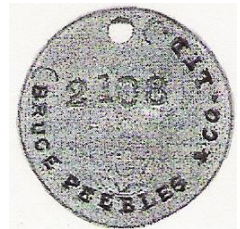
Ralph Hayes

210. B.S.C.CUMBRIA ENGINEERING.Chapel Banks Works, Workington,Cumbria.1990.The only record found in the directories to hand.32mm.



211. BRITISH WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC &MANUFACTURING CO.LTD Electrical Mfrs. Trafford Park, Manchester.-Various.1919.The firm is listed in Stubbs' 1904 Year Book as 'Limited'1903.1928 records Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co. Ltd. Signal Mfrs. Foundry Lane, Chippenham, Wilts.(1903-1919)Not in 1928. 33mm.

212. BRUCE PEEBLES &CO.LTD. Electrical Engs. Mfrs. of all classes of electrical machinery, transformers, & rectifiers. East Pilton,Edinburgh.1919-1970.Not in 1972 .All incuse.30mm



213. BRYANT & MAY LTD. Match Mfrs.Fairfield Works,Bow,E.3 & Shuna St.Maryhill, Glasgow.1919 to 1980.Diamond Match Works, Linacre Rd.Litherland,Liverpool.1919 to1943 .Not in 1946.Mersey Works, Speke Rd.Garston,Liverpool.1932 to 1990.Aire St. South Accommodation Rd. Leeds 1932 to 1959.Not in 1961.The Yorkshire Warehouse, Ingram Par.Rothwell,Leeds.1932to 1980 1863 records Bryant & May, General Merchants(includes Safety Match Mfrs.)Fairfield Works, Bow. E. 1846 records Bryant & May, Patent Blacking & Grease Makers,133 Tooley St. London. The firm is listed as Bryant & May Ltd. In Stubbs Year Book 1904 for 1903.(1903 to 1990) 32mm.



214. BUTLER MACHINE TOOL CO.LTD. Engineers & Machine Tools Mfrs. Victoria iron Works, Gibbet St. Halifax. 1928- .Adelaide St. in 1941-Mile Thorn Halifax in 1943-1986.1990 records Butler Newall Machine Tool Co. Ltd. Mile Thorn, West Holm Rd.Halifax,W.Yorks.1919 records J. Butler & Co. Engineers, Toolmakers. Gibbet St Halifax.(1928-1986) Not in 1990.Rev.stamped no. with beaded rim. 25mm.



215. CALICO PRINTER'S ASSOCIATION LTD. St. James' Buildings, Oxford St. Manchester 1919.Various depts. & branches are listed including works at Buckton Vale Print Works, Stalybridge; Dinting Vale Print Works, Dinting, Glossop; Rhodes Print Works, Rhodes, Middleton & Whalley Abbey Printing Co.Ltd.Blackburn.1961 Includes Birch Vale Print Works, Birch Vale,Stockport.1968 includes a Plastics group Reddish Vale Works, Stockport & Birch

Vale Print Works. The exact use of this piece is unknown, possible a key tag for a store room or a locker for equipment. (1919 to 1970) Not in 1972 32mm.

216. CHARLESWORTH BODIES LTD. Motor Car Body Builders,126, Much Park St, Coventry.(1931)is inserted before LTD. in the title for 1932,but not in 1947. (1919 to 1947) Not in 1948. 32mm.



217. CHIVERS & SONS LTD. Fruit Preservers Jam & Marmalade Mfrs. Orchard Factory, Histon, Cambridge. 1919.1948 includes Commerce St. Montrose, & Vegetable Cannery, George St.,Huntingdon. 1955 includes Chivers & Sons(Ireland) Ltd. Clonskeagh, Dublin.1959 also records Chivers Farms (Chivers & Sons Ltd.) Livestock & Fruit, Wood Ho. Histon, Cambridge. (1919 to 1961) Not in 1966. 32mm.



218. CITY CHAMBERS GLASGOW (The obverse shows the Arms of Glasgow)
 1928 records Glasgow Corporation Water Works, 50 St. John St. Office City Chambers. The Chamber of Commerce and the City Chambers as well as many other types of business were in George Square. Probably a pass for entry into the City Chambers(Chamber of Commerce). 1928 to date? CU-NI. 24mm.



219. COLE, MARCHENT & MORLEY LTD. Fixed Steam Engine Mfrs. Millwrights, Condenser Plant Mfrs. Hydraulic Cylinders etc. Prospect Works, Wakefield Rd. Bradford. By 1943(1929) is inserted before LTD.1959 records Cole, Marchent & Morley (1929) Ltd. Alexandra Works, Parsonage Rd. Bradford. Not recorded in 1961 but in 1968 to 1990.(1919 to 1955) Not in 1959 30.5mm

220. W.T.COPELAND & SONS LTD. China Mfrs. Spode Works, High St., Stoke-on-Trent 1932.1959 records China & Earthware Mfrs. & address is Church St.(1932 to 1973) Not in 1979. 32mm.



221. JNTHN.CROOKES & SON. 245, Rockingham St. Sheffield. Cutlery Mfrs. Ecclesall Works (1928 to 1961) Not in 1968 Rev. open wreath. 26mm.

Information Requests

Gibraltar Tokens

I am in the fairly final stages of writing a little book (a companion book to "The Tokens and Checks of Malta") for Gibraltar tokens. There were many tokens issued by this tiny colony but I am certain there were many more that I've been unable to trace. This note is to ask if any of you have any tokens you know, or suspect, are from Gibraltar to please make contact with me, Please don't bother to contact me about the copper 1802-20 series by Spittles, Cattons and Keeling or the fairly common one with R B around a champagne glass with a depiction of the Gibraltar rock on the reverse, as I do know of these.

You may have a token in a mystery section of your collection which is crudishly made and has the tiny initials RP in the field. This might very well be a Gibraltar token and I would very much like details, please. (I should then be able to tell you something about it). Another clue as to Gibraltar tokens are Spanish values with English business name; and another clue is it says GIBRALTAR on it of course!

Bob Lyall

Columbia Farthings

As editor of the Leaden Tokens Telegraph newsletter, I am sometimes asked questions about pieces which are not lead. One of my correspondents has recently found quite a few months apart, two well-used Columbia farthings in the same field near Hemel Hempstead. We presume that they were simply employed as supplements to the regal coinage, but does anyone else please have any information about the distribution of Columbia find spots.

David Powell

Book Reviews

Staffordshire Tavern Checks - A catalogue for Smethwick. By Neil B. Todd, Malcom C. Eden and Andrew Cunningham. Published privately, 2006. viii + 59 pages, 7" x 8½", card covers. Available from Andrew Cunningham at £7.50 plus £0.70 postage.

Over a period of twenty years from 1984 to 2003 some eight catalogues have been produced covering the tavern checks of the county of Staffordshire but they did not include Smethwick as this town had previously been included under Birmingham despite the fact that it was clearly part of Staffordshire during the main period of tavern token issues.

This anomaly has now been corrected with the publication of this catalogue as some 92 checks have been identified as coming from Smethwick thus deserving of an additional catalogue which completes the whole picture of this part of England where there were extensive check issues.

Like the previous catalogues the acknowledgements and bibliography are extensive and the background research on the issuers is thorough. The illustrations are of a high standard thus enabling easy identification for anyone collecting the checks of this county.

Many of the earlier catalogues are now out of print and presumably unobtainable and it would perhaps have been helpful if they had been listed in the bibliography thus giving new collectors a chance of knowing what they need to search for. However, they are fully listed in the *Token Collectors Companion 2006*, by John Whitmore which has an extensive section covering the checks of Staffordshire with all checks crossed referenced. Whitmore does not include illustrations thus making this series of nine catalogues essential to such collectors.

The compilers are to be congratulated on sticking to a task which as taken over twenty years to complete and hopefully they will now turn their attention to other counties where listings of checks would be of advantage to collectors and also encourage others to cover their own particular counties either by producing similar listings to these or if small through listings in this Bulletin.

Alan Cox

The Pub Checks of Wales 2005 by Noel and Alan Cox. Spiral bound A4 136 pages + 3 plates. Available from AG Cox at £15 plus postage.

Wales, especially South Wales, is one of the most prolific regions for the issue of pub checks and is the largest area to be covered by a single book on the subject. It has been addressed twice before: Dr. Neil Todd's "Tavern Tokens in Wales" (1980) included some 540 checks and then Yolanda Stanton (now Courtney) covered around 900 in "The Pub Checks of Wales" in 1988. Yet there has been such an increase in the number of known pieces that this third work meets a clear need by adding over 400 fresh checks.

To condense so much coverage into a manageable and affordable publication needs considerable skill and the authors have done an excellent job. Their method follows the approach of the previous catalogues: it is extremely succinct yet more than adequate, giving the full wording on the token, metal/edge/size and a cross-reference to the earlier catalogues plus information on the address, the landlord's dates or the pub's lifespan and, where appropriate, the maker. It is noticeable that a lot of effort has gone into revising and updating the details from the earlier books as well as researching the new additions. There is not a lot by way of general introduction to the subject but this has been well covered in the two previous works and particularly in Yolanda Courtney's "Public House Tokens in England and Wales c.1830-c.1930" to which readers are referred. The index has also been condensed by only including licensees where the token bears no place- name but this is satisfactory once one has established the *modus operandi*.

If there is one significant drawback, it is that less than sixty of the additional pieces are illustrated. The two previous works have cumulatively illustrated all the checks covered but the authors have not maintained this in the current book. This can cause problems: for example, repeat orders using the same obverse die but a different (though broadly similar) stock reverse die would not usually be detectable as different checks. As they say, a picture is worth a thousand words.

"The Pub Checks of Wales 2005" is of course a specialist work, and very largely text, but it is absolutely essential for all those interested in pub checks and Welsh tokens in general. It is well produced and spirally bound so that it lies flat. It covers probably double the number of pieces included in any other single pub token catalogue yet is compact in its 130 pages and is priced within everyone's reach. All in all, a valuable and recommended addition to the token collector's library.

Andrew Cunningham

The Mining and Related Tokens of West Cumberland, by Michael Finlay, published in 2006 by Plains Books. 196 pages, A4 size. Costing £50 ISBN-13; 9781872477015 and ISBN-10; 1872477011

This is a very comprehensive study of the coal mining and lime works tokens from the West Cumberland area of England. Its illustrations cover all the 143 different tokens traced with very high quality colour photographs of both sides of every token. In addition, there are some 117 illustrations, again in colour, relating to the token businesses, ranging from 19th century photographs of a mine, to the impressive houses of the mine owners, the portraits of the owners and to 18th century large scale maps and sketches.

All the tokens are described in full and include a rarity rating. There is detailed history of the businesses using them and even heraldic coats of arms of the various mine owners. The tokens include several value stated pieces for the 17th century but the majority were for tallying the mining and movement of the coal from the pits to the ships that carried the coal. They often have the coat of arms of the mine's owner or attractive depictions of coal wagons and ships used to carry the coal, often to Ireland. Many have 18th century dates on them but one of the latest has a steam engine, which, to my eye, looks to date to c1845. A few of the tokens are less easy on the eye being more of a "home made" style with just initials of the owners stamped on plain flans, but the majority would seem to have been made in a very professional environment.

Whilst most of the book is devoted to the coal businesses, some 20 pages are about the lime kilns and the tokens used in that business. There are 50 pages of biographical data about the issuers and a comprehensive bibliography; a detailed and helpful index finishes this book.

It is hard to put into words just what a superb book this is. I have never read a better produced one and, although its price is more than the average price for a numismatic book, this is not a normal book.

Bob Lyall

Notes and Queries

569 Telegraph Line

This is an American token and is listed in the AWA Atwood-Coffee Catalogue (NY 630Ld). It was issued around the 1860/70's by William Tyson who was one of a number of independent omnibus companies in New York and it is understood that one could transfer from vehicles of one company to those of another upon presentation of such a token. It is assumed that these would be purchased at less than the regular fare (25c). According to a New York Directory of 1851, William Tyson operated 20 coaches "from Grand-street Ferry, through Grand-street, Broadway, Canal, Greenwich and Cortland streets, to the Jersey City Ferry". Five different omnibus companies issued such transfer tokens, all with the same reverse, but Tyson's is the only one in brass, the rest being pewter

Andrew Cunningham

570 TUNO

Obv. TUNO stamped incuse
Rev. Plain
25mm, plain edge, Aluminium, pierced for suspension.



Two types known, with serifs and sans serif. These were found amongst a group of market gardeners tokens from Biggleswade and Sandy (Bedfordshire). The exact use of the tokens or meaning of the word TUNO was not known.

Gary Oddie

560 LCT Canteen Tokens

I have a 1/- white, but not the 1/6 in navy blue plastic – my 1/6 is in black fibre – much thinner, slightly larger and with a different and larger value. I understand that LCT stands for Leeds City Transport, but this is not definite. My tokens came with a group of other Leeds items, but this is not sufficient proof that they do relate to Leeds; more research is needed.



John Tolson

Adverts

WANTED

COMMEMORATIVE OR PRIZE MEDALS
TOKENS, TICKETS OR PASSES
relating to the present Cumbria.

(Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North of the Sands)

Michael Finlay

(8:12)

DAVID MAGNAY

TOY, IMITATION, MINIATURE AND MODEL COINS and BOXES
IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS

I BUY and SELL MUCH OF WHAT IS IN "TOY COINS"
STOCK DESPERATELY WANTED

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(8:12)

WANTED

ANYTHING WOLVERHAMPTON AND BILSTON

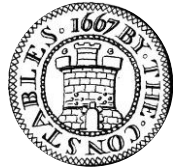
Mike Bagguley

(8:12)



WANTED
Somerset 17th C Tokens
227-230 "CONSTABLES"

Richard H. Hardy



(8:8)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

Abyssinie, Addis-Abeba, Bechuanaland, Dahomey (Porto Novo), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire), Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Rhodesia, Uganda.

West Indies, Bahamas, British Guiana, Bermuda, Ireland Island, British North Borneo, Malaya, Singapore, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Pacific Islands, Malta, Gibraltar (not 1802-20), Cyprus, Mauritius, Seychelles, Falkland Co-operative Store.

If you have a token that may be from a colony (or Warrington) then I'm happy to try to identify it.

Bob Lyall

(8:12)

Wanted – Hampshire (Including Bournemouth and I.o.W.)

c17th, c18th and c19th tokens; tokens, checks, passes, ads, fobs, medallions and anything else numismatic 1820 to date.

Also military tokens from Britain and Ireland. Books by Birchall, Denton & Prattent and Conder on c18th tokens.

Michael Knight

(8:8)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size.

BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(8:12)

WANTED – LINCOLNSHIRE tokens, pub checks, tickets and passes

1820 to date including fruit pickers of South Lincs.

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(8:12)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

Collector living in deepest Cornwall would be most grateful for the chance to buy or exchange for Cornish items

Pub Checks, Sack Tokens, Passes, 18th and 19th century
Tokens (Mining or Other), Advertising Pieces.

Please Contact

R. Keith Harrison

(8:12)

Plastic Wanted

I collect tokens, medals, coins, both toy and real checks, counters, etc. in fact anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(8:12)

IRISH 19th/20th/21st Century Tokens Wanted

e.g. £10 for any IRISH CO-OP (undamaged, min Fine) except Belfast 1/2d & 1d

Belfast, Ulster, Ligoniel, Dunmurry, Lisburn, CWS Ltd NI, Armagh & District,
Banbridge, Newry, Glenanne, Glenarme, Templecrone, Limerick, Moynalty,
Dunsany, Irish Industrial, Dublin North/Friendly/Ind/Market/Joint Stock Soc

Barry Woodside

(8:12)

• **WANTED** •
TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES
OF
• **IRELAND** •

Francis Heaney

(8:12)

Adverts

WANTED

SILVER THREEPENCES or SIXPENCES
ENGRAVED ON ONE SIDE WITH EITHER

A BOY or GIRLS NAME

Brian Edge

(8:11)

WANTED

Kingston upon Thames, Surbiton, New Malden, Hook, Tolworth, Chessington:
Tokens, medals, ephemera, anything

Communion tokens of Argyllshire, Inverness-shire and the Western Isles.
Walsingham, Norfolk: Religious medals, Pilgrim badges, medieval and modern.
British Political Party badges, also woodcraft Folk, Kibbo Kift badges. .

Tim Everson

(9:4)

K & M COINS

We Buy and Sell Tokens (also British and Foreign
coins) Send for our latest free list

Or ring Mick

(9:4)

Wanted

Evasions, anything Thomas Spence, Theatre Passes, other pre 1850 Tickets, anything
Pantomime

Alan Judd

(8:12)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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Editor

David Young

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Editorial

Only one more issue to go in this volume, is anybody interested in taking over after the Token Congress this year. The finances are in a healthy state and there is a good stock of back numbers. In the meantime please keep sending the articles.

Token Congress 2007

The 2007 Token Congress will be held over the weekend 12-14 October 2007 at the Madison Hotel and Conference Centre, Swindon.

The organisers are Stuart Adams, Tony Gilbert and Philip Mernick.

The cost will be £146 and will include meals from Friday evening to Sunday lunch.

For further details and to make Reservations contact Philip Mernick

David Pottinger

It with sadness that I have to report that David Pottinger died on 31 March 2007; he was a member of the Society for many years and a frequent contributor. The following obituary first appeared in Coin News and is reprinted here with their kind permission.

David lived with cancer for ten years, and when he was told in 2002 that his life would be shortened, he retired from his accountancy job with BMW, set about packing in as many holidays as possible and determined to fulfil a long held intention to research and write about his collection of tokens. He also produced eighteen articles for Coin News and nine for the Token Corresponding Society Bulletin. The following is an extract from the eulogy given by fellow member of the Reading Coin Club, Graham Kirby.

“David acquired tokens...the chosen branch on which to exercise a natural curiosity. To ask questions: what is it, why was it made and by whom, what is the design and what does it mean? Not in isolation, but in regularly attending the club, corresponding with dealers and wider reading.

During the last year David allowed me to photograph his collection and to experience his calm enthusiasm as he handled each piece again, recounting something of its story. After all, the collection had been carefully assembled over time and carefully written up. It is a hobby I know he found satisfying, rewarding, social, educational, challenging, frustrating, surprising, enjoyable – all these, and more.

He not only received, and bought, but he gave back – his time and knowledge, earning respect and being known for his integrity ... holding every possible office in Reading Coin Club since 1973 ... often in the last years attending through sheer determination as the illness and treatments progressed. Well researched articles, to his own formula, used his knowledge and experience, drawing on published works and trawling through Kelly’s Directories to track down elusive firms and individuals. Works left to encourage those who follow in his chosen footsteps.

David leaves behind a club stronger for his faithful support, wiser for his counsel, appreciative of his contributions, grateful for his friendship and giving thanks for his life.

In all the meaning of the word, David Pottinger was a true ‘Numismatist’.

The Long-Schattner Prepayment Meter

Gary Oddie

Following a recent search on eBay for “shilling” the item shown below was found.

Obv. 10/-,
LONG SCHATTNER
PREPAYMENT METER
STANDARD WT
Rev. An unusual
looking balance or weigh
scale.

Brass, Plain edge, 40mm
diameter, 5mm thick and
weighing 55.4grams.



Fig. 1.

Though outside the author’s usual field of the singular denomination, for some reason this piece seemed intriguing and was acquired from the Yorkshire vendor. The source, combined with the unusual name Schattner and the ten shilling denomination pointed towards a British or Commonwealth origin. The first search provided a single link to the Science and Society Photo Archive, but the content of the photograph was not described and the image was not directly available – more of this later.

The next search was of the GB Patent Office and the first trace of Ernest Schattner was found, with several patents relating to electrical switches, machines for changing coins for small denominations and refinements of electrical prepayment devices. One such patent from 1927 is titled “Improvements in and connected with Prepayment or Coinfreed Electric Switches.”⁽¹⁾

I, Ernest Schattner, of 8, Turner Close, Hampstead Green Suburb, London, NW11 of British Nationality, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:-

With the object of encouraging the greater use of electricity for domestic purposes by making the charges as nearly as possible in accordance with the cost of production various systems of charging are adopted by electric supply authorities.

The problems of making two charges, one for the standing charge, based on for example the rateable value of the property and the second for the actual electricity used, are described. This was especially difficult with customers using prepayment electricity meters.

My present invention provides a means of overcoming this difficulty and consists of installing in the “prepayment consumer’s” circuit, in addition to the usual prepayment meter, a prepayment or coinfreed electric switch which will only enable him to “close” his electric circuit after he has inserted into the mechanism of such switch (hereinafter called a coin box) a predetermined number of suitable coins or tokens which are calculated to amount to the required “fixed charge”.

The rest of the patent describes mechanical devices that require a coin in order to make the electrical connection. Whilst we have the right man, the brass weight doesn’t seem correct for this application. The next search was of the US Patent Office and we find the solution to the weight. In July 1898, F.M. Long and E. Schattner filed a patent for a “Prepayment Electric Meter”. The patent was granted in January 1899⁽²⁾.

Be it known that we, Francis Maddison Long and Ernest Schattner, subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Norwich, in the county of Norfolk, England have invented a certain new and useful improvement in Prepayment Electric Meters, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a certain improvement in prepayment electric meters or electric meters of the class controlled by the insertion of a coin or coins which places certain parts of the apparatus in position to allow a current to pass through the same for a given period of time only. . . .

The patented mechanism is shown in fig. 2.

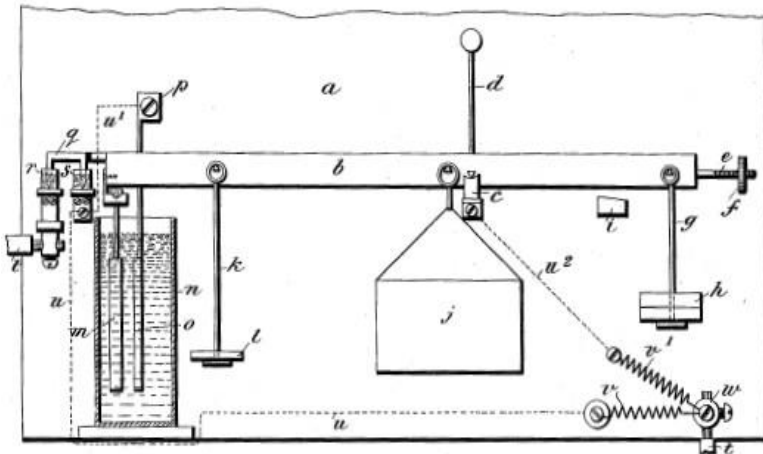


Fig. 2. Mechanism for the Long-Schattner Prepayment Electricity Meter.

The basic idea is to place coins or weights on a balance (*j*) which moves to make an electrical circuit. Part of the circuit involves the electrolytic deposition or erosion of a metal rod in copper sulphate, thus eventually changing the balance and breaking the circuit. Adding more coins or weights starts the process again and your electricity is reconnected.

The rod *k* is adapted to carry discs or weights equal to a certain number of coins, one or more of which weights can be placed thereon by the collector to balance the coins taken from the receptacle.

.....

It should be understood that with the apparatus herein described there may be used a suitable counting and registering device which will indicate the number of coins inserted, as well as suitable means for preventing the withdrawal of coins or the insertion of improper articles, if deemed necessary, all of such arrangements being of a well known character.

We can now see the origin of the reverse design on the weight, on the left is the pan for the coins and on the right is the electrolytic cell. The horizontal lines below might be an early use of the “earth” symbol.

The weight of the item also now becomes clear at 55.40g this is just short of the weight of ten shillings of silver coin, which would be 56.54g.

Digging deeper into the scientific literature provided obituaries for both of the inventors ^(3 and 4)



Fig. 3. The reverse design.

Ernest B. Schattner, who died on 12th February, 1944, at the age of 64, was brought to this country as a child, the family having been obliged to leave Germany and Switzerland, in turn, owing to the socialistic activities of his stepfather. He was coached in English by Mrs. Karl Marx and was educated at the Central Foundation School and Finsbury Technical College. In 1897 he obtained a post with the London Electric Supply Corporation, as an assistant in the Meter Testing Department, and the following year, on the recommendation of Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, he was appointed Chief Meter Tester to the Norwich Electricity Co. At the age of 18 he lodged his first patent specification – for a prepayment electricity meter. Owing to a disagreement over this patent, he left the Electricity Co. and started to manufacture the instrument. In 1900 his specification for “improvements in electrical incandescent lamps” was accepted, and in 1902 he produced a mercury-vapour lamp. His claim that this was the prototype of the various lamps used in electro-therapy appears to be justified.

At this time both A.E.G. and the American G.E. Co. appear to have become interested in him, and in 1903 he accepted an offer from the G.E. Co. and went to Schenectady where, in the research department, he worked in association with Steinmetz. Here he invented and developed a host of instruments and meters, and he has claimed that he was instrumental in forging a link in the hydro-electric equipment at Niagara Falls, concerning its control in relation to the varying volume of water. In this period he married and, always intensely proud of the land of his adoption, he returned to England in 1905 and founded the Electrical Apparatus Co. In 1919 he disposed of his interest in that company and formed companies to deal mainly with a current limiter and household electrical appliances. One of his later developments was a street-lighting switch controlled automatically by means of a selenium cell. Owing to the photo-ageing effect in selenium, this was not a success.

In winter he suffered severely from sciatica, and in 1930 his impetuous nature took him to the Sudan to try out his own idea of a cure by heat in the desert sun. Unfortunately the result was severe sunstroke; his period of unconsciousness was exceptionally long, and upon his recovering consciousness it was found that his brain was affected. Further research work was out of the question. He lived in retirement for his remaining years, convinced that his disability was mainly due to overwork in his early life: be that as it may, those who knew him best can testify that his energy and application were outstanding.

He joined The Institution as a student in 1896, and was elected an Associate in 1898, an Associate Member in 1903 and a Member in 1919.

Francis Maddison Long was born in 1867 and died on the 21st June, 1939. Educated at Westminster School and by private tuition, he studied electrical engineering at King's College, London, and from 1887 to 1889 was articled as a pupil to Prof. H. Robinson, consulting engineer, of Westminster. He was subsequently employed by Prof. Robinson as an assistant engineer on the preparation of plans for civil engineering works and for the St. Pancras electric lighting scheme. In 1892 he became resident engineer in connection with the erection of the Duke Street station and the laying of mains for the Norwich Electricity Co. On the completion of the work he was appointed engineer and manager to the company, and when in 1903 the Corporation took over the undertaking he became the city electrical engineer. He retired from this position in 1932, and subsequently became a director of the Westmorland and District Electricity Supply Co. While at Norwich he took particular interest in the development of electricity supply in rural areas. He also introduced in this country the two-part tariff in which there is a fixed charge based on the assessment and a low charge per unit consumed. He was elected an Associate Member of The Institution in 1904 and a Member in 1913. In 1917 he served as President of the Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association.

We can thus conclude that the brass disc shown in figure 1 is actually a weight for the prepayment electricity meter and was probably produced sometime around the time of patenting (1898) when both inventors were working for the Norwich Electricity Co. and certainly before Schattner's emigration to America in 1903. There is certainly some connection between the patenting of the meter in America, Schattner's departure from the Norwich Electric Co. and his subsequent emigration to the US.

There are several problems with this design, especially in the practical implementation; two of the moving contacts involve liquid mercury, the electrolytic cell has to be open to the air to allow the parts to move, allowing the solution to evaporate and using the weight of coins rather than the number will all lead to an unreliable device.

Following the circulation of an early draft of this article, more information came to light ⁽⁵⁾. The Long Schattner meter was approved by the Board of Trade on Sept 24 1901⁽⁶⁾, and two other weights are known, as illustrated below.

Obv. £1, LONG SCHATTNER, PREPAYMENT
METER, STANDARD WT

Brass, Plain edge, 40mm diameter, 5mm thick and
weighing 56 grams.



Fig. 4.



Obv. 2/6 L.S.P.M, STAND, WT

Brass, Plain Edge, 27mm and
weighing 14.1grams.

Fig. 5.

At first, the £1 appears underweight by a factor of two, being the same weight as the 10/-, but when the real meter is seen, the use of the weights becomes clear. Just one of the prepayment meters is known to have survived, in the Science Museum, and is illustrated below⁽⁷⁾.

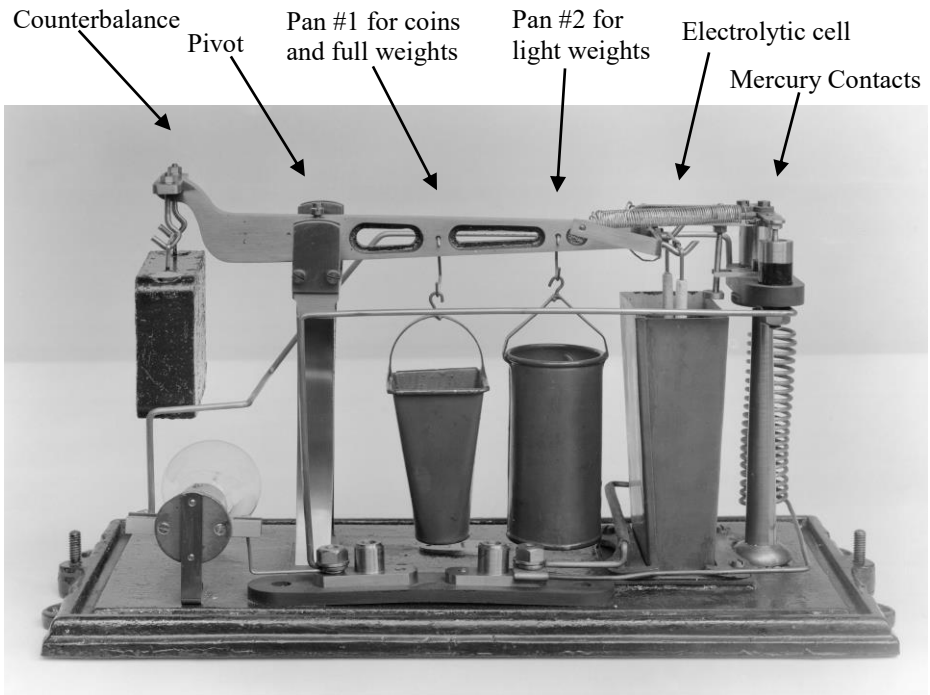


Fig. 6. The Long-Schattner Prepayment Electricity Meter (©Science Museum) ⁽⁷⁾.

Unlike the illustration in the patent (Fig. 2 above), the pans for taking the coins and weights are more closely spaced. The tapered pan (#1) would take coins and full weights and the cylindrical pan (#2), being twice as far from the pivot as pan #1, could take the light weights. Thus the weights (of both standards) can be used to replace coins taken from the meter by the meter inspector. They also constitute receipts for the silver coin being paid by the customer, which might also make these pieces tokens.

References and Acknowledgements

- (1) E. Schattner. *Improvements in and connected with Prepayment or Coinfreed Electric Switches*. Patent Specification GB287,254 accepted March 22, 1928.
- (2) F.M. Long and E. Schattner. *Prepayment electric meter*. US Patent office number 618,699, application filed July 18, 1898, granted January 31, 1899.
- (3) E.A.G. *Ernest B. Schattner 1879/80-1944*. Obituary notice, Journal of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, Vol.91 Pt.I 1944 p474.
- (4) Anon. *Francis Maddison Long 1867 – 1939*. Obituary notice, Journal of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, Vol.85 1939 p779.
- (5) Thanks to Paul Withers, Norman Biggs and Diana Crawford-Hitchins (Information Officer for the International Society of Antique-Scale Collectors) for useful comments.
- (6) C.H.W. Gerhardi. *Electricity Meters, their construction and management*. The Electrician printing and publishing company Ltd., London and New York, 1906.
- (7) Thanks to Natasha Mulder and Leticia Ferrer at the Science and Society Picture Library, <http://www.scienceandsociety.co.uk/>, picture reference 10207626. The Science Museum inventory number for the meter, 1903-0017, also sets a date for the existence of the meter and the weights.

Interesting histories of electricity metering can also be found at http://encyclopedia.jrank.org/MEC_MIC/METER_ELECTRIC.html and http://www.1911encyclopedia.org/Electric_meter

New Kilsby, Northants 17th Century token variety

Peter D S Waddell



The top illustrated item seems to be an unreported variation of the bottom token. [i.e. Kilsby, Northants Wells-48, Williamson-47, Norweb-3389.] The new token was found locally by S .Pulley with a metal detector in the parish of Stowe Nine Churches in October 2006. Nowadays the parish consists of two hamlets Upper and Lower Stowe with a few houses in between. The Parish lies 10 miles South of Kilsby and just off the Waltling Street [A5] which used to pass through Kilsby. Both tokens carry the same legends except from the dates on the reverse.

Obverse - IOHN. BVRGIS. MERCER – HIS HALF PENY., and on the Reverse – IN. KILSBY 1670 [new item 1669].

The token layout and designs are identical in all other respects.

Sandwich Tokens, and the status of an issuer

Robert Thompson

These thoughts are provoked by the issuer of the following undated tokens.



Fig. 10: [Farthing]

Obv. HENRY·FVRNICE·IN around SAND|VVICH

Rev. Arms.

Rolfe¹ 1862, pl.A.10; Williamson, Kent 499; Norweb —.

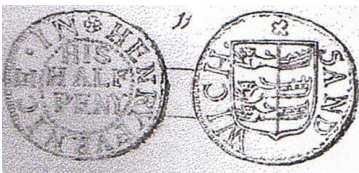


Fig. 11: Halfpenny

Obv. HENRY·FVRNICE·IN around HIS|HALF|PENY

Rev. Arms dividing SAND — VVICH

Rolfe 1862, pl.A.11; Williamson Kent 498; Dickinson pl. 2; Norweb iii. 2725-6.

The arms represent those of the Corporation of the Cinque Ports, also the Borough of Sandwich, given by Briggs as *Per pale Gules and Azure, three demi lions passant guardant Or conjoined to the hulks of as many ships Argent.*² No explanation for the use of the arms is to be found in the issuer's appearance in lists of Mayors, Stewards of the Court or Recorders, Bailiffs, Town clerks, etc.³ Perhaps the archives of Sandwich would reveal more.

Henry Furnese, as his surname is best spelled, was a sergeant in Cromwell's dragoons who married Ann, daughter of the mayor Andrew Gosfright. Upon marriage he settled in Sandwich as a grocer and tallow-chandler, in a small house on the west side of the fish-market. His marriage gained him admission to the freedom of the corporation on 10 December 1657, but he died insolvent on 12 June 1672, in his forty-third year.⁴ Until then, assisted perhaps by luck and a uniform, this token-issuer seems to have made a modest success of his life.

The next generation, however, was much more successful. Henry, born 30 May 1658, the eldest son of Henry and Ann (she died in 1696), was apprenticed in the Drapers' Company in 1672 to one of his Gosfright uncles, a London hosier. He prospered sufficiently to marry in 1684 Anne Brough (d. 1695), daughter of a London linen-draper, the marriage being conducted by the famous nonconformist divine Edward Calamy. Following the Whig Revolution of 1689 Furnese clothed several regiments, lent money to the government, and used his communications network on the continent to win several wagers on the progress of the Nine Years' War.⁵

The pre-eminence of his communications network became evident in 1691 when 'for carrying the King the News of the defeat of the Irish at Lymrick' he was knighted at The Hague in William III's Bedchamber. He traded in woollen goods to Turkey, Portugal etc., and in point [lace] from Flanders, by which 'he gott an estate.'⁶

Sir Henry Furnese was appointed to the London lieutenancy in 1694, elected Master of the Drapers' Company for 1694-5, a director of the new Bank of England after subscribing £3,000 and a sheriff of London in 1700-1. In 1697 he married as his second wife Matilda, daughter of Sir Thomas Vernon MP. He increased his role in public finance, particularly as an agent for remitting funds to the army on the continent, ensuring in 1698 that the East India Company loan to the government of £2 million was quickly subscribed. This, however, made him a placeman, and after six months as Member of Parliament for Bramber (1698-9), he was unseated.⁷

Elected for Sandwich in January 1701, he was expelled in the February for being a trustee for circulating exchequer bills, but after resigning as trustee he was re-elected in the December. He remained MP for Sandwich until his death in 1712. In 1705 he negotiated a six-month monopoly of all remittances to the Netherlands, Germany, and Portugal, his commission being 11s. per £100. In 1707, following the union of the kingdoms, Sir Henry Furnese was created by Queen Anne the first baronet of Great Britain (earlier baronets were of England, Ireland, or Nova Scotia). His will instructed that a monument be erected at St Peter's, Sandwich, to 'God's great goodness to me in advancing me to a considerable estate from a very small beginning'. Defoe took him as an example of tradesmen who 'have been advanced to honours and dignities above their ordinary rank'.⁸

Sir Henry left his son Robert (1687-1733) a very rich man, such that he married as his second wife the daughter of the third Baron Rockingham, and as his third wife the daughter of Earl Ferrers. The baronetcy expired with the nineteen-year-old Henry in 1735.⁹ Thus, from humble origins a token-issuer's son rose to be the most important government financier in England between 1705 and 1710. His early poverty, inferred from his father's bankruptcy, was satirized by those keen to highlight his lowly birth,

and his plebeian manners. The *History of Parliament* has a long account of him, and a short account of his son, who was MP for Truro, then New Romney, and finally Kent.¹⁰

It is interesting to compare Henry Furnese with reasons that led other token-issuers to be distinguished by mention in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*.¹¹ Some were born great, like the Haringtons, Lennox & Richmond, Sir Francis Crane, Lord Maltravers, and Sir Charles Sedley. Others achieved greatness, through finance and development Sir William Dick, Sir Richard Hotham, Gerard Malynes; through industry and technology Sir William Blackett, Paul Methuen, Sir William Petty, Charles Roe, Sir Edward Thomason, John Wilkinson, William Williams; through medical knowledge William Drage; through publishing and bookselling Giles Calvert, James Lackington, Thomas Miller; through religion Francis Bugg, Richard Davies, J. P. Greaves, Thomas Lambe; through showmanship Charlotte Charke, Gilbert Pidcock; through politics Daniel Eaton, Henry Hunt, Thomas Spence; through antiquarian contributions (including numismatics) James Conder.

Some had greatness thrust upon them: Thomas Farriner through a terrible accident; Constantine Overton through being (it may be suspected) one name that could represent Shropshire; Francis Bentham, Francis Dashwood, James Foe, Edward Nourse, Daniel Rawlinson through having distinguished descendants. Finally, some are there through error and confusion: Samuel Speed and Robert Yeamans.

1. H. W. Rolfe, 'Kentish tokens of the seventeenth century', *Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S. 2 (1862) – 4 (1864).
2. Geoffrey Briggs, *Civic & Corporate Heraldry* (Ramsbury, 1971), pp. 110, 346.
3. William Boys, *Collections for an history of Sandwich in Kent* (Canterbury, [1792]), pp. 416-25.
4. Boys (note 3), p. 484 n.; Rolfe (note 1), 1862, p. 72.
5. Percival Boyd, *Roll of the Drapers' Company of London* (Croydon, 1934), p. 71; *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* s.v. Furnese, Sir Henry, first baronet (1658-1712).
6. [Peter] Le Neve's *Pedigrees of the Knights...*, ed. George W. Marshall (London, 1873), p. 436.
7. ODNB. His father is mentioned, so Henry Furnese (c.1630-1672) is another token-issuer in the ODNB.
8. ODNB; Daniel Defoe, *The Complete English Tradesman* (Gloucester, 1987), p.32.
9. DNB; G. E. C[okayne], *Complete Baronetage* (London; Exeter, 1900-09, 6 vols.), v. 1-2.
10. Eveline Cruickshanks et al., *The House of Commons 1690-1715* (Cambridge, 2002, 5 vols.), iii. 1125-32.
11. TCSB, March 2006, pp. 213-17, Dec. 2006, pp. 335-6.



This strange little token came into my possession via a dealer who supplies me with occasional groups of 17th century traders tokens found by metal detectorists. I was surprised when he rang me one evening saying that amongst a small group he had for me was an example apparently struck in silver.

On seeing this token for the first time I was not sure whether it was actually silver or some form of superior white metal and I remain unconvinced either way. Areas of the surface were covered by a dark deposit not unlike silver oxidisation but beneath this the token looks to be in pretty good condition. A close study immediately started the alarm bells ringing, it just did not have the feel of a 17th century piece, the style and design seemed much more in keeping with a later date and I put the token away thinking that it was probably a 19th century copy.

Some months later I decided to investigate this token further and started by taking it into the British Museum but the only comment I got from the Department of Coins and Medals was that they thought it may be silvered rather than silver. The next logical step was to approach the Museum of Lyme Regis to see if they had seen or heard of any thing similar and to this end I drove down to Dorset early in the summer of 2006. The token was deposited with the museum pending a full investigation and I awaited the results with interest.

I finally received their report just before Christmas and to be honest it was something of a disappointment the suggestion being that the token was in fact nothing more than a die variation of which they already had an example albeit in poorish condition. The doubts I had raised about the token being contemporary with the known 1669 Lyme Regis town issues had not been addressed at all and after having waited nearly six months for the results the whole business seemed something of an anti climax. The only real similarities between these tokens lies in their basic design and general lay out, the stops used to punctuate the legend are totally different being a mixture of pierced quatrefoils and five pointed stars on mine whereas all of the known Lyme

Regis examples feature pierced sexfoils or rosettes. The other significant difference is that the L.R. on the reverse of mine is decorated with a number of parallel horizontal lines giving it the appearance of a much later piece. It is my belief that this token is a copy produced during the 18th or 19th centuries for purposes as yet unknown, quite why anyone would want to copy a coin declared illegal in 1672 is something of a mystery. For the record the token measures 19mm diameter and weighs 1.9 grammes.

If any subscriber should have in their possession a similar piece or have any information relating to it I would be delighted to hear from them and can be contacted on 020 8950 4168

Additional information about B Lowsley

Peter Preston-Morley

I can add some more to David Pottinger's notes about the dispersal of Barzillai Lowsley's collection (TCSB December 2006, pages 354-6). Lowsley sold more 17th and 18th century tokens and other British Colonial tokens anonymously at Sotheby's on 9-10 June 1902. After his death in 1905 the remaining numismatic items in his collection must have passed to his second son, Herbert, who, as David says, died in 1936. Presumably his death occurred very early in that year because Lowsley's Berkshire, Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins, his important 17th century county collection and some later tokens, including a Reading 40 shillings of 1812, were sold by Col. H. de L. Pollard-Lowsley at Sotheby's on 20 April 1936 (H de L. being presumably Herbert's son and Barzillai's grandson, who took the Pollard part of his name from his grandmother Ada). The 17th century tokens, 181 pieces in total, were bought by Ralph Nott for £30 and many of them passed subsequently into the Norweb collection (see Robert Thompson's SCBI Norweb, volume I, for more details). The story doesn't quite end there because H. de L. still had about 2,500 coins and tokens left, including at least one of his grandfather's 1880 five-shilling tokens, and these passed through Glendining's on 28 January 1937 as lots 450 to 468, described, perhaps somewhat erroneously, as 'the Collection of the late Lt-Col. B. Lowsley'

Decimal training tokens

Henk Groenendijk

Recently, I acquired on eBay a cardboard box containing a set of decimal token coins. The seller stated he used these tokens for training prior to the change to decimal coinage. The size of the box is 77 x 77 x 77 mm. The box is printed in blue and red. The bottom states:

TOKEN DECIMAL CURRENCY
FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

Invicta Plastics Limited

EDUCATIONAL AIDS DIVISION, OADBY, LEICESTER, ENGLAND

Furthermore it is stated that;

This box contains a minimum of:

20 x ½ new pence tokens,	20 x 1 new pence tokens
20 x 2 new pence tokens,	10 x 5 new pence tokens
10 x 10 new pence tokens,	10 x 50 new pence tokens
10 x £1 token notes	

The box actually contains 22 each of the copper coloured tokens (except the 1 p, of which 21 are included) and 12 each of the silver coloured ones. There are exactly 10 of the token notes present. The tokens are packed in a clear plastic bag printed in black with a rampant lion and name and address of the manufacturer as given above.



The cardboard box. On each of the other sides two of the plastic tokens are illustrated

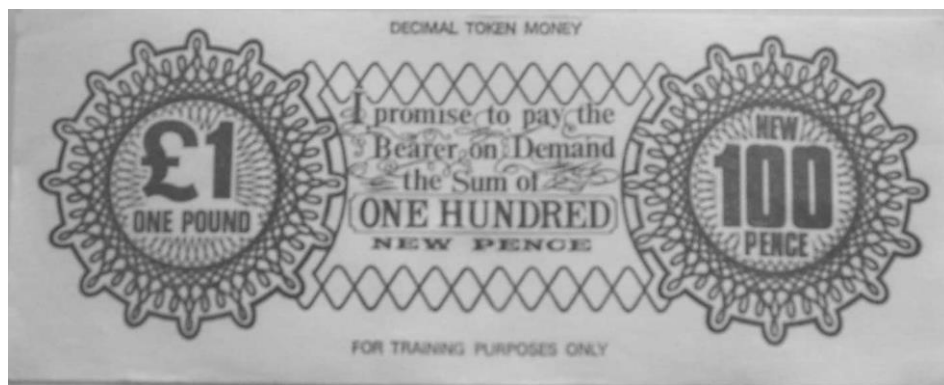
All of the tokens have numbers of the “flat surface” type like the 10 new pence token illustrated as number 1203 by Rogers [1]. Diameter and thickness of the tokens, measured using a stack of 10 peaces, are as follows (mm):



½ p	17.2	1.9
1 p	20.3	2.0
2 p	25.8	2.1
5 p	23.6	2.0
10 p	28.7	2.2
50 p	28.8	2.2

The 50 p plastic token

All tokens are approximately the same diameter as the coins they represent. Obverse and reverse of the tokens are identical and they are medal alignment. All have a thin line along the edge and an irregular point where the plastic has been injected into the mould.



The £1 token note

The token notes are printed with green ink on white paper, on one side only. The size of the notes is 158 x 63 mm. Token notes are mentioned by Rogers for a similar set issued by James Gault & Co.

The 50 p coin was introduced in October 1969 and decimal day was 15 February 1971 so the year of manufacture would be around 1970.

Reference:

[1]: David J. de Sola Rogers, *Toy Coins*, Galata Print (1990).

Anne Orgainer of Gedney

Tim Scotney and Robert Thompson

In December 2006, p. 358, TS published his discovery that the 1665 halfpenny of Anne Orgainer of GODNYE does not belong in Godney, Somerset, even though that occurred as *Godnye* in a 12/13th-century charter roll.¹ Instead the token belongs to Gedney in Lincolnshire, a name which has a distinct origin, and might have been expected to be pronounced and spelled differently. Confusingly, however, Godney in Somerset occurs as *Gedney* in the seventeenth century.² TS refrained from pointing out that his discovery corrects the Norweb catalogue (iv. 4057), but correct Norweb it does, and there are things to add and amend, hence this note.

The December contribution made the reasonable assumption that Anne was the widow of William Organer, the father of an Ann baptized at Gedney 4 April and buried 7 September 1663, since their surname is rare, and a daughter would often be named after her mother.³ However, it was not obvious (as stated) that William died 1663-4, nor that Anne died 1667-1670. From the data supplied, William Organer had probably died by 20 January 1664[-5], when their son William was baptized simply as son of Ann.

Also, given that Anne Orgainer married Richard Stow on 2 June 1667, it was possible to detect that the date '24 March 1667' when their son Richard was baptized means 1668 in New Style dating. TS drew on the *International Genealogical Index*, but this is only an index, wrenching data out of a context in which years before 1752 normally began on 25 March. The source document needs to be examined wherever possible, since the occasional parish register began the year on 1st January, as in Haddenham, Cambs. until 1680.⁴ While many earlier dates in the IGI have been converted into New Style,⁵ evidently it did not happen in these Gedney cases.

Apart from the 1667 marriage (which may be in an illegible patch of microfilm), the dates can be confirmed from the Gedney parish register, which adds another short-lived child *An the daughter of Willyam Orgnder* (baptized 15, buried 17 August 1664), and the interment of the token-issuer's husband:⁶

Willyam Orgner was buried the 21 day of October 1664;

William the Son of An Orginor wido was baptized 20 day, January 1664[-5];

Richardus filius Richardi Stow & Anne Uxoris eius baptizatus fuit, March 24, 1667[-8].

Therefore Anne Orgainer, widow of William Organer (d. October 1664), Gedney token-issuer 1665, who married Richard Stow 1667, presumably died between 1668 and 1670 when Richard Stow married Elizabeth Atkinson. It can be added that the

1664 will of William Organer of Gedney describes him as a chandler.⁷ One may suppose this was the trade (or at least the attached shop) which his widow was seeking to maintain when she ordered her tokens.

William made his will on 20 October 1664 by word of mouth, 'being suddenly taken sick, not having time to draw it into writing'. His will was that James Organer his son should be his executor, and that 'the child my wife is withal' shall have £30. If his children die all his estate should be Ann his wife's, and 'I desire you to bring up and have a care of my children, these are the words or to that effect'.⁸

An inventory of his goods and chattels, taken on 22 October, gives a total value of £151 1s. 6d., including debts owing of £46, but with debts he owed of £120 or more (he believed £80 or thereabouts). It values the contents of the chandler house, and in the shop a wide range of goods.⁹ One thing that must be mentioned is that it is headed 'True and perfect Inventory[!] of... William Organer of Godney [*sic!*]'.⁸

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1. E. Ekwall, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names*, 4th edn. (Oxford, 1960).
2. Sir H. Spelman, *Villare Anglicum*, 2nd edn. (London, 1678); J. Adams, *Index Villaris* (London, 1680); V. Watts, *The Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-names* (Cambridge, 2004).
3. C. W. Bardsley, *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames* (London, 1901); the name means a player or maker of the organ, a musician.
4. M. J. Bonser and R. H. Thompson, 'Tokens found in Haddenham, Cambridgeshire, and a seventeenth-century issuer', *BNJ* 54 (1984), 242-7 at p. 246.
5. C. Webb, *Dates and Calendars for the Genealogist* (London, 1989, reprinted 2003), p. 5; M. Herber, *Ancestral Trails*, 2nd edn. (Stroud, 2004), p. 135; *International Genealogical Index*, v5.0, accessed 23 Jan 2007 at www.familysearch.org.
6. Lincoln CRO, *Gedney: Christenings 1558-1894* [etc.], 1990; microfilm, Society of Genealogists Mf 2399-2400.
7. Grace Hains and C. W. Foster, *Index of Lincoln Consistory Court Wills and Inventories 1660-1700* (London, 1991), p. 164.
8. Lincolnshire Archives, W1664/531.
9. Lincolnshire Archives, INV163/275.

Palace of Varieties Cradley Heath

John Whitmore

It is not the intention to attempt to publish all new discoveries of inn tokens that have occurred since the publication of the Token Collectors Companion, as a series already comprising five thousand types, many known from just a single specimen, is bound to produce novelties with some regularity. This particular example is so exceptional that early publication seems appropriate.

Obverse: A Crown depicted, around which CRADLEY HEATH. Outside an inner circle WORTON'S PALACE OF VARIETIES

Reverse: 2 stamped incuse. Outside an inner circle W. COLLINS MAKER BIRMINGHAM

Brass, plain edge, 31mm.

A fairly cursory directory search indicates that the Crown Inn, Cradley Heath in the urban district of Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, was operating in the period 1868 to 1884 or longer, and throughout that time was in the occupation of Israel Worton. No reference to the Palace of Varieties has been found, nor for that matter to the inn being recorded as a place of entertainment under a different description. Although "Palace of Varieties" was perhaps intended to imply something more select than the more usual "Music Hall", the two terms seem to have been interchangeable in their Victorian heyday. There is a Dudley token (7375) for the Castle Hotel referring rather cryptically to "Lawsons Varieties" but there is no other usage of the term in the West Midlands as covered in TCC. "Music Hall" occurs on ten Staffordshire tokens

W Collins was never encountered as a maker by the late Roy Hawkins, and so does not appear in his *Dictionary*. One token made by him is listed in TCC (pages 228 & 278), for the Royal Exchange, Walsall, but this is different in style, wording and size from the Worton piece. Both give a Birmingham location for Collins, but in the absence of a fuller address, he has not so far been traced. It may seem odd that no Birmingham token signed by him has appeared, but one of the continuing mysteries of the token maker scene is the number who appear to have produced only one or two types, and these often for customers distant from their own business location. The incuse stamping of the figure of value is also unusual. There are two possible reasons for this. Either there were other values ordered by Worton which remain to be discovered or Collins was hoping to reuse the die for someone else who might require a different value. Twopence is usual in Staffordshire but much less common in Birmingham. In either event there would be a saving in engraving and diesinking costs. However Collins' lack of expertise is indicated by a fairly substantial die break on part of the inner circle of the obverse die on this so far unique specimen, even though the original production run is unlikely to have been more than a few hundred.

The Queen Victoria Dies used for Berkshire's Unofficial Farthings

Andrew Andison

David Pottinger's article on 'Berkshire's Unofficial Farthings' (Bulletin vol.8 no.8 pp.300-307) was very helpful in dating a couple of the stock Queen Victoria dies used on Unofficial Farthings. Both dies show the head of Queen Victoria to left with the legend VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN in san-serif lettering above. Roy Hawkins gives the possible maker of the pieces as T. W. Ingram but does not date these two issuers.

The farthing token issued by Adam W. Wheeler, East Ilsley, uses a fairly common die which I have given the reference VQT1403. Roy Hawkins gave it the reference Q45 and Jim Sweeny in BWS gave it QV11. It was used for the following pieces:



- W. Gilmore, Belfast (Bell Co. Antrim 10; BWS 5440)
- T. Perkins, Chepstow (Bell Monmouthshire 2)
- J. Dean, Deddington (Bell Oxfordshire 2; BWS 1520)
- A. W. Wheeler, East Ilsley (Bell Berks 2; BWS 1590)
- W. Skull & Co., High Wycombe (Bell Bucks 1; BWS 1805)
- R. Manistre, Ipswich (Bell Suffolk 1; BWS 1860)
- W. Large & Co., Stafford (Bell Staffs 34; BWS 4810)

The farthing issued Pole, Reading, uses a die I have given the reference VQT1404. Roy Hawkins gave it the reference Q46* or 47** while Jim Sweeny gave it either BWS QV8† or QV14‡. It was used for the following pieces with the single * or double ** indicating which number Roy Hawkins gave to it while the dagger † or double dagger ‡ indicating which Sweeny reference number is allocated to it:



- ** J.H. Conway, Abergavenny (Bell Monmouthshire addenda 1†; BWS 10†)
- * J. Taylor, Ashton & Stalybridge (Bell Lancs 3; BWS 60†)
- ** Blackham Bros., Birmingham (Bell Warks 4 & Essex 3; BWS 300†)
- * Hucknall & Co., Hanley (BWS 1740‡)
- * W. Skull & Co., High Wycombe (BWS 1800†)
- * Chorlton Hall School, Manchester, (IV)
- ** Chorlton Hall School, Manchester, (plain, IV, VI, X, XX, C)
- ** E. Barlow, Oldham (Bell Lancs 86; BWS 4120†)
- * Pole, Reading (Bell Berks 4; BWS 4430†)
- ** Pearce, Ross (BWS 4480†)
- ** C. Eyre, Sheffield (Bell Yorks 10; BWS 4580†)
- ** T. Watson, Sheffield (Bell Yorks 13; BWS 4610†)
- * F. Dawson, Stamford (Lincs)
- ** F. Dawson, Stamford (Bell Lincs 2; BWS 4820†)
- * J. McKinnon, Ayr (Bell Ayrshire 1; BWS 7000‡)

The illustrations of Q46 and Q47 in Hawkins' book are of no help in distinguishing between the two different varieties. Indeed the difference noted in the text is of little help: "46: The jawline is forward of the earlobe. Truncation $\frac{2}{3}$ concave, then convex to tip. 47: The jawline meets the earlobe. Truncation $\frac{1}{2}$ concave then convex to tip; thus the convex section is broader than in 46." Comparing the illustrations in BWS (especially 1740 and 4480) shows that QV8 and QV14 are the same die.

It would be very helpful if other collectors of the series could determine the possible date-spans of the other issuers that used these dies so that the use of the dies could be narrowed down to a few years.

Moving on to the dies used for the Caversham House Academy and Hemdean House, these form part of a series of six die linked obverses, most noticeable for their small (20mm) size and the fact that there is a colon after BRIT: on three of them.



VQD1101, QV50



VQD1102



VQD1103, QV51



VQD1301



VQD4301



VQT3501, QV20

Roy Hawkins in his various lists gives Q numbers to four of the dies but did not concern himself with the others as they were used for Prince of Wales model half sovereigns.

In the table below the reverse dies associated with each obverse are listed and it is possible to die link each obverse to each other with the exception of VQT3501, QV20.

My Numbering System	VQD1101	VQD1102	VQD1103	VQD1301	VQD4301	VQT3501
Hawkins Numbering System	Q39A	Q39B	Q76			Q83
BWS Numbering System	QV50		QV51			QV20
W. Shaw, Manchester [& about 1mm from M]	BWS 3550					
W. Shaw, Manchester [& almost touches M]			BWS 3552			
Queen's Hotel (Shepley), Harpurhey		BWS1775				
Red Lion (Entwistles), Prestwich			BWS 4350			
J. Chorlton, Manchester						BWS3220
Caversham House Academy, Reading [1] CAVERSHAM HOUSE above and * ACADEMY * below.			BWS 4400; Pottinger, 2006 (obv)			
Caversham House Academy, Reading [2] CAVERSHAM / HOUSE / ACADEMY (U over D)						BWS 4410
Caversham House Academy, Reading [3] CAVERSHAM / HOUSE / ACADEMY (U over right side of D)				BWS 4420; Pottinger, 2006 (rev)		
Hemdean House			Pottinger, 2006.			
Flying Eagle (depicted)	PC01- 13580					
School Token 50		(Hawkins, 1975 1205); H89 246; PC01-12094	(Hawkins, 1975 1205); PC01-13472			
	POW211	POW211	POW211	POW211		
		POW212			POW212	
					POW214	
					POW215	
		POW221				
		"four pips"				

What is probably most obvious from the table is that these dies were mostly used by issuers in the Manchester area, although there is nothing to suggest that they were made there. Indeed the only other issuer to use die VQT3501 is J. Chorlton of Manchester. The Caversham House and Hemdean House pieces are oddly isolated in Berkshire.



BWS 3550



BWS 3552



BWS 3220

There is an error in BWS with regard to the obverse dies used for the pieces issued by W. Shaw of Manchester. BWS3552 uses die VQD1103, QV51 and, as BWS4350 which uses the same die is illustrated on plate 25, it must be as the left illustration in the first edition. Likewise BWS3550 which uses VQD1101, Q50 must be as the right illustration in the first edition. If you can follow the tortuous descriptions in Batty it appears that Batty 291 has the obverse of BWS 3550 (Batty 289 and 290) and the reverse of BWS 3552 (Batty 288). The author has not seen a specimen of this piece and so it is not included in the table.

Likewise the listing in Batty of the tokens issued by John Chorlton is equally confusing but Batty 221 is the only piece with legend and signature on the obverse. Of the other Manchester issuers Queen's Hotel (Shepley), Harpurhey, BWS 1775, is illustrated on plate 10; Red Lion (Entwistles), Prestwich, BWS 4350, is illustrated on plate 24.



POW211



POW212



POW214



POW215



POW221



Most of the die links come from the Prince of Wales Model Half Sovereigns. Roy Hawkins lists these as type I and gives them a date of around the 1840s when the New Prince of Wales was invested. This is at odds with the date of issue for the School tokens given by David Pottinger of around 1862 onwards but perhaps this can be explained by the fact the one die signed by Daniell is not die linked to any of the Prince of Wales pieces. It may have been a much later production when the School needed a new supply of tokens.

There are a couple of other reverses associated with these obverses. The one with the flying eagle was probably a pub check but there is no denomination which would be unusual for that series. The other is a school token with the number 50 in an open wreath. This is part of a series with denominations of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100. The obverse legends on the smaller pieces record events in Victoria's life: 1 VICTORIA BORN MAY 24 1819, 5 VICTORIA ASCEND [sic] JUNE 20 1837, 10 VICTORIA MARRIED FEB. 10 1840, 20 VICTORIA CROWNED JUNE 28 1838; while the higher denominations use stock obverse dies with the standard legend VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRIT.

All in all it is an interesting series of dies and die links. It is hoped that others will check their collections and send notice of any additions or errors to the author via the Bulletin.

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A few notes on the 17th century Token Issuers of Stockport

Tim Scotney

Henry Anderue

HENRY ANDERUE = HIS HALF PENY
IN STOCKPORT = H.M.A. 1667

Thomas Andrew son of Henry of Duckenfield was baptised 7/May/1665 at Stockport

John Andrews

IOHN ANDREWS IN = the grocers arms I.E.A.
STOCKPORT HIS HALF PENY = the arms of the city of London

Ann Andrew daughter of John was baptised 1/May/1636 at Stockport
Thomas Andrew son of John was baptised 25/Feb/1638 & buried 14/Apr/1644 at Stockport
Elizabeth Andrew daughter of John was baptised 28/Jun/1640 at Stockport
John Andrew was buried 21/Sep/1640 at Stockport
Richard Andrew son of John was baptised 17/Nov/1667 & buried 23/Jun/1669 at Stockport
Mary Andrew wife of John (of Hyde) was buried 4/Jan/1697 at Stockport

John Brook

IOHN BROOK 1670 = HIS HALF PENY
NEERE STOCKPORT = I.B.

John Brooke son of Richard (of Reddish) was baptised 11/Apr/1602
John Brook son of Robert (Of Reddish) was baptised 4/Mar/1610 at St Mary Stockport

John Brooke son of Thomas (of Heaton Norris) was baptised 3/Mar/1616
John Brooke son of Thomas (of Werneth) was baptised 19/Jan/1621
John Brooke son of Robert (of Redich) was baptised 31/May/1622
John Brooke married Mary Greene 7/Jan/1667 at St Mary Stockport
John Brooke of Heaton Norris was buried 12/Jun/1689

Walter Coates

WALTER COATES = a horse caparisoned
IN STOCKPORT 1667 = HIS HALF PENY

Martha Coates daughter of Walter was baptised 27/Dec/1661 & buried 2/Feb/1662
Martha Coates daughter of Walter was baptised 10/Apr/1663
An infant of Walter Coates was buried 24/Sept/1665 (presumably Martha)
Mary Coates daughter of Walter was baptised 3/Mar/1667 & buried 31/Mar/1674
Walter Coates son of Walter was baptised 17/Mar/1672 & buried 26/Mar/1672
Ann Coates daughter of Walter was baptised 29/May/1673
Sarah Coates wife of Walter was buried 31/Mar/1674

John Hulme

IOHN HULME IN = HIS HALF PENY
STOCKPORT 1666 = I.H.

John Hulme married Anne Brentnall 1/May/1614 at St Mary Stockport
Dorothy Hulme daughter of John was baptised 13/Aug/1615
John Holm reputed son of John was baptised 17/May/1618 at St Mary Stockport
Elizabeth Hulme daughter of John was baptised 13/Sep/1618
William Hulme son of John (of Stockport) was baptised 13/Feb/1619
Anne Hulme daughter of John was baptised 25/Nov/1621.
John Hulme son of Andrew was baptised 20/Jul/1638 at St Mary Stockport

John Hulme son of Raphe was baptised 20/Apr/1646 at St Mary Stockport
Joseph Holmes son of John was baptised 28/Feb/1635 at St Mary Stockport
Jane Hulme daughter of John was baptised 25/Nov/1636 at St Mary Stockport
John Hulme married Alice Smith 21/Dec/1637
Anne Hulme daughter of John was baptised 27/Jan/1638 at St Mary Stockport
Margaret Hulme daughter of John was baptised 28/Jul/1639 at St Mary Stockport
John Hulme married Elizabeth Browne 9/Mar/1641
Mary Hulme daughter of John was baptised 10/Feb/1642 at St Mary Stockport
Robert Hulme son of John was baptised 6/Nov/1642 at St Mary Stockport
John Hulme son of John (junior) (of Stockport) was buried 20/Feb/1662
John Hulme married Ann Hanford 1/May/1662
John Hulme son of John of Stockport was baptised 21/Aug/1664
John Hulme of Stockport was buried 2/May/1667

<p>The inventory of a John Hulme survives dated 12/Jun/1667. It totalled £223 6s 7d & consisted of mainly mercery goods. His home is shown to have included 2 chambers a buttery Warehouse & shop.</p>
--

John Hulme married Elizabeth Hollinpreist 18/Feb/1669
John Hulme of Stockport was buried 12/Sep/1678
Margaret Hulme daughter of John was buried 24/Jan/1685

Edward Hulme son of John of Stockport was baptised 29/Apr/1691 & buried 7/May/1691

John Hulme son of John Hulme of Stockport was born 9/Oct/1696

Martha Hulme daughter of John Of Stockport was born 9/Oct/1696

The wife of John Hulme of Stockport was buried Dec/1694

John Hulme of Stockport was buried 4/Feb/1695

Francis Newton

Noted in Dickinson as -76A FRANCIS NEWTON (E) ½ 1667

FRANCIS NEWTON = HIS HALFE PENY
IN STOCKPORT 1669 = F.E.N.

Francis Newton son of Thomas was baptised 25/May/1627 at St Mary Stockport

Francis Newton married Mary Rosen 13/Jul/1625 at St Mary Stockport

William Newton son of Francis was baptised 6/Aug/1626 at St Mary Stockport

Anna Newton daughter of Francis was baptised 20/Apr/1628 & buried 24/Feb/1629 at St Mary Stockport

John Newton son of Francis was baptised 13/Mar/1630 at St Mary Stockport

Thomas Newton son of Francis was baptised 5/Apr/1630 & buried 6/Apr/1630 (son of Francis Esq) at St Mary Stockport

Thomas Newton son of Francis was baptised 10/Mar/1633 & buried 25/Sep/1641 (son of Alderman Francis) at St Mary Stockport

Anna Newton daughter of Francis was baptised 13/Mar/1636 at St Mary Stockport

Marie Newton daughter of Francis (Alderman) was baptised 24/Mar/1639 at St Mary Stockport

Marie Newton wife of Alderman Francis was buried 17/Oct/1639 at St Mary Stockport

Humphrey Newton son of Francis was baptised 4/Apr/1641 & buried 20/Jan/1642 (infant of Alderman Francis) at St Mary Stockport

Francis Newton son of Francis was baptised 26/Mar/1643 & buried 10/Nov/1644 (child of Alderman Francis) at St Mary Stockport

Edward Newton son of Francis (Alderman) was baptised 10/Mar/1645 at St Mary Stockport

Robert Newton son of Francis was baptised 7/Apr/1678 at St Mary Stockport

Francis Newton Alderman was buried 18/Oct/1673 at St Mary Stockport

Ellen Newton widow of Alderman Francis was buried 17/Mar/1684 at St Mary Stockport

Francis Newton's will was proved at Manchester in 1674

The will of Francis Newton Alderman of Stockport was made 7/Dec/1670. The executors were William Newton & George Newton (gent). Administration was granted to his widow Ellen in 1674.

He wished to be buried in Stockport church in "Mayors & Aldermans Drive" as near as possible to his first wife Marie Newton

After repayment of Debts 1/3 personal estate was left to his wife Ellen.

His son William Newton was given only 12d as it is noted he & his children had already received £114 in money & goods. William's son Robert was left a large silver bowl, & he and his brother Francis were left clothing. His son in law Richard Thorwood was left a "great pair of gloves ,which he gave to me"

He left 6s 8d to the school master, 20s to the overseers of the poor. He gave 13s 4d to the minister who preached his funeral service, & 6s 8d to the bell ringers.

His grandchild Elizabeth Thorwood daughter of Richard Thorwood was left a messuage in Stockport, she was to pay his wife Ellen 1/3 the yearly rent. She also Received the remainder of his estate.

The will was witnessed by William Wichfield (?), Richard Hulme, Alex Newton & Edward Fells.

A codicil of 14/Mar/1673 gives his granddaughter Elizabeth Thorwood several personal items.

His inventory survives amounting to £14,010 19s 4 ½ d His house consisted of Butterie, kitchen, Brewhouse, cellars, parlour 3 chambers, milke house, & 2 stables. He had a further house in Aldgate.

Margaret Nicholson

MARGARET NICHOLSON = the mercers arms
OF STOCKPORT 1667 = HER HALF PENY

The issuer could either be a widow or a spinster, if the later I note:

Marie Nicholson daughter of Thomas of Heaton Norris was baptised 5/Jul/1635 at Stockport

Margaret Nicholson daughter of Thomas of Heaton Norris was baptised 22/Oct/1637 at Stockport

Ann Nicholsn daughter of Thomas of Heaton Norris was baptised 22/Oct/1637 at Stockport

Raphe Nicholson son of Thomas of Heaton Norris was baptised 27/Sep/1639 at Stockport

Martha Nicholson daughter of Thomas of Heaton Norris was baptised 20/May/1642 at Stockport

Sarah Nicholson daughter of Thomas of Heaton was baptised 5/May/1644 at Stockport

Alice Nicholson daughter of Thomas of Heaton Norris was baptised 25/Dec/1646 at Stockport

Margaret Nicholson of Stockport was buried 5/Feb/1716 at Stockport

Ralph & Elizabeth Nicholson

RALPH AND ELIZ NICHOLSON = the mercers arms
OF STOCKPORT 1667 = THEIR HALFE PENY

Raphe Nicholson son of Thomas was baptised 27/Sep/1639 at St Mary Stockport

Raphe Nicholson married Elizabeth Newton 10/Dec/1661 at St Mary Stockport

George Nicholson son of Raphe was baptised 24/Feb/1666 & buried 11/May/1666 at St Mary Stockport

Francis Nicholson son of Raphe was baptised 5/Oct/1668 at St Mary Stockport

Raphe Nicholson son of Raphe was baptised 31/Dec/1671 at St Mary Stockport

Ralphe Nicholson of Stockport Heaton Norris was buried 7/May/1681

Thomas Smith

THOMAS SMITH = HIS HALFE PENNY
IN STOCKPORT 1666 = T.I.S.

There were several Thomas Smith's in the Stockport area. The parish covered a very large area. The following references from the Parish records refer to Thomas Smith of Stockport & a further man of the name is referred to as Thomas Smith of Heaton Norris, I have ignored reference to the later as his wife was named Ann (buried 29/Jul/1672). Despite all the parish references it seems likely few refer to the issuer. The will of a Thomas Smith (of Stockport) survives (see below) whose wife's initial corresponds to that on the token, however his surviving children do not appear in the parish records.

Thomas Smithe son of Richard (of Stockport) was baptised 26/May/1616

Thomas Smith married Margaret Yonge 14/Oct/1628 at St Mary Stockport

Raphe Smith son of Thomas (Stockport) was baptised 10/Apr/1647 & buried 15/Jul/1657

Joshua Smith son of Thomas (Stockport) was baptised 11/Sep/1653 & buried 4/Mar/1654

An infant of Thomas Smith (Stockport) (mercier) was buried 30/Jul/1654

Margaret Smith daughter of Thomas (Stockport) was baptised 22/Jul/1655

Jonathan Smith son of Thomas (Stockport) was buried 18/Jun/1656

An infant of Thomas Smith (no place of residence stated) was buried 14/Mar/1660

Robert Smith son of Thomas (Stockport) was baptised 9/Dec/1660 & buried 7/Aug/1678

Marie Smith daughter of Thomas (Stockport) was buried 9/Apr/1660

The wife of Thomas Smith (Stockport) was buried 5/Apr/1660

Raphe Smith son of Thomas (Stockport) was buried 1/Aug/1663

Samuel Smith son of Thomas (Stockport) was buried 6/Nov/1666

James Smith son of Thomas (Stockport) was buried 19/Sep/1671

John Smith son of Thomas (Stockport) was baptised 24/Apr/1670 & buried 4/Sep/1670

Thomas Smith son of Thomas (Stockport) was baptised 14/Oct/1672

Benjamin Smith son of Thomas (Stockport) was buried 29/Jun/1678

Thomas Smith married Elizabeth Hyde 11/Feb/1679 at St Mary Stockport

Elizabeth Smith wife of Thomas (Stockport) was buried 1/May/1680

Thomas Smith married Mary Houghton 5/Dec/1682 at St Mary Stockport

John Smith son of Thomas (Stockport) was buried 22/Feb/1683

Ellen Smith daughter of Thomas (Stockport) was baptised 15/Feb/1683 & buried 15/Jan/1689

Thomas Smith son of Thomas (Stockport) was baptised 20/Jun/1685

Thomas Smith (of Stockport) was buried 2/Mar/1682

The will of Thomas Smith was registered at Chester in 1682

The will of Thomas Smith of Stockport (yeoman) was made 9/Jun/1677. The executors were his wife Jane, Thomas Shuttleworth of Bramhall & John Upwood(?) of Latham (Lancs)

His son Emanuel was left all his silver buttons. His daughter Susanna was left all his other silver plate, plus £500. His late sister Margaret Boye's children John, Margaret & Mary were left £30 between them. Thomas Garfield son of his uncle William Garfield was left £2. He left small amounts to the poor of Hulme & Stockport.

All his other estate was left to his wife Jane for her lifetime or as long as she remain a widow & thereafter to his son & daughter.

The will was witnessed by Thomas Charlton, James Slater, John Clayton & John Barrett.

His inventory survives dated 8/Mar/1681/2 amounting 2 £612 12s 5d.

His property was substantial including Hall, 2 parlours, 4 chambers Garrett, Buttery, cellar, Kitchen, barn, Stables & outhouses.

References

Transcripts of Stockport St Mary Parish records issued by Cheshire family history society Wills & inventories from Cheshire Register Office

Notes and Queries

571 Lloyd and Company

In his monograph *British and Irish Tokens*, Neil Todd lists Lloyd and Company as tea and coffee merchants in Middlesex in the 1830-1920 eras. Their token references location as 141 Aldersgate Street. Is the business related to the Lloyds coffee-house enterprise referenced by Lillywhite from the 17th century forward?

Lamar Bland

572 Columbia Farthings

As editor of the *Leaden Tokens Telegraph* newsletter, I am sometimes asked questions about pieces which are not lead. One of my correspondents has recently found, quite a few months apart, two well-used Columbia farthings in the same field near Hemel Hempstead. We presume that they were simply employed as supplements to the regal coinage, but does anyone else please have any information about the distribution of Columbia findspots?

David Powell

573 The Novo Tea Co.

Is anyone able to provide a location for The Novo Tea Company? I suspect that it comes from the North East of England as I believe it was a metal detector find in that area. This quarter pound tea check makes reference to the "choice gifts" available on its reverse.



Obv. ¼L.B. in an oval with THE NOVO above and * TEA CO * below.

Rev. ¼L.B. in an oval with NOVO TEA above and * CHOICE GIFTS * below.

Edge Plain, brass, round, 28 x 22mm,
4.3g

refs. PC01-13790

Andrew Andison

Adverts

WANTED

COMMEMORATIVE OR PRIZE MEDALS

TOKENS, TICKETS OR PASSES

relating to the present Cumbria.

(Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North of the Sands)

Michael Finlay

(8:12)

DAVID MAGNAY

TOY, IMITATION, MINIATURE AND MODEL COINS and BOXES

IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS

I BUY and SELL MUCH OF WHAT IS IN "TOY COINS"

STOCK DESPERATELY WANTED

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(8:12)

WANTED

ANYTHING WOLVERHAMPTON AND BILSTON

Mike Bagguley

(8:12)

WANTED

Howard Stores tokens

Especially 1/- with and without quatrefoil countermark

also

½ d, 3d, 6d with countermark

Denzil Webb



(8:11)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

Abyssinie, Addis-Abeba, Bechuanaland, Dahomey (Porto Novo), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire), Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Rhodesia, Uganda.

West Indies, Bahamas, British Guiana, Bermuda, Ireland Island, British North Borneo, Malaya, Singapore, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Pacific Islands, Malta, Gibraltar (not 1802-20), Cyprus, Mauritius, Seychelles, Falkland Co-operative Store.

If you have a token that may be from a colony (or Warrington) then I'm happy to try to identify it.

Bob Lyall

(8:12)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

All series, medieval to present day, but especially Boy Bishop tokens from Ely and vicinity, lead tokens, and pickers checks in metal and card.

Also Shillings – the more obscure the better. . . .

Gary Oddie

(8:12)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size. BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(8:12)

WANTED – LINCOLNSHIRE tokens, pub checks, tickets and passes

1820 to date including fruit pickers of South Lincs.

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(8:12)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

Collector living in deepest Cornwall would be most grateful for the chance to buy or exchange for Cornish items

Pub Checks, Sack Tokens, Passes, 18th and 19th century
Tokens (Mining or Other), Advertising Pieces.

Please Contact

R. Keith Harrison

(8:12)

Plastic Wanted

I collect tokens, medals, coins, both toy and real checks, counters, etc. in fact anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(8:12)

IRISH 19th/20th/21st Century Tokens Wanted

e.g. £10 for any IRISH CO-OP (undamaged, min Fine) except Belfast 1/2d & 1d

Belfast, Ulster, Ligoniel, Dunmurry, Lisburn, CWS Ltd NI, Armagh & District,
Banbridge, Newry, Glenanne, Glenarme, Templecrone, Limerick, Moynalty,
Dunsany, Irish Industrial, Dublin North/Friendly/Ind/Market/Joint Stock Soc

Barry Woodside

(8:12)

• **WANTED** •
TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES
OF
• **IRELAND** •

Francis Heaney

(8:12)

Adverts

WANTED

SILVER THREEPENCES or SIXPENCES
ENGRAVED ON ONE SIDE WITH EITHER
A BOY or GIRLS NAME

Brian Edge

(8:11)

WANTED

Kingston upon Thames, Surbiton, New Malden, Hook, Tolworth, Chessington:
Tokens, medals, ephemera, anything

Communion tokens of Argyllshire, Inverness-shire and the Western Isles.
Walsingham, Norfolk: Religious medals, Pilgrim badges, medieval and modern.
British Political Party badges, also woodcraft Folk, Kibbo Kift badges. .

Tim Everson

(9:4)

K & M COINS

We Buy and Sell Tokens (also British and Foreign
coins) Send for our latest free list

Or ring Mick

(9:4)

Wanted

Evasions, anything Thomas Spence, Theatre Passes, other pre 1850 Tickets, anything
Pantomime

Alan Judd

(8:12)

TOKEN CORRESPONDING SOCIETY



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David Young

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Editorial

At last the end of volume 8! The time has passed very quickly and the task of editor has not been as onerous as I originally expected; the last three years have been interesting and I have enjoyed corresponding with members. The quality of the articles submitted has been good which makes the job of editor much easier. Mind you trying to find enough articles to fill each issue is another matter. The lack of articles is a serious problem and will be so for the next editor. I have not been inundated with volunteers to take over the editorship, in fact no one has come forward; but there is still a little time before the congress, so fingers crossed. Whoever takes over will need a steady supply of articles for publication otherwise the bulletin shrink and die. It does not matter how large or small the articles all are welcome, so do please start writing to help the new editor; how about converting some of the Congress talks into articles.

Token Congress 2007

The 2007 Token Congress will be held over the weekend 12-14 October 2007 at the Madison Hotel and Conference Centre, Swindon.

The organisers are Stuart Adams, Tony Gilbert and Philip Mernick.

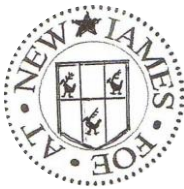
The cost will be £146 and will include meals from Friday evening to Sunday lunch.

For further details and to make Reservations contact Philip Mernick

The Complete English Tradesman required a Token

Robert Thompson; drawing by David Sealy

The *Complete English Tradesman* by Daniel Defoe (1660?-1731) is being edited for publication in 2007 by Pickering & Chatto, as Vols. 7-8 of the *Religious and Didactic Writings of Daniel Defoe*. It is believed to be an idealized account of his parents, James and Alice Foe, tallow-chandlers in the City of London parish of St Giles Cripplegate.¹ Nobody seems to have noticed until recently that the token catalogued in Williamson as London 2055 corresponds to the names and trade of Defoe's parents, although anyone knowing that their name was Foe would not have found it in Williamson's Index of Surnames.



Obv. · JAMES · FOE · AT · NEW around the Tallow Chandlers' arms
Rev. · STREET · CORNER · 1658 around · F · above I · A [Fig. 1]

It has become evident that this NEW STREET was an alternative name for Chancery Lane, four hundred years after it was in fact new.² Sadly, no specimen of the token has been recorded since 1907, and the purpose of this note is to reproduce the hypothetical reconstruction which David Sealy kindly drew for Token Congress 2006. We could only guess at the initial marks and other punctuation, and the presence or absence of inner circles, but photographs of other contemporary tokens with those arms have been examined. It is to be hoped that an actual specimen of James Foe's token will come to light.

James Foe (1630-1706) was baptized at Etton, Northamptonshire, on 13 May 1630, the fourth child of Daniel Foe (died 1631), yeoman, and of his wife Rose. On 28 May 1644 he was apprenticed to John Levitt, then Master of the London Butchers' Company, but described on his death in 1666 as 'tallow chandler', a trade which depended, not to put too fine a point on it, on butchers' waste products. James Foe, whose brother Henry was to act as Levitt's executor, also practised as a tallow chandler on completing his apprenticeship in 1652, but he soon diversified his business activities, and even branched out into overseas trade. A few years after

gaining his freedom he married Alice, whose maiden name and dates are unknown, though she evidently died between 1668 and 1671. Their daughter Mary was ‘not christened but born’ on 13 November 1657, and Elizabeth likewise on 19 June 1659, both in the parish of St Giles Cripplegate, where the Foes must therefore have been living when the token was issued. Their son Daniel’s birth seems not to have been registered, but probably took place in the ‘lion’s den’ of London just after the Restoration. In 1671 James was referred to as ‘gentleman’, and in 1673 as ‘Merchant and Citizen of London’. By 1678 he had married a second time. He was appointed an Assistant in the Butchers’ Company in 1679, Renter Warden in 1680 (a post created to relieve the Master of financial responsibilities), and auditor of the previous year’s accounts in 1683. James’s character is suggested by a reference he wrote in 1705 for Sarah Pierce, who ‘behaved herself so well, that we recommended her to Mr Cave, that godly minister, which we should not have done, had not her conversation been becoming the gospel’. He moved in the autumn of 1705 from his seventeen-window house in Throgmorton Street to rented rooms at the Bell on Broad Street. His wife Elizabeth died that December, to be buried in Bunhill Fields. James made his last will on 20 March 1706, and was buried in ‘Bunhill Ground’ on 21 December.³

Notes

1. Maximillian E. Novak, *Daniel Defoe, Master of Fictions* (Oxford, 2001), pp. 18-19.
2. R. H. Thompson, ‘Daniel Defoe, son of a token-issuer’, *British Numismatic Journal*, 76 (2006), 353-6.
3. Frank Bastian, ‘James Foe, merchant, father of Daniel Defoe’, *Notes and Queries* 209 (March 1964), 82-86.

Reattribution of a Preston token

Tim Scotney

IOHN SHIELD = the grocers arms
IN PRESTON 1664 = I.S

The above token is currently assigned to Lancashire (Williamson 105) but I believe it should be reattributed to Preston in Rutland. The Shield family were well represented in the village in the seventeenth century and feature prominently in the hearth tax returns of 1665.

Mr William Shield was assessed at 14 hearths for 2 houses, Thomas Shield junior at 3 hearths, Thomas Shield senior 1 hearth & Marke Shield 2 hearths. It must be admitted there is no hearth tax return at Preston for a John Shield in 1665, but I note John Shield was assessed at 2 hearths in Aston (Ayston) which about two miles south of Preston.

The IGI notes:

Thomas Shield married Anna Ireland 25/Nov/1629 at Preston Rutland

Preston parish records of Preston Rutland note:

John Shield son of Thomas Shield & Annah was baptised 8/Jan/1638

Anne Shield daughter of John & Elizabeth was baptised 16/Oct/1664 & buried 23/Apr/1665

John Shield son of John & Elizabeth was baptised 5/Apr/1666

Henry Shield son of John & Elizabeth was baptised 26/Apr/1668 & buried 25/Apr/1669

Thomas Shield son of John & Elizabeth was baptised 15/Mar/1670

William Shield son of John & Elizabeth was baptised 11/Aug/1672 & buried 28/Sep/1677

Elizabeth Shield daughter of John & Elizabeth was baptised 14/Mar/1674

Richard Shield son of John & Elizabeth was baptised 15/May/1677 & buried 28/Mar/1682

Edward Shield son of John & Elizabeth was baptised 21/Apr/1679 & buried 25/May/1679

I have been unable to find records of his marriage or either his or his wife's burial.

John Shields Inventory & Bond are both dated 1692. He died intestate. He was undoubtedly a mercer having at his death shops in Preston & Uppingham, selling groceries & other wares. He also owned a store with a stock of candles at Preston. He was not a rich man his inventory amounting to only £88. (personal communication C Granger)

References

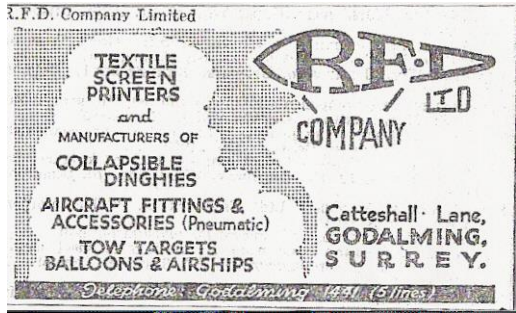
The Rutland Hearth Tax 1665

Williamson

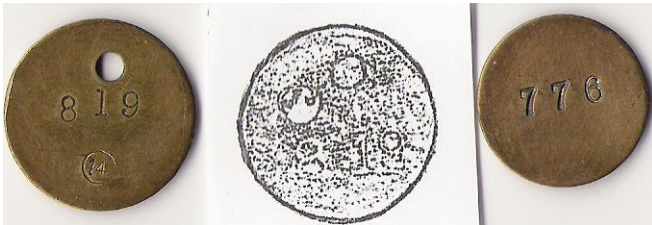
IGI

Preston parish records published by Leicester & Rutland family history society

222. REGINALD FRANCIS DAGNALL CO. Aeronautical Eng.s.17 Stoke Rd. Guildford, 1928. 1932 records Aircraft Mfrs.(Balloons)1940 Address changed to 21,Queens Rd. Hersham 1943 also records 17,Stoke Rd.Guildford.1948 includes the advert showing that it is now a Limited Company and now at Catteshall Lane, Godalming.1955-



59 records Aeronautical Eng.s. Textile Screen printers, Dyers,& Finishers.1961-1970 records Air Sea Rescue equipment.1972 records RFD-GQ Ltd.1979 records R.F.D Inflatables Ltd.& R.F.D. Mills Equipment Ltd.& R.F.D. Systems Engineering Ltd, all at the same address. R.F.T. Ltd. are still listed at Catteshall Lane in 1986, then at Ockford Rd. Godalming in 1990. Three types of tool checks are known, the first two being 25.5mm.and the third 22mm.First has the persons works number with 14 within a circle below, same on both sides. Second is similar on one side only, the other side has the persons number with R.F.D. in a circle. Third has persons work no. only on one side. The circles are approx.4mm.dia.They are all incuse and without a rim.



223. SAM'L DENISON & SON LTD. Weighbridge Mfrs., Weighing & Testing Machine Mfrs.& Iron Founders, Hunslet Foundry, Moor Rd. Hunslet, Leeds.(1919-1968)Not in 1969.The North St. on the Check has not been traced. Open wreath on reverse. Milled edge.31.5mm.





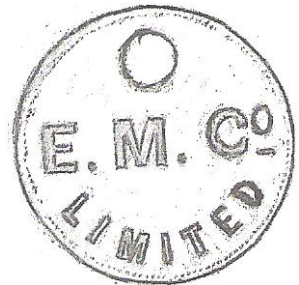
224. DUNLOP COTTON MILLS LTD. Canvas Mfrs. Cotton spinners & Industrial Textile Mfrs. Castleton Mills, Royle Rd. Castleton, Rochdale.(1932-1961)Not in 1968.All incuse.33mm. The Reverse has been stamped H.W.HILL in 2mm. letters. This could be H.W.HILL &Co. Hosiery Machine Valuers,5 Guildhall Lane, Leicester.

225. DUNLOP RUBBER CO.LTD Cycle, Motor & Solid Tyre Mfrs. Fort Dunlop Erdington. The firm is listed in Stubbs 1904 year Book as "Limited" 1903 (1903-1967) Dunlop Company Ltd.(1968-1970)Dunlop Ltd.(1972-1980)S.P.TYRES UK.LTD.1990 The check could have been in use at any of these times as Fort Dunlop is listed all the time .1903-1990+ Oct.30.5mm.



226. EKCO RADIO –E.K.COLE LTD. Radio Products Mfrs. Ekco Works, London Rd. Southend-on-Sea.1932 .1946 Records Plastic Moulding Mfrs. Wireless & Television & Accessories Mfrs.1959 also records a Special Products Division, Malmesbury, Wilts. (1932-61)Not in 1968. 1968 records Ekco Export Ltd. Radio Receiver Exporters & Ekco Radio & Television Ltd. Stamped on the reverse is D & E. Uniface 26mm.

227. ELLIOTT'S METAL CO. LTD. Brass & Copper Tube Mfrs. Selly Oaks Works, Nr. Birmingham.1919. 1897-Burry Port. Incorporated into I.C.I. Metals Ltd. in 1932. (A Subsidiary company of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.)1940 &1943 records Lion Works Witton,Birmingham.1874 records Elliott's Patent Sheathing & Metal Co.(Ltd.) Coleshill & Selly Oak Works.(1897-1943) Not in 1948 Uniface 37mm.





228. EXPRESS DAIRY CO.LTD.26-30, Tavistock Place, W.C.1- 1919.The firm is listed in Stubbs 1904 Year Book as “Limited” 1903.In 1940 changed to Nos.15-17, Tavistock Place. 1955 records Express Dairy Co. (London) Ltd. The Motor Eng. Dept. has not been traced. (1903-59)Not in 1961.Uniface 38mm.

229. FAIRBURN LAWSON LTD. Textile Engineers. P.O. Box No.32.Wellington St. Leeds. (1968-1980)Not in 1986.All incuse.Uniface.26mm. Interesting that in 1874 both Fairburn & Lawson are listed in different firms in Leeds as Flax, Hemp & Jute Machinery Mfrs. In 1919 they are listed as Fairburn, Lawson, Combe Barbour Ltd, the latter being listed as a branch of them from Falls Foundry, Belfast and the trade given as Machinist & Engineers. This firm is listed from 1919 until 1961.

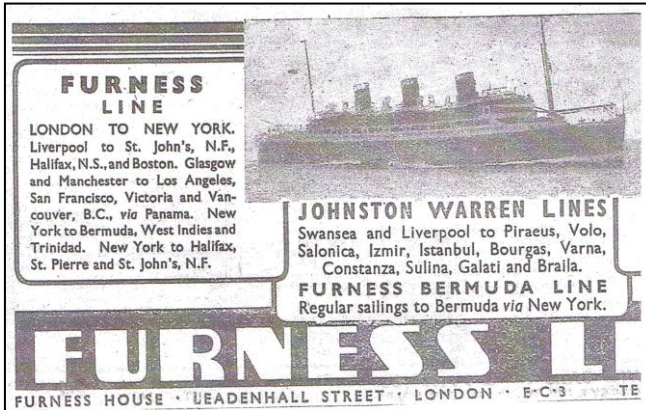


230. FRASER & CHALMERS LTD. ENGINEERING WORKS (Proprietors The General Electric Co. Ltd.) Engineers, Power, Mining, Conveying & Handling Plant etc. Erith, Kent. (1919-1959) Not in 1961. Blank with central circle. 31mm.

231. DOUGLAS FRASER & SONS LTD. Mfrs. of Textile Machinery & Machine Tools also Power Transmission Appliances, Westburn Foundry, & Wellgate Works, Arbroath. 1919. 1932-plus Boot & Shoe Mfrs. Wellgate Works, & Cotton & Linen Bleachers, Frioekheim, Angus.1961- Rope- soled Boot & Shoe Mfrs.& Jute Goods Mfrs. Wellgate, Arbroath & Candlewick Textile Mfrs.



Friockheim, Angus. 1968 & 1970 Douglas Fraser & Sons (Jute) Ltd. Jute Goods Mfrs. Wellgate, Arbroath. Also Douglas Fraser & Sons (Manufacturing) Ltd. Rope-soled Boot & Shoe Mfrs.& Candlewick Textile Mfrs. Friockheim, Angus. 1972 records Douglas Fraser & Sons (Manufacturing)Ltd. only. 1980 records Protective Clothing Mfrs.only.1874 records Douglas Fraser & Sons(Not Ltd.) 37 Jewry St. Aldgate, E.C. (1919-1990)+.Uniface but stamped DFSL(Monogram)in oval. 32mm.



232. FURNESS, WITHY & CO. LTD. Ship owners, Furness House, Billiter St.E.C.3 Steamship owners,32 Bury St.E.C.3.Also Ship Owners, Colliery Owners, Cymrie Buildings, West Bute St.Cardiff.Various.1919. 1932 Steamship Owners, Furness House, 56 Leadenhall St. E.C.3. Various including 19,St.Vincent Place, Glasgow & Clarence Warehouse, East Dock, Cardiff. 1990 records 105, Fenchurch St. London Note-see COX item No.350.(1919-1990) 30mm.



Brass, 32mm, plain edge.

O: Image of the Ideal cinema,

R: THE IDEAL / THIS IS WORTH A / PENNY AT THE PAY-BOX / ONLY ONE MAY BE USED / FOR EACH SEAT / PENNY.

This building illustrated in 1b, was originally a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and was situated at the south-west corner of Lambeth Road and Kennington Road. The chapel was built in 1808. The Reverend Thomas Tiplady decided that to attract more people to this place of worship he would adapt the building to become a cinema and mission hall. By showing evangelical films he hoped to increase the appeal of Methodism to a wider audience. This was done in 1928.

The cinema was bombed at the end of the second World War and it appears that it must have occurred at the very end as there is an entry in London directory for 1945 but not in 1947 (no 1946 directory available). Eventually the ruins were re-developed in 1968 and is now occupied by the Methodist International House.

It is thought that these “pennies” were distributed in the surrounding district to encourage people to attend the performances and services.

The two examples illustrated above show two extremes. The first (1a & b) is an almost un-circulated example clearly showing the fine details of the chapel and the legend on the other side. Comparison with the illustration below conclusively demonstrates that they are one of the same building.



The Ideal Cinema (c.1935) was located in Lambeth Road, Lambeth North, London. This image has been retrieved from the "Ideal Homes: suburbia in focus; **Lambeth**" page on the World Wide Web.

The second example (2a & b) shows from the wear that the token had been circulated but the surface is partially blackened. Curiosity got the better of me so I submitted the token to an ex work colleague who was willing to look at the deposits using an electron microscope. This would tell us the composition of the discolouration.

The results for the Obverse indicate that the light areas were made of copper and zinc (the two metals in brass) with traces of carbon and oxygen. The Reverse had the same base metal composition but other elements present in appreciable concentrations were chlorine, carbon and sulphur.

Discolouration on a token is generally undesirable but is it there as part of the tokens' history? This next part is purely conjecture:

Could this particular "penny" (2a & b) have been found in the bombed out ruins of the cinema and had been subjected to the burning products of a fire? Certainly copper (II) sulphide is black and this metal also has an affinity for chlorine. You may want to say that the chlorine could be associated with salt (NaCl) which could have been deposited from the sweat on fingers however it would have been present on both sides and not predominantly on the reverse. Added to which the corresponding amount of sodium was not present. The carbon and sulphur could easily have been absorbed onto the surface during the fire.

So perhaps this WAS found in the burnt out ruins and therefore we have a token with added history?

Acknowledgements. The author wishes to thank David Young for the loan of the high grade *Ideal Cinema* token to photograph.

Charlie Chaplin -The Gold Rush - Advertising Tickets

Brian Edge

It was reported to me some time ago that it was thought that an issue existed for the Palace Theatre Hadfield, Glossop but I was unable to confirm this at the time. It is now many years since I produced the following list and feel that it is now time to bring it up to date. I therefore request that readers check their collections and advise me if they hold any pieces in this series other than those I have listed below:-

- Rev.1. GAIETY THEATRE(curved) / five petalled flower /
MANCHESTER/ COMMENCING/11th JANUARY
1926 / + / 4 WEEKS (curved)

- Rev.2. PRINCESS CINEMA (curved) / + / WIGAN /
COMMENCING/FEBRUARY 8th 1926 / FOR / 2
WEEKS ONLY (curved)

- Rev.3. EMPRESS(curved)/four petalled ornament/PICTURE HOUSE /URMSTON/COMMENCING / FEBy 22nd / FOR ONE WEEK ONLY (curved) / BOOK EARLY (curved).
Note: This cinema was demolished in 1962.
- Rev 4. PALLADIUM(curved)/five pointed ornanament / STOCKPORT/FEBRUARY 22nd 1926 / -.- / FOR / SIX DAYS ONLY (curved)
- Rev 5. QUEEN'S (curved) / + / HOLLINWOOD / commencing MARCH 15th / ONE WEEK ONLY / + / 2.30 6.30 8.45 (curved).
Note: In 1980 was a Bingo Hall
- Rev.6. CHARLIE CHAPLIN (curved) / + AT+ / THE GREY STREET / COMMENCING / APRIL 5th / IN / THE GOLD RUSH
Note: This cinema was in Newcastle upon Tyne.
- Rev. 7. CHARLIE CHAPLIN (curved) / .AT. / THE HAVELOCK / COMMENCING / APRIL 6th / IN / THE GOLD RUSH (curved)
Note: This cinema was in Sunderland.
- Rev. 8. COMING / SHORTLY TO / SAVOY / BURNLEY / BOOK NOW / NO ADVANCE IN PRICE (curved)
- Rev. 9. COMING / SHORTLY TO / EMPIRE / & / PRINCE'S / * / ACCRINGTON
- Rev. 10. COMING / SHORTLY TO / MAJESTIC / & / NEW CINEMA / + / NELSON
- Rev. 11. THESE DISCS / TO BE / OBTAINED ONLY FROM / -.- / ELECTRIC PRINTING CO / CINEMA PRINTERS / BARKER ST. STRANGWAYS (curved) / MANCHESTER (curved)

A Dorset Utopia – Homer Lane and The Little Commonwealth

Gary Oddie

“Here was a prison without bolts or bars, a prison to which one condemned offender at least had been known to travel unaccompanied, of his own free will; a reformatory in which the inmates remained for the period of their sentence without compulsion or restraint, in which some even remained after their sentences had expired and to which others returned when they could, as to the home in which they found most happiness; a penal institution which left no stigma on those who passed through it, and whose occupants were returned to society not merely better than when they arrived, but actually better than many who spend their lives without ever breaking a law or coming into conflict with established authority”

Thus wrote Lord Lytton in 1926, whilst introducing the first history of “Homer Lane and The Little Commonwealth” ⁽¹⁾, but what establishment could lead to such praise?

Early in the twentieth century there was a movement in the United States to reform the penal system for delinquent young people. Instead of confinement and repression, junior republics were started where the inmates were given responsibility to organise themselves. This gently guided freedom and education was so successful at eliminating reoffending that similar projects were considered for England. On returning from one such community in 1912, George Montague convinced his uncle, the 8th Earl of Sandwich, to donate Flowers Farm between Evershot and Sherborne in Dorset, for experimenting with an English Little Commonwealth. The farmhouse had been used as a shooting lodge since 1888, but was now not in use.



Figure 1. Location of The Little Commonwealth (1919 Ordnance Survey)⁽²⁾.

A committee was set up, of those interested in penal reform and progressive education, to oversee and underwrite the venture.

Homer Lane was born in Connecticut in 1875 and after working as a grocer's clerk, started his teaching career at Peters High School in Southborough Massachusetts⁽²⁾. Whilst working at the Ford Republic in Detroit, he was invited to England to advise the committee on how best to start The Little Commonwealth. His second visit in 1913 was to run the new establishment and his wife, Cora Barney, and their two children followed shortly afterwards.



Figure 2. Homer Lane c.1910.

The community was slowly populated with delinquents, handed over by the courts, or from parents who had found their children unmanageable. At its peak there were about 40 boys and girls aged between fourteen and eighteen, ten children aged from nine months to nine years and four or five adults.

The farm was extended by building cottages with the citizens helping with the construction. In each cottage a group of the citizens were placed as a “family”.



Figure 3. General view of The Little Commonwealth. Heather Cottage (left), Bracken (centre) behind the main Flowers Farm (renamed Bramble). The long building to the right was the carpenter's shop and steam laundry⁽³⁾.

The citizens were given responsibility for themselves, each other and the running of the cottage. Each cottage had to make its own rules and decisions. A shop was donated by H. Gordon Selfridge along with token coins that were used as payment for work done. No further details of the tokens are known (manufacturer, numbers struck etc)⁽³⁾ and outside a small group that appeared at auction⁽⁴⁾, just two other specimens have been traced, one of which was found in a neighbouring field⁽³⁾.

The designs are all similar with the obverse legend THE LITTLE COMMONWEALTH around the denomination. There are two types of reverse (i) plain with a raised edge and beaded circle and (ii) reverse the same as the obverse.

Type I – Plain Reverse

Type II – Reverse same as Obverse



1/2 d, brass, 26mm, plain edge



1d, brass, 32mm, plain edge



1d, brass, 32mm, plain edge



6d, aluminium, 19mm, milled edge



1/-, aluminium, 24mm, milled edge

Figure 4. Tokens of The Little Commonwealth. Denominations such as 1/4d, 3d and higher might be expected to exist also.

The utopia thrived for four years, growing in popularity and support, but all focussed around the personality, charisma and empathy of Homer Lane. Though it was believed that all delinquents could be improved via the methods practiced, hindsight suggests that the catalyst for success usually stemmed from a single personality.

In late 1917, rumours circulated amongst the citizens that Lane had behaved improperly towards one of the girls. The issue was brought to a head in a citizens meeting where the accusations were withdrawn. However, the stress caused Lane to have a breakdown and the subsequent Home Office enquiry, though finding no evidence of wrong doing, tarnished the whole project. Though support for The Little Commonwealth remained strong the committee decided that it should be closed for the rest of the War and Lane was allowed to take charge of the dispersal of the citizens to other homes, reformatories and schools, even adopting one himself.

The Little Commonwealth never re-opened. After 1918, the buildings were used for a while to train ex-soldiers in agriculture. In December 1921, the 9th Earl of Sandwich agreed to let the establishment to a group of Franciscans who still occupy the site, now known as Hilfield Friary⁽⁵⁾.

As for Homer Lane, his connections in the aristocracy provided sources of lucrative lecture fees, expounding his own interpretations of Freud's theories of the Unconscious Mind and consulting in psycho-analysis. In the early 1920's he prospered, though he had no formal training or license to practice. After receiving gifts and money from his clients, Lane was investigated by the police and eventually charged and convicted of the technical offence of "failing to register as an alien". The sentence was to be a month's imprisonment and a recommendation of deportation. Following representations to the court, the sentence was dismissed when Lane agreed to leave the country voluntarily. Four months later on 5 September 1925, Homer Lane died of heart failure following typhoid and pneumonia, in the American Hospital in Paris.

Lane's family remained in England and his lecture notes were published posthumously in 1928⁽⁶⁾.

Lane's ideas survived him, absorbed in the subsequent works of Alexander S. Neill (1883-1973). Lane first met Neill in 1917 at The Little Commonwealth, and then subsequently at King Alfred's school in Hampstead, where Neill was teaching two of Lane's children. Neill began a school, Summerhill, in Hellerau, near Dresden in 1921, later moving to Leiston in Suffolk (1927)⁽⁷⁾. This became well known after the book *Summerhill: A Radical Approach To Child Rearing*, was published in 1969.

More recently Summerhill's "free range education" with all classes being optional has been criticized for not following current educational practices. An attempt was made to close the school in March 2000, but the government case collapsed during the subsequent court hearing and the school survived.

The American school, Summerlane, opened in 1963 in North Carolina, subsequently moving to North Branch, New York, was explicitly named after Summerhill and Homer Lane⁽⁸⁾. This school also follows the self government philosophy of Summerhill and The Little Commonwealth.

References and Acknowledgements

- (1) E.T. Bazeley. *Homer Lane an The Little Commonwealth*. 1928. 2nd edition 1948, reprinted 1965 and 1969. The author, Elizabeth Bazeley had worked with Homer Lane at The Little Commonwealth.
- (2) J. Stinton. *A Dorset Utopia – The Little Commonwealth and Homer Lane*. Black Dog Publishing, 2005. This is quite an excellent, thoroughly researched and readable book, accessing many original and unpublished documents.
- (3) J. Stinton. Private communication, 9th June 2007.
- (4) B. Greenaway. Tokens from the collection formed by the late Barry Greenaway, Lot 1049 attributed to Sherborn, DNW, 13 December 2006.
- (5) <http://www.franciscans.org.uk/h-hilfieldguide.html>
- (6) Homer Lane. *Talks to Parents and Teachers*. Allen and Unwin, 1928.
- (7) <http://www.summerhillschool.co.uk/>
- (8) <http://www.infed.org/thinkers/homerlane.htm>

Thanks are due to Judith Stinton for useful communications regarding the research for her book and for permission to use the illustrations. Also thanks to David Young for loaning the ½d, 1d and 6d tokens for illustration.

Charles Barker & Gabrill Fulthorpe

CHARLES BARKER = the mercers arms
GABRIEL FVLTHORP = IN NEWCASTELL

Charles Barker son of Francis Barker of Topcliff Manor (yorks) & Gabriel Fullthorp were apprenticed to Alderman Mark Milbrank; They were both made free of the Newcastle Mercers company in 1660 (Williamson)

Charles Barker

Charles Barkar son of Charles was baptised 16/Jan/1625 at St Nicholas
Charles Barker (mercier) became a freeman 1632
Charles Barker (merchant adventurer) was made a freeman in 1660
Charles Barker married Mary Marley 1/Apr/1662 at St Nicholas

Gabrill Fulthorpe

Gabrill Fulthropp (boothman) was made a freeman 1661
Gabriel Folthropp (born about 1637) married Barbara Emerson 13/May/1662 at Newcastle upon Tyne (IGI)
John Fulthrop daughter of Gabriell was baptised 19/Feb/1663 at St Nicholas
Mary Fulthrop daughter of Gabriell was baptised 7/Nov/1664 & buried 14/Sep/1665 at St Nicholas
Barbara Fulthrop daughter of Gabriell was baptised 11/Jan/1666 at St Nicholas

William Blackett

WILLIAM BLACKETT = arms
MERCHANT IN NEWCASTLE = the merchant adventurers arms

William Blackett was from a wealthy Northumberland family & increased their wealth with his profits from trade & lead & coal mining. He was sheriff of Newcastle in 1660 & later an Alderman & Mayor in 1666. He became an Mp for Newcastle in 1673 & made a baronet the same year. He died in 1680 & was buried in St Nicholas church. He had 3 surviving sons Edward succeeded him to the baronetcy, his son Michael to his business & his 3rd son William also a merchant was made Mayor in 1683 & 1698 & MP 1685-1705. He was made a baronet in 1684 & High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1689. (Williamson)

William Blacket apprentice of William Sherwood (boothman) was made a freeman Jan/1646

Willian Blackett Merchant was made a freeman in 1646

William Blacket married Jane Arros 24/Aug/1618 at All St's

Elizabeth Blackett daughter of William was baptised 5/May/1646 at All Saints
William Blackett son of William was baptised 14/Jun/1647 at All Saints
Isabell Blackett daughter of William was baptised 21/Aug/1648 at All Saints
Christian Blackett daughter of William & Elizabeth was baptised 16/Apr/1651 at St Nicholas
Michael Blackett son of William & Elizabeth was baptised 10/Aug/1652 at St Nicholas
William Blackett son of William was baptised 9/Apr/1657 at St Nicholas
Christopher Blacket son of William was baptised 14/Apr/1659 at St Nicholas
John Blackett son of William & Joan was baptised 8/Nov/1674 at St Nicholas
John Blackett son of William was baptised 13/Jan/1678 at All Saints
George Blackett son of William was baptised 13/Jan/1678 at All Saints

Anthony Dobson

ANTHONY DOBSON = A.D.
OF NEWCASTLE = A.D.

ANTHONY DOBSON = A.D.
OF NEWCASTELLE = kings head

Anthony Dobson was the son of a substantial feltmaker of Newcastle. He was a parliamentarian in the Civil war & in frequent troubles with the authorities. (Williamson).

Richard Dobson son of Anthony (feltmaker) was made a freeman son 12/Oct/1646 I estimate his birth as about 1625. Isaac Dobson son of Anthony (feltmaker) was made a freeman son 9/Oct/1648, I estimate his birth as about 1627

Anthony Dobson born about 1578 married Grace Milbanks 8/Jan/1603 at Newcastle on Tyne (IGI)

Robert Dobson son of Anthony was baptised 5/Mar/1609 at St Andrew's
Anthony Dobson son of Valentyne was baptised 21/Apr/1611 at St Nicholas

Anthony Dobson married Alice Stobes 12/Sep/1613 at St John

Agnes Dobson daughter of Anthony was baptised 12/Dec/1613 at St John's
Jane Dobson daughter of Anthony was baptised 10/May/1629 at St John's
George Dobson son of Anthony was baptised 26/Mar/1632 at St John's

Anthony Dobson son of John was baptised 26/May/1632 at St Nicholas

Susan Dobson daughter of Anthony was baptised 31/Jan/1660 at St Nicholas
John Dobson son of Anthony was baptised 12/Jun/1662 & buried 3/Oct/1663 at St Nicholas

John Gaustell

IOHN GAVSTELL = a fleece
IN NEWCASTLE = I.I.G.

John Garstall was made a personal freeman in 1666
John Gastell married Jane Brown 26/Jun/1631 at St John's

The following could refer to a second marriage but are likely to be of a later generation possibly a son

John Gastell married Elizabeth Mellis 4/Sep/1660 at All St's

John Gastell son of John was baptised 22/Sep/1661 at All St's

Margret Gastell daughter of John was baptised 16/Aug/1663 at All St's

Jane Gastell daughter of John was baptised 22/Jan/1665 at All St's

William Gastell son of John was baptised 21/Jul/1667 & buried 1/Oct/1668 at All St's

John Gastell son of John was baptised 6/Jan/1668 at All St's

William Hutchinson

WILLIAM HVTCHINSON = a castle

OF NEWCASTLE 1660 = a merchants mark containing W.H. & 4

William Hutchinson belonged to the Merchant Adventurers Company. In 1688 he was made an Alderman of Newcastle by mandate of James II. On 1/Oct/1688 he was made Mayor but replaced by Nicholas Ridley on Nov 5. He was a dissenter. (Williamson)

William Hutchinson (mercier) was made a freeman 1656

William Hutchinson (smith) was made a freeman 1664

Grace Hutcheson daughter of William was baptised 3/May/1607 at St Nicholas

William Hutcheson son of William was baptised 1/May/1610 at St Nicholas

Jane Hutcheson daughter of William was baptised 4/May/1612 at St Nicholas

Alice Hutcheson daughter of William was baptised 14/Feb/1615 at St Nicholas

John Hucheson son of William was baptised 21/Feb/1617 at St Nicholas

William Hucheson son of Walter was baptised 5/Jul/1642 at All St's

William Huchinson married Ruth Hogshon 25/Dec/1656 at St John's

Jonathan Hutchinson son of William was baptised 27/Nov/1657 at All St's

Margrett Hutchinson daughter of William was baptised 31/Dec/1658 at All St's

William Hutchinson son of William was baptised 23/Aug/1660 at All St's

William Hutchison married Mary Marshal 7/Jun/1665 at St John's

John Hutchinson son of William was baptised 24/Jan/1665 & buried 26/Mar/1669 at All St's

William Hutchinson married Jane Lin 1/Dec/1666 at All St's

Mercy Hutchinson daughter of William was baptised 29/Apr/1667 at All St's

Margret Hutchinson daughter of William was baptised 5/Jun/1670 at All St's

Rachel Hutchinson daughter of William was baptised 20/Feb/1670 & buried 27/Dec/1671 at All St's

Margret Hutchinson daughter of William was baptised 28/Jul/1672 at All St's

Elizabeth Hutchinson daughter of William was baptised 19/Feb/1674 at All St's

Will London

WILL LONDON IN NEW = arms of Newcastle
CASTLE VPON TYNE = W.L.

Attributed to William London Bookseller flourished Newcastle 1653-1660 (Plomer 1907). William London was one of the protectors 24 for Gateshead (Williamson).

Henry Slinger

HENRY SLINGER = 1664
OF NEWCASTLE = H.S.

Henry Slinger (boothman) was made a freeman 1654

Charils Slinger son of Henry was baptised 3/Apr/1656 & buried 12/Dec/1660 at St John's

Henry Slinger married Isabell Shaftes 8/Sep/1659 at All St's

Henry Slinger married Margaret Dixon 17/Feb/1669 at All St's

Edward Spencer

EDWARD SPENCER = the mercers arms
IN NEW CASTELL = E.P.S.

Sarah Spencer daughter of Edward was baptised 14/Sep/1643 at All St's

Edward Spencer married Filles Taller 2/Jun/1647 at St Andrew's

Henry Tompson

HENRY TOMPSON = a castle
IN NEWCASTELL = H.E.T.

There are several men of this name named in parish records none however are certain to refer to the issuer.

Henry Tompson apprentice to Mark Millibanks (boothman) was made a freeman
14/Jan/1650

Henry Tompson (merchant & boothman) was made a freeman 27/Apr/1652
Henry Tompson Smith was made a freeman 1671.

Henry Tompson son of Christopher was baptised 2/Mar/1622 at All St's

Henry Tompson married Isabell Sisson 4/Jun/1638 at All St's

Henry Tomson son of Robert was baptised 30/Apr/1643 at All St's

Henry Thomptson son of William was baptised 13/Sep/1649 at All St's

Hanna Tompson daughter of Henry & Frances was baptised 6/Jul/1651 at St
Nicholas

Sara Tompson daughter of Henry & Frances was baptised 12/Aug/1652 at St
Nicholas

Mahittabell Tomson daughter of Henry was baptised 15/May/1663 at All St's

Roger Tompson son of Henry was baptised 18/Sep/1664 at St John's

William Tomson daughter of Henry was baptised 25/Aug/1672 & buried
28/Aug/1672 at All St's

Henry Tompson married Margaret Wentworth 5/Jun/1679 at St Andrew's

Hanna Tomson daughter of Henry was baptised 4/May/1680 at All St's

Thomas Tomson daughter of Henry was baptised 4/May/1680 at All St's

Thomas Tomson daughter of Henry was baptised 6/Aug/1682 at All St's

Marie Tomson daughter of Henry was baptised 19/Oct/1684 at All St's

Henry Tompson married Elizabeth Blankishipp 28/Aug/1681 at St John's

Jane Tompson daughter of Henry was baptised 12/Nov/1682 at St John's

John Tompson son of Henry & Elizabeth was baptised 30/May/1685 & buried
9/Jun/1685 at St Andrew's
Henry Tompson son of Henry was baptised 29/Jan/1688
at St Andrew's

John Thomas

IOHN THOMAS 59 = three figures standing
IN NEWCASTLE 16 = I.M.T.

Suggested to be from the Three Indian Kings on the Quayside (Williamson).

John Thomas (born 1628) married Margaret Lomax 17/Oct/1654 at All St's
Ambrose Thomas son of John was baptised 18/Aug/1655 at All St's
Suzannah Thomas daughter of John was baptised 14/Aug/1656 at All St's
Elizabeth Thomas daughter of John was baptised 11/May/1659 at All St's
John Tommas son of John was baptised 15/Apr/1661 at All St's

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Williamson Trade Tokens Vol 3

Norweb Tokens Vol 4

IGI

Register of The Freemen of Newcastle On Tyne

The Mystery of the Homerton Hog

Melvyn Brooks and Robert Thompson

Homerton was once a hamlet in the Middlesex parish of Hackney, consisting chiefly of the country residences of opulent merchants, and tradesmen connected with the metropolis; and the Independents had an excellent academical institution there.¹ This is now far from the truth, and Homerton recently was memorably characterized as 'where London's Chicago collides with Pooterland'.²

The present authors have been collecting information about Hackney for forty-seven and forty-one years respectively. We have long been aware of the Homerton HOG tokens described below, and also of enquiries about them to the Hackney Archives Department in 2001, to the British Association of Numismatic Societies (Philip Mernick) in 2006, and at about the same time to a *Hackney History* contributor.³ In fact those enquiries turn out to have been from the same individual, but no matter, there could be other enquirers, and it is high time we put on record what we know, and what we do not know, about the tokens of the Homerton HOG. The only published record seems to be the 3^D piece in Dr Neil Todd's second edition.⁴

Actually the legend is not HOG but H-O-G, which must surely be initials, but of what? **O.G.** might stand for **Old Girls**, but the local Girls' Public Secondary School was called Lady Eleanor Holles's, and the Highbury school of the Girls' Public Day Schools Company was rather distant in Canonbury Place.⁵ Alternatively, in Homerton there was the Old Gravel-Pit Meeting Place formed in 1714, latterly under the famous

Richard Price (1723-1791) who entertained the future US President John Adams, then under the even more famous Joseph Priestley 1791-4, but it was leased to the Congregationalists 1810-72. It reopened in 1874 as the non-denominational Old Gravel Pit mission.⁶

However, the use of the roman numeral IX (unless simply to distinguish nine from six) could suggest a scholastic use, perhaps for a sports team, whereas those denominated 3d., 6d. and 1/- might have been for refreshments. The 'excellent academical institution' mentioned above was Homerton College (1823), which moved in 1892 to the buildings of the former Cavendish College in Cambridge, where Homerton College remains. Since these unsigned tokens appear to have been struck in the second half of the nineteenth century, it seemed possible that they should be attributed to Cambridge. In that case, however, one might expect that some specimens would have found their way to the Fitzwilliam Museum, but Dr Martin Allen has kindly interrupted his medieval studies to report that none are held.⁷

So it is reasonable to assume that they do belong to Homerton in Hackney. Beyond that we can only list the types known to us, adding that there are no provenances to help to explain them, and no candidate found in consulting the 560 pages of Charles W. Brabner, *The Borough of Hackney Directory*, 1872. Another suggestion was a supposed Homerton chapter of the Harley Owners Group (H.O.G.), but that motorcycle organization sponsored by Harley-Davidson® was established in 1983 only.⁸ We put on record what information we have gathered to avoid others having to repeat what we have done, and we invite records of additional specimens, and information about their issuer and their purpose.

Catalogue of Homerton 'H-O-G' tokens

All are of brass (though RHT's specimen of B3 has acquired a coppery appearance), uniface, diameter 24mm, with edge grained. For the illustrations we are grateful to Philip Mernick.

H-O-G (curved above)

HOMERTON (curved below)

and in the centre:

[*Series A with roman numerals*]



A9. **IX**

R. H. Thompson (brass).

[Series B with sterling denominations]



B3. 3^D

A. N. Smith, R. H. Thompson (coppery), N. B. Todd (1979, p.30, brass).



B6. 6^D

M. H. Brooks (brass).



B12. 1/-

P. H. Mernick (brass).

1. *The Parliamentary Gazetteer of England and Wales* (London [etc.]: A. Fullarton & Co., 1843, 4 vols.), ii.412.
2. Sarah Wise, 'Living quarters: Homerton', *The Guardian*, 15 Feb 2001, Space, pp.21-23. Pooter, of course, was the hero of the Grossmiths' *Diary of a Nobody*.
3. Robert H. Thompson, 'Local public-house tokens and their makers, 1802-1896', *Hackney History* 12 (2006), 13-22.
4. Neil B. Todd, *British & Irish Tokens, Advertising Tickets, Checks, Passes &c.*, ca. 1830-1920 (Newtonville MA, 1979), p.30. Not in 1974 edition.
5. *Whitaker's Almanack*, 1900, pp.275-6. There were many other schools for girls.
6. *VCH Middlesex X: Hackney Parish*, ed. T. F. T. Baker (Oxford, 1995), pp.134-5.
7. Martin Allen, pers. comm. to Robert Thompson, 3 Aug. 2007.
8. <<http://www.harley-davidson.com>>, accessed 21 Aug. 2007.

Argosy Braces Unofficial Farthing Attribution

Bryan Hennem



ELASTICITY WITHOUT RUBBER.
BRITISH ARGOSY BRACES

ARE THE BEST AND MOST DURABLE OF
ANY BRACES MADE.

WILL LAST THREE ORDINARY PAIRS.

OF ALL HOSIERS AND DRAPERS.

Manufacturers: W. BLENKIRON & SON, LONDON.

The above advertisement was on the inside cover of a late nineteenth century paper back edition of a Walter Scott novel. It appears to give a locality to the hitherto unattributed unofficial farthing, BWS 7620.

In the Post Office Commercial Directory of London 1865 is the entry:

Wm Blenkiron & Son, Stock and Collar manufacturers, 123 Wood St, Cheapside EC and 56A Murray St, Hoxton, N.

Book Reviews

New Zealand Tokens a Mystery solved

Colin Williamson

It started when I acquired a rounded square plastic token with 'midland dairy' on the obverse and 'milk token 1 pint' on the reverse. I searched through Roy Rain's book, couldn't find it and thought maybe it was another unrecorded one. However, Roy suggested that it might be a New Zealand one and so I catalogued it as such. Over the years, it has been stored with an increasing number of obviously New Zealand tokens with inscriptions like 'Kaitangata', 'Wairarapa' or 'Wanganui' but I still had a section of 'unidentified' plastic tokens with just initials.

The revelation occurred when I discovered that Michael and Julie Carter had just published a catalogue entitled, 'New Zealand Milk Tokens'. A long internet search for the authors' email address eventually came up trumps and a quick exchange of emails determined that Mike not only could supply the catalogue, but could include a copy of 'Bread Tokens of New Zealand' by Melvin Williams and George Shea and for extra good measure Melvin Williams' pamphlet on Queensland Club Checks. Paypal proved invaluable and a couple of weeks later a package bearing foreign stamps landed on my mat.

My first reaction to the Carter's 74 page A4 catalogue was a bit mixed. As a catalogue I am sure it will be invaluable and has already encouraged me to identify all my obviously NZ tokens and a few others too. Plastic tokens are my main interest and I know how difficult they can be to successfully photograph. This shows in the catalogue as it is difficult to read the words on some of the images of plastic tokens although the metallic ones seem to be ok. I also had a few reservations with the numbering system (for example LV1a as quite different from LV-1a) but once you realise this (and also read the instructions !!) it makes sense. The reverse images of most tokens are referenced to the appendices as so many of the tokens have common inscriptions and/or cut-outs.

There are over 2000 tokens listed in this catalogue and the Carters estimate that there are at least another 500 known. The amount of information included is, of course, tremendous and for anyone interested in 20th Century tokens this volume is a necessary addition to the library. The price is \$AU35 (about £15) plus postage at \$AU12.70 to the UK. If anyone would like a copy, contact Mike directly at mike.carter@xxxxxxx.xxx.au, with payment by Paypal. The other two illustrated volumes are much more modest publications but each contain tokens that I am sure many collectors have in their 'unidentified' sections. These are priced at \$AU18.30 for the NZ Bread Tokens, and \$AU4.80 for the Queensland Club Checks, both including postage. Mike has also suggested that we can bulk up to save on postage, please let me know by email (xxx@xxxxx-xxxxx.co.uk) and if enough members are interested, I can get a batch from New Zealand.

Shropshire Tavern Tokens – A County Catalogue. By Neil Todd, Andrew Cunningham and Emyr George, 80+viii pp, 2007. Available from Andrew Cunningham cost £9 plus 70 pence postage.

In 2005, having completed in collaboration with other collectors, a listing of Staffordshire Inn Tokens, Andrew Cunningham commenced a three-part listing for Warwickshire. In 2007 joined by Emyr George they have issued a splendid listing of Shropshire tavern checks, which is recommended to all collectors and researchers of the series.

The format is similar to previous counties following a viii pp introduction the authors list 130 Tokens issued by 122 issuers with illustrations of all but 6 pieces. The Tokens are described on the right hand side with illustrations of obverse and reverse on the left, most illustrations are taken from excellent quality rubbings but a number are from photographic reproductions.

The authors refer to “119 issuers” but the reviewer feels that there are actually 122. The difference probably being items listed from specimens notified, 2 by E J Priestly, a former curator of Shrewsbury Museum and himself a contributor on similar subjects 30-40 years ago.

As the authors show the named pieces issued by local manufacturer Fredrick Lewis, who operated in Shrewsbury, but was possibly only an agent for Pope are of interest of a manufacturing industry wider than just Birmingham.

The authors refer to the extensive Shrewsbury Museums Service collection where many excellent images can be found on their website. Indeed, in future in all token series, might it not be helpful if all major collections listed on the web were included in the bibliography in such definitive publications?

All in all an excellent edition to the growing number of works cataloguing this increasingly popular series.

David Griffiths

Notes and Queries

574 Stacsteads Workmens Club

Obv. STACSTEADS WORKMENS
around CLUB

Rev. 1½ in wreath and in very small
letters below WILLIAMSON ASHTON
27mm, brass, plain edge, 180°



Maker not on Hawkins and where is Stacsteads – if not the Lancashire Stacksteads.

via Gary Oddie

575 Sheepbridge

Obv. SHEEPBRIDGE two lines of
obliterated letters ending N and S,
counterstamped 1/-

Rev. counterstamped 41A
31mm, brass, plain edge.



Does anyone know the undertype token and what the obliterated letters are and where, when and how it was originally and subsequently used?

Gary Oddie

576 Greek Line

Obv GREEK LINE around 1/-
26mm rounded square, thin Fe brac.

A company with this name existed . . . [1939-1975], and a history
of the ships in the fleet can be found at.

<http://www.simplonpc.co.uk/GreekLinePCs.html#anchor36346>

Are there other denominations and useful sources of information that might help
positively identify the token and its use?



Gary Oddie

577 Daniels

Obv. "DANIELS" 1/-
D shaped brass fits a 28mm square

Possibly a market check, but where, and why the quotes around the name?



Gary Oddie

578 F&J Leleu

Obv. F&J LELEU / ONE SHILLING
in cross form.

Uniface, 40mm across, very unusual shape, brass?
Badly corroded, Billingsgate Market?



Gary Oddie

579 A. Freeman

Obv. A. FREEMAN, B M
Rev. ONE SHILLING and in small letters R. NEAL MAKER
Horseshoe shaped 28x30mm, brass?

Is BM short for Billingsgate Market, or even Borough, Brentford, Birmingham etc?



Gary Oddie

580 J.S. & Co

Obv. J.S. & C^o
Rev. P6^d

Brass, 25mm and a chunky 3mm thick.



via Gary Oddie

581 BBL

Is anyone able to identify the initials BBL on the reverse of this "heads or tails" decider? It is presumably the initials of the name of the company that either made or sold the New Departure Coaster Hub.

Obv. Head of a lion holding a string on which a cycle hub is suspended. With HEADS YOU WIN above and IF YOU USE THE BRITISH MADE / NEW DEPARTURE COASTER HUB below.

Rev. Hind legs and tail of a lion. With TAILS YOU LOSE above, B.B.L to the left, LONDON & / MANCHESTER to the right, and IF YOU DON'T below.

Edge Grained, 000, brass, round, 22mm, 3.5g

Andrew Andison

582 Bernado Baglioni

Does anyone know during which year(s) this advertising ticket was issued?



Obv. Bemado Baglioni's Restaurant Special 2/6 Dinner from 5 till 9pm. Representation of fruit dish with pears, apples, grapes, etc.

Rev. Restaurant D'Italie, 26 Old Compton St. Shaftesbury Avenue, W. Special 1/6 Luncheon from 12 to 3 o'clock. Strawed wine bottle marked 'Chianti Wine' surrounded by bunches of grapes.

Edge. Grained, aluminium type alloy, round, 39mm.

Geoff Sutcliffe

583 Lloyd and Company

In his monograph "British and Irish Tokens", Neil Todd lists Lloyd and Company as tea and coffee merchants in Middlesex in the 1830 – 1920 era. Their token references location as 141 Aldersgate Street. Is the business related to the Lloyds coffee-house enterprise referenced by Lillywhite from the 17th century forward?

Lamar Bland

282 Docendo Discimus

N&Q 282 (Bulletin vol.5 no.6 p.235) was about a uniface, old penny sized, piece where the legend round the head of George V read “DO-CEN-DO DIS-CI-MUS EX NI-HI-LO NI-HIL FIT”. The reply in the following Bulletin (p.282) gave a translation of the legend but gave no idea about who issued it and how it was used.

I have recently acquired a related piece where the coin part is the same but only 21mm with a 5mm wide flange round it making it 31mm in diameter. There are two screw holes through the flange, one at 3 o'clock and another at 9 o'clock so it was definitely attached to an object. There is a third hole through the flange but it is probably not significant.



Since the original query was published searching on the internet has become much more widely available. Unfortunately despite many hours of searching (including following various fruitless but sometimes interesting side trips!) I have not been able to find any school, association or institution that might be a possible issuer of this piece. While I appreciate that the piece cannot really be counted as a token I am hoping someone may have a clue as to its issuer.

Andrew Andison

CONSOMME TOKENS FOR SALE

A collection of approx. 500 consomme tokens
5, 10, and 50 cents all different in Lindner plastic cases
£300 offers considered

Can be collected at TCS Congress or posted for cost of p&p

Contact Pam Williams

Adverts

WANTED

COMMEMORATIVE OR PRIZE MEDALS
TOKENS, TICKETS OR PASSES
relating to the present Cumbria.
(Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North of the Sands)

Michael Finlay

(8:12)

DAVID MAGNAY
TOY, IMITATION, MINIATURE AND MODEL COINS and BOXES
IMITATION SPADE GUINEAS

I BUY and SELL MUCH OF WHAT IS IN "TOY COINS"
STOCK DESPERATELY WANTED

Lists Issued. Information freely given.

(8:12)

WANTED

ANYTHING WOLVERHAMPTON AND BILSTON

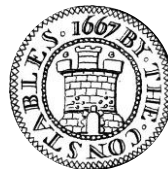
Mike Bagguley

(8:12)



WANTED
Somerset 17th C Tokens
227-230 "CONSTABLES"

Richard H. Hardy



(8:8)

Adverts

COLONIAL TOKENS WANTED

Abyssinie, Addis-Abeba, Bechuanaland, Dahomey (Porto Novo), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire), Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Rhodesia, Uganda.

West Indies, Bahamas, British Guiana, Bermuda, Ireland Island, British North Borneo, Malaya, Singapore, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Pacific Islands, Malta, Gibraltar (not 1802-20), Cyprus, Mauritius, Seychelles, Falkland Co-operative Store.

If you have a token that may be from a colony (or Warrington) then I'm happy to try to identify it.

Bob Lyall

(8:12)

WANTED: Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire

All series, medieval to present day, but especially Boy Bishop tokens from Ely and vicinity, lead tokens, and pickers checks in metal and card.

Also Shillings – the more obscure the better. . . .

Gary Oddie

(8:12)

WANTED – NORTHANTS

Pub checks of Northants required.

HAMSON tea dealer Mayfair – farthing size. BLUNTS mock spade guinea.

Also all Northants 17th century tokens.

P. Waddell

(8:12)

WANTED – LINCOLNSHIRE tokens, pub checks, tickets and passes

1820 to date including fruit pickers of South Lincs.

Purchase or can exchange for tokens of other counties.

Jim Hutchinson

(8:12)

Adverts

WANTED - CORNWALL

Collector living in deepest Cornwall would be most grateful for the chance to buy or exchange for Cornish items

Pub Checks, Sack Tokens, Passes, 18th and 19th century
Tokens (Mining or Other), Advertising Pieces.

Please Contact

R. Keith Harrison

(8:12)

Plastic Wanted

I collect tokens, medals, coins, both toy and real checks, counters, etc. in fact anything that could be described as paranumismatic plastic.

Colin Williamson

(8:12)

IRISH 19th/20th/21st Century Tokens Wanted

e.g. £10 for any IRISH CO-OP (undamaged, min Fine) except Belfast 1/2d & 1d

Belfast, Ulster, Ligoniel, Dunmurry, Lisburn, CWS Ltd NI, Armagh & District,
Banbridge, Newry, Glenanne, Glenarme, Templecrone, Limerick, Moynalty,
Dunsany, Irish Industrial, Dublin North/Friendly/Ind/Market/Joint Stock Soc

Barry Woodside

(8:12)

• **WANTED** •
TICKETS, TOKENS & PASSES
OF
• **IRELAND** •

Francis Heaney

(8:12)

Adverts

WANTED

SILVER THREEPENCES or SIXPENCES
ENGRAVED ON ONE SIDE WITH EITHER

A BOY or GIRLS NAME

Brian Edge

(8:12)

WANTED

Kingston upon Thames, Surbiton, New Malden, Hook, Tolworth, Chessington:
Tokens, medals, ephemera, anything

Communion tokens of Argyllshire, Inverness-shire and the Western Isles.
Walsingham, Norfolk: Religious medals, Pilgrim badges, medieval and modern.
British Political Party badges, also woodcraft Folk, Kibbo Kift badges. .

Tim Everson

(9:4)

K & M COINS

We Buy and Sell Tokens (also British and Foreign
coins) Send for our latest free list

Or ring Mick

(9:4)

Wanted

Evasions, anything Thomas Spence, Theatre Passes, other pre 1850 Tickets
and anything Pantomime

Alan Judd

(8:12)